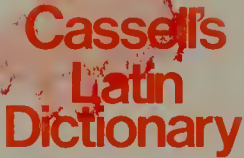


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LATIN-ENGLISH ENGLISH-LATIN

BY

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PREFACE

CASELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY first appeared in 1854, as the work of John Rely Beard (1800-76) and his son Charles Beard (1827-88). Both men were eminent Unitarian divines; the father in particular was well known as a minister and teacher in Manchester and the author or editor of many books, several of which were published by Cassell. From the outset the general form and scope of the book were very much the same as they are now.

The Latin-English section was compiled wholly by Charles Beard. In his preface he names the thirty-four Latin authors whose words have been his concern; in the main we should still accept these as the standard or 'classical' authors, though two or three of them are nowadays seldom read. He claims also to have included some 'mythological notices' and 'short biographies of distinguished Romans'. He acknowledges his indebtedness to various scholars, notably to two Germans, Dr Wilhelm Freund (whose Latin-German dictionary was also a main source of the standard work of Lewis and Short) and Dr Karl Ernst Georges, whose *Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch* was then available in the tenth edition (Leipzig 1848). The length of the Latin-English text is perhaps two-thirds of that in the present volume. The articles are simple in structure, with no elaborate sub-division and no etymological notes except on words derived from the Greek.

Dr J. R. Beard takes over from his son at the beginning of the English-Latin section. In a fresh preface he tells us of his general aim 'to present a Latin equivalent for every English word and phrase now in current use'; the Latin offered is to be Ciceronian or as nearly as may well be. Modestly he admits that he has done no more than skim the cream of 'the best scholarship of Germany'. Of the non-German sources which he cites, the oldest and most attractive-sounding is *Calliepeia, or A Rich Storehouse of Proper Choyce and Elegant Latine Words and Phrases, collected for the most part out of Tullies Works*, by Thomas Drax (London, 1631). His English-Latin text is almost exactly as long as his son's Latin-English, and has the same simplicity to commend it; the Ciceronian strain is on the whole well maintained, though some of the more technical articles offer ecclesiastical, medical, and other special terms which we should not now wish to hear in school.

The subsequent history of the Dictionary, extending for now just over a century, seems clear enough in its main outline, though the loss of the Publisher's records during the Second World War has made it partly a matter of research and conjecture. In 1869 a second edition appeared, which was in fact a stereotype reprint, bound in the green boards and red back which remained for many years afterwards the regular livery of the book. In text no change was made until nearly the end of the Victorian period.

In 1886 appeared 'CASELL'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY Revised, enlarged

and in part rewritten by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A.' This was a new version of the first half of the 1854 book. James Robert Vernam Marchant had gone up from the City of London School to Wadham College, Oxford, as a scholar in 1872. He had taken a 'first in Greats' in 1876 and taught for a short time at St Paul's School. He was called to the Bar in 1884, and in 1920 became County Court Judge on the East Anglian Circuit. He died in 1936. What he sought to do for C. Beard was to make his work 'suited for the middle forms of public schools'. This aim involved him both in pruning and in amplification. Stressing his concern with 'classical' Latin, he set out to cover a narrower field than Beard, omitting much that was 'archaic or post-Augustan'; thus he gives short shrift to Varro and Plautus, to Seneca and Vitruvius. But words which he retains are treated more fully than before, with more frequent notes on etymology (though 'of an unambitious kind'), typographical improvements such as the use of 'bold' letters in headings, more explanatory remarks in English and notably more illustrative quotations in Latin. Marchant acknowledges that his revision 'closely follows and in many points is based on the invaluable Dictionary of Professor Georges'. This standby was the 1879 edition of the 'Handwörterbuch' previously used by C. Beard, and comparison indeed confirms that nearly all that Marchant adds to Beard is drawn from this copious source; much of his English is a direct translation from the German of Georges, many of his new quotations from Latin authors are similarly inspired, and above all the somewhat elaborate apparatus of figures and letters with which he divides up even a short article wears a Teutonic look that points, quite justly, to the same origin. The effect of Marchant's changes as a whole was to increase the length of the Latin-English section by about one-third.

By 1892 a similar task of revision had been carried out on Dr J. R. Beard's English-Latin section, and in that year a new edition of the whole work became available in thirty-four successive instalments, of which all but the last were sold for 3*d.*, the last for 2*d.* The title page gave the credit for the double revision jointly to Marchant and to Joseph Fletcher Charles, B.A. The Latin-English section remained exactly as printed in 1886 under Marchant's name. It is therefore clear that the English-Latin had been overhauled either by the two scholars together or by Mr Charles alone. This fresh recruit had been for a short time, in 1871, a fellow-pupil of Marchant at the City of London School. He was afterwards an exhibitor at University College, London, and a postmaster at Merton College, Oxford. After taking his degree he taught first at the High School, Gateshead, and then at his own (and Marchant's) old school from 1886 until shortly before his death in 1901. He published a book on *Modern Thought and Modern Thinkers* and several works of fiction. The general tendency of the changes which he made or helped to make in the Latin Dictionary was towards a more modern English and greater brevity. The English-Latin section now became little more than half as long as the Latin-English, whereas the two Beards had produced sections of equal length. The new proportion seems justified by the wholesome stress which it lays on the longer and more informative section, and is retained in the present volume.

After 1892 the Dictionary continued for sixty years to be reprinted at short intervals in the form which it had now reached.

In 1953 I was asked to undertake a complete overhaul of both sections of the work, and I now lay before the reader what is in many respects a new book. My aim has been to conform to the fashions of the present day, both in English idiom and in Latin spelling; to introduce fresh material from various sources; and in matters of explanation and arrangement to go part of the way back to the simplicity of the first edition. Yet while rewriting much, I have tried to adhere throughout to the traditional principle that 'classical' Latin, the language of what we still consider the best period, should be the prime concern of both parts of CASSELL'S NEW LATIN DICTIONARY. The first part is intended primarily to help the student in the reading of such Latin, the second part to help him in the writing of it, or rather in the writing of Latin prose in the manner of Cicero, Caesar or Livy; for the writing of Latin verse more specialized help is needed and should be sought elsewhere. But even for the limited purposes of Latin Prose composition (an exercise which may be called artificial certainly, but has long been regarded in England as an integral part of classical scholarship) the student should refer constantly to the Latin-English for further illumination.

Fuller information can be found at need in a number of other works. I would chiefly recommend the following, in addition to the Latin authors themselves.*

DICTIONARIES

Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. An exhaustive work begun by five German academies in 1900, which has now (1958) been taken as far as the letter M.
A Latin Dictionary, by Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short (1879). Still the standard Latin-English work, pending the completion of that now in hand at Oxford, which will supersede it.
Smith's Smaller Latin-English Dictionary. Revised edition by J. F. Lockwood (1933).
Smith's Smaller English-Latin Dictionary (1870).
Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Latine, by A. Ernout and A. Meillet (Third edition, 1951).

SPECIALIZED WORD-LISTS

Thesaurus Poeticus Linguae Latinae, by L. Quicherat. Third edition, by E. Chatelain (1895). A most convenient authority on the quantities of syllables in Latin words.
English-Latin Gradus or Verse Dictionary, by A. C. Ainger and H. G. Wintle (Second edition, 1891). This, rather than any other English-Latin word-list, should be used for the purpose of Latin verse composition.
Latin Phrase-Book. Originally by C. Meissner; translated from the German by H. W. Arden (1895). The phrases, mainly Ciceronian, are grouped according to subject-matter, but there is an English as well as a Latin index.
Horae Latinae: Studies in Synonyms and Syntax, by R. Ogilvie (1901). Occasional notes (arranged alphabetically) on the translation of certain English words and phrases into Latin prose.

ON GENERAL ANTIQUITIES

A Companion to Latin Studies. Edited by Sir J. Sandys (Third Edition, 1921).
The Oxford Classical Dictionary (1949).

ON LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

Hints towards Latin Prose Composition, by A. W. Potts (Sixth Edition, 1902).
Latin Prose Composition, by W. R. Hardie (1908).
Sermo Latinus, by J. P. Postgate (New Edition, 1913).
'Bradley's Arnold' Latin Prose Composition, revised by J. F. Mountford (1938).

Without the constant help given to me by most of these books, and others besides, I should have been lost indeed. Hardly smaller is my debt to generous and patient friends, at Eton, at Oxford and—not least—in the office of the publishers.

* See ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY on p. xviii.

ADVICE TO THE USER

Latin-English Section

VOCABULARY. This section contains articles on most of the words used by 'classical' authors from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 100. A number of proper names have also been included, especially those that figure prominently in Roman history and Roman writings.

ORDER OF WORDS. Alphabetical order has been followed in the main, but where two Latin words are very closely connected one article has been placed below the other, at the cost of taking a word out of its ordinary turn. Thus adverbs appear under the adjective from which they are derived, and participles (if their use as adjectives needs description) under the parent verb; in the same way proper names that are related together have been arranged in a group. But wherever this system has involved a wide departure from alphabetical order, cross-references have been inserted. Small figures have been prefixed to words which are different but spelt alike, such as ¹*bēta* (=beet) and ²*bēta* (=β).

SPELLING OF LATIN WORDS. The aim has been to follow the general tendencies shown by modern editors of Latin texts. Thus the 'unassimilated' forms of compound words are often preferred to the assimilated, for example—*adsiduus* to *assiduus*; here again the cross-references should prevent mystification. I, i replaces J, j throughout, but V, v is retained.

DECLENSION, CONJUGATION, ETC. The Latin word printed in bold type at the head of an article is followed, first, by any alternative form in which it may be found (e.g. *caussa*, as alternative to *causa*). Next come, if the word is a noun, its genitive and gender and further details of its declension if not regular; if the word is an adjective, the feminine and neuter forms of the nominative singular, or else its genitive, singular; if the word is a verb, either its present infinitive active or whatever else the user will need in order to be sure of the conjugation. There follows, for many words, a simple indication of origin, enclosed in brackets; in such notices an oblique stroke is often used to distinguish between separate elements in the derivation; for instance *aliunde* is shown to have come from *alius* and *unde* by means of the etymological note '(alius/unde)'.

QUANTITY. The natural length of vowels has been indicated by means of the usual symbols (˘ short, – long) wherever this seemed helpful, and especially at the beginning of an article. But short vowels which are followed by two consonants have generally been left unmarked, because the syllables containing them are liable to be scanned as long. So have many vowels in final syllables, provided that they conform to some regular type of declension or conjugation; for example, *-a* is not marked short in *mensa*, nor *-o* long in *amo*, nor *-e* short at the end of any active infinitive.

STRUCTURE OF ARTICLES. In many of the articles a distinction is drawn between the 'literal' and the 'transferred' uses of a word. The kind of difference meant is that between the uses of the English word 'sea' in the two phrases 'lost at sea' and

'a sea of troubles'. Consequently an article, or a part of an article, often falls into two sections, prefaced by the two keywords 'LIT.' and 'TRANSF.'. The abbreviation 'Fig.' (=figurative) is used in much the same sense as 'TRANSF.', but generally to describe occasional rather than regular uses of a word. 'Hence' introduces senses and uses which follow naturally from what has already been described.

Arabic numbers in brackets, (1), (2), (3), etc., are used as a separate means of classification, to introduce senses of a word which are parallel and not to be distinguished from each other as literal and transferred. Where an item prefaced by such a number requires to be divided again into parallel members, lower-case letters, a, b, c, etc., are used.

Fresh paragraphs have been introduced on no rigid principle, but only to break up some of the longer articles as seemed desirable.

LATIN AUTHORS. Authors' names have been abbreviated throughout according to the list given below (p. xi). Some classical authority is adduced for every word, and for every separate sense of a word, which appears in this section of the dictionary, but such notes are intended to be representative rather than exhaustive, and simply to suggest how widely a word (or special sense of a word) was used during the classical period, and by what kind or kinds of author.

English-Latin Section

PURPOSE. This section is intended chiefly as an aid to Latin Prose composition, by which is meant the conversion of English prose of various styles and periods into Latin prose of a 'classical' type. Most of the English words treated here are therefore such as might well arise in this form of exercise, and such as can be turned without excessive distortion into classical Latin, whether literary or colloquial. Words like 'madhouse', because they correspond to no genuine Roman idea or institution, have been omitted. There is another kind of word which has necessarily been treated, but not without misgivings. This is the abstract or general term, such as 'passion' or 'politics', which depends on the particular context in which it occurs for its exact meaning, so that the student who meets it in an actual 'prose' should be in a better position to evaluate it and to find an appropriate equivalent than the lexicographer who grapples with it in isolation. For such words some of the more common and useful equivalents are offered here, but for general guidance only and with no hope of saving the student from the need for careful thought and discriminating choice.

The comparatively small scope of this section will make it advisable to refer to the Latin-English section for fuller information about many of the Latin words offered.

ORDER OF WORDS. Alphabetical order has been followed strictly in this section. Words which are different but look alike are distinguished from each other by a reference to parts of speech, e.g. 'subst.', 'adj.'.

LATIN EQUIVALENTS. These are taken as far as possible from Cicero, Caesar and Livy, and may be understood to have been used by at least one of those three, if no particular authority for them is cited. A very small proportion of Latin words are shown to belong quite outside the classical period, by such indications as 'leg.' (i.e. used only by the late writers on law) or 'eccl.' (i.e. used only by Christian writers).

SPELLING OF LATIN WORDS. This is the same as in the Latin-English section.

DECLENSION AND CONJUGATION. Nouns of the fourth declension are followed by a reference to their genitive singular, in the form '(-ūs)', in order to distinguish them from nouns of the second. Similar notes give warning of other unexpected modes of declension. Verbs are cited in the present infinitive active (if they have one), in order to show their conjugation; but their principal parts should be checked in the Latin-English section.

QUANTITY. These are given more sparingly than in the Latin-English section, and chiefly to indicate either declension (as in the fourth-declension genitive -ūs) or conjugation (as in the second- and third-conjugation infinitives -ēre and -ĕre).

STRUCTURE. The same general principles are followed here as in the Latin-English section.

USE OF BRACKETS. Round brackets, (), are used not only for the ordinary purposes of parenthesis, such as further explanation or qualification, and the citing of authorities, but also to suggest that some word may be omitted in a Latin phrase, or that both the simple and the compound forms of a Latin word are available for use (e.g. (*per*)*suadēre* represents both *suadēre* and *persuadēre*).

USE OF *homo* AND *res*. To illustrate uses of Latin words, *homo* (=a person) and *res* (=a thing) have been introduced in preference to *aliquis* and *aliquid*. The following are the forms that will most often be found:

Nom.	singular	<i>homo</i>	<i>res</i>
Acc.	„	<i>hominem</i>	<i>rem</i>
Genit.	„	<i>hominis</i>	<i>rei</i> (genit.)
Dat.	„	<i>homini</i>	<i>rei</i> (dat.)
Abl.	„	<i>homine</i>	<i>re</i>

LATIN AUTHORS

- Acc.* L. Accius, tragic poet (170–c. 85 B.C.).
- App.* L. Appuleius, philosopher (2nd cent. A.D.).
- Att.* T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero (109–32 B.C.).
- Auct. B. Afr.* } the unknown authors of
Auct. B. Alex. } three prose works, *Bel-*
Auct. B. Hisp. } *lum Africanum*, *Bellum*
 Alexandrinum, *Bellum*
 Hispaniense, written c.
 45 B.C.
- Caes.* C. Iulius Caesar, historian (100–44 B.C.).
- Cat.* C. Valerius Catullus, poet (1st cent. B.C.).
- Cato* M. Porcius Cato, orator, historian, etc. (234–149 B.C.).
- Cels.* A. Cornelius Celsus, encyclopaedist (1st cent. A.D.).
- Cic.* M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher (106–43 B.C.).
- Cic. L.* The published letters of Cicero.
- Col.* L. Iunius Moderatus Columella, writer on farming (1st cent. A.D.).
- Curt.* Q. Curtius Rufus, historian (1st cent. A.D.).
- Enn.* Q. Ennius, poet (239–169 B.C.).
- Gell.* Aulus Gellius, grammarian (2nd cent. A.D.).
- Hirt.* Aulus Hirtius, historian (died 43 B.C.).
- Hor.* Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet (65–8 B.C.).
- Juv.* D. Iunius Iuvenalis, satirical poet (1st–2nd cent. A.D.).
- Liv.* T. Livius ('Livy'), historian (59 B.C.–A.D. 17).
- Luc.* M. Annaeus Lucanus, epic poet (A.D. 39–65).
- Lucil.* C. Lucilius, satirical writer (2nd cent. B.C.).
- Lucr.* T. Lucretius Carus, philosophical poet (1st cent. B.C.).
- Manil.* M. Manilius, poet (1st cent. A.D.).
- Mart.* M. Valerius Martialis, poet (1st cent. A.D.).
- Nep.* Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies (1st cent. B.C.).
- Ov.* P. Ovidius Naso, poet (43 B.C.–c. A.D. 17).
- Pers.* A. Persius Flaccus, satirical poet (A.D. 34–62).
- Petr.* Petronius Arbiter, satirist (1st cent. A.D.).
- Phaedr.* Phaedrus, writer of fables in verse (1st cent. A.D.).
- Pl.* T. Maccius Plautus, writer of comedies (died 184 B.C.).
- Plin.* C. Plinius Secundus maior ('Pliny the Elder'), writer on natural history, etc. (c. A.D. 23–79).
- Plin. L.* The published letters of C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus minor ('Pliny the Younger'), (c. 61–c. 110).
- Prop.* Sextus Propertius, poet (c. 50–c. 16 B.C.).
- Q. Cic.* Quintus Tullius Cicero (102–43 B.C.), brother of M. Tullius.
- Quint.* M. Fabius Quintilianus, educationalist (1st cent. A.D.).
- Sall.* C. Sallustius Crispus ('Sallust'), historian (86–c. 34 B.C.).
- Sen.* L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher (died A.D. 65).
- Stat.* P. Papinius Statius, poet (1st cent. A.D.).
- Suet.* C. Suetonius Tranquillus, biographer (c. 69–140).
- Tac.* Cornelius Tacitus, historian (c. 55–c. 120).
- Ter.* P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies (died 159 B.C.).
- Tib.* Albius Tibullus, poet (died 19 B.C.).
- Val. Fl.* C. Valerius Flaccus, epic poet (died c. A.D. 90).
- Varr.* M. Terentius Varro, writer on agriculture and other subjects. (116–27 B.C.).
- Vell.* C. Velleius Paterculus, historian (1st cent. A.D.).
- Verg.* P. Vergilius Maro ('Virgil'), poet (70–19 B.C.).
- Vitr.* Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture (1st cent. B.C.).

LIST OF SPECIAL TERMS

<i>abl.</i> ablative.	<i>exclam.</i> exclamatory.
<i>absol.</i> absolute, absolutely; i.e. without qualification, alone.	<i>f.</i> feminine.
<i>abstr.</i> abstract.	<i>fig.</i> figurative or figure.
<i>acc.</i> or <i>accus.</i> accusative.	<i>fl.</i> floruit (flourished).
<i>access.</i> accessory.	<i>fol.</i> followed.
<i>act.</i> active.	<i>Fr.</i> French.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>freq.</i> frequently or frequentative.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>fut.</i> future.
<i>adversat.</i> adversative.	<i>gen.</i> general or generally.
<i>ap.</i> =apud; when followed by a proper noun (e.g. <i>ap. Cic.</i>)=in the works of.	<i>genit.</i> genitive.
<i>appell.</i> appellative (the use of the particular to denote the general, e.g. of a proper name to denote a type of person).	<i>geogr.</i> or <i>geograph.</i> geographical.
<i>arith.</i> arithmetic or arithmetical.	<i>Germ.</i> German.
<i>Aug.</i> Augustan.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.
<i>c.</i> common, both masculine and feminine.	<i>gram.</i> or <i>grammat.</i> grammatical, or writers on grammar.
<i>causat.</i> causative.	<i>heterocl.</i> heteroclite.
<i>cf.</i> compare.	<i>i.e.</i> id est (that is).
<i>class.</i> classical.	<i>imper.</i> or <i>imperat.</i> imperative.
<i>collect.</i> collective or collectively.	<i>imperf.</i> imperfect.
<i>Com.</i> Comedy.	<i>impers.</i> impersonal.
<i>compar.</i> comparative.	<i>inanim.</i> inanimate.
<i>concr.</i> concrete.	<i>inch.</i> or <i>inchoat.</i> inchoative, inceptive.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>indecl.</i> indeclinable.
<i>constr.</i> construction.	<i>indef.</i> indefinite.
<i>contr.</i> contraction or contracted.	<i>indic.</i> indicative.
<i>correl.</i> correlative.	<i>ind.,</i> or <i>indir., quest.</i> indirect question.
<i>dat.</i> dative.	<i>infin.</i> infinitive.
<i>demonstr.</i> demonstrative.	<i>Inscr.</i> Inscriptions.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>instr.</i> instrument or instrumental.
<i>desider.</i> desiderative.	<i>intens.</i> intensive.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>interj.</i> interjection.
<i>dissyll.</i> etc. dissyllabic, etc.	<i>interrog.</i> interrogative.
<i>distrib.</i> distributive.	<i>intransit.</i> intransitive.
<i>eccl.</i> ecclesiastical.	<i>irreg.</i> irregular.
<i>e.g.</i> <i>exempli gratia</i> (for example).	<i>It.</i> Italian.
<i>ellipt.</i> elliptical, elliptically.	<i>Lat.</i> Latin.
<i>enclit.</i> enclitic.	<i>leg.</i> legal or legal writers.
<i>Eng.</i> English.	<i>lit.</i> literal.
<i>esp.</i> especially.	<i>locat.</i> locative.
<i>etc.</i> et cetera.	<i>log.</i> logical.
<i>eth. dat.</i> ethic dative.	<i>m.</i> masculine.
<i>euphem.</i> euphemism or euphemistic.	<i>mathemat.</i> mathematical.
	<i>med.</i> medical or medically.
	<i>Med. Lat.</i> Latin of the Middle Ages.
	<i>met.</i> or <i>metaph.</i> metaphorically.

LIST OF SPECIAL TERMS

meton. by metonymy (where a word takes on the meaning of a word related to it).
mid. middle.
milit. military.
myth. or *mythol.* mythological.
n. or *neut.* neuter.
naut. nautical.
neg. negative.
nom. nominative.
num. or *numer.* numeral.
object. objective or objectively.
occ. occasionally.
onomatop. onomatopoeia or onomatopoeic.
opp. opposite to.
or. obliq. oratio obliqua (indirect speech).
ord. or *ordin.* ordinal.
p. page.
p. adj. participial adjective.
partic. participle.
partit. partitive.
pass. passive.
perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal, or personally.
person. or *personif.* personified.
philosoph. philosophical or philosophy.
phr. phrase
pl. or *plur.* plural.
pluperf. pluperfect.
poet. poetic or poetically.
polit. political or politically.
posit. positive.
possess. possessive.
post-Aug. post-Augustan.

predic. predicative.
prep. preposition.
pres. present.
prob. probably.
pron. pronoun.
pronom. pronominal.
prop. properly.
prov. proverb or proverbially.
q.v. quod vide, quae vide (i.e. refer to the article on the word(s) mentioned).
refl. or *reflex.* reflexive.
reg. regular or regularly.
rel. or *relat.* relative.
relig. religious.
rhet. rhetoric, rhetorical, or rhetorically.
Rom. Roman.
sc. scilicet (that is to say, namely).
sing. singular.
subj. or *subjunc.* subjunctive.
subject. subjective or subjectively.
subst. substantive.
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
superl. superlative.
syncop. syncope or syncopated.
synonym. synonymous.
t. t. technical term.
transf. transferred (i.e. used in an altered or metaphorical sense).
transit. transitive.
trisyll. trisyllabic.
v. verb or vox.
voc. vocative.

* indicates that a word (in the particular form given) is not used in classical Latin.

—, or -, stands for a word, or part of a word, which is to be supplied from the context.

˘, printed over a vowel, indicates that it is *short*.

—, printed over a vowel, indicates that it is *long*.

STANDARD LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

A. Aulus, absolvo, antiquo.	M. Marcus.
A.D. Ante diem (in dates).	M'. Manius.
App. Appius.	M. As numeral=mille.
A.U.C. Anno urbis conditae (reckoned from 753 B.C.).	N. Natus, nepos.
B.D. Bona Dea.	N.L. Non liquet.
B.M. Bene merenti.	Non. Nonae.
C. Gaius, condemno.	O. Optimus, omnis.
C. As numeral=centum.	P. Publius.
Cn. Gnaeus.	P.C. Patres conscripti (title of the assembled Senate).
Corn. Cornelius.	P.M. Pontifex Maximus.
Cos. Consul.	P.P. Pater patriae.
D. Decimus, Divus, Deus, Dominus.	P.R. Populus Romanus.
D.D. Dono dedit.	P.S. Pecuniā suā.
D.M. Dis manibus.	Prid. Pridie.
D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.	Q. Quintus, quaestor, que.
D.N. Dominus noster.	R. Romanus, Rufus, recte, regnum, reficiendum.
E. Egregius, emeritus, evocatus.	R.P. Respublica.
E.M.V. Egregiae memoriae vir.	R.R. Rationes relatae.
E.Q.R. Eques Romanus.	S. Sacrum, semis.
F. Filius, fecit.	Ser. Servius.
F.C. Faciendum curavit.	Sp. Spurius.
G. Gallica, Germania.	S.C. Senatus consultum.
H. Hic, etc., habet, heres, honor.	S.P.Q.R. Senatus populusque Romanus.
H.S.E. Hic situs est.	T. Titus.
HS. (Not a true H), sestertius.	Ti. Tiberius.
Id. Idus.	Tr. Tribunus.
Imp. Imperium, imperator.	T.P. Tribunicia potestas.
I.O.M. Iovi Optimo Maximo.	V. Vale, vir, vivus, voto.
K. Kaeso.	V. As numeral=quinque.
Kal. Kalendae.	X.= 10; also denarius.
L. Lucius, locus, libra.	
L. As numeral=50.	

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

YEARS. From the earliest times the official method of referring to a particular year was to give the names of the consuls of that year. Antiquarians, especially Varro, sought for a more convenient method, and eventually 753 B.C. was accepted as the date of the foundation of Rome, and subsequent events were related to that. Thus:

A.U.C. 1 (the first year *ab urbe condita*, i.e. after the foundation of Rome)=753 B.C.

A.U.C. 2=752 B.C.; and so on; for the whole B.C. era, subtract the A.U.C. number from 754 to obtain the B.C. number.

A.U.C. 753=1 B.C.

A.U.C. 754=A.D. 1.

A.U.C. 755=A.D. 2; and so on; for the whole A.D. era, subtract 753 from the A.U.C. number to obtain the A.D. number.

MONTHS. The year originally consisted of ten months, and began with March; later the number was fixed at twelve. The following are used as adjectives with *mensis*, *Kalendae*, etc.; also in the masculine as substantives (sc. *mensis*):

Ianuarius	Maius	September
Februarius	Iunius	October
Martius	Quinctilis (later called Iulius)	November
Aprilis	Sextilis (later called Augustus)	December

DAYS. Until the reforms of Julius Caesar, the normal year consisted of 355 days only, but was from time to time lengthened by the addition of intercalary months. The irregular working of this system caused great uncertainty and confusion. Caesar first gave the special length of 445 days to the year 46 B.C. (called by Macrobius *annus confusionis*), and then in 45 B.C. instituted a regular cycle of four years, such as we have now, of which three contained 365 days and the fourth, the leap-year, 366.

The following words and phrases indicate *on* a certain date (according to the Calendar of Caesar, which was used from 45 B.C. onwards):

Days of the month	January, August, December (31 days)	March, May July, October (31 days)	April, June, September November (30 days)	February (28 days)
1	Kalendis Ian. Aug. Dec.	Kalendis Mart. Mai. Iul. Oct.	Kalendis Apr. Iun. Sept. Nov.	Kalendis Feb.
2	a.d. (ante diem) IV Nonas Ian. Aug. Dec.	a.d. VI Nonas Mart. Mai. Iul. Oct.	a.d. IV Nonas Apr. Iun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. IV Nonas Feb.
3	a.d. III " pridie " Nonis Ian. Aug. Dec.	a.d. V a.d. IV a.d. III " " " "	a.d. III pridie Nonis " " " "	a.d. III pridie Nonis " " " "
4				Feb.
5				Feb.
6	a.d. VIII Idus Ian. Aug. Dec.	pridie " " " "	a.d. VIII Idus Apr. Iun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. VIII Idus Feb.
7	a.d. VII " " " "	Nonis Mart. Mai. Iul. Oct.	a.d. VII " " " "	a.d. VII " " " "
8	a.d. VI " " " "	a.d. VIII Idus Mart. Mai. Iul. Oct.	a.d. VI " " " "	a.d. VI " " " "
9	a.d. V " " " "	a.d. VII a.d. VI a.d. V a.d. IV a.d. III pridie Idibus Ian. Aug. Dec.	a.d. V a.d. IV a.d. III pridie Idibus Apr. Iun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. V a.d. IV a.d. III pridie Idibus Feb.
10				"
11				"
12				"
13				"

Days of the month	January, August, December (31 days)	March, May July, October (31 days)	April, June, September November (30 days)	February (28 days)	February in leap-year 29 days) ends thus:
14	a.d. XIX Kalendas Feb. Sept. Ian.	pridie Idus	a.d. XVIII Kalendas	a.d. XVI Kalendas Mart.	
15	a.d. XVIII "	Idibus	a.d. XVII "	a.d. XV "	
16	a.d. XVII "	a.d. XVII Kalendas	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	a.d. VI Kalendas Mart.*
26	a.d. VII	a.d. VII	a.d. VI	a.d. IV	a.d. V Kalendas Mart.*
27	a.d. VI	a.d. VI	a.d. V	a.d. III	a.d. IV "
28	a.d. V	a.d. V	a.d. IV	pridie	a.d. III "
29	a.d. IV	a.d. IV	a.d. III		a.d. III "
30	a.d. III	a.d. III	pridie		pridie "
31	pridie	pridie			" "

* The day thus repeated in a leap-year was called bisextus.

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CASSELL'S

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

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

a, as an abbreviation, see table of Latin abbreviations.

a, ah, interj. *Ah!* Pl., Verg.

ā, āb, abs, prep. with abl. (*a* stands before consonants except *h*; *ab* before vowels, *h* and sometimes consonants; *abs* only sometimes before *c*, *q*, *t*—esp. *te*). *Ab* denotes motion away from a fixed point (opp. *ad*).

LIT., in space. (1) of motion, as with verbs of going or taking, *away from*: *ad carceres a calce revocari*, Cic. Often with persons: *a me, from me, from my house, from my purse*, etc., Cic. Often strengthened by *usque*, *all the way from*: *usque ab capitolio excitatus*, Cic. (2) of distance from a point, with actual motion not necessarily involved, *from*. So with measures of distance, adverbs like *procul*, etc., and such verbs as *abesse*, *distare*: *ab urbe abesse milia passuum ducenta*, Cic. (3) of the side from which a thing is viewed, and so of the direction in which it lies: *a septentrionibus, on or to the north*, Caes.; *a fronte, a tergo, a latere, a dextro cornu*, Cic.; *ab novissimis, in the rear*, Caes.

TRANSF., in time, indicating duration or distance *from, after*: *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, Cic.; *cuius a morte hic tertius et tricesimus annus*, Cic.; *ab urbe condita*. Esp. with nouns indicating stages, times of life, etc.: *ab initio*; *ab ovo*; *a pueris*.

TRANSF., of other, analogous relations. (1) of separation, difference, change *from*: *quantum mutatus ab illo*, Verg. So of protection *from*, with such verbs as *defendere*. Of position or number, counting *from*: *quartus ab Arcesila*, Cic. Of a part detached or considered separately *from* a whole; *out of, of*: *nonnulli ab novissimis, some of the rear-guard*, Cic. (2) of origin. So regularly of agency, especially with passive or intransitive verbs, *by, at the hands of*: *reprehendi ab, Cic.*; *interire ab, Cic.*; and of causation generally, *from, because of*: *id facinus natum a cupiditate*, Cic. With places of origin, *from*: *Turnus ab Aricia*, Liv.; of ancestry, training, etc.: *Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Zeno and his school*, Cic. With sources of information, gifts, etc., *from*: *so accipere, emere, audire ab*. (3) corresponding to **LIT.** (3) above, of other relations; *in connexion with, on the side of*: *imparati cum a militibus tum a pecunia, as regards soldiers and money*, Caes. Esp. with terms indicating employment: *servus a pedibus, a footman*, Cic.; *a manu servus, secretary*, Suet.

ābācus -i, m. (*ἀβάξ*), a square board. Hence (1) a sideboard: Cic. (2) a counting-board: Pers. (3) a gaming-board divided into compartments: Suet. (4) in architecture, a painted ceiling panel: Vitruv., Plin.; or the square slab on the top of a column: Vitruv.

ābālīēnātīo -ōnis, f. legal transfer of property: Cic.

ābālīēno -are, to make alien, separate. (1) of property: *agros populi*, Cic. (2) to deprive: *abalienati iure civium*, Liv. (3) to estrange: *a te iudices*, Cic.

Ābās -antis, m. king of Argos, father of Acrisius.

¶ Hence adj. **Ābantēus** -a -um: Ov.; subst. **Ābantiādes** -ae, m. a descendant of Abas; used by Ov. of Acrisius (son of Abas), and of Perseus (great-grandson of Abas).

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

Abdēra -orum, n. pl. (*Ἀβδῆρα*); also **Abdēra** -ae, f.: Ov.; a town in Thrace (now Polystilo or Asperosa), birth-place of Protagoras and Democritus, but noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants: *hic Abdera, here reigns stupidity*, Cic.

¶ Hence subst. **Abdērītēs** -ae (abl. -a), m. an inhabitant of Abdera: Cic.; and adj. **Abdērītānus** -a -um: Mart.

abdicātio -ōnis, f. (1) disowning of a son: Plin. (2) renouncing of an office: *dictaturae*, Liv.

abdicō -are, to renounce, reject. Esp. (1) of relatives (post-Aug. use): *filium*, Quint. (2) of magistracies, to abdicate, commonly with reflexive object and ablative of the office vacated: *se non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate*, Cic.; also, in historians, with simple accusative: *magistratum*, Sall.; *dictaturam*, Liv.; absol.: *ut abdicarent consules*, Cic.

abdicō -dicere -dixi -dictum, t. t. of augury, to refuse assent to, disapprove of (opp. *addico*): *cum tres partes (vineae) aves abdikissent*, Cic.

abditivus -a -um, removed, separated: Pl.

abdo -dere -didi -ditum. In gen., to put away, withdraw, remove: *copias ab eo loco abditas*, Caes.; reflex.: *abdere se in aliquem locum, to withdraw oneself, to retire*: in *intimam Macedoniam*, Cic.; in *bibliothecam*; in *litteras* (or *litteris*), Cic.

Esp. to secrete, to hide: *ferrum veste*, Liv.; *ae in scalarum tenebras*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **abditus** -a -um, concealed, secret: *vis abdita quaedam*, Lucr.; *res abditae et obscurae*, Cic.; neut. plur., *abditae*, as subst., *secrets*: Lucr., Hor.

¶ Adv. **abditē**, secretly: Cic.

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

abdūco -ducere -duxi -ductum, to lead or take away.

LIT., aliquem e foro, Cic.; conlegam vi de foro, Liv.; in lautumias, Cic. Esp. of theft and elopement: *filiam mimi Isidori*, Cic.; *mancia*, Cic.; *armenta*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to seduce a person from his allegiance: *equitatum Dolabellae ad se*, Cic. (2) to relieve: *animum a sollicitudine*, Cic.

(3) *to bring down, to lower*: artem ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic.

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

ābĕo -ire -ii -itum, *to go away*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: ex agris atque urbibus, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de Sicilia, Cic.; comitio, Liv.; si abis periturus, *if you go to death*, Verg.; imper., abi (or abin, for abisne), *be off with you*: abi in malam rem, *go to the devil*, Pl.; abi hinc cum tribunatibus ac rogationibus tuis, Liv. Of things: abeuntia vela, Ov.; sol abit, Pl.; cornus sub altum pectus abit, Verg. (2) esp., *to come off in a certain state* (e.g. from a battle): Romani semper victores certamine abire, Liv.; nemo non donatus abibit, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons: a, *to retire from a public office*: consulatu, Cic.; b, of the dying, *to depart*: ad deos, Cic.; ad plures, *to 'the great majority'*, Petr.; e vita, Cic.: c, of a discussion, *to digress*: illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor.; quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.: d, *to change*: sic deus in flammis abiit, Ov. (2) of things: a, of time, *to pass away*: abiit ille annus, Cic.; b, of diseases: iam abiit pestilentia, Cic.; c, of other things, *to disappear, vanish*: sensus abit, Cic.; timor, fides abiit, Liv.: d, of the consequences of an action: non posse istaec sic abire, *be without consequences*, Cic.: e, with notion of transference from one person or thing to another, *pass over to*: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor.; vigor ingenii velocis in alas et pedes abiit, Ov.

ābĕquĭto -are, *to ride off*: Liv.

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

āberro -are, *to wander, lose one's way*.

LIT., pecore, Liv.; aberrantes ex agmine naves, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to deviate from*: a proposito, Cic. (2) *to free oneself from something irksome*: a miseria quasi aberrare, Cic.

ābhinc, adv. of time. (1) (ante-class. use), *hereafter*; so, perhaps, aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. (where some take it as *hence*, like hinc). (2) *backward from the present time*, ago: abhinc annos tres, triennium, or (rarely) annis tribus, *three years ago*, Cic.

ābhorrĕo -ĕre.

LIT., *to shrink back from, to be disinclined to*: a pace, Caes.; a ducenda uxore, Cic.; with abl. alone: spectaculorum oblectamentis, Tac.; absol.: omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic.

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 realized*, Liv.; orationes abhorrent inter se, *are inconsistent with one another*, Liv.; with simple abl.: neque abhorret vero, Tac.; with dat.: huic tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, Liv. Pres. partic., as adj., *unseasonable, inappropriate*: absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.

abicio -icere -iēci -iectum (ab/iacio), *to throw down, or away*.

LIT., (1) scutum, arma, Cic.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic. (2) *to throw down violently*: aliquem ad tribunal, ad pedes tuos, ad terram

virgis et verberibus, Cic.; so in battle, *to strike to the ground*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to pronounce carelessly, to break off abruptly*: versum, Cic.; ambitus non est abiciendus, *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 abiectum esse sentit, Cic.; abiecta metu filia, *desponding*, Cic. (5) fig., *to throw away*: cogitationes in rem tam humilem, Cic.; se abicere, *to degrade oneself*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **abiectus** -a -um. (1) of position, *low, common*: familia abiecta atque obscura, Cic. (2) of character, *cowardly, mean-spirited*: animus, Cic. (3) *despicable*: contemptus atque abiectus Cic. (4) *without force, prosaic*: versus, Cic.; oratio humilis et abiecta, Cic.

¶ Adv. **abiectē**, *abjectly, without spirit*: Cic.; *meanly*: Tac.

abiciō -ōnis, f. (abicio), *a throwing away*.

TRANSF., animi, *despondency, despair*, Cic. **ābiēgnus** -a -um (abies), *made of fir wood or deal*.

ābiēs -ētis, f. (abietis, abiete trisyll. in poetry).

(1) *the silver fir* (Pinus picea, Linn.): Liv. (2) meton., *anything made of deal*; a letter, because formerly written on wood: Pl.; a ship: Verg.; a spear: Verg.

ābigo -ĕre -ēgi -actum (ab/ago), *to drive away*.

LIT., volucres et feras, Cic. Esp. of cattle: pecus, *to steal cattle*, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *to banish, be rid of*: pauperiem, Hor.; in special senses: partum medicamentis, *to procure abortion*, Cic.; uxorem, *to divorce*, Suet.

ābitio -ōnis, f. = abitus; q.v.

ābito -are, *to go away*: Pl.

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

abiūdico -are, *to take away by a judgment*: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; sibi libertatem, Cic.

abiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to unharness*: iuvenum, Verg.

TRANSF., *to estrange, detach*: abiuncto Labieno, Caes.; se ab hoc dicendi genere, *to keep from*, Cic.

abiuro -are, *to abjure, deny on oath*: creditum, Sall.

ablātivus -a -um (aufero), *ablative*. With casus (expressed or understood), *the ablative*: Quint.

ablĕgatio -ōnis, f. *a sending away*: iuventutis ad bellum, Liv. Occasionally, *banishment* (= relegatio): Plin.

ablĕgo -are. LIT., *to send away, remove to a distance*: honestos homines, Cic.; pueros venatum, Liv.; aliquem a penetibus suis, Liv.

TRANSF., haec (legatio) a fratris adventu me ablegat, *prevents me from being present on my brother's arrival*, Cic.

abligūrĭo -ire, *to lick away, to consume in luxury*: patria bona, Ter.

ablōco -are, *to let on lease*: Suet.

ablūdo -ēre, *to be out of tune with*. Hence *to be unlike*: haec a te non multum abludit imago, Hor.

ablūo -lūere -lūi -lūtum, *to wash*. (1) in the sense of cleansing: pedes alicuius, Cic.; pass.: abluī, *to be washed clean*, Cic. (2) in the sense of removing, *to wash away*. Lit., maculas e veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac. TRANSF., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, Cic.; sitis de corpore abluitor, Lucr.

abnēgo -are, *to deny, refuse*: alicui coniugium 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 -are, *to stay out all night*: Sen.

abnormis -e (ab/norma), *irregular, unconventional*: abnormis sapiens, a philosopher of no particular school, Hor.

abnūo -nūere -nūi -nūitūrus, *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 -are, *to deny (by a nod) repeatedly*: Pl.

ābōlēo -ēre -ēvi -itum (alo), *to destroy*.

LIT., Poppaeae corpus non igni abolitum, Tac. TRANSF., *to do away with*: magistratum, Liv.; dedecus armis, Verg.; ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.

ābōlesco -ēre -ēvi, no sup. (alo), *to perish*: non aboletet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.

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

ābolla -ae, f. (ἀμβολή, ἀναβολή), *a cloak of thick woollen cloth, worn by soldiers, peasants and certain philosophers*: facinus maioris abollae, Juv.

ābōmīno = abominor; q.v.

ābōmīnor -ari, dep. (ablomen). (1) *to deprecate an unfavourable omen*: Liv.; quod abominor, God forbid, Ov. (2) *to hate, detest, abominate* (opp. optare): Liv.; abominandus, detestable, Liv.; abominatus, detested, Hor.

Āborigines -um, m. *the Aborigines*, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended; hence *original inhabitants of a country* (= ἀπὸρχθονες): Cic.

ābōrior -oriri -ortus, dep. (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.

ābōriscor -i = aborior; q.v.: Lucr.

ābortio -ōnis, f. *an untimely birth, miscarriage*: Cic.

ābortivus -a -um, *prematurely born*: Sisyphus, Hor.; ovum, addled, Mart. N. as subst.
ābortivum -i (sc. medicamentum), *drug for procuring abortion*: Juv.

ābortus -ūs, m. *a miscarriage*: Cic.

abrādo -rādere -rasi -rasum. LIT., *to scrape off, shave*: supercilia, Cic. TRANSF., *to squeeze money out of a person, to extort*: nihil

se ab A. Caecina posse litium terrore abradere, Cic.

abripio -ripere -rīpui -reptum (ab/rapio), *to snatch away, drag off*.

LIT., abripi vi fluminis, Caes.; filios e complexu parentum, Cic.

TRANSF., *to remove, detach*: te aestus ingenii tui abripuit, Cic.

abrōdo -dēre -si -sum, *to gnaw off, away*: Plin.

abrōgatiō -ōnis, f. *an annulling or repealing*: legis, Cic.

abrōgo -are. LIT., *to repeal a law wholly, to annul*: legem, Cic.; huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.

TRANSF., *to remove, take away*: fidem, Cic.; of an office: magistratum, Cic.

abrōtōnum -i, n. and **abrōtōnus** -i, m. (ἀβρότονον), *southern-wood, an aromatic herb*: Lucr., Hor.

abrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break off, sever*.

LIT., ramos, Ov.; vincula, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to remove, dissociate*: se latrocinio Antonii, *to break with A.'s gang*, Cic. (2) *to violate*: fas, Verg. (3) *to break off prematurely, to destroy*: vitam, Verg.; medium sermonem, *to break off in the middle of a speech*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **abruptus** -a -um, *torn off*. LIT., steep, precipitous. N. as subst. **abruptum** -i, *a steep ascent or descent*: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. TRANSF., abrupt, rough: contumacia, Tac.

¶ Adv. **abruptē**: Quint.

abruptio -ōnis, f. (abrumpo), *a tearing away*: corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic.

TRANSF., divorce: Att. ap. Cic.

abscēdo -cedere -cessi -cessum, *to go away, depart*.

LIT., of persons: a curia, e foro, Liv. As milit. t. t., *to withdraw, retire*: a Capua, Liv.; impers.: Regio abscessum est, Liv. Of things, *to retire*: quantum mare abscedebat, Liv.

TRANSF., of persons. (1) *to retire from an office or employment*: non militaribus modo sed civilibus quoque muneribus, Liv. (2) *to desert one*: Pallada abscessisse mihi, Ov. 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, withdrawal*: Rutulum, Verg.; continuus abscessus, Tac. (2) of inanimate objects: solis, Cic.

abscido -cidere -cidi -cisum (abs/caedo), *to cut off*.

LIT., funes, Caes.; aquam, Liv.; caput, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to separate*: intersaeptis munitis hostis pars parti abscesa erat, Liv.; abscessus in duas partes exercitus, Caes. (2) *to take away*: regibus spem auxilii sui, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **abscessus** -a -um, *cut off*. So (1) precipitous: rupes, Liv. (2) abrupt, short: voce, Quint.

abscindo -scindere -scīdi -scissum, *to tear off, wrench away*.

LIT., tunicam a pectore, Cic.; vestem humeris, Verg.; venas, to open the veins, Tac.; poet.: abscissa comas, with her hair torn, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to divide: terras Oceano, Hor. (2) to separate: inane soldo, Hor. (3) to take away: redivitū dulces, Hor.

abscondo -condere -condi (-condidi) -conditum (-consum). (1) to conceal, obscure: gladios, Cic.; galea frontem abscondit, Juv.; hence pass. of stars, to set: Verg. (2) to lose sight of: Phaeacum arces, Verg.

¶ Hence, from partic. absconditus, adv. **absconditē**, obscurely, abstrusely: Cic.

absens -entis, absent, pres. partic. of absum; q.v.

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

absilio -ire, -ii or -ui (ab/salio), to spring forth or away: Lucr.

absimilis -e, unlike: non absimili forma, Caes.

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

absisto -sistere -stiti. (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 abstittit, the accuser withdrew (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

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

absolutorius -a -um, relating to acquittal: tabella, the voting-tablet that acquits, Suet. N. as subst. **absolutorium** -i (sc. remedium), means of escape from: Plin.

absolve -solvere -solvi -solutum.

LIT., to loosen.

TRANSF., (1) a, to free: se a Fannio iudicio, Cic.; aliquem regni suspicione, Liv.: b, to acquit: improbitatis, Cic.; capitis, Nep.; reos culpa, Ov.; de praevaricatione, Cic. (2) to dispose of in narration, to relate: de Catilinae coniuratione paucis absolvam, Sall. (3) to complete, to finish: tectum, Cic.; opera, Caes.; absolve beneficium tuum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **absolutus** -a -um. (1) perfect, complete: vita, Cic. (2) unfettered, unconditional, absolute: causa, Cic.

¶ Adv. **absolutē**, perfectly, completely: vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic.

absōnus -a -um. LIT., inharmonious: vox, Cic.

TRANSF., disagreeing with, not corresponding with: absoni a voce motus, Liv.; with dat.: nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, Liv.

absorbēo -ēre -ūi, to swallow, to gulp down.

LIT., placentas, Hor.; Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic.

TRANSF., hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, carried him off, Cic.; tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, absorbs, engrosses, Cic.

absque, prep. with abl. without: absque argumento, Cic.

abstēmius -a -um (abs/temetum), abstaining from intoxicating liquors, temperate, abstemious, moderate: Ov., Hor.

abstergēo -tergere -tersi -tersum, to wipe off, to dry by wiping.

LIT., cruorem, Liv.

TRANSF., to remove something disagreeable: omnes senectutis molestias, Cic.

absterrēo -ēre, to frighten away, to drive away by fear.

LIT., hostes saxis, Liv.; neminem a congressu meo, Cic.; eos a tam detestabili consilio, Liv.; animos vitiis, from vices, Hor.; aliquem bello, Tac.

TRANSF., to remove, withdraw: Lucr. **abstinens** -entis, partic. from abstineo; q.v. **abstinentia** -ae, f. abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance: Cic.; esp. (in later authors) fasting: abstinentiā vitam finire, Tac.

abstineo -tinere -tinui -tentum (abs/teneo), to hold back, to keep away from.

(1) transit., with acc. and abl., or ab and abl.; the acc. often being manūs, and very often a reflexive pronoun: se scelere, Cic.; aliquos ab legatis violandis, Liv.

(2) intransit., to abstain from; with abl.: iniuria, Cic.; with ab and abl.: Caes.; with genit. (Greek use): irarum, Hor.; also absol., Verg., or with ne, quin, or quominus.

¶ Hence present partic. (with compar. and superl.) **abstinens** -entis, abstinent, temperate: Cic.; with genit.: pecuniae, Hor.

¶ Adv. **abstinenter**: Cic.

absto -are, to stand at a distance, stand aloof: Hor.

abstrāho -trahere -traxi -tractum.

LIT., to drag away: aliquem de matris complexu, Cic.; naves e portu, Liv.; aliquem a penetralibus, Liv.; liberos in servitutem, Caes.

TRANSF., to exclude, estrange, restrain: aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, Cic.; animus a corpore abstractus, Cic.; copias a Lepido, Cic.; ingressos in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat, Liv.

abstrūdo -trudere -trūsi -trūsum, to push away from any place, to hide: se in silvam densam, Cic.; semina flammae abstrusa in venis silicis, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **abstrūsus** -a -um, concealed, secret: insidiae, Cic.; disputatio abstrusior, more abstruse, Cic.; homo abstrusus, reserved, Tac.

absum ābesse āfui; fut. infin., āfore; fut. partic., āfuturus.

(1) to be away, to be absent.

LIT., ab urbe, Cic.

TRANSF., a, to take no part in: ab hoc concilio, Caes.; ab his studiis, Cic.; toto bello, Caes.: b, not to help: quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed you, the less you helped me, Cic.; longe iis paternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, would be of no avail, Caes.: c, to be wanting: studium semper sit, cunctatio absit, Cic.; semper aves quod abest, Lucr.; neque corpus neque animus a vobis aberit, Sall.; abest historia nostris litteris, Cic.

(2) to be far away, to be distant.

LIT., ab urbe milia passuum ducenta, Cic.; quadridui iter Laodicea, Cic.

TRANSF., a, to be far from: longe a spe, Cic.; so the impers. phrase, tantum abest ut...ut, e.g. tantum abest ab eo ut malum sit mors ut verear, so far is death from being an evil that I fear, etc., Cic.; so haud multum, or procul abest, or paulum abest, or minimum

abest quin, etc.: haud multum afit quin interficeretur, *he was nearly killed*, Liv.: **b**, *to be free from* (a fault): a culpa, Cic.; a cupiditate pecuniae, Nep.: **c**, *to be far removed* (esp. in phrases expressing a wish): procul absit gloria vulgi, Tib.; nomen ipsum crucis absit non modo a corpore civium Romanorum, etc., Cic.: **d**, *to be firmly opposed to*: a consilio fugiendi, Cic.: **e**, *to be inconsistent with*: quod certe abest a tua virtute et fide, Cic.

absūmēdo -inis, f. *consumption*: Pl.

absūmo -sumere -sumpsi -sumptum, *to reduce, consume*. LIT., *absumptis* frugum alimentis, Liv., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to waste*: res paternas, Hor.; tempus, Liv., Cic. (2) *to destroy*: multos pestilentia absumpsit, Liv.; leto, Verg.

absurdus -a -um.

LIT., *that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh*: vox, Cic.

TRANSF., *foolish, unreasonable*. (1) of things: vestrae istae absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.; haud absurdum est, *it is not out of place*, Sall. (2) of persons, *incapable*: homo, Cic.; ingenium haud absurdum, Sall.; absurdus ingenio, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **absurde**. (1) *harshly, discordantly*: canere, Cic. (2) *absurdly*: absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultuque, Cic.

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

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

ābundē, adv. *copiously, abundantly*: promittere, Lucr.; satisfacere, Cic.; with adj.: abunde magnus, Sall.; tibi abunde est, *you are more than satisfied*, Plin. Subst. with genit.: terrorum ac fraudis abunde est, Verg.

ābundo -are, *to overflow*.

LIT., *flumina*, Lucr.; *abundat aqua*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to grow in abundance*: de terris abundant herbarum genera, Lucr. (2) *to abound, be rich in*, esp. with abl.: divitiis, Ter.; ingenio et doctrina, Cic.; absol., *to be rich*: cum ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

ābundans -antis. LIT., of rivers, *overflowing*: amnis abundantissimus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *abundant, numerous*: abundante multitudine, Liv.; abundantes voluptates, Liv. (2) *abounding in*, usually with abl.: fontibus, consilio, Cic.; occasionally with genit.: lactis, Verg.

¶ Adv. **abundanter**, *abundantly*; of discourse, *copiously*: loqui, Cic.

ābūsio -ōnis, f. (abutor), *in rhetoric, a false use of tropes*: Cic.

ābusquē, prep. with abl. = usque ab, *from*. (1) as regards position: Oceano abusive, Tac. (2) as regards time: Tiberio abusive, Tac.

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

ābūtōr -ūti -ūsus sum, dep., with abl., *to make full use of, to use fully*. (1) in a good, or neutral, sense: nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusos ero, Cic.;

sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *to abuse, to waste*: militum sanguine, Cic.; insolenter et immodice indulgentia populi Romani, Liv. Esp., *to use a word wrongly*: verbo, Cic.

Ābūdus (Abydos) -i, f. (Ἀβυδός). (1) *a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont*. (2) *a town in Egypt*.

¶ Hence adj., **Abydēnus** -a -um: iuvenis, or absol., *Leander*, Ov.; m. pl. **Abydēni** -orum, *the inhabitants of Abydos*: Liv.

Ābūla -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 Zimiera).

ac, see atque.

Ācādēmīa -ae, f. (Ἀκαδημία), *the Academy, a grove near Athens where Plato taught*. Hence, meton., *the Academic school of philosophy*: Cic. Hence also Cicero's use of this term for two of his estates, one near Puteoli and another at Tusculum.

Ācādēmīcus -a -um (Ἀκαδημικός), *belonging to the Academy at Athens*: philosophi, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **Ācādēmīci** -orum, *the Academic philosophers*. N. pl. **Ācādēmīca** -orum, *a treatise of Cicero on the Academic philosophy*.

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

ācālanthis -idis, f. (ἀκανθίς) = *acanthus*; q.v.: Verg.

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

ācanthis -idis, f. (ἀκανθίς), *a small singing bird, perhaps the siskin*: Plin.

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

²**Ācanthus** -i, f. (Ἀκανθος), *a town of Chalcidice*. **ācapnōs** -ōn (ἀκαπνός), *without smoke*: ligna, *burning without smoke*, Mart.

Acarnānia -ae, *Acarnania, a country on the west of Greece, between Epirus and Aetolia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Acarnānicus** -a -um, *Acarnanian*: Liv.; subst. **Acarnān** -ānis, *an Acarnanian*: Verg., Ov.

Ācastus -i, m. (Ἀκάστος). (1) *son of the Thessalian king Pelias, father of Laodamia, brother of Alcestis*. (2) *a slave of Cicero*.

Acca Lārentia, *a Roman goddess whose festival (Larentalia) was on Dec. 23; according to one legend, the wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and the nurse of Romulus and Remus*.

¶ Hence **Lārentalia** or **Accālia** -ium, n. *her festival at Rome in December*.

accēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum (ad/cedo), *to approach, to come near*.

LIT., of persons, with the accusative and ad: ad urbem, Cic.; alicui ad aurem et dicere, *to approach anyone to whisper*, Cic.; with in: in aedes, Cic.; in funus, *to join the funeral procession*, Cic.; with simple acc.: scopulos, Verg.; Iugurtham, Sall.; absol., *to approach*: Cic. 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.

TRANSF., (1) of persons: ad amicitiam Philippi, Nep.; sed propius accedam, de his nostris testibus dicam, Cic. (2) of lifeless subjects: febris accedit, Cic.; accedit manus extrema operibus, Cic.; fervor accedit capiti, the wine mounts to his head, Hor. (3) of time, to approach: quo propius ad mortem accedam, Cic. (4) to enter upon work: ad rem publicam, to begin public life, Cic.; ad vectigalia, to engage in the collection of the taxes, Cic. (5) to assent to: ad condiciones, Cic. (6) to be added: ad eas (naves) captivae Massiliensium accesserunt sex, Caes.; quo plus aetatis ei accederet, the older he became, Cic.; iis tantum fiduciae accessit ut, Caes.; hence the phrases, huc accedit, eo accedit, often followed by ut and quod, with the meaning of simply moreover. (7) of things, to fall to one's share, to come to one: num tibi stultitia accessit, Pl.; alicui animus accedit, Cic. (8) to approach, to become like: propius ad deos, Cic.

accēlō -are. (1) transit., to quicken, to accelerate: iter, Caes.; consulatum alicui, Tac. (2) intrans., to hasten: si accelerare volent, Cic.; accelera, signifer, Liv.

accendo -cendēre -cendi -censum (ad/*cando, causat. of candeo), to kindle, to set on fire.

LIT., faces, Cic.; tus, Liv. Also of light without reference to fire, to light up: luna radiis solis accensa, Cic.

TRANSF., to kindle, fire, inflame, excite, esp. of feelings: plebis animum, Sall.; animos bello, to excite to war, Verg.; ira accensus, Liv.; studia Numidarum in Iugurtham accensa, the enthusiasm of the N. for I., Sall.; also of other forces: cum eo magis vis venti accensa esset, Liv.

accensō -censēre -censum, to reckon in addition: accensor illi, I am his comrade, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **accensus** -a -um, reckoned with. M. as subst. (1) an attendant, esp. on a magistrate. (2) in plural, **accensi**; originally perhaps the fifth class of Roman citizens; hence reserve troops, supernumeraries, without regular arms, often employed in building roads: Liv.

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

accepto -are (freq. of accipio), to receive: Pl., Quint.

acceptor -ōris, m. one who approves: Pl.

acceprix -icis, f. she who receives: Pl.

acceptus -a -um, partic. from accipio; q.v.

accereso = arcesso; q.v.

accessio -ōnis, f. (accedo), a going or coming to.

LIT., suis accessionibus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) increase: dignitatis, Cic.; pecuniae, Nep. (2) a thing added, appendage: accessionem adiunxit aedibus, Cic.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit, Liv.

accessus -ūs, m. (accedo), an approach to.

(1) of movement. LIT., ad urbem nocturnus, Cic.; accessus stellarum et recessus, Cic.; accessus et recessus aestuum, ebb and flow, Cic. TRANSF., ad causam, Cic. (2) opportunity of approach, access: dare alicui accessum, Ov. (3) means of approach, entrance: omnem accessum lustrare, Verg.

accido -cidere -cidi -cisum (ad/caedo).

LIT., to hew or hack at: aut ab radicibus

subruere aut accidere arbores, Caes. TRANSF., to weaken, ruin: Latinorum etsi pariter accisae copiae sint, Liv.; res accisae, Cic.

accido -cidere -cidi (ad/cado), to fall down, to fall to.

LIT., ad terram, Pl. 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.

TRANSF., (1) to happen (generally of misfortunes, opposed to evenio): si quid adversi accidisset, Caes.; si quid alicui acciderat, if anything happens, i.e. if he dies, Cic.; often impers., followed by ut: casu accidit ut id primus nuntiaret, Cic.; by quod: accidit perincommode quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. L.; by infin.: nec acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic. L. (2) to fall out: ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, Caes.

acciō, -ēre, obs. form of accio; q.v.

accingo -cingere -cinxī -cinctum. LIT., to gird to or on: ensem lateri, Verg.; miles non accinctus, unarmed, Tac. TRANSF., to equip, to arm; reflex., se accingere, and pass., accingi. (1) to arm oneself: studio popularium accinctus, Tac.; magicas accingier artes, Verg. (2) to make oneself ready: accingi ad consulatum, to strive for the consulship, Liv.; in audaciam, Tac.; praedae, Verg.; with infin.: Verg., Tac.; accingunt operi = se accingunt operi, Verg.

accio -ire -ivi (-ii) -itum, to call to, summon, fetch: haruspices ex Etruria, Cic.; aliquem in adoptionem, Tac.

accipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (ad/capio), to take, receive a person or thing. So: accipere pecuniam, Cic.; alvus omne quod accipit cogit atque confundit, Cic.; aliquem gremio, Verg. Also in a number of special significations. (1) of the senses, to hear: orationem, Cic.; pronis auribus accipi, to be willingly listened to, Tac.; to feel: dolorem, Cic. (2) of the understanding, to grasp: quae parum accipi, Cic.; to learn: primas artes ab iisdem magistris, Ov.; usum ac disciplinam, Caes.; 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. (3) to accept, not reject: pacem, Liv.; omen, Cic.; legem, Cic. (4) to receive persons in a friendly manner: Romanos in arcem, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in deditionem, Caes.; as a guest: hospitio, Cic. (5) to treat a person in any way: leniter clementerque, Cic.; miseria modis, Pl. (6) of business transactions: aliquid (alicui) acceptum referre, to enter on the credit side of an account book, Cic.; and so generally, to consider oneself indebted to someone for a thing: Cic., Caes.; acceptum refero versibus esse nocens, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **acceptus** -a -um, 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.

accipiter -tris, m. LIT., a hawk: Cic., Hor., Verg. TRANSF., pecuniae, an avaricious person, Pl.

accitus -ūs, m. a summons: Cic., Verg.

Accius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was L. Accius, the tragic poet (170-c. 85 B.C.), junior to and rival of Pacuvius. Adj. **Acciānus** -a -um, of Accius; versus, Cic.

acclāmatio -ōnis, f. (acclamo), a loud cry. (1) an outcry against: non modo ut acclamatione sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic. (2) a cry of approbation: Liv., Suet. **acclāmo** -are (ad/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, Liv. (3) with acc. of person, to name by acclamation: aliquem servatorem liberatoremque, Liv.; si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac.

acclāro -are, to make clear, to reveal (of omens): Liv.; uti tu signa nobis certa acclarassis (for acclaraveris), Liv.

acclinis -e. LIT., leaning on anything: trunco arboris, Verg. TRANSF., inclined to: acclinis falsis animus, Hor.

acclino -are (ad/*clino). LIT., to lean on anything: se in illum, Ov.; castra tumuli sunt acclinata, Liv. TRANSF., to incline to: haud gravate se acclinatorum ad causam senatus, Liv.

acclivis -e (ad/clivus), inclined upwards: pars viae, Cic.; collis leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes.

acclivitas -ātis, f. acclivity, inclination upwards: Caes.

acclivus -a -um, see acclivis.

accōla -ae, m. or f. (ad/colo), one who lives near, a neighbour: Oceani, Liv.; Ceresis, near the temple of Ceres, Cic.; as adj.: pastor accola eius loci, dwelling near that place, Liv.; accolae fluvii, neighbouring rivers, Tac.

accōlo -cōlĕre -cōlūi -cultum, to live near: locum, Cic.; gentes quae Macedoniam accolunt, Liv.

accommodātē, adv. from accommodo; q.v.

accommodatio -ōnis, f. (1) a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another: verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem, Cic. (2) courtesy, complaisance: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, Cic.

accommodātus -a -um, partic. from accommodo; q.v.

accommodo -are (ad/commodo), to fit, put on. LIT., insignia, Caes.; coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.; lateri ense, Verg.

TRANSF., to make suitable, to adjust: testes ad crimen, Cic.; orationem auribus auditorum, Cic.; in omnem eventum consilia, Liv.; se accommodare or accommodari, to adapt oneself: ad voluntatem alicuius et arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

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

¶ Adv. **accommodātē**, agreeably to: ad veritatem, Cic.

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

accongĕro -gĕrĕre -gessi, to bring together: Pl. **accrĕdo** -crĕdere -credidi -creditum (ad/credo), to believe, give credence to: alicui, Hor.; absol.: vix accredens, Cic.

accresco -crescĕre -crĕvi -crĕtum (ad/cresco), to grow, to increase. LIT., flumen subito accrevit, Cic. TRANSF., cum dictis factisque omnibus ad fallendum instructis varia accresceret fides, Liv.; trimetris accrescere iussit nomen iambeis, ordered to be joined to, Hor.

accrĕtio -ōnis, f. (accresco), increase: luminis, Cic.

accūbĭtio -ōnis, f. (accubo), the act of reclining at table: Cic.

accūbĭtus -ūs, m. = accubitus; q.v.

accūbo -are (ad/cubo), to lie beside. In gen., with dat. or absol., of persons: Pl., Verg.; of things: cadus Sulpiciis horreis, Hor. Esp., to recline at table: in convivio, Cic.; cum aliquo, next to, Pl.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.; accuba, take your place, Pl.

accūdo -ĕre, to hammer together: Pl.

accumbo -cumbĕre -cūbui -cūbitum (ad/*cumbo), to lie down: in via, Pl. Especially at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow: in sinu alicuius, to sit next to anyone at table, Liv.; cum aliquo, next to, Mart.; apud aliquem, at the house of (as a guest), Cic.

accūmūlātē, adv. from accumulo; q.v.

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

accumulo -are (ad/cumulo), to heap up, to accumulate.

LIT., auget, addit, accumulatur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to heap on a person, give in abundance: alienas res, Liv.; alicui summum honorem, Ov.; also with acc. of person and abl. of thing: animam nepotis his donis, Verg. (2) to increase: caedem caede, Lucr.; curas, Ov.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **accūmūlātē**, abundantly, copiously: Cic. L.

accūrātē, adv. from accuro; q.v.

accūrātio -ōnis, f. accuracy, carefulness: Cic.

accūrātus, partic. from accuro; q.v.

accūro -are (ad/curo), to take care of, to prepare with care: Pl.; victum et cultum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **accūrātus** -a -um, careful, exact, accurate: oratio, Cic.; accuratorem delectum habere, Liv.

¶ Adv. **accūrātē**, carefully, exactly, accurately: perscribere, Cic.; aedificare, Caes.

accurro -currĕre -curri -cucurri -cursum (ad/curro), to run to: ad praetorem, Cic.; equo admisso ad aliquem, Caes.; of ideas, 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. (1) an accusation: accusationem factitare, Cic.; comparare atque constituere, to prepare with evidence, Cic.; plur.: acres accusationes, Cic. (2) an

indictment: accusationis quinque libri, of the orations against Verres, Cic.

accusātivus -a -um (accuso), *accusative*: casus, Quint.

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

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

¶ Adv. **accūsātōriē**, *after the manner of an accuser*: loqui, Cic., Liv.

accūsātrix -icis, f. *a female accuser*: Pl.

accūsīto -are (freq. of accuso), *to accuse frequently*: Pl.

accūsō -are (ad/causa), *to accuse*.

(1) *to charge before a judge or court*: aliquem ad populum (of the tribunes), Liv.: a, with genit., of the offence: aliquem ambitūs, Cic.: b, with abl.: de beneficiis, Cic.: c, with propter: propter iniurias, Cic.: d, with inter: inter sicarios, of assassination, Cic.: e, with genit., of the punishment: capitis, on a capital charge.

(2) *to blame, find fault with*: aliquem aspere et acerbe in senatu, Cic.; followed by quod or cur with the subj.: Cic.

ācer -ēris, n. *the maple tree*: Plin.; *maple wood*: Plin., Ov.

ācer -cris -cre (from root ac-, as acuo, acies, etc.), *sharp, cutting*.

LIT., of sharp tools: hastas acri ferro, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of the senses: a, of taste, biting: rapula, Hor.: b, of touch, sharp: dolor corporis cuius morsus est acerrimus, Cic.: c, of hearing, shrill: vox, Lucr.; flammae sonitus, crackling, Verg.: d, of smell, penetrating: unguenta summa et acerrima suavitate condita, Cic.: e, sight, keen: acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic.

(2) relating to the mind: a, of emotions, painful: cura, Lucr.: b, of the understanding, vigorous: iudicium acrius et certius, Cic.: c, of the character, energetic: homo ad perdiscendum acerrimus, Cic.; in ferro, brave in fight, Cic.; passionate: acerrima uxor, Pl.; so of the passions themselves: amor gloriae, Cic.

(3) of other things: egestas, Lucr.; supplicium, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **acriter**, *sharply, keenly*. (1) of sight: acriter intueri solem, Cic. (2) of touch: caedunt acerrime virgis, Cic. (3) of the understanding: videre vitia, Cic. (4) of the emotions: expectare, se morti offerre, Cic. (5) of speech: vituperare, Cic.

ācerbītas -ātis, f. *bitterness, harshness*. LIT., fructus magna acerbitate permixtos, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *harshness*: morum, Cic. (2) *painfulness*: temporis Sullani, Cic.; in plur., calamities: Cic.

ācerbo -are, *to make bitter, to aggravate*: crimen, Verg.

ācerbus -a -um (from root ac-, as acer, acies, etc.), *bitter*.

LIT., *sour*, used especially of unripe fruit; hence = *raw, unripe, immature*: uva, Phaedr.

TRANSF., (1) of sounds, *harsh*: horrorem serrae, Lucr.; acerba sonans, Verg. (2) of the

look, *dark, gloomy*: vultus acerbi, Ov.; acerba tuens, with angry look, Verg. (3) of speech or writing, *bitter*: minaces et acerbae litterae, Cic. (4) of things and events generally, *painful, severe, harsh*: acerbissima tributa, Cic.; incendium, Cic.; frigus, Hor. (5) of persons, *morose*: acerbos e Zenonis schola (of the Stoics), Cic. (6) from the notion of unripeness, *premature*: partus, Ov.; funere, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ācerbē**, *bitterly, harshly*: accusare, Cic.; acerbius invehi in aliquem, Cic.; acerbissime dicere, Caes.; aliquid ferre, Cic.

ācernus -a -um ('acer), *made of maple wood*: Verg., Hor.

ācerra -ae, f. *a casket for keeping incense*: Cic., Hor.

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

ācersēcōmēs -ae, m. (ἀκέρσεκόμης), *having unshorn hair*: Juv.

ācervālis -e, of arguments, *proceeding by accumulation*: Cic. (= Greek σωστῆς).

ācervātim, adv. *by accumulation*. LIT., in heaps: Lucr. TRANSF., dicere, to sum up, to speak comprehensively: multa acervatim frequentans, crowding together a number of thoughts, Cic.

ācervo -are, *to heap up*: promiscue acervati cumuli hominum, Liv. TRANSF., leges, Liv.

ācervus -i, m. *a heap*. LIT., tritici, Cic.; insepulti acervi civium, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a multitude*: facinorum, Cic. (2) as logical term, *argument by accumulation*: Cic.

ācesco ācescere ācui (from root ac-, as acerbus, etc.), *to grow sour*: Hor.

Ācesta -ae, f. (Ἀέστη), *an old town in the north-west of Sicily, also called Egesta and Segesta*.

¶ Hence subst. **Ācestenses** -ium, m. pl. *inhabitants of Acesta*.

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

ācētum -i, n. (from root ac-, as acerbus, etc.). LIT., *vinegar*: Cic. TRANSF., *sharpness, wit*: Italo perfusus aceto, Hor.

Āchāiā -ae, f. (Ἀχαια), or **Āchāiā** (poet.), *Achaia*. (1) *the Greek country of Achaia, in the north of the Peloponnese*: Ov. (2) *Greece, in gen. (after Homer's usage)*: Prop., Ov. (3) after 146 B.C., *the Roman province of Achaia (including the whole of Greece except Thessaly)*: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Āchaeus** -a -um (Ἀχαιός), *Achaean, an Achaean*. (1) from Achaia, in Greece: Lucr., Liv. (2) from Greece generally: Plin. (3) from the Roman province of Achaia: Cic. (4) from Achaia, a Greek colony on the Black Sea. F. subst. **Āchāiās** -ādis, *a Greek woman*: Ov. Adj. **Āchāicus** -a -um, *Achaean, Greek*: Cic., Verg., Hor. F. subst. **Āchāis** -idos, *an Achaean woman*: Ov.; poet. = *Greece*: Ov. Adj. **Āchāius** -a -um, *Greek*: Verg. Adj. and subst. **Āchivus** -a -um, *Achaean, Greek*: Cic., Hor., Ov.

Āchaemēnēs -is, m. (Ἀχαμένης), *ancestor of Cyrus and founder of the Persian line of the Achaemenidae*.

¶ Hence adj. **Achaemēnius** -a -um, *Persian*: Hor., Ov.

Ācharnae -orum, f. (*Ἀχαρναί*), a town and deme in Attica.

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

Āchēlōus -i, m. (*Ἀχελῷος*), the longest river in Greece, rising in Epirus and flowing between Acarnania and Aetolia.

¶ Hence, f. subst. **Āchēlōiās** -ādis, daughter of the river-god Achelous: Ov. Adj. **Āchelōius** -a -um, belonging to the river-god Achelous: Ov. F. subst. **Āchelōides** -um, daughters of Achelous, the Sirens: Ov.

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

¶ Also found in old Latin form **Āchērūns** -untis, m. and f., used esp. by Pl. and Lucr.

¶ Hence adj. **Āchērunticus** -a -um, Pl., Hor.; adj. **Āchērūsus** -a -um, Lucr.; f. subst. **Āchērūsia** -ae. (1) a swamp in Thesprotia in Epirus. (2) a lake in Campania. (3) a cavern in Bithynia.

Āchērōntiā -ae, f. a small town in Apulia: Hor.

Āchilles -is, m. (*Ἀχιλλεύς*), and **Āchillēus** -ēi, m. a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis. Hence any brave, handsome man, a hero: Pl., Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Achillēus** -a -um, relating to Achilles: Verg., Ov.; m. subst. **Achillides** -ae (*Ἀχιλλειδης*), a descendant of Achilles: Ov.

Achivus -a -um = Achaeus; q.v.

Achradīna -ae, f. (*Ἀχραδινή*), part of the city of Syracuse: Cic., Liv.

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

ācidus -a -um (from root *ac-*, as *acuo*, *acetum*, etc.), sharp. LIT., sour in taste, acid: Hor. TRANSF., sour, disagreeable: Hor.

āciēs -ēi, f. (*ac-*, root of *acuo*), keenness, edge. LIT., of a sharp instrument: *securis*, Cic.; *falcis*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of keenness in various senses: *patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis*, Cic. Esp. of the mind, penetration, insight: *animi, ingenii, mentis*, Cic.; and of the eye, as: *a*, a piercing look: *ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse*, Caes.: *b*, keen vision: *bonum incolumis acies*, *malum caecitas*, Cic.: *c*, the pupil of the eye: Cic.; the eye itself: Verg.

(2) of the front of an army as drawn up for battle: *a*, a single line: *prima*, Caes.; *novissima*, Liv.: *b*, the whole army: *aciem instruere*, Cic.: *c*, battle, battlefield: *Pharsalica*, Cic.; in *acie vincere*, Caes.; poet.: *Vulcania*, mass of fire, Verg.; fig., a battle in words: Cic.

Ācīlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of Man. Attīl. Glabrio, Consul 192 B.C., conqueror of Antiochus and the Aetolians.

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

ācīnus -i, m. and **ācīnum** -i, n. a berry (esp. grape): Plin.; the stone or seed of the berry: Cic.

ācīpenser -ēris, also **ācīpensis** -is, m. (perhaps from root *ac-*, as in *acuo*, etc.), the sturgeon, a fish prized by the Romans: Cic., Hor.

Ācis -idis, m. (*Ἄκισ*). (1) a river in Sicily, near Etna, famous for its cold water (now *Fiume di Iaci*): Ov. (2) mythol., a beautiful shepherd, lover of Galatea: Ov.

āclys -ydis, f. (perhaps shortened from *ἀγκυλῆς*), a small javelin: Verg.

Acmōnīdes -ae, m. (*Ἀκμωνίδης*), one of the workmen of Vulcan: Ov.

ācōnītum -i, n. (*ἀκόνιτον*), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, aconite: Plin., Ov., Verg.; in poetry, a strong poison generally: Ov., Juv.

acq. = *adq.*; q.v.

Acrae -arum, f. a city in Sicily, near Syracuse. **Acraeus** -a -um (*ἀκραιός*), that which is upon a height, surname of Jupiter and Juno: Liv.

Acragas -antis, m. (*Ἀκράγας*); also **Agrigentum** -i, n. a Doric colony in S.W. Sicily (now Agrigento).

¶ Hence adj. **Acragantinus** -a -um: Lucr. **acrātōphōrum** -i, n. (*ἀκρατοφῶρον*), a vessel for holding unmixed wine: Cic.

ācrēdūla -ae, f. Cicero's translation of Aratus' *ὀλοπυγόν*; a bird, perhaps the thrush, or the owl, or the nightingale.

ācrīcūlus -a -um (*acer*), somewhat sharp in temper: *ille acriculus, senex*, Cic.

ācrīmōnīa -ae, f. sharpness, keenness. LIT., of flavours and smells: Plin. TRANSF., of speech and action: Cic.

Ācrīsius -i, m. (*Ἀκρίσιος*), a king of Argos, father of Danaë.

¶ Hence, f. subst. **Acrīsiōnē** -ēs, Danaë; m. subst. **Acrīsiōniādes** -ae, Perseus, son of Danaë; adj. **Acrīsiōnēus** -a -um: *arces* = Argos, Ov.

ācrītēr, adv. from *acer*; q.v.

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

ācrōāsis -is, f. (*ἀκρόασις*), a reading aloud, recitation: Cic. L.

Ācrōcēraunīa -orum, n. pl. (1) part of the Ceraunian mountains, see Ceraunius. (2) any dangerous place: *haec Acrocerania vita*, Ov.

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

ācta -ae, f. (*ἄκτῃ*), the sea-shore, the beach, especially as a place of recreation: Cic., Verg.; hence, meton., the pleasures of life at the seaside: Cic.

ācta -ōrum, n. subst. from partic. of *ago*; q.v. **Actaeōn** -ōnis, m. (*Ἀκταίων*), son of Aristaeus, a hunter, who for seeing Diana while bathing was turned into a stag, and torn to pieces by his hounds.

actarius -i, m. (adj., with subst. *scriba* understood), a registrar or short-hand writer: Suet.

Actē -ēs, f. (*Ἀκτῇ*), coast land, an old name of Attica.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Actaeus** -a -um, from Attica or Athens: Verg., Ov. F. adj. **Actiās** -ādis, Attic: Verg.

Actiācus -a -um, adj. from Actium; q.v.

actio -ōnis, f. (ago), *action, doing*; gratiarum, *giving of thanks*, Cic.; primas eius actiones horreo, Cic.

Often also of particular forms of action, such as (1) *the action of any magistrate, proposal*: consularis, Cic.; actio de pace sublata est, Liv. (2) *action in the theatre, plot*: Cic. (3) *action in a court of law*: 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 Hostiliana, 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.

actīto -are (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. (Ἀκτιον). (1) *a promontory in Acarnania*, on which stood a temple of Apollo; nearby was fought the naval battle (31 B.C.) in which Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra. (2) *a roadstead near Corcyra*.

¶ Hence adj. **Actiācus** -a -um: frondes, *the leaves of the bay tree*, sacred to Apollo, Ov.; legiones, *those that fought at Actium*, Tac. Adj. **Actiūs** -a -um: bella, *the battle of Actium*, Verg.

actor -ōris, m. (ago). (1) *a driver*: pecoris, Ov. (2) *a doer of anything*: rerum, Cic.; esp.: a, *a dramatic actor, player*: 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.

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

actuariolus -i, n. (dim. of actuarius), *a small skiff*: Cic.

actuārius -a -um (ago), *easily moved, swift*: actuaria navis, *a swift-sailing vessel*, Caes.; navigium actuarium, Caes. F. as subst. **actuāria** -ae: Cic.

actiōsus -a -um, *active*: virtus, Cic. Adv. **actiōsē**, *actively, with energy*: Cic.

actus -ūs, m. (ago). (1) *driving, moving, movement*: fertur magno mons improbus actu, Verg.; esp. of the driving of cattle: levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, Cic.; hence *right of way for driving cattle, carts, etc.*: Cic. (2) *doing, action*, esp. on the stage; so: a, *as the presentation of a piece on the stage*: fabellarum, Liv.: b, *division of a piece, an act*: in extremo actu corrui, Cic.; fig., *extremus actus aetatis*, Cic.

actūtum, adv. (actus), *immediately, directly*: Pl., Liv., Verg.

ācula -ae (dim. of aqua), *a rivulet*: Cic.

āculēātus -a -um (aculeus), *provided with prickles or stings*. Lit., of plants and animals: Plin. TRANSF., *sharp pointed, stinging*: litterae, Cic.; sophisma, *hair-splitting, subtle*, Cic.

āculēus -i, m. (dim. of acus), *sting, point*. Lit., esp. of plants and animals, also of missiles, *sting, painful thoughts, cutting*

remarks: sagittae, Liv. TRANSF., especially in plur.: aculei in C. Caesarem, Cic.; sollicitudinum, Cic.; orator cum delectatione aculeos relinquit in animis, Cic.

ācūmen -inis, n. (acuio), *the sharp point of anything*. Lit., stili, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *point* (of something witty): etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen, Cic. (2) *sharpness of understanding*: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. (3) *cunning, trickery*: argutiae et acumen eius, Cic.

ācuō -ūere -ūi -ūtum (ac-, root of acus and acies), *to sharpen to a point*. Lit., to whet (a cutting instrument): gladios, Liv., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to sharpen, practise*: linguam exercitatione dicendi, to make more fluent, Cic.; ingenia adulescentium, Cic. (2) *to inflame*: iram hostis ad vindicandas iniurias, Liv. (3) *to encourage, incite*: iuventutem ad dicendum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

ācūtus -a -um, *sharpened, pointed, acute*.

Lit., sagitta, Ov.; of anything pointed: cornua lunae, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of physical sensations: a, of hearing, *shrill*: vox, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv.: resonare triste et acutum, Hor.: b, of touch, *piercing*: gelu, Hor.: c, more generally, *painful*: morbus, Hor.; poet.: acuta belli, *the hardships of war*, Hor. (2) of mental perceptions: a, *sharp, keen*: populi Romani oculos esse acres atque acutos, Cic.; acc. neut. as adv.: cernis acutum, you have keen sight (for the failings of others), Hor.: b, of persons, *keen-sighted, intelligent*: homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic.; of orators, *effective*: orator, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ācūtē**, *keenly*. (1) of the senses: cernere, Lucr.; of the voice, *shrilly*: sonare, Cic. (2) of the understanding, *intelligently*: acute arguteque respondere, Cic.

ācus -ūs, f. (ac-, root of acuio and acies), *a needle, a bodkin*: vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic.; acu pingere, to embroider, Verg.; acu rem tetigisti, you have hit the nail on the head, Pl.

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

ācūtus -a -um, partic. from acuio; q.v.

ad, prep. with acc., expressing primarily direction towards, to a point (opp. ab); also secondarily presence at it.

Lit., in space. (1) of motion, such as going or sending, to: ad Dianae (sc. aedem) venire, to come to Diana's temple, Ter.; concurrere ad curiam, Cic.; ad me, to my house, Cic. Often strengthened by usque: usque ad castra, Caes. Also of writing to, and of looking towards; and of extension: ab unguibus usque ad verticem, Cic. (2) of rest at or near: sedere ad latus eius, Cic.; esse ad portas, Cic.; ad iudicem, before a judge, Cic.; pugna ad Cannas, Liv.

TRANSF., of time. (1) to, until: ab hora octava ad vesperum, Cic.; ad hoc tempus, till now, Cic.; quem ad finem? how long? Cic.; ad summam senectutem, Cic. (2) at, about: nos te hic ad mensem Ianuarium expectamus, Cic.; ad lucem, in the morning, Cic.; ad tempus, in due time, Cic.

TRANSF., of other relations, some suggesting movement towards, others rest at. (1) of aim or purpose, towards, for: adiutorem

ad iniuriam, Cic.; ad id, *for that object*, Liv.; servos ad remum, Liv.; so natus ad, *born to, born for*, and aptus ad, *fit for*. (2) of concern, *to, in relation to*: ad rem, *to the point*; quid ad me? *what is that to me?* Cic. So esp. with attineo and pertineo. Similarly in qualification and limitation: impiger ad labores belli, Cic. (3) of comparison, *compared with*: scuta ad amplitudinem corporum parum lata, Liv. (4) of extent, figuratively, *to, up to, down to*: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic.; homo non ad extremum perditus, Liv.; ad unum, *to a man*. (5) of addition: ad cetera, Cic.; ad omnia, *to crown all*, Liv.; ad hoc, *besides*, Sall., Liv. (6) of conformity or correspondence, *according to*: ad istorum normam, Cic.; ad verbum, *literally*, Cic. (7) of approximation, *about*, very often with numeral: ad ducentos, Cic.; so sometimes adverbially, without acc. (8) of occasion, *at, on, in consequence of*: ad famam belli novas legiones scribere, Liv. (9) of accompaniment, *to the sound of, by the light of*: ad tibiam, Cic.

adactiō -ōnis, f. (adigo), *a driving to, compulsion: iurisiurandi (obligation)*, Liv.

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

adaequē, adv. *in like manner*: Pl.

adaequo -are (ad/aequus). (1) transit., *to make equal with*. LIT., moles moenibus, Caes. TRANSF., cum virtute fortunam, Cic.; se virtute nostris, Cic.; so *to compare*: formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fati, Tac.

(2) intransit., *to match, come near to: altitudinem muri*, Caes.; deorum vitam, Cic. **adamantēus** -a -um, *hard as steel*: Ov.

adamantinus -a -um (ἀδάμαντος), *made of hard steel, adamantine*: Lucr., Hor.

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

adambūlo -are, *to walk by or near anything*: Pl. **adāmo** -are, *to fall in love with, to find pleasure in*: equos, Cic.; gloriam, Cic.

adāpērio -āpērire -āpērii -āpērtum, *to open fully: adapertae fores portae*, Liv.

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

adapto -are, *to fit to, adapt*: Suet.

adāquo -are, *to supply with water, to give to drink*: Plin.

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

adaugēo -ēre -auxi -auctum. (1) *to increase, to augment: bonum*, Cic. (2) of sacrifices, *to devote*: Pl.

adaugesco -ēre, *to begin to increase*: Lucr.

adbībo -bibere -bibī -bibitum. LIT., *to drink, drink in*: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., of the ears: verba puro pectore, Hor.

adbīto -ēre, *to go near*: Pl.

addēcet -ēre, v. impers. *it becomes, suits*: Pl.

addensēo -ēre, and **addenso** -āre, *to make thick or compact: extremi addensent acies*, Verg.

addico -dicere -dixi -dictum, *to assent to*.

(1) as 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): alicui bona, Cic.; liberum corpus in servitute, 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) in gen., *to give up or over; to doom, dedicate, surrender: aliquem perpetuae servituti*, Caes.; so addictus, *bound, pledged: nullius addictus iurare in verba ministri*, Hor.; se alicui, in a bad sense, *to give oneself up to slavishly: se senatui*, Cic.

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

addictus -a -um, partic. from addico; q.v.

addisco -discere -didici, *to learn in addition: artem*, Cic., Ov.

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

addo addere addidi additum. (1) *to give to, to bring to, to place*. LIT., epistolas in fasciculum, Cic.; soleam pedi, Ov.; of persons: alicui comitem, Verg. TRANSF., *to inspire, to cause, produce: mihi alacritatem scribendi*, Cic. (2) *to add, join*. LIT., unum granum, Cic.; addendo deducendoque (by addition and subtraction) videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. TRANSF., hunc laborem ad cotidiana opera, Caes.; sceleris scelus, Liv. Esp. of speech, writing, and thought: in orationem quaedam, *to make some additions*, Cic; addunt etiam de Sabini morte, *they speak also about the death of S.*, 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.

addōcēo -ēre, *to teach in addition*: Hor.

addūbito -are, *to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; usually followed by de, in, or indirect question; also transit.: res addubitata, a question undecided*, Cic.

addūco -ducere -duxi -ductum, *to draw to*.

(1) *to bring or lead a person or thing to a place*. LIT., in conspectum populi, Liv.; in ius, or in iudicium, *to bring to justice*, Cic.; aurum secum, Liv.; esp. of bringing water (by an aqueduct, etc.): aquam, Cic. TRANSF., a, *to bring to a certain condition: aliquem in vituperationem, invidiam*, Cic.; eo adduxit eos ut, Cic.; se sumque regnum in ultimum discrimen, Liv.: b, *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 adsentiar, Cic.; with genit.: in spem adductus conficiendi belli, Sall.; so adductus, *influenced: spe mercedis*, Cic.; absol.: adducor igitur et prope modum adsentior, Cic.

(2) *to draw to oneself, pull in: parvis colla lacertis (of children embracing their mother)*, Ov.; funem, Caes.; arcum, Verg. So *to contract: adducit cutem macies*, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **adductus** -a -um, *contracted, taut; of persons, strict*: Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **adductius**: Tac.

ādēdo -esse -ēdi -ēsum, to nibble, to gnaw. LIT., adesi favi, Liv. TRANSF., scopulus adesus aquis, Ov.; also in gen., to consume, waste away: non adesa iam sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic.

ādemptio -ōnis, f. (adimo), a taking away: civitatis, Cic., Tac.

ādēō, adv. (ad/eo, old locative case of is), to that point, so far; often strengthened by usque. (1) of space, so far: Ter. (2) of time, so long; followed by dum, donec, quoad: Cic. (3) of degree: a, so much, so; often looking forward to a consecutive clause with ut: Cic.: b, to such an extent, so, looking back to what has already been said: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis fuit, Liv.: c, even, what is more: ducem hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, Cic.: d, used enclitically with pron., just.: id adeo, Cic.; also with conj., si, nisi, sive, aut, vel: Cic.: e, (post-Aug.), much more; with a negative, much less: Tac.

ādēō -ire -ī -itum, to go or come to, approach. LIT., ad istum fundum, Cic.; curiam, Liv. Esp., to approach for a particular purpose. (1) adire in praetorem in ius (or, simply, in ius), to go to law, Cic. (2) to travel to, to visit: casas aratorum, Cic. (3) to appeal to or consult: praetorem, magos, aras, Cic. (4) to approach as an enemy: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum adire audere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to undertake some business: ad causas privatas et publicas, Cic.; ad rempublicam, to enter public life, Cic. (2) to come to some condition, to undergo, incur: periculum capitis, Cic. (3) legal t. t.: adire hereditatem, to enter on an inheritance, Cic.

ādēps -īpis, c. (connected with ἀλεῖψα, the soft fat of animals; meton.: Cassii adipēs, the corpulent Cassius, Cic.

ādeptio -ōnis, f. (adipiscor), attainment, obtaining: commodi, Cic.

ādēquīto -are, to ride to; with dat.: ipsis portis, Liv.; with ad: ad nostros, Caes.; absol.: Liv.

ādesdum, or **ades dum**, come hither: Ter.

ādēsūrō -ire, to hunger after anything: Pl.

adfābilis -e, adj. with compar. (adfor), easy to be spoken to, affable: in omni sermone adfabilem et iucundum esse velle, Cic.; Verg.

adfābilitas -ātis, f. (adfabilis), affability: comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic.

adfābrē, adv. (ad/faber), in a workmanlike way, skilfully: factus, Cic.

adfātim, adv. (ad/obs. fatis), sufficiently, enough: satisfacere alicui, Cic. Subst. with genit.: copiarum adfatim esse, Liv.

adfātus -ūs, m. (adfor), an address, speech: Verg.

adfectātiō -ōnis, f. (adfecto), a striving after: Germanicae originis, eagerness to pass for Germans, Tac.; imperii, Suet. Esp. a striving after effect: Quint.

adfectātor -ōris, m. (adfecto), one who strives after anything: Quint.

adfectio -ōnis, f. (adfectio), manner of being affected, and so (1) relation of one thing to another: quaedam ad res aliquas adfectio, Cic. (2) change: adfectio est animi aut corporis aliqua de causa commutatio, ut laetitia, Cic. (3) state, condition: caeli, Cic.; firma corporis adfectio, good health, Cic. (4) favourable state of mind, good-will: Tac.

adfecto -are (adfectio), to strive after. (1) of material things, to make for, grasp at: viam, Ter.; iter, Cic.; ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare (navem) potestas, Verg. (2) of immaterial things, to aim at, aspire to: regnum, Liv.; famam, Tac.; munditiam, non adfluentiam, Nep.; bellum Hernicum, to try to get the command of the war, Liv.; esp. politically, to try to win over: civitates, Sall. (3) to affect: in verbis effusioem cultum, Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **adfectatus** -a -um, studied: Quint.

adfectus -ūs, m. (adfectio), a condition, disposition; esp. of the mind, a feeling: animi, Cic.; veri adfectus, Tac.; often (like adfectio) friendly feeling, good-will: Tac., Juv.; in Lucan, plur., objects of such feeling, loved ones.

adfectus -a -um, partic. from adfectio; q.v.

adfero adferre attuli adlatum, to carry or bring to.

LIT., aliquid domum, Cic.; epistulam, litteras, to bring a letter, Cic.; is qui litteras attulit, the bearer of this letter, Cic.; si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. Esp. of messages, and so also of the news contained: alicui non iucundissimum nuntium, Cic.; hence absol., to bring news, report: eo de Hortensii morte mihi est adlatum, news was brought me, Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin.: Caelium ad illum attulisse se quaerere, etc., Cic.

TRANSF., to bring, with physical movement not necessarily implied. (1) to apply, bring to bear: animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas, Cic.; more often with acc. and dat.: alicui vim, to offer violence to, Cic.; manus, to lay hands upon, Cic. (2) to cause, bring about, occasion: populo Romano pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic. (3) to bring forward by way of excuse or reason: rationes, cur hoc ita sit, Cic.; aetatem, Cic. (4) to bring by way of help, to contribute: quidquid ad rempublicam attulimus, Cic.

adfectio -ficere -fēci -fectum (ad/facio), to influence, to work upon. (1) with adverbs, to affect in certain ways: exercendum corpus et ita adficiendum est ut, etc., Cic.; litterae tuae sic me adfecerunt ut, etc., Cic.; res quae quodammodo adfectae sunt ad id de quo quaeritur, related to, Cic. (2) with abl. of nouns, to affect by, treat with, visit with, present with; esp. of persons: aliquem maxima laetitia, to please greatly, Cic.; sepultura, to bury, Cic.; poena, to punish, Liv.; so in passive: magna difficultate adfici, to be placed in a very difficult position, Caes.; beneficio, to be benefited, Cic.; morbo gravi et mortifero, Cic.; occasionally of things: medicamine vultum, Ov. (3) absol., of the body, to affect adversely, weaken: ut aestus, labor, fames sitisque corpora adficerent, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **adfectus** -a -um, affected, influenced. (1) with adverbs, etc.: num manus recte adfecta est cum in tumore est, Cic.; quomodo sim adfectus, Cic.; eodem modo erit sapiens adfectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum, Cic. (2) with abl., affected by, furnished with, afflicted by:

virtutibus, Cic.; vitiis, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; vulnere, Liv. (3) absol., in two special senses: a, of the body, *weakened, sick*: corpus adfectum, Liv.; transf., *respublica*, Liv.: b, of undertakings, *worked upon*, and so *nearly finished*: bellum adfectum videmus et, ut vere dicam, paene confectum, Cic.

adfigo -figĕre -fixi -fixum (ad/figo), *to fasten to, affix*.

LIT., litteram illam (x) ita vehementer ad caput, ut, etc., *to brand*, Cic.; Prometheum Caucaso, Cic.; cruci, Liv.; of trophies of war: signa adfixa delubris, Hor.

TRANSF., Ithaca illa in asperrimis saxis tamquam nidulus adfixa, Cic.; alicui adfixum esse tamquam magistro, *not to leave the side of*, Cic.; ea maxime adfigi animis nostris, *be imprinted*, Cic.

adfingo -fingĕre -finxi -fictum (ad/fingo), *to form in addition*. LIT., esp. of artists: partem corporis, Cic.; ei manus, Cic. TRANSF., *to invent in addition*: ut intellegatis quid error adfinxerit, Cic.; multa rumore adfingebantur, Caes.

adfinis -e (ad/finis). LIT., *neighbouring*: gens adfinis Mauris, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *related by marriage*: alter mihi adfinis erat, Cic. As subst.: cognati et adfines, *blood relations and connexions by marriage*, Cic. (2) *connected with, privy to*: huius suspicionis, Cic.; huic facinori, Cic.

adfinitio -ātis, f. (adfinis), *relationship by marriage*. LIT., adfinitate sese devincire cum aliquo, Cic.; in adfinitatem alicuius pervenire, Cic.; plur.: coniunctio hominum inter homines serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, deinde adfinitatibus, deinde amicitiiis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *meton., relations by marriage*: Pl. (2) *union of any kind*: litterarum, Quint.

adfirmatio -ōnis, f. *asseveration, positive assertion*: Cic.

adfirmo -are (ad/firmo). (1) *to strengthen*: societas iureiurando adfirmatur, Liv. (2) *to support a statement, to prove*: quod breviter dictum est rationibus adfirmatum, Cic. (3) *to assert as true*: quis rem tam veterem pro certo adfirmet? Liv.; omni adseveratione tibi adfirmo (followed by acc. and infin.), Cic.; with de and the abl.: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde adfirmare? Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **adfirmatē**, *positively*: Cic.

adflātus -ūs, m. (adflo), *a blowing or a breathing on*. LIT., ex terra, Cic.; maris, *sea breeze*, Plin.; deneget adflatus ventus et aura suos, Ov.; used of the breath of men and animals: Ov. TRANSF., *inspiration*: sine aliquo adflatu divino, Cic.

adfleo -flĕre -flĕvi -flĕtum (ad/fleo), *to weep at*: Pl., Hor.

adflictatio -ōnis, f. (adflicto), *bodily pain, torture*: Cic.

adfligo -are (freq. of adfigo), *to agitate, to knock about*. LIT., naves tempestas adflictabat, Caes. TRANSF., *to harass, to distress*: gravius vehementiusque, Cic.; esp. adflictare se, or adflictari, *to be upset*: de quibus vehementer adflictor, Cic.; mulieres adflictare sese, Sall.

adflector -ōris, m. (adfligo), *a subverter*: dignitatis et auctoritatis, Cic.

adfligo -fligĕre -flixi -flictum. LIT., *to dash one thing against another, knock down, or knock about*: vasa parietibus, Liv.; statuam, Cic.; equi virique adflicti, *struck down in battle*, Sall.; fusti caput alicuius, Tac.; naves quae gravissime adflictae erant, Caes.

TRANSF., *to weaken, discourage, injure*: non vitium nostrum sed virtus nostra nos adfligit, Cic.; non plane me enervavit nec adfligit senectus, Cic.; causam susceptam, *to drop a law suit*, Cic.; vectigalia bellis adfliguntur, *suffer through war*, Cic.; animos adfligere et debilitare metu, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **adflictus** -a -um. (1) *damaged, shattered*: fortuna, amicitia, Cic. (2) of spirits, *broken down, spiritless, desponding*: aegritudine adflictus, debilitatus, iacens, Cic. (3) of character, *vile, contemptible*: homo adflictus et perditus, Cic.

adflo -are, *to blow on or breathe on*; either transit., with what is breathed or what is breathed on as object of active (or subject of passive); or intransit.

LIT., of air, breath, scents: velut illis Canidia adflasset, Hor.; nosque ubi primus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis, Verg.; adflabat acrior frigoris vis, Liv.; adores qui adflarentur e floribus, Cic.; esp. of heat: saucii adflatique incendio, Liv.

TRANSF., of inspiration, influence, rumour, etc.: adflata est numine quando iam propiore dei, Verg.; felix cui placidus leniter adflavit amor, Tib.; laetos oculis adflarat honores, Verg.; rumoris nescioquid adflaverat commissione Graecorum frequentiam non fuisse, Cic.

adfluentia -ae, f. (adfluens), *overflow, abundance*: omnium rerum, Cic.

adflūo -flūĕre -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow, flow to, flow near*. LIT., of water: Aufidus amnis utrisque castris adfluens, Liv.; so of the concourse of atoms in the Epicurean philosophy, Lucr.; esp. of men, *to stream, to flock together*: adfluente cotidie multitudine ad famam belli spemque praedae, Liv.; of immaterial things: nihil ex istis locis non modo litterarum, sed ne rumoris quidem adfluxit, *came in*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to flow freely*; so *to be abundant*, or, with abl., *to abound in*: cum domi otium et divitiae adfluere, Sall.; divitiis homines adfluere, Lucr.; voluptatibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **adflūens** -entis, *rich, affluent, abounding in*: opibus et copiis, Cic.; omni scelere, Cic.; ex adfluente, *in abundance*, Tac. Compar. adv. **adfluentius**, *more richly, abundantly*: voluptate adfluentius haurire, Cic.; Tac.

adfor -ari, dep. (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.), *to accost, address*: versibus alicquem, Cic. Esp. (1) *to say farewell to the dead*: adfari extremum, Verg. (2) *to pray to*: deos, Verg.

adformido -are, *to be in fear*: Pl.

adfrico -fricare -fricūi -fricātum, *to rub*: Plin. TRANSF., *to rub in*: Sen.

adfrictus -ūs, m. (adfrico), *a rubbing on*: Plin.

adfulgeo -fulgĕre -fulsi, *to shine, glitter*. LIT., Venus (the planet), adfulsit, Ov. TRANSF., *to shine upon, favour*: vultus ubi tuus adfulsit, Hor.; consuli rei maioris spes adfulsit, Liv.

adfunco -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour upon*.
LIT., venenum vulneri, Tac.; colonia amne adfusa, *washed by a river*, Plin. TRANSF., (1) *to throw in, pour in*: equitum tria millia cornibus adfunderentur, Tac. (2) *adfundere se, or adfundi, to prostrate oneself on the ground*: adfusaque poscere vitam, Ov.

adgemo -ēre, *to groan at, to weep at*, with dat.: Ov.

adgero -gērere -gessi -gestum, *to carry to, bring to*. LIT., luta et limum, Cic.; with dat.: adgeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. TRANSF., *to bring forward*: probra, Tac.

adgestus -ūs, m. (adgero), *a carrying to, accumulation*: pabulae, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

adglōmēro -are, *to wind on a ball, to add*; hence of the movement of persons: addunt se socios et lateri adglomerant nostro, *throng to our side*, Verg.

adglūtino -are, *to glue to, fasten to*: Pl., Cic.

adgrāvesco -ēre, *to become severe, to grow worse* (of sickness): Ter.

adgrāvo -are, *to make heavier*. LIT., pondus, Plin. TRANSF., *to increase, to make worse*: inopiam sociorum, Liv.; summam invidiae eius, *to heighten*, Liv.

adgrēdio -ēre, active form of *adgredior*; q.v.: Pl. **adgrēdior** -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (*adgradior*), *to go to*.

LIT., *to approach*: ad aliquem, Pl.; non repellitur quo adgredi cupiet, Cic. Esp. (1) *to approach with words, proposals, etc.*; with acc.: quem ego Romae adgrediar, Cic.; aliquem pecunia, Sall.; Venerem dictis, *to address*, Verg. (2) *to approach aggressively, to attack*: eos impeditos et inopinantes, Caes.; murum, Sall.

TRANSF., *to begin, to undertake, to attempt* a thing; with acc.: 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.; with infin.: oppidum altissimis moenibus oppugnare, Caes.

adgrēgo -are, *to add to the flock* (grex); *so to attach, associate*; with adv.: eodem ceteros undique collectos naufragos, Cic.; with in and the acc.: ego te in nostrum numerum adgregare soleo, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: se ad eorum amicitiam, Caes.; with dat.: se Romanis, Liv.

adgressio -ōnis, f. (*adgredior*), *the introduction to a speech*: prima adgressione animos occupare, Cic.

ādhaerēo -haerere -haesi -haesum, *to hang to, stick to, adhere*.

LIT., manus oneri adhaerentes, *frozen to*, Tac.; saxi, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of place, to border on, to be near*: modica silva adhaerebat, Tac. (2) *of various kinds of proximity or attachment*: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, 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.

ādhaeresco -haerescere -haesi -haesum, *to hang to, to adhere*.

LIT., gravis lateri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor.; *of burning missiles*: ad turrim, Caes.; fig.: in me uno consulares faces... in me omnia coniurationis tela adhaeserunt; *of shipwrecks*: ad saxa sirenum, Cic.; fig.: ad quamcumque sunt disciplinam quasi tempestate delati, ad eam tamquam ad saxum adhaerescunt, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to cling to, to remain*: in his locis adhaerescere, Cic. L.; iustitiae honestatique, *not to swerve from*, Cic.; ad omnium vestrum studium, *sympathize with*, Cic. (2) *of oratory, to stick fast, stop*: Cic.

ādhaesiō -ōnis, f. (*adhaereo*), *clinging to*: atomorum, Cic.

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

ādhibēo -ēre -ūi -itum (*ad/habeo*), *to bring one thing to another, to apply to*.

LIT., manus genibus, Ov.; manus vectigalibus, *to lay hands on, to seize*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *generally, to apply, bring to bear*: alicui vim, Cic.; morbis remedia, Cic.; iambum in fabulis, Cic.; fidem, Cic.; adhibete animos et mentes vestras, non solum aures, Cic. (2) *to employ or call in a person for a purpose*: in consilium, Cic.; in convivium, *to invite*, Cic.; medicum, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem patronum, Cic.; Siciliam testem, Cic. (3) *with adv., to treat*: aliquem liberaliter, Cic.

ādhiñniō -ire, *to neigh after*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., sic ad illius orationem adhiñnivit, *neighed with joy at*, Cic.

ādhortātiō -ōnis, f. *an exhortation*: Cic.

ādhortātor -ōris, m. *one who exhorts*: operis, Liv.

ādhortor -ari, dep. *to exhort, encourage* (especially of soldiers): omnes cohortes ordinesque, Caes.; in bellum, Tac.; ad defendendam rempublicam, Cic.

ādhiūc, adv. *thus far, hitherto*.

(1) *of time, hitherto, up to this (or that) time*: fluctuans adhuc animo, Liv. With neg., *not yet*: adhuc non, Cic. Often with idea of continuation, *still, even now*: adhuc de consuetudine exercitationis loquor; nondum de ratione et sapientia, Cic. Sometimes strengthened by usque.

(2) *in other relations (mainly before and after the Ciceronian period)*: a, *besides, also*: addam minam adhuc, Pl., Tac.: b, *in comparison, even, still*: adhuc difficilior, Quint., Tac.: c, = adeo, *so*: Liv.

Ādiābēnē -ēs, f. (Ἀδιαβηνή), *a region in north Mesopotamia*. Adj. **Adiābēnus** -a -um, *Adiabedian*.

adiācēo -ēre, *to lie by the side of, to be adjacent*: ad ostium Rhodani, Caes.; with acc. alone: Etruriam, Liv.; with dat.: agro Romano, Liv.; absol.: adiacente Tibri, Tac.

¶ N. pl. of partic. as subst. **adiācēntia**, *the neighbourhood*: Tac., Plin.

adicio -icere -iēci -iectum (*ad/iacio*). (1) *to throw to*. LIT., telum in litus, Caes. TRANSF., *to cast, direct, apply*: oculum hereditati, Cic.; dictis mentem, Ov. (2) *to add*: aggerem ad munitiones, Caes.; ad belli laudem doctrinae et ingenii gloriam, Cic. Special senses: a, *to add to what has been said*: Liv.: b, *to outbid at an auction*: supra adiecit Aeschrio, Cic.

adiectio -ōnis, f. (adicio), *an adding to*: adiectione populi Albani, Liv.; inliberali adiectione, *a paltry advance*, Liv.; Hispaniensibus familiarum adiectiones dedit, *gave the right to add*, Tac.

adiectus -ūs, m. (adicio), *an adding to*: Lucr. **ādigo** -igēre -ēgi -actum (ad/ago), *to drive to, force to*.

LIT., (1) of cattle: pecus e vicis longinquioribus, Caes. (2) of men: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Verg. (3) of things: triremes per aestuaria, Tac.; quodam loco turri adacta, Caes.

TRANSF., *to drive to, to compel to*: ad mortem, Tac.; as legal t. t.: arbitrum adigere aliquem, *bring before an arbiter*, Cic.; as legal and milit. t. t.: aliquem ad iusiurandum, Caes.; iureiurando, or sacramento, *to put a man on his oath, to swear in*, Liv.

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

ādipātus -a -um (adepts). LIT., *fatty, greasy*. N. pl. as subst. **ādipāta** -orum, *pastry made with grease*: Juv. TRANSF., of style, *bombastic*: adipatae dictionis genus, Cic.

ādipiscor -ipisci -eptus, dep. (ad/apiscor). LIT., *to come up to, to overtake*: fugientem, Liv. TRANSF., *to obtain*: laudem, Cic.; gloriam ex aliqua re, Nep.; quod adeptus est per scelus, Cic.; with genit.: rerum adeptus, Tac. Perf. partic. adeptus, used passively: eandem accusant adeptam, *when reached*, Cic.

ādītio -ōnis, f. *a going to, an approach*: Pl.

ādītus -ūs, m. (*adeo), *a going to, an approach, access*.

LIT., (1) *difficultes aditus habere ad pastum*, Cic. (2) *right or possibility of entrance to*: aditus in id sacrum non est viris, Cic.; of audience of a person: homo rari aditus, *difficult of access*, Liv.; faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic.; aditus ad aliquem includere, Cic.; ad aliquem postulare, Tac. (3) *entrance to a place, approach*: aditus insulae muniti, Cic.; aditus templi, Cic., Ov., Liv.

TRANSF., *opportunity of obtaining*: ad honorem, Cic.; laudis, Cic.

adiūdico -are, *to award as a judge*. LIT., causam alicui, *in favour of anyone*, Cic.; regnum Ptolemaeo, *to assign the kingdom to Ptolemy*, Cic. TRANSF., Italis adiudicat armis, *assigns to the Roman power*, Hor.; alicui salutem imperii huius atque orbis terrarum, Cic.

adiūmentum -i, n. (adiuvo), *help, assistance*: alicuius rei, ad aliquid, alicui rei, in aliqua re, Cic.

adiunctio -ōnis, f. (adiungo), *a joining to, addition, union*: naturae ad hominem, Cic.; verborum, Cic. As rhet. t. t.: a, *a limitation, restriction*: Cic.; b, *repetition*: Cic.

adiunctor -ōris, m. (adiungo), *one who joins, connects*: ille Galliae ulterioris adiunctor (i.e., Pompeius, who caused Gallia Transalpina to be added to Caesar's province), Cic.

adiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to join to*.

LIT., of animals: plostello mures, Hor.; of plants: ulmis vites, Verg.

TRANSF., *to connect*. (1) of material things: parietem ad parietem communem, Cic.; adiunctus fundus, *neighbouring*, Cic.; Ciliciam ad imperium populi Romani, Cic.; agros populo, Cic. (2) of immaterial things, *to associate, impart*: iuris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque, Cic.; verba ad nomen adiuncta, *epithets*, Cic.; rebus praesentibus adiungere atque adnectere futuras, Cic.; fidem visis, Cic.; sibi auxilium, Cic.; animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. (3) of persons and communities, *to attach*, esp. as partner, helper or friend: aliquem ad suos sermones, Cic.; urbem ad amicitiam, Liv.; aliquem sibi socium, or simply socium, Cic.; se comitem fugae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **adiunctus** -a -um, *bound to, belonging to*: propiora huius causae et adiunctiora, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **adiuncta**, *collateral circumstances*: Cic., Hor.

adiūro, -are (1) *to swear in addition*: Liv. (2) *to swear to, promise on oath*: qui omnia adiurant, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: adiuras id te invito me non esse facturum, Cic.; with per and the acc.: per Iovem, Pl.; with the simple acc.: adiuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Verg.

adiūtābilis -e, *full of help, serviceable*: Pl.

adiūto -are, *to be serviceable, to help*: Pl., Ter.

adiūtor -ōris, m. (adiuvo), *a helper*: victoriae populi Romani, Cic.; with in and the abl.: in re gerenda, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: adiutores ad iniuriam, Cic.; with contra and the acc.: his adiutor contra patriam inventus est nemo, Cic.

Esp., (1) *one who played secondary parts on the stage*: Hor. (2) *the assistant of a public officer, deputy*: P. Manlius in Hispaniam citiorem adiutor consuli datus, Liv.; Caes.

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

adiūvo -iuvare -iūvi -iūtum, *to help, assist, support*: nihil te Neronis iudicium adiuvat, Cic.; nihil igitur adiuvat procedere et progredi in virtute, Cic.; maiorem nationis lacrimis suis, Cic.; aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; ad bellum, Liv.; followed by ut and subj.: Cic.

adlābor -labi -lapsus, dep. *to glide to, come to, flow to*: angues duo ex occulto adlapi, Liv.; with dat or acc.: antiquis adlabimur oris, *we land on*, Verg.; fama adlabitur auris, Verg.

adlaboro -are, *to labour at; also to add to by labour*: Hor.

adlacrīmo -are, *to weep at*: Verg.

adlapsus -ūs, m. (adlabor), *a gliding approach*: serpentium, Hor.

adlatro -are, *to bark at; fig., to rail at*: magnitudinem Africani, Liv.

adlaudābilis -e, *praiseworthy*: Pl., Lucr.

adlaudo -are, *to praise*: Pl.

adlecto -are (adlicio), *to entice*: Cic.

adlġgatio -ōnis, f. (*adlego), *a sending of a person on a mission*: cum sibi omnes ad istum adlegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

adlēgo -are. LIT., *to send on private business, to commission* (lego, if on state business): si adlegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl. (and frequently in Pl.); aliquem ad aliquem, or alicui, Cic.; patrem adlegando fatigare, by sending messages, Cic.; adlegati, deputies, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to instigate, to suborn*: Ter. (2) *to adduce or allege in excuse*: munera, preces, mandata regis sui Scyrothemidi adlegant, Tac.

adlēgo -lēgere -lēgi -lectum, *to choose, to elect*: de plebe omnes, Liv.; with in and the acc.: aliquem in senatum, Suet.

adlēvamentum -i, n. (adlevo), *a means of alleviation*: Cic.

adlēvatio -ōnis, f. (adlevo). LIT., *a lifting up*: Quint. TRANSF., *alleviation*: doloris, Cic.

adlēvo -are. LIT., *to lift up, to erect*: circumstantium humeris, Tac. TRANSF., *to lighten, to alleviate*: sollicitudines, Cic.; pass., adlevare, *to be cheered*: adlevor, cum loquor tecum absens, Cic. L.

adlicēfācio -ēre, *to entice*: Sen.

adlīcio -licēre -lexi -lectum (ad/*lacio), *to allure, entice, draw to oneself*: ad se adlicere et attrahere ferrum (of the magnet), Cic. TRANSF., *oratione benigna multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam*, Cic.

adlīdo -līdēre -līsi -līsum (ad/laedo). LIT., *to strike against, dash against*: adlidi ad scopulos, Caes. TRANSF., *adlidi, to suffer damage*: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius adlisus est, Cic.

adlīgo -are, *to tie to, bind to*.

LIT., *aliquem ad palum, bind a criminal to the stake for punishment*, Cic.; of ships, *to make fast*: unco dente velut manu ferrea iniecta adligavit alterius proram, Liv.; unco non adligat (naves) ancora morsu, Verg.; *to bind up a wound*: vulnus, Cic.; *to bind in fetters*: Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., *to fetter, bind*: tristi palus inamabilis unda adligat, confines, imprisons, Verg. Esp., (1) *to bind by friendship or obligations*: non modo beneficio sed etiam benevolentia adligari, Cic. (2) *to bind by promise, oath, etc.*: lex omnes mortales adligat, Cic. (3) *adli, to become an accomplice in, make oneself responsible for*: furti, Ter.; scelere, Cic.; perf. partic. adligatus, implicated or involved in a crime: Cic.

adlīno -līnere -lēvi -lītum, *to smear on, to bedaub*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., Cic., Hor.

adlōcūtio -ōnis, f. (adloquor), *an address, a speaking to*: Plin.; esp., *a word of comfort*: Cat.

adlōquūm -i, n. (adloquor), *exhortation, encouragement, consolation*: benigni voltus et adloquia, Liv.; adloquio firmare militem, Tac.

adlōquor -lōqui -lōcūtus sum, dep. *to address*: Cic. Esp. *to encourage, appeal to*: aliquem benigne, leniter, Liv.; patriam maesta i'ta voce miseriter, Cat.

adlūbesco -ēre (ad/lubet), *to begin to please*: Pl.

adlūcēo -lūcēre -luxi, *to shine at, or upon*. LIT., Sen. TRANSF., *fortunata faculam tibi adlucet, offers you a favourable opportunity*, Pl.

adlūdīo, -are, *to play*: Pl.

adlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum, *to jest at, to sport*

with. LIT., Galba adludens varie et copiose, Cic. TRANSF., of waves, *to play or dash upon*: mare litoribus adludit, Cic.; adludentibus undis, Ov.; quae fluctus salis adludabant, Cat. **adlūo** -lūere -lūi, *to wash*; used of the sea: adluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. TRANSF., Massilia cum barbariae fluctibus adluatur, exposed to barbarians, Cic.

adlūviēs -ēi, f. (adluo), *a pool caused by the overflow of a river*: Liv.

adlūvīo -ōnis, f. (adluo), *alluvial land, earth deposited by water*: Cic.

admātūro -are, *to hasten*: admaturari defectionem, Caes.

admētīor -mētiri -mensus, dep. *to measure out to*: frumentum alicui, Cic.

Admētus -i, m. (*Adμητος). (1) ruler of Pherae, in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, who died for him. (2) king of the Molossi, friend of Themistocles.

admigro -are, *to wander to, to come to*: Pl.

adminiculator -ari, dep. *to support, prop*: vitem, Cic.

adminīcūlum -i, n. (ad/*mineo). LIT., *a prop, a support, the pole on which a vine is trained*: Cic. TRANSF., *aid, help*: ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adniti, Cic.; egere adminiculis, Tac.

adminīster -stri, m. *an attendant, an assistant*: Iovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, Cic.; in a bad sense, audaciae satelles atque administer tuae, Cic.

adminīstra -ae, f. (administer), *she that helps*: artes huius administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

adminīstrātio -ōnis, f. (1) *the giving of help*: sine hominum administratione, Cic. (2) *direction, government*: navis, Caes.; belli, Cic.; mundi, rerum, reipublicae, Cic.

adminīstrātor -ōris, m. *an administrator, manager*: quidam belli gerendi, Cic.

adminīstro -are. (1) *to help, assist*: Pl. (2) *to manage, direct, administer*: navem, to steer, Caes.; of war, bellum cum Cimbris, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; leges et iudicia, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; omnem mundum, Cic.

admīrābilis -e. (1) *worthy of admiration, admirable*: admirabilis et singularis sapientia, Cic. (2) *astonishing, strange* (n. pl. = Gr. θαυμάσια). Cic.

¶ Adv., in the corresponding senses, **admīrābiliter**: Cic.

admīrābilitas -ātis, f. *admirableness*; also *admiration*: haec animi desipientia magnam admirabilitatem facit, Cic.

admīrātio -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.

admīror -ari, dep. (1) *to admire*: res gestas, Cic. (2) *to be astonished at, to wonder*: aliquid, Cic.; in aliqua re, de aliquo, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; with quod, cur, quo pacto, unde: Cic.

¶ Hence gerundive **admirandus** -a -um, *admirable*: homo, Cic.

admiscēo -miscēre -miscūi -mixtum (-mixtum), *to mix with*. LIT., aquae admixtus calor, Cic.; aer multo calore admixtus, Cic. TRANSF., *to join*: admiscerentur plebei, Liv.; ad id consilium admiscere, Cic.; urbes maritimae admiscuntur novis sermonibus ac disciplinis, *become familiar with*, Cic.

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

admissio -ōnis, f. *an audience*, esp. with a royal person: Plin., Suet.

admitto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send to*, *admit*.

LIT., *to let in*, *to give access to*: aliquem ad capsa, Cic.; aliquem ad consilium, Cic. Esp. of horses, *to let go*, *put to a gallop*: equo admissio, Cic.; admissio passu, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of words, entreaties, etc., *to allow to reach*: eas condiciones vix auribus, Liv. (2) *to allow*: litem, Cic.; of omens: admittunt aves, *the auguries allow it*, Liv. (3) of an act, *to admit it to oneself or to one's record*, *so to commit a crime*: in te tantum facinus, Cic.

¶ N. sing. of partic. as subst. **admissum** -i, *a crime*: Cic.

admixtio -ōnis, f. (admisceo), *an admixture*: corporis, Cic.

admōdērātē, adv. *appropriately*: Lucr.

admōdēror -ari, dep. *to moderate*: Pl.

admōdum adv. (ad/modum), *up to the measure*, *up to the mark*; hence, *completely*, *quite*. (1) with adjectives and other parts of speech; *wholly*, *quite*: forma admōdum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; admōdum raro, Cic.; litterarum admōdum nihil sciebat, *was entirely ignorant of*, Cic.; of age: puer admōdum, *a mere boy*, Liv.; non admōdum grandis natu, Cic.; me admōdum diligunt, Cic. (2) with numbers, *just about*: turren admōdum cxx, Caes. (3) in affirmative answer, *certainly*: Pl., Ter.

admoenio -ire, *to besiege*: Pl.

admōllor -iri, dep. (1) transit., *to bring to*, *lay on*: manus, Pl. (2) intransit., *to struggle to*: Pl.

admōnēo -ēre -ūi -itum, *to admonish*, *remind*. (1) of a fact: aliquem alicuius rei, or de aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem haec, eam rem, multa, Cic.; often followed by acc. and infin., or by indirect question clause. (2) of a duty, *to advise to do something*, followed by ut or ne and the subj., or by the simple subj., by ad or in and the acc., or by the infin.: Cic.; ad thesaurum reperiendum admoneri, Cic. (3) *to urge* or *incite*: telo biuigos, Verg.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **admonitum** -i, *an admonition*: Cic.

admōnītio -ōnis, f. *a reminding*; esp. *a friendly admonition*: admonitio in consilio dando familiaris, Cic.; in plur.: nec precibus nec admonitionibus nostris reliquit locum, Cic.

admōnītor -ōris, m. *one who reminds*: Cic.

admonitrix -trix, f. *she who reminds*: Pl.

admōnītus -ūs, m. (used only in abl.), *a reminding*, *warning*: locorum admonitu, Cic.; amici tali admonitu, Cic.; mortis, Ov.

admōrdēo -mordēre -morsum. (1) *to bite at*, *to gnaw*: Prop., Verg. (2) *to fleece*: Pl.

admōtīo -ōnis, f. *a moving to*: digitorum, *playing* (on the harp), Cic.

admōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move to*, *bring to*.

(1) of material things: fasciculum ad nares, Cic.; alicui stimulos, 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. Esp. as milit. t. t., *to bring up war-machines*: opus ad turrim hostium, Caes.; *to bring up soldiers*: armatos muris, Liv.

(2) of immaterial things, *to apply*, *direct*, *devote*: mentes suas, non solum aures, ad haruspicum vocem, Cic.; curationem ad aliquem, Cic.; orationem ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos, Cic.

(3) of persons: se applicare et propius admovere, Cic.

admūgiō -ire, *to bellow after*: Ov.

admurmūrātio -ōnis, f. *a murmuring*: Cic.

admurmūro -are, *to murmur at* (in approval or disapproval): Cic.

admūtīlo -are, *to shear*, *shave*; hence, transf., *to fleece*: Pl.

adnāto -are. (1) *to swim to*: Plin. (2) *to swim by the side of*: Sen.

adnāvīgo -are, *to voyage to*: Plin.

adnecto -nectere -nexui -nexum, *to bind to*, *connect with*. LIT., stomachus ad linguam adnectitur, Cic.; animos corporibus, Lucr. TRANSF., *to connect*: rebus praesentibus futuras adiungere atque adnectere, Cic.

adnexus -ūs, m. (adnecto), *a binding to*, *a connexion*: Tac.

adnitor -niti -nisus or -nixus, dep. *to press against* or *towards*. LIT., *to lean upon*: ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum, Cic. TRANSF., *to strive after*: de triumpho, Cic. L.; ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv.; also used by Liv. with ut (or ne) and subj.; with infin.; with pro and abl.

adno -are. (1) *to swim to*, or *near*; absol.: Hor.; with ad: Gell.; with acc.: naves, Caes.; with dat.: vestris oris, Verg. TRANSF., *to come to*: ad eam urbem, Cic. (2) *to swim with*, or *alongside of*: pedites adnantes equis, Tac.

adnōtātio -ōnis, f. (adnoto), *remark*, *annotation*: Plin. L.

adnōtātor -ōris, m. (adnoto), *one who remarks*, *an observer*: Plin.

adnōto -are, *to note*, *remark on*: pauca adnotabo, Quint.; adnotatum est, with acc. and infin., Tac.; librum, *to make remarks on a book*, Plin.

adnūmēro -are. (1) *to count out*, *pay*: tibi denarios, Cic. (2) *to reckon with*; with dat.: aliquem his duobus, Cic.; with in and the abl.: aliquem patronorum in grege, Cic.

adnuntio -are, *to announce*, *tell*: Plin.

adnūo -nūēre -nūi -nūtum. (1) *to nod to*: simul atque sibi adnuisset, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) *to nod assent to*: id toto capite, Cic.; hence, in gen., *to agree*, *agree with*, *agree to*; with dat. of person: petenti, Verg.; of the thing: adnue coeptis, *be favourable to our undertaking*, Verg. Also *to agree to give* or *do*: caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg.; cum adnuisset se venturum, Liv. (3) *to point out by a sign*: quos iste adnuerat, Cic.

adnūto -are (freq. of adnuo), *to nod to*, *make a sign to*: Pl.

ādōlēo -ēre -ūi, *to magnify*; hence, in the language of religion, *to worship*, *to offer sacrifice*, *to burn a sacrifice*: honores Iunoni, *to honour by burning sacrifices to*, Verg.; flammis Penates, Verg.; so of the altar itself: altaria flammis, Lucr.; cruore captivo aras, Tac.; of the sacrifice burnt: viscera tauri flammis, Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., *to burn*: Ov.

ādōlēo -ēre, *to give a smell, to smell*: Pl.

ādōlescens = adulescens; q.v.

ādōlesco -ōlescere -ōlēvi (adoleo). (1) *to grow up*: a, of men and their attributes: is qui adoleverit, Cic.; cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg.; ratio cum adolevit atque perfecta est, Cic.; ea cupiditas adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic.: b, of plants: viriditas herbescens quae sensim adolescit, Cic.: c, of seasons: ver donec adolesceret, Tac.

(2) *to be heaped up*, or perhaps *to burn* (cf. adoleo): adollescunt ignibus arae, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **adultus** -a -um, *grown up, adult*. LIT., (1) of living things and their attributes: virgo, Cic.; puer aetate adulta, Cic.; fetus apum, Verg. (2) of times and seasons: aestas, Sall., Tac. TRANSF., Athenae, Cic.; pestis, Cic.; coniuratio, Tac.

Adōneus -ēi, m. = Adonis; q.v.: Pl.

Adōnis -is or -idis (*Ἀδωνις* and *Ἀδων*), *a beautiful youth, son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; beloved of Venus, slain by a wild boar*.

ādōpērīo -ōpērīre -ōpērūi -ōpērtum, gen. used in past partic. (1) *to cover*: capite adoperto, Liv.; humus floribus adoperta, Ov. (2) *to close*: adoperta lumina somno, Ov.; foribus, Suet.

ādōpīnor -ari, dep. *to guess*: Lucr.

ādōptātio -ōnis, f. (adopto), *adopting*: Cic., Sall.

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

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

ādopto -are. In gen., *to choose for oneself*: sibi alicquem patronum, Cic.; of things: Etruscas opes, *to take to one's aid*, Ov.

Esp., *to adopt as child or grandchild* (per aes et libram, *by a fictitious sale*, or testamento, *by will*): sibi filium, Cic.; alicquem ab aliquo, *from the natural father*, Cic.; in regnum, Sall. TRANSF., (1) of persons and names: 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 adopta, *adopt him by calling him brother, father*, Hor.; nomen or cognomen adoptare, Mart. (2) of plants, *to graft*: fac ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.

ādōr -oris, n. *a species of grain, spelt*: Hor.

ādōrātīō -ōnis, f. (adoro), *a praying to, adoration*: Plin.

ādōrēus -a -um (ador), *of spelt*: liba, Verg. F. as subst. **ādōrēa** -ae, *reward of valour* (originally a gift of corn), *glory*: ille dies ... qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ādōrīor -ōrīri -ortus, dep. *to rise up at*.

(1) *to attack*: fustibus, gladiis, Cic.; a tergo, Cic.; pagum, Caes.; so fig.: alicquem minis, Tac.; alicquem tumultuosissime, Cic.

(2) *to attempt, undertake*: hoc ipsum, Cic.; maius nefas, Verg.; followed by infin.: Cic., Ov., Liv.

ādorno -are. (1) *to prepare, furnish, provide*: naves onerarias, Caes.; Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis, Cic.; accusationem, Cic. (2) *to adorn*. LIT., forum magno ornatu, Cic.; alicquem insigni veste, Liv. TRANSF., iusti honores alicquem adornant, Liv.

ādōro -are, *to speak to*. Esp., *to address a deity, to entreat*; also *to ask a deity for*, with a second acc. of the thing asked: pacem deum, Liv.; or with an ut clause: Liv. Also *to honour, worship*: Phoebum, Ov.

adp-, see under app-.

adquiesco -quiescere -quīlēvi -quīlētum, *to rest, repose*.

(1) physically, of persons: tres horas, Cic.; euphem., *to die*: anno adquevit sexagesimo, Nep.; of things: aures in eo adquiescant, Cic.; rem familiarem adquiescere, *not to be seized*, Liv.

(2) mentally: a, absol.: mentis agitatio quae numquam adquiescit, Cic.: b, *to find comfort in, be pleased with*: in his (litteris tuis) adquiesco, Cic.; in adulescentium caritate, Cic.; Clodii morte, Cic.

adquīro -quīrere -quīsīvi -quīsītum (ad/quaero), *to acquire, get*, esp. in addition to previous possessions: dignitatem, Cic.; vires adquirit eundo, Verg.; triumphos de populis, Tac. Often of money: Juv., Quint. **adrādo** -rādere -rāsi -rāsum, *to scrape, shave*: adrasum quandam, Hor.

Adrāmtytēum -i, n. (*Ἀδραμύττειον*), *a town on the coast of Mysia, not far from the foot of Mount Ida (now Edremit)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Adramtytēnus** -a -um: Cic. **Adrastus** -i, m. (*Ἀδραστος*), *king of Argos, father-in-law of Polynices and Tydeus, one of the Seven against Thebes, and the only one who escaped; afterwards one of those who destroyed Thebes in the war of the Epigoni*. Adj. **Adrastēus** -a -um.

adrectus -a -um, partic. from adriego; q.v.

adrēpo -rēpere -repsi -reptum, *to creep to, to glide gently to*; fig.: quibus rebus non sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adreperat, Cic.; Hor.

Adria = Hadria; q.v.

adridēo -ridere -risi -risum, *to laugh to, to smile upon*: ridentibus adridet, Hor.; vix notis familiariter adridere, Liv.; with acc. of the thing: video quid adriseris, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to be favourable*: cum tempestas adridet, Lucr. (2) *to please*: 'inhibere' illud tuum quod valde mihi adriserat, Cic. L.

adriego -rigere -rexi -rectum (ad/regeo), *to erect, lift up*: aures, comas, Verg. TRANSF., *to excite, arouse*: adrexere animos Itali, Verg.; animos ad bellandum, Liv.; alicquem oratione, Sall.

adripio -ripere -ripui -reptum (ad/rapio), *to seize on, lay hold of, snatch*.

LIT., arma, Liv.; cibum unguium tenacitate, Cic.; alicquem manu, Liv.; alicquem medium, Liv.; tabulam de naufragio, Cic.;

cohortes adreptas in urbem inducere, Liv.; terram velis, *to sail quickly to*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) where the object is not material, *to appropriate, take*: facultatem laedendi, quaecumque detur, Cic.; maledicta ex trivio, Cic. (2) *to grasp mentally, to comprehend quickly*: celeriter res innumerabiles, Cic.; litteras Graecas, Cic. (3) where the subject is not personal, *to seize upon*: dolor, qui simul adripuit interficit, Cic. (4) as legal t. t., *to arrest, bring to court, accuse*: Cic. (5) *to satirize*: primores populi populumque, Hor.

adrisor -ōris, m. *one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer*: Sen.

adrōdo -rōdēre -rōsi -rōsum, *to gnaw at*: mures Antii coronam auream adrosere, Liv.; fig., ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur adrodere, Cic.

adrogans, partic. from *adrogo*; q.v.

adrōgantia -ae, f. *assumption*: ingenii atque eloquentiae molestissima, Cic.; hence *pride, haughtiness*: avaritia et adrogantia praecipue validorum vitia, Tac.

adrōgo -are. (1) as legal and polit. t. t.: *a, to question*: Pl.: *b, to associate one public officer with another*: cui unico consuli dictatorem adrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv.

(2): *a, to take to oneself (sibi), to claim, assume*: sibi sapientiam, Cic., Hor., Tac.: *b, to adjudge, grant to another (dat.)*: decus imperiis, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

adrōgans -antis, *assuming, arrogant, haughty*: Indutiomarus iste minax atque adrogans, Cic.; consilium, Cic.

¶ Adv. **adrōganter**, *arrogantly, haughtily*: dicere, Cic.; scribere, Cic.; facere, Caes.

adrōsor -ōris, m. *one who gnaws at*: Sen.

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

adsc-, see under *asc-*.

adsectatio -ōnis, f. *respectful attendance*, e.g., of a client on a patron: Cic.

adsectator -ōris, m. *a companion, follower*: cum ducibus ipsis, non cum comitatu adsectatoribusque configant, Cic.; philosophiae, Plin.

adsector -ari, dep. *to follow, attend assiduously* (esp. of friends of candidates): cum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret eumque Ser. Galba adsectaretur, Cic.

adsecula (adsecla) -ae, m. (adsequor), *a follower, servant, sycophant*: adsentatores eorum atque adseculae, Cic.

adsensio -ōnis. (1) *assent, agreement, applause*: popularis, Cic.; rem adsensione comprobare, Cic.; plur.: crebrae adsensiones, Cic. (2) as philosoph. t. t., *belief in the reality of sensible appearances* (Gr. *συναράθεσις*): Cic.

adsensor -ōris, m. *one who assents or agrees*: te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, Cic. L.

adsensus -ūs, m. (1) *assent, agreement*: adsensu omnium dicere, Cic., Liv., Ov., Tac. (2) philosoph. t. t., *belief in the reality of sensible appearances*: adsensum retinere, Cic. (3) poet., *echo*: nemorum, Verg.

adsentatio -ōnis, f. *a flattering assent or applause, flattery*: faceta parasitorum, Cic.; plur.: blanditiae et adsentationes, Cic.

adsentatiuncula -ae f. (dim. of *adsentatio*), *trivial flattery*: Pl., Cic. L.

adsentator -ōris, m. (adsentor), *a flatterer*: cavendum est ne adsentatoribus patefaciamus aures, Cic.

adsentatōriē, adv. (adsentator), *flatteringly*: Cic. L.

adsentatrix -trīcis, f. (adsentator), *a female flatterer*: Pl.

adsentio -sentire -sensi -sensum, and **adsentior** -sentiri, -sensus sum, dep. (ad/sentio), *to assent to, agree with*.

(1) deponent form: de Vennonianis rebus tibi adsentior, Cic.; ut ego adsentior orationi, Cic.; ego illud adsentior Theophrasto, Cic.

(2) active form: cavendum est ne his rebus temere adsentiamus, Cic.; pass.: neque percepta neque adsensa, Cic.

adsentor -ari, dep. (intens. of *adsentior*).

(1) *to assent constantly*: Ter. (2) *to flatter*: benevolentiam civium blanditiis et adsentando conligere, Cic.; ut nihil nobis adsentati esse videamur, Cic.; Baiae tibi adsentantur, Cic.

adsēquor -sēqui -sēcūsus sum, dep. (1) *to follow after*: Porcius deinde adsecutus cum levi armatura, Liv. (2) *to reach by following, come up to, attain*: aliquem, Cic. TRANSF., *a, to reach*: merita alicuius non adsequi, Cic.; esp., *to attain to something for which one strives*: eosdem honorum gradus, Cic.; immortalitatem, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj., Cic.: *b, of the mind, to grasp, comprehend*: aliquid cogitatione, Cic.

adsēro -sērēre -sēvi -sītum (ad/sero), *to plant at or near*: populus adsita limitibus, Hor.

adsēro -sērēre -sērūi -sertum (ad/sero), *to join to oneself*.

LIT., as legal t. t.: *a, to lay hold of a slave, and thereby declare him free*: aliquem in libertatem, Liv.; aliquem manu liberali causa, Pl.; aliquem in liberali causa, Cic.; adserui iam me, *I have freed myself*, Ov.: *b, to claim as a slave*: aliquem in servitutem, Liv.

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.

adsertio -ōnis, f. *a formal declaration as to freedom*: Suet.

adsertor -ōris, m. (*adsero). (1) *one who asserts that another person is free*. LIT., *adsertor libertatis*, Plin. TRANSF., *a liberator, protector*: Ov., Tac. (2) *one who asserts that another is a slave*: adsertor puellae, Liv.

adservio -ire, *to assist, help*: toto corpore contentioni vocis, Cic.

adservo -are, *to preserve, guard, watch*: tabulas negligentius, Cic.; aliquem domi suae, Cic.; oram, Caes.; ius negligentius, Cic.

adsessio -ōnis, f. (adsideo), *a sitting by the side of one (to console)*: quae tua fuerit adsessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti, Cic.

adsector -ōris, m. (adsideo), *one who sits by, or assists*: Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem adsectorem dederunt, Cic. Esp., *an assistant, a judicial assessor*: Suet.

adsessus, abl. -ū, m. (adsideo), *a sitting by the side of*: Prop.

adsēvērātio -ōnis, f. (adsevero). (1) *earnestness, vehemence, in action*: multa adseveratione coguntur patres, Tac. (2) *vehement assertion, asseveration*: omni adseveratione tibi adfirmo (foll. by acc. with infin.), Cic.

adsēvēro -are (ad/severus). (1) *to act with earnestness*: bella ironia, si iocaremur; sin adseveramus, vide ne, etc., Cic.; also transit., defensionem, Cic. (2) *to assert confidently, strongly*: idque se facturum adseveravit, Cic.; nemo de ulla re potest contendere neque adseverare, Cic.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic., adv. (with compar.) **adsēvērantēr**, *earnestly, emphatically*: loqui, Cic. L.

adsideo -sidēre -sēdi -sessum (ad/sedeo), *to sit near, or by the side of*.

LIT., Sthenius est, is qui nobis adsidet, Cic. Esp., *to sit at a person's side, to give comfort, advice, protection, etc.*: in carcere mater noctes diesque adsidebat, Cic.; adsidere aegro conlegae, *to sit at the bedside of*, Liv.; cum Cn. Pompeius Lentulo frequens adsideret, Cic.; iudiciis adsidebat, *frequented*, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to devote oneself to*: totā vitā litteris, Plin. L. (2) *milit. t. t., to besiege, blockade, with dat.*: intactis muris, Liv.; adsidens Casilino, Liv. (3) *to approximate to*: parvus insano, Hor.

adsido -sidēre -sēdi -sessum, *to sit down*: in bibliotheca, Cic.; super aspidem, Cic.; propter Tiberonem, Cic.; esp., of an orator on finishing a speech: Cic.

adsidūitās -ātis, f. (adsiduus). LIT., *continual presence, attention of friends, clients, candidates*: cotidiana amicorum adsiduitas et frequentia, Cic.; medici, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *constancy*: id adsiduitate et virtute consequere, Cic. (2) *constant repetition*: epistularum, *regular correspondence*, Cic.; molestiarum, Cic.; bellorum, Cic.

adsidūus -a -um (adsideo). (1) *continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation*: ruri adsiduus semper vivere, Cic.; audiui Romae esse hominem et fuisse adsiduum, Cic.; esp. of the friends who attended candidates and magistrates: mecum fuit adsiduus praetore me, Cic. (2) *constant, persistent*: of persons: qui filios suos agricolas adsiduos esse cupiunt, Cic.; of things: imbres, Cic.; homines labore adsiduo et cotidiano adsueti, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **adsidūē**, *continuously, without remission*: voces quas audio adsidue, Cic.; quibus (litteris) adsidue utor, Cic.; Ter., Verg. Also **adsidūō**: Pl.

***adsiduus** -i, m. *a taxpaying citizen* (member of Servius Tullius' upper classes, opp. proletarii): Cic. Hence gen., *a well-to-do citizen*: Pl.

adsignatio -ōnis, f. *assignment, allotment*: agrorum, Cic.

adsigno -are. (1) *to assign to anyone, allot*: inferiorem aedium partem alicui, Cic.; esp., of allotting lands to colonists: loca, Cic.; agros colonis, Cic.; agrum militibus, Cic.; munus humanum a deo adsignatum, Cic. (2) *to impute, to ascribe*: aliquid homini, non tempori, Cic.; tuo consilio, Liv. (In Cic., always in a bad sense.) (3) *to seal*: Pl.; hence fig., *to impress upon*: Quint.

adsilio -silire -siliū (ad/salio), *to leap to, or on*; of persons: moenibus, Ov.; of water, *to dash up*: adsiliens aqua, Ov. TRANSF., *to jump to*: neque adsiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, Cic.

adsimilis -e, *like, similar*; with dat.: adsimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic., Verg.; with genit.: Ov.

Adv. **adsimilitēr**, *in like manner*: Pl.

adsimulatio -ōnis, f. (adsimulo). (1) *resemblance*: Plin. (2) *rivalry*: Tac.

adsimūlo -are, *to make like*. LIT., deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; litterae lituraeque omnes adsimulatae, Cic.; formam totius Britanniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni adsimulavere, *have compared*, Tac.

TRANSF., *to imitate, counterfeit, pretend*: anum, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter.; with quasi and subj.: Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. **adsimulātus** -a -um. (1) *similar*: Lucr. (2) *feigned, pretended, simulated*: virtus, Cic.

adsisto adsistere adstīti or astīti, *to place oneself, to stand by*. LIT., ad fores, Cic.; foribus principum, Cic.; ad epulas regis, Cic.

TRANSF., *to stand by in a court of law, to defend*: Tac., Plin. L.

adsolēo -ēre, *to be accustomed*; used only in the third person, sing. and plur.: ponite hic quae adsolent, Pl., Liv.; esp. in phrase, ut adsolet, *as is usual*, Cic.

adsōno -are, *to answer with a sound*: plangentibus adsonat echo, Ov.

adsp-, see under asp-.

adsterno -ēre, *to strew upon*; pass., *to lie stretched upon*: adsternuntur sepulcro, Ov.

adstīpūlatio -ōnis, f. *an assenting to, confirmation of*: Plin.

adstīpūlātor -ōris, m. *Legal t. t., at Rome, one who joined another (the stipulator) in the Roman contract called stipulatio*. TRANSF., *a supporter*: Stoici et eorum adstipulator Antiochus, Cic.

adstīpūlor -ari, dep. *to join in a contract with*. TRANSF., *to agree with*: Liv.

adstītūo -tūere -tūi -tūtum, m. (ad/statuo), *to put near*: Pl.

adsto -stare -stīti, *to stand by*. Gen.: alicui, Pl.; adstante et inspectante ipso, Caes.; adstat in conspectu meo, Cic. Esp., *to stand by the side to help, to assist*: Pl.; *to wait for*: Lucr.; *to stand upright*: Verg.

adstrēpo -ēre, *to make a noise at*: adstrepebat vulgus, Tac.; esp., *to applaud*: haec dicenti, Tac.

adstrictus -a -um, partic. of adstringo; q.v.

adstringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, *to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together*.

LIT., vincula, Ov.; aliquem ad statuam, Cic.; of cold, *to contract*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to draw tight, to bind, secure*; fig.: ad adstringendam fidem, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid ego adstrinxi relaxat, Cic. (2) *of writing or speech, to compress*: breviter argumenta, Cic. (3) *to bind, oblige*: vel armis vel legibus totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis, Cic. (4) *se adstringere, to commit oneself to, become guilty of*: furti, Pl.; scelere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **adstrictus** -a -um, *tight, compressed, drawn together*.

LIT., limen, *shut*, Ov.; soccus, Hor.; frons, *wrinkled*, Mart.; aquae, *frozen*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *close-fisted, avaricious*: pater, Prop.; mos, Tac. (2) of oratory, *concise*: contracta et adstricta eloquentia, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) *adstrictē, concisely*: Cic., Plin. L., Quint.

adstrūo -strūere -struxi -structum. LIT., to *build to or near, to build in addition*: cum veteri adstruitur recens aedificium, Col. TRANSF., to *add to*: formae animum, Ov., Tac.

adstūpēo -ēre, to *be astonished at*, with dat.: Ov.

adsuēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (adsuetus), to *accustom to*: ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv.; with abl.: quorum sermone qui adsuefacti erant, Cic.; with dat.: pedites operi aliisque iustis militaribus, Liv.; with infin.: equos eodem remanere vestigio, Caes.

adsuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum. (1) *intransit., to grow accustomed*: adsuevi, I *am accustomed*, Cic.; genus pugnae quo (abl.) adsuerant, Liv.; adsuescere ad homines, Caes.; ut quieti (dat.) adsuescerent, Tac.; adsuesce vocari, Verg. (2) *transit., to accustom*: qui pluribus adsuerit mentem, Hor. In a different construction, to *make familiar*: ne tanta animis adsuescite bella, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **adsuētus** -a -um. (1) *customary, usual*: cultores, Liv., Ov. (2) *accustomed to*, with the same constructions as follow the intrans. finite verb: in omnia familiaria iura adsuetus, Liv.; homines labore adsiduo et cotidiano adsueti, Cic.; quaestui, Liv.; with infin.: adsueti vinci, Liv. **adsuētūdo** -inis, f. *custom, use*: Liv., Ov., Tac. **adsuētus** -a -um, partic. from adsuesco; q.v.

adulto -are (intens. of adsilio), to *leap violently upon*: feminae adsultabant ut sacrificantes aut insanientes Bacchae, Tac. Esp., to *attack, assault*: tergis pugnantium, Tac.; latera et frontem (agminis), Tac.

adsultus -ū, m. (adsilio), a *leaping upon, assault* (in plur.): Verg., Tac.

adsum adesse adfui, to *be present, to be at or near*. (1) *gen., of bodily presence*: heri cum non adessetis, Cic.; omnes qui aderant, Caes.; mane ad portam adesse, Cic.; in foro, Liv.; ante oculos, Verg.; portis (dat.), Verg.; huc ades, *come here*, Verg. (2) *to be present and ready, to stand by*: primum me ipsum vigilare, adesse, Cic.; adversus hostes, Sall.; iam omnes feroces aderant, Sall.; pugnae, Liv.; num ades ad parendum vel ad impe-randum potius? Cic.; of deities: adsis placidusque iuves, Verg.; hence, to *be favourable to*: rebus Romanis, Liv.; si fortuna coeptis adfuerit, Tac.; so of persons, to *support, help*: Camulogenus suis aderat, Caes. (3) *to be present for a special purpose*, esp. political or legal: ad suffragium, Cic.; with dat.: comitiis, Cic.; adesse scribendo senatus consulto or decreto, to *witness*, 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.; to *be present in a court of justice, as the accused*: adesse iuberi, Cic.; or *as the accuser*: adesse in iudicio, Cic. (4) of the mind, in the phrase *adesse animo or animis, to attend*: adestote

omnes animis, Cic.; also, to *be of good courage*: ades animo et omitte timorem, Cic. (5) of things, to *be near, at hand*: frumentum conferri, comportari, adesse, Caes.; tanti aderant morbi, Cic.; esp. of time: adesse Romanis ultimum diem, Liv.

adsūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, to *take to oneself*.

LIT., *novas umeris alas*, Ov.; plura sibi adsumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. Also, to *take in addition*: si quis in aliqua arte excellens aliam quoque artem sibi adsum-perit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to take persons to help one*: legiones in Italia, Cic.; aliquem in societatem armorum, Liv.; aliquem in nomen famili-amque, Tac. (2) *to take, appropriate, things*: aliquantum noctis, Cic.; adsumpta verba, words borrowed, epithets, from another source, Cic.; auxilia extrinsecus, Cic.; regni insignia, Tac.; Cereris sacra de Graecia, Cic. (3) *to claim*: in eo sibi praecipuam laudem adsumere, Liv., Cic. L. (4) *logical t. t., to state the minor premises of a syllogism*: Cic.

adsumptio -ōnis, f. (adsumo). (1) *choice, adoption*: Cic. (2) *the minor premise of a syllogism*: Cic.

adsumptivus -a -um (adsumo), which derives a defence from an extraneous cause: causa, Cic.

adsūo -ēre, to *sew on*: unus et alter adsuitur pannus, Hor.

adsurgo -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, to *rise up, stand up*.

LIT., *adsurgentem regem umbone resu-pinat*, Liv.; quae dum recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, adsurgite, Cic.; esp.: adsurgere alicui, to *rise up in the presence of*, as a sign of respect, Cic.; pass., impers.: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, adpeti, decedi, adsurgi, Cic.; fig.: firmissima vina, Tmolius adsurgit quibus et rex ipse Pnanaeus, yields the preference, Verg.; also, to *rise from a sick-bed*: ne adsurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) with reference to feelings, to *rise, be aroused*: adsurgunt irae, Verg.; querellis haud iustis adsurgis, break out into, Verg. (2) of style, to *become elevated*: Quint. (3) of material things, to *rise up*: colles adsurgunt, Liv.; non coepatae adsurgent turres, Verg.

adt-, see under att-.

Adūātūci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica: Caes.

ādūlātio -ōnis, f. *fawning*. LIT., of dogs: canum, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *cringing, flattery*: Cic., Liv.; so of oriental prostration: humi iacentium adulationes, Liv.; adversus superiores, Tac.; patrum in Augustum, Tac.

ādūlātor -ōris, m. a flatterer: Suet.

ādūlātōrius -a -um, *flattering*: decedus, Tac.

ādūlescens (adolescens) -entis (adoleasco), *young, growing*.

Adj. (with compar.), *young*: filia, Cic.; admodum adulescens, Cic.; adulescentior academia, Cic.

Subst., a young man or young woman (without reference to any particular age): puer sive iam adulescens, Cic.; adulescens vel puer potius, Cic.; sometimes used to distinguish a person from someone of the same name, but older: P. Crassius adul., Caes.

ādūlescentīa -ae, f. *youth*: citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit, Cic.; ineunte adulescentia, Cic.; ab adulescentiā, a primā adul., ab ineunte adul., from youth upward, Cic.

ādūlescentūla -ae, f. *a very young girl*, used as a term of endearment: Pl.

ādūlescentūlus -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 adulescentulo, from youth upward, Cic.

ādūlo -are, *to fawn*: gannitu vocis adulant (of dogs), Lucr. Pass., *to be fawned upon*: Cic.

ādūlor -ari, dep. LIT., *to fawn* (of dogs and other animals): ferae adulantes, Ov. TRANSF., *to flatter, to cringe before*; with acc.: omnes, Cic.; plebem, Liv.; fortunam alterius, Cic.; with dat.: plebi, Liv.; absol.: aperte adulans, Cic. So of oriental prostration: more adulantium procumbere, Liv.

ādūlter -ēri, m., **ādūlterā** -ae, f. *an adulterer, adulteress*: Dardanius adulter, Paris, Verg.; Lacaena adultera, Helen, Hor.; poet., a gallant: Hor.

***adulter** -era -erum, adj. *adulterous*: virgo, Ov.; crines, the locks of an adulterer, Hor.; mens, Ov.; clavis, Ov.

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

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

ādūlterō -are, *to commit adultery, to defile, transit., or absol.*

LIT., of persons: Cic.; also of animals: adulteretur et columba miluo, let the kite wed the dove, Hor.

TRANSF., *to falsify, defile, corrupt*: ius civile pecunia, Cic.; faciem arte (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov.

ādultus -a -um, partic. from adolesco; q.v.

ādumbrātim, adv. *in outline*: Lucr.

ādumbrātio -ōnis, f. *a sketch*: Cic.

adumbro -are (umbra), *to shade in, to sketch, esp. in words*: fictos luctus dicendo, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ādumbrātus** -a -um, *sketched*; hence *imperfect, shadowy, unreal*: imago gloriae, Cic.; adumbratae intelligentiae rerum, confused notions, Cic.; opinio, Cic.; laetitia, Tac.

āduncītas -ātis, f. *bending, curvature*: rostrorum, Cic.

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

ādurgēo -ēre, *to press to, or against*; poet., *to pursue closely*: aliquem remis, Hor.

ādūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum, *to set fire to, to kindle, to singe*: sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.; candente carbone sibi capillum, Cic.; panis adustus, Hor.; of frost or wind, to nip: Verg.; fig., of love: Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ādustus** -a -um, *burnt*: hominum color, sunburnt, Liv.

ādusquē=usque ad. (1) prep. with acc., *as far as*: Verg. (2) adv.=usque, *thoroughly, entirely*: Ov.

advectīcius -a -um, *that which is brought from a distance, foreign*: vinum, Sall.

advecto -are (freq. from adveho), *to convey often*: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

advectus -ūs, m. *a conveying, carrying*: Tac.

advēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, *to carry, bring, convey to a place*. Act.: frumentum ex agris Romam, Cic.; ultrices unda advehit rates, Ov.; frumentum Romam, Cic. Pass., advehi, *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. With acc.: Corcyram insulam advehitur, reaches, Tac.; Dardanos, Verg.; ut quosque advectus erat, Tac.

advēlo -are, *to veil*: tempora lauro, Verg.

advēna -ae, c. (advenio), *a stranger, foreigner* (opp. indigena); often in apposition to another noun.

LIT., of living things: indigenae advenaeque, Tac.; dei advenae, Cic.; advenam gruem (as a bird of passage), Hor.

TRANSF., of other things: Tiberis, Ov.; amor, love for a foreigner, Ov.

advēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come to*.

LIT., (1) of men: advenis modo? Cic.; ex Hyperboraeis Delphos, Cic.; in provinciam belli gerendi causa, Cic.; with acc. only: Tyriam urbem, Verg. (2) of things, esp. of ships: a quibus adveniat navis Miletida sospes ad urbem, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of time, *to come*: interea dies advenit, Cic. (2) of events, *to happen, to come near, to break out*: urbi periculum advenit, Sall.; morbi advenientes, Cic. (3) of acquisitions, *to come to*: res sua sponte mox ad eum advenit, Liv.; Sall.

advētičius -a -um (advenio), *coming from without, from outside sources*: externus et advētičius tepor, Cic.; pecunia, unearned, Cic. Esp. *coming from abroad, foreign*: auxilia, Cic.; doctrina transmarina atque advēnticia, Cic.

advēto -are (freq. 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 iam tempus advētat, Cic.

advētor -ōris, m. (advenio), *one who arrives, a visitor*: Pl.

advētus -ūs, m. (advenio), *an arrival*: nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.; in plur.: invitationes advētusque nostrorum hominum, Cic.; of things: veris, Hor.; in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic.

TRANSF., malorum, Cic.

advērsārius -a -um (adversus).

(1) *turned towards*; n. pl. as subst. **advērsāria** -orum (sc. scripta), *a book that lies in front of one, so a day-book, journal, memorandum*: adversaria negligenter scribere, Cic.

(2) *turned against, opposed, contrary*; with dat.: Cic.; factio, Nep. As subst. m. **advērsārius** -i, and f. **advērsāria** -ae, *an antagonist, rival*: Cic.; also n. pl. **advērsāria** -orum, *the assertions of an opponent*: adversaria evertere, Cic.

advērsor -ari, dep. (adversus), *to oppose, resist, of persons or things*. Absol.: non adversante conlega, Cic.; adversante fortuna, Cic. Otherwise usually with dat.: alicui

infestius, Cic.; legi, Cic., Liv.; cum duae causae perspicuis et evidentibus rebus adversentur, Cic.

¹**adversus** -a -um, partic. from *adverto*; q.v.

²**adversus, adversum** (*adverto*), adv. and prep., *opposed to*.

Adv., *against, opposite, to meet*: nemo adversus ibat, Liv.; adversum ire or venire, *go to meet*: Pl., Ter.

Prep with acc.: a, as regards place, *towards*: adversus clivum, Caes.; *opposite*: adversus aedes publicas, Liv.: b, of action, etc., *against*: adversus quem ibatur, Liv.; adversus rempublicam facere, Caes.; respondere adversus ea, *to answer to*, Liv.; adversus legem, Cic.; adversus quod . . . convenisset, *against the agreement*, Liv.; adversus blanditias incorruptus, Tac.; munitus adversum aliquem or aliquid, Sall.: c, of behaviour, *towards*: quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic.; reverentia adversus homines, Cic.: d, of comparison: quid autem esse duo prospera in tot saeculis bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Romani, *compared with*, Liv.

adverto (*advorto*) -vertĕre -verti -versum, *to turn towards*.

LIT., agmen urbi, Verg. Esp. of ships, *to steer*: classem in portum, Liv.; pass.: notae advertuntur arenae, *they steer to*, Verg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of the senses, thoughts, etc., *to direct towards* an object: lumina in quamcunque aedis partem, Ov.; aures ad vocem, Ov.; of the gods: malis advertite numen, *direct your powers to*, Verg. Esp. of the mind, animus, and (sometimes) mentem *advertere*: a, *to direct one's attention to*: animos ad religionem: Lucr.; with dat.: animos monitis, Ov.; followed by ne and the subj.: animum animadvertant ne quos offendant, *take care not to*, etc., Cic.; absol.: Cic.: b, *to perceive*: aliquem in contione stantem, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin.: Cic.; or relative clause: Cic.: c, *to punish*: in aliquem, Tac. (2) of the object of attention, *to attract*: adverterat ea res Sabinos, Liv.; gemitus militum aures oraue advertere, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **adversus** -a -um, *turned towards*.

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.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *opposed*: adversus alicui, Cic.; adverso Marte, Verg.; adverso senatu, *against the will of the senate*, Liv. (2) of things: a, *unfavourable, unpropitious*: adversis auribus, Liv.; valetudo, *ill health*, Liv.; bellum, *cruel*, Hor.; proelium, *unsuccessful*, Caes.; res adversae, Cic., fortuna adversa, Verg., *misfortune*; with dat.: res plebi adversa, Liv.: b, *hated*: quis omnia regna adversa sunt, Sall.

N. as subst. **adversum** -i, *misfortune*: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic.

advēspērascit -āvit (impers. and inch.), *evening approaches*: Ter., Cic.

advigīlo -are, *to watch by, to guard*. LIT., parvo nepoti, Tib.; ad custodiam ignis, Cic. TRANSF., *to be vigilant*: Pl.

advōcātio -ōnis, f. *a calling to one's aid*; hence t. t., *legal assistance*: in advocationibus, Cic. L. Hence (1) *chance to obtain legal assistance*: advocationes postulent, Cic. (2) *concr., the bar*: Cic.

advōco -are, *to summon, to call*; esp. *to call to one's aid*: contionem populi, Cic.; aliquem in consilium, Cic.; advocare ad obsignandum, Cic.; non desiderat fortitudo iracundiam advocatam, *called to its aid*, Cic.; advocari aegro, Ov.; advocare deum sibi, Cat.; deos, Liv. Hence legal t. t., *to call in as adviser, to consult an advocate*: aliquem contra aliquem, Cic.; aliquem sibi, Pl.

¶ Hence m. of partic. as subst. **advocatus** -i, m. *one called in to help*, esp. (legal t. t.) as witness or adviser in a lawsuit (in republican times): Cic.; or as *advocate* (under the empire): Tac.

advōlātus, abl. -ū, m. *a flying to*: poet. ap. Cic.

advōlo -are, *to fly to*. LIT., of birds and insects: ad eas aves quae, Cic. TRANSF., *to hasten towards, to fly to*; of persons: advolone an maneo, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; rostra, Cic.; of things: fama mali tanti advolat Aeneae, *flies to the ears of*, Verg.

advolvo -volvĕre -volvi -vōlūtum, *to roll to*: robora foci, *to the hearth*, Verg. Hence of suppliants, *advolvi*, or se *advolvere*, *to throw oneself at the feet of*: genibus alicuius, Liv.; genua alicuius, Sall.

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

ādŷtūm -i, n. (ἀδύτων = not to be entered). LIT., gen. in plur., *the inmost and holiest portion of a temple, the shrine*: Verg., Hor. Also of a grave: adytis ab imis, Verg. TRANSF., ex adyto tamquam cordis, *from the bottom of the heart*, Lucr.

Aeācus -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 subst. **Aeācides** -ae, m. *a male descendant of Aeacus, such as one of his sons*: Ov.; his grandson, Achilles: Verg.; his great-grandson, Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus): Verg.; one of his remote descendants, Pyrrhus (king of Epirus): Enn.; Perseus, king of Macedonia: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeācidēiūs** -a -um: regna (Aegina), Ov.; also **Aeācidinus** -a -um (of Achilles): Pl.

Aeaea -ae, f. (Αἶα), the island of the sorceress Circe, or of Calypso.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeaeus** -a -um, *Aeaeian*. (1) of Circe: Aeaeae artes, Aeaea carmina, sorceries, Ov.; Aeaeus Telegonus, son of Circe, Prop. (2) of Calypso: puella, Prop.

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

Aebura -ae, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis (now Cuerva): Liv.

Aeculānum -i, n. a town of the Hirpini in Samnium: Cic.

aedēs (aedīs) -is, f. originally, *a building*

(1) sing.: **a**, *a room*: Pl.: **b**, *a temple* (of less elaborate buildings than templum): aedes sacra, Cic.; aedes Minervae, Cic.; in plur.: complures aedes sacrae, Cic.; aedes alone, *the temple of the Palatine Apollo*: Hor.

(2) plur. LIT., *rooms, or a house*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; aedes liberae, empty, Liv. Hence, *household*: Pl. TRANSF., **a**, *the cells of bees*: Verg.; **b**, *the chambers of the ears, the ears*: Pl.

aedīcula -ae, f. (dim. of aedes), *a small building*.

(1) *a small temple*: Victoriae, Liv.; also *a niche, or shrine* for the image of a god: Cic.

(2) *a little room*: Pl.; in plur., *a little house*: Cic.

aedificātiō -ōnis, f. (aedifico), *building*. (1)

abstr., *the act of building*: consilium aedificationis, Cic.; aedificationem deponere or abicere, *to give up building*, Cic. (2) concr., *the building itself*: domus tua et aedificatio omnis, Cic. L.

aedificātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of aedificatio), *a small building*: Cic. L.

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

aedificium -i, n. (aedifico), *a building*:

aedificia publica privata, sacra profana, Cic.; sometimes opposed to inhabited houses: aedes aedificiaque, Liv.; opposed to a palace: plebis aedificiis obseratis, patentibus atriis principum, Liv.

aedifico -are (aedes/facio). LIT., *to build, erect, establish*: villam, porticum, domum,

urbem, navem, hortos, Cic.; also absol. TRANSF., aedificare mundum, *to create*, Cic.; rempublicam, *to frame*, Cic. L.

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

M. as subst. aedilicius -i, *one who has been aedile*: Cic.

aedilis -is, m. (aedes), *an aedile, a public officer at Rome who had charge of the streets, traffic, markets, and public games*. There were originally two aediles; then, after 367 B.C., four, two patrician (aediles curules) and two plebeian (aediles plebeii). Aedilis is once used as adj.: aediles ludi, Pl.

aedilitās -ātis, f. (aedilis), *the aedileship*:

aedilitate fungi, Cic.

aedītīmus (aeditumus) -i, m., old form of aedituus; q.v.

aedītūens -entis, m., Lucr. = aedituus; q.v.

aedītūus -i, m. (aedes), *keeper of a temple, sacristan*: Cic. TRANSF., Hor.

Aedūi (Haedūi) -ōrum, *a Gallic people living in modern Burgundy, whose chief town was Bibracte*.

Aeēta and **Aeētēs** -ae, m. (Αἰήτης), *king of Colchis, father of Medea*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aeētias** -ādis, f. and **Aeētīnē** -ēs, f., *daughter of Aeetes = Medea*: Ov.; adj. **Aeētaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aeetes*: fines, Colchis, Cat.

Aegae -ārum, f. (Αἶγαι). (1) *a town in Euboea*.

(2) *an early capital of Macedonia* (now Voden). (3) *a town in Cilicia*.

Aegaeōn -ōnis, m. (Αἰγαίον). (1) *another name for the giant Briareus*: Verg. (2) *a sea-god*: Ov.

Aegaeus -a -um (Αἰγαῖος), *Aegean*: mare, *the Aegean Sea, the Archipelago*, Cic.

N. as subst. **Aegaeum** -i, *the Aegean Sea*: Hor.

Aegātes -um, f. pl. (with or without insulae), *a group of three islands off 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*.

(1) of physical illness: **a**, of persons: homines aegri gravi morbo, Cic.; ex vulnere, Cic.; pedibus, Sall.; oculis, Liv.; manum, Tac.; m. as subst. **aeger** -gri, *an invalid*: Cic.; **b**, of bodies or parts of the body: corpus, Cic.; dens, Mart.; **c**, of bodily conditions: valetudo, Cic.; anhelitus, Verg. Also of plants: seges, Verg.

(2) of mental ailments, *ill* from any cause, love, hope, fear, sorrow, etc.: **a**, of persons: mortales aegri, Verg.; aegra amans, Verg.; animo magis quam corpore aeger, Liv.; amore, Liv.; animi, *in mind*, Liv.; consilii, *infirm of purpose*, Sall.; **b**, of conditions, states of mind, etc.: amor, Verg.; so of looks: aegris oculis, *with envious eyes*, Tac.

(3) of political trouble, *unsound*: pars reipublicae, Cic.; civitas, Liv.; municipia, *mutinous*, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

aegrē. (1) with mental pain, *so with regret, with reluctance or vexation*, esp.: aegre ferre, *to take it hard*, used absol. or with acc. or with acc. and infin.; also aegre est, with dat. of person. (2) *with difficulty*: aegre divelli, aegrius depelli, Cic. (3) *hardly, scarcely* (cf. vix): se tenere, Cic.

Aegeus -ēi, m. (Αἰγέως), *king of Athens, father of Theseus*.

¶ Hence **Aegidēs** -ae, m. *Theseus, or any one of the descendants of Aegeus*.

Aegīna -ae, f. (Αἴγῳ), *an island near Athens*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aegīnēta** -ae, m. *an Aeginetan*; adj. **Aegīnētīcus** -a -um.

Aegīnium -i, n. (Αἰγῖνον), *a town in Thessaly*.

¶ Hence **Aegīnienses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Aeginium*: Liv.

Aegion (Aegium) -i, n. (Αἶγιον), *one of the twelve Achaean towns*.

aegis -idis, f. (αἰγίς), *an aegis, or shield*. LIT.,

(1) of *Jupiter*: Verg. (2) of *Minerva with the Medusa's head*: Ov. TRANSF., *a protection, bulwark*: Ov.

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

Aegium = Aegion; q.v.

Aeglē -ēs, f. (Αἰγλή), *a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera*.

Aegōcērōs -ōtis, m. (αἰγόκερως), *a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn*: Lucr.

aegrē, adv. from aeger; q.v.

aegrēo -ēre (aeger), *to be sick*: Lucr.

aegresco -ēre (aegreo), *to fall ill*. LIT., morbis, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *to become worse, more violent*: violentia Turni aegrescit medendo, Verg. (2) *to be disturbed in mind, to trouble oneself*: longiore sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrimōnia -ae, f. (aeger), *grief, trouble of mind*: Cic. L., Hor.

aegritūdo -inis, f. (aeger), *sickness*. LIT., of the body: Pl., Tac. TRANSF., of the 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.

aegrōtātio -ōnis, f. (aegrotō), *sickness, of body or of mind*: Cic.

aegrōto -are (aegrotus), *to be sick or ill*.

LIT., of the body: graviter, vehementer diuque, leviter, periculose, Cic.; of cattle: Hor.; of plants: Plin.

TRANSF., of the mind: ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic., Hor. Of other things: aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr.

aegrōtus -a -um (aeger), *sick, ill*. LIT., in body: Cic. TRANSF., in mind: Ter.; of other things: res publica, Cic.

Aegyptus -i (Αἴγυπτος). (1) mythol., m. a king of Egypt, son of Belus, brother of Danaus. (2) geogr., f. Egypt.

¶ Hence adj. **Aegyptius** and **Aegyptiācus** -a -um, *Egyptian*.

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

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

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

Aemōnia = Haemōnia; q.v.

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

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

aemulātus -ūs, m. (aemulor), *rivalry*: Tac.

aemulor -ari, dep. (aemulus), *to rival, emulate*. (1) in a good sense, with acc.: instituta, Cic.; Pindarum, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, *to envy*; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; cum aliquo, Liv.; inter se, Tac.; with infin.: Tac.

aemulus -a -um, *emulous, vying with, rivalling in*. (1) in a good sense; with genit.: meorum laudum, Cic.; with dat.: dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, Tac.

(2) in a bad sense, *zealous, rivalling*: Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall.; aemula senectus, jealous, Verg. As subst. **aemulus** -i, m. and **aemula** -ae, f. *a rival in love*: Cic., Ov.; in gen., *a rival*: Cic. Also used of things, in poetry and late prose: tibia tubae aemula, Hor.

Aemus = Haemus.

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

Aenēa -ae, f. (Αἰνεία), *a town in Chalcidice*.

¶ Hence subst. **Aenēates** -um, m. (Αἰνείαι), *inhabitants of Aeneas*.

Aenēas -ae, m. (Αἰνείας), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Vergil's Aeneid, myth. ancestor of the Romans: Aeneas mater, Venus, Ov.; Aeneae urbs, Rome, Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Aenēādes** -ae, m. *descendant of Aeneas; his son Ascanius*: Verg.; also used of remoter descendants, as of Augustus: Ov.; also of the companions of Aeneas: Verg.; or the Trojans or the Romans in general: Verg. Subst. **Aenēis** -idos, f. Vergil's Aeneid. Adj. **Aenēius** -a -um, relating to Aeneas. Subst. **Aenidēs** -ae, m. *a son of Aeneas*: Verg.

āenēātor -ōris, m. (aeneus), *a trumpeter*: Suet. **āenēus** and **āhēnēus** -a -um (aenum, ahenum), *made of copper or bronze*: Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *of a bronze colour*: Suet. (2) *hard as bronze*: murus, Hor.; proles, the brazen age, Ov.

Aeniānes -um, m. *a Greek tribe in the south of Thessaly*.

aenigma -ātis, n. (αἰνίγμα), *a riddle, mystery*: somniorum, Cic.

āenīpēs -pēdis (āenēus/pes), *brazen-footed*: Ov.

āēnus (āhēnus) -a -um (aes), *made of copper or bronze*: Verg. N. as subst., *a brazen vessel*: Verg. TRANSF., *hard as bronze*: manus, Hor.

āenus (Aenōs) -i, f. (Αἰνός), *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus (now Enez)*.

¶ Hence **Aenii** -orum, m. *its inhabitants*.

āenus -i, m. *a river between Vindelicia and Noricum (now the Inn)*.

Aeōles -um, m. *the Aeolians, one of the chief tribes of the Greeks, living in Greece and Asia Minor*.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeōlicus** -a -um, and **Aeōlius** -a -um, *Aeolic*, with especial reference to Sappho, the Lesbian poetess.

Aeōlia -ae, f. (Αἰόλια). (1) *the north part of the coast of Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians*. (2) *a group of volcanic islands off the north coast of Sicily (the Lipari isles)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Aeōlius** -a -um: insulae, Plin.

Aeōlis -idis, f. (Αἰολίς) = Aeolia; q.v.

Aeōlus -i, m. (Αἰόλος), son of Jupiter or of Hippotas, ruler of the Aeolian islands and of the winds.

¶ Hence subst. **Aeōlides** -ae, m. *a descendant of Aeolus; his son Sisyphus*: Ov.; Athamas: Ov.; Salmoneus: Ov.; his grandson Cephalus: Ov.; Ulysses: Verg. **Aeōlis** -idos, f. *female descendant of Aeolus; his daughter Canace*: Ov.; Alcione: Ov. Adj. **Aeōlius** -a -um, *belonging to Aeolus or his descendants*: 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*. LIT., praedae partitio, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *equal to itself, uniform, equable, consistent*: fluvius, Cic.; cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, Tac. (2) *fair, impartial*: nihil ea iurisdictione aequabilis, Cic.; of persons: in suos, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **aequābiliter**, *equally, uniformly, fairly*: praedam dispertire, Cic.; aequabilis provinciae regentur, Tac.

aequābilitās -ātis, f. (aequabilis), *uniformity, equability*: motus, Cic. Hence of evenness in style and of impartiality in law: Cic.

aequaevus -a -um (aequus/aevum), *of equal age*: Verg., Suet.

aequālis -e (aequo), *even*. LIT., of places, level: loca, Sall., Tac. TRANSF., *equal*; with

dat.: pars pedis aequalis alteri parti, Cic.; with inter: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic. Esp. of time, of the same age, contemporary, coexistent; with genit.: sacrificium aequale huius urbis, Cic.; Philistus aequalis temporum illorum, Cic.; calo quidam aequalis Hieronymi, Liv.; with dat.: cui si aequalis fuerit Livius, Liv.; exercitus aequalis stipendiis suis, that had served as many campaigns as he himself, Liv.; absol.: aequali corpore nymphae, of the same age and growth, Verg. As subst. **aequālis** -is, c. a comrade, person of the same age: P. Orbius meus fere aequalis, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **aequālīter**, evenly, equally: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Cic.; distribuere, Cic.

aequālītās -ātis, f. (aequalis), evenness. LIT., of places, smoothness: Sen., Plin. TRANSF., equality: similitudo aequalitasque verborum (of a pun), Cic.; equality of age: Cic.; equality of political privileges: Tac.

aequānīmītās -ātis, f. (aequus/animus). (1) impartiality: Ter. (2) calmness: Plin.

aequātiō -ōnis, f. (aequo), a making equal: bonorum, communism, Cic.; iuris, Liv.

aequē, adv. from aequus; q.v.

Aequi -ōrum, m. a people of central Italy, with whom the Romans waged frequent wars.

¶ Hence adj. **Aequicūlus** and **Aequicus** -a -um, *Aequian*.

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

Aequīmaeliūm -i, n. an open space in Rome, on the west side of the Capitol.

aequīnoctiālis -e (aequinocitium), equinoctial, relating to the equinox: Sen., Plin.

aequīnoctium -i, n. (aequus/nox), the equinox: Cic., Caes., Liv.

aequīpāro (aequīpēro) -are (aequus/paro). (1) to compare; with ad and the acc.: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl.; with dat.: mari tranquillo quod ventis concitatur multitudinem Aetolorum, Liv. (2) to equal: aliquem, Liv.; nec calamis solum sed voce magistrum, Verg.

aequītās -ātis, f. (aequus), uniformity, evenness. LIT., membrorum, Suet. TRANSF., equanimity (with or without animi): Cic. Also impartiality, equity, fairness, justice: causae, Cic.; condicionum, Caes.; servare aequitatem, Cic.

aequo -are (aequus).

(1) to make level: locum, Caes.; aequata agri planities, Cic.; aequare frontem, milit. t. t., to form a line, Liv.

(2) to make equal: pecunias, Cic.; aequato omnium periculo, Cic.; sortes, to adjust the lots fairly, Cic. Also to make equal to; with cum and abl.: inventum est temperamentum quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.; but usually with dat., often in fig. senses: solo aequare, 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.; 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.

(3) to compare: Hannibali Philippum, Liv.

(4) to equal, to come up to: Appii odium, Liv.; sagitta aequans ventos, Verg.; aliquem passibus, Verg.; aliquem equestri gloria, Liv. **aequor** -ōris, n. (aequus), a flat level surface: speculorum, Lucr. Esp. (1) the flat surface of a plain: camporum patentium aequor, Cic.; poet. (without campi): immensum aequor, of a desert, Verg. (2) mainly 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.; rarely, the surface of a river, as the Tiber: Verg.

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

aequus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), equal.

LIT., (1) equal in itself, even; 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. Also of other things, level: aqua frons, milit. t. t., a straight line, Liv.

(2) equal to something else, in amount, in dimensions, or generally: aequo fere spatio abesse, Caes.; sequitur patrem non passibus aequis, with shorter steps, Verg.; foll. by dat.: urbs nubibus aequa, as high as the clouds, Ov.; also by atque, quam, cum: aequo et pari cum civibus iure vivere, Cic.; aequam partem tibi sumperis atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. Phrases: ex aequo, in aequo, on even terms, Liv., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of places or times, favourable, advantageous: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes.; et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. (2) of battles, even, and so indecisive: pugna, Liv.; aequo proelio, aequo Marte discedere, Caes.; aequa manu, Liv., Tac. (3) of temper, even, contented, easy: 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. (4) of behaviour, etc., equal, impartial; of persons, fair: se alicui aequum praebere, Cic.; praetor, iudex, testis, Cic.; of things: iudicia, Cic.; lex, Cic.; aequum est, it is just; with the acc. and infin.: aequum esse eum et officio meo consulere et tempori, Cic.; per aequa per iniqua, by fair means or foul, Liv.; gravius aequo, than is right, Sall.; as a legal formula: quod or quantum aequius melius, as is more equitable, Cic.; non aequa Pallas, Verg.; minus aequis animis auditus est Scipio, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **aequum** -i. LIT., level ground: in aequo campi, Liv. TRANSF., fairness, equity: quid in iure aut in aequo verum aut esset aut non esset, Cic.; esp. associated with bonum: reus magis ex bono aequoque quam ex iure gentium, Sall.; equi bonique facere, to consider right and proper, Ter., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. *aequē*, in like manner, equally.

(1) *duae traves aequae longae*, Caes.; *aeque dolere*, Cic.; with adv.: *aeque lubenter*, Cic. Esp. in comparisons, *just as, equally with*; 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*, Pl.; with abl. alone: Pl.

(2) *fairly, justly*: *societatem condicionis humanae munifice et aequae tuens*, Cic.

āēr āēris, m. (ἀήρ), *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 saeptus obscuro, surrounded by a cloud*, Verg.

aerāmentum -i, n. *bronze or copper ware*: Plin.

aerārius -a -um. (1) *of or belonging to bronze or copper*: *metallum, fornaces*, Plin.; *structurae, copper mines*, Caes. (2) *belonging to (copper) money*: *ratio, standard of coinage*, Cic.; *tribuni, paymasters*; *illa vetus aeraria fabula, the old tale about the copper coin that Vettius gave to Clodia*, Cic.

M. as subst. *aerārius* -i. (1) *a copper-smith*: Plin. (2) *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 iubere*, Cic.

N. as subst. *aerārium* -i, *a treasury, esp. the public 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. Also used of *the money in the treasury*: Cic., and of special funds: *sanctius, reserve fund*, Caes., Liv.; *militare, military chest*, Tac.

aerātus -a -um (aes). (1) *made of or fitted with copper 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)*, Cic.

aerēus -a -um (aes), *made of or fitted with copper or bronze*: *signa aerea et marmorea*, Liv.; *puppis*, Verg.

aerīfēr -fēra -fērū (aes/fero), *bearing brazen cymbals*: Ov.

aerīpēs -pēdis (aes/pes), *brazen-footed*: Verg., Ov.

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

Āērōpē -ēs, f. and *Āērōpa* -ae, f. (Ἀερόπη), *the wife of Atreus and mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus*.

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

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

aerūgo -inis, f. (aes). LIT., *the rust of copper, verdigris*: Cic. Meton. = *rusty money*: Juv. TRANSF., (1) *envy*: Hor. (2) *avarice*: Hor.

aerumna -ae, f. *hard labour, toil, hardship*: *Herculis perpeti aerumnas*, Cic., Pl., Lucr.

aerumnābilis -e (aerumna), *calamitous, pitiable*: Lucr.

aerumnōsus -a -um adj. (with compar. and superl.) (aerumna), *full of hardship and calamity*: Pl., Cic.

aes, aeris, n. *copper*.

LIT., *copper ore, and the alloy of copper, bronze*: *pedestris ex aere statua*, Cic.; poet., of the brazen age: *ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum*, Hor.

TRANSF., *something made of bronze, etc.*

In 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 refigere, the brazen tablets on which the laws were engraved*, Cic.; *aes publicum, public inscriptions*, Tac.; *aere ciere viros, with the trumpet*, Verg.; *dempto aere, the helmet*, Ov. Esp. *money*. (1) *copper or bronze money*; *aes grave, the as, which was weighed instead of counted*: *denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit*, Liv.; *quinquaginta millia aeris (for assium)*, Liv.; *aes signatum, coined money*, Cic.; *small change* (cf. Engl., *coppers*): *aera dabant olim*, Ov. (2) *money generally*: *gravis aere dextra*, Verg.; esp.: *a, aes meum, my property*: *est aliquis in meo aere, he is bound to me*, Cic.: *b, aes alienum, debt*: *facere, contrahere, in aes alienum incidere, esse in aere alieno*, Cic.; *solvere*, Cic.; so: *aes mutuum*, Sall.: *c, pay*: Juv.; often *soldiers' pay*: *aera militibus constituere, dare*, Liv.

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

Aesār -āris, m. *a river in Bruttii in southern Italy (now Esaro)*.

¶ Hence adj. *Aesārēus* -a -um, *belonging to the river Aesar*.

Aeschīnes -is and -i, m. (Αἰσχίνης). (1) *an Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates*. (2) *the celebrated Athenian orator, opponent of Demosthenes*.

Aeschýlus -i, m. (Αἰσχύλος). (1) *the Athenian tragic poet (525 or 524–456 B.C.)*. (2) *a rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero*.

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

¶ Hence subst. *Aesculāpium* -i, n. *a temple of Aesculapius*.

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

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

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

Aesernīa -ae, f. *a town in Samnium (now Isernia)*.

¶ Hence adj. *Aesernīnus* -a -um, *belonging to Aesernia*; also a surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner at Aesernia; also the name of a celebrated gladiator: Cic.

Aesis -is, m. *a river, and f. a town, in Umbria.*
Aesōn -ōnis, m. (Αἰσών), *a Thessalian prince, father of Jason.*

¶ Hence subst. **Aesōnides** -ae, m. *a descendant of Aeson (Jason):* Ov.; adj. **Aesōnius** -a -um, *relating to Aeson: heros, Jason, Ov.*

Aesōpus -i, m. (Αἰσώπος). (1) *a celebrated Greek fabulist of Phrygia, supposed to have lived in the 6th cent. B.C.* (2) *Claudius (Clodius) Aesopus, a tragic actor in Rome, contemporary and friend of Cicero.*

aestās -ātis, f. (connected with αἶθω = to burn), *summer.* 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.* TRANSF., *clear summer weather: Verg.; summer heat: Hor.*

aestifēr -fēra -fērūm (aestus/fero), *heat-bringing: ignis, Lucr., Verg.*

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

aestimātio -ōnis, f. (aestimo).

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, according to a law of Caesar, Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) *the valuation of a thing or person, according to intrinsic value: honoris, Liv. (2) actual worth or value: Cat.*

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

aestīmo (aestūmo) -are (aes), *to appraise, estimate the value of anything.*

LIT., *to rate, esp. in terms of money (cf. aestimatio): frumentum, Cic.; with abl. or genit., of value: aliquid ternis denariis, Cic.; ut liceat, quanti quisque velit, tanti aestimet, Cic.; with adv.: tenuissime, at a very low rate, Cic.; aliquid ex artificio, according to the standard of workmanship, Cic.; litem 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.*

TRANSF., *in a wider sense, to value a thing or person, with constructions as above: magno, Cic.; virtutem annis, Hor.; magni, Cic.; carius, Cic.; levius tempestatis quam classis periculum, Caes.; vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic.; satis aestimare, to estimate at full value, Tac.; hence generally, to judge: sicuti ego aestimo, Sall.*

aestivo -are (aestivus), *to pass the summer: Plin., Suet.*

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

pastures, Liv.; aestivum tonat, it thunders as in summer, Juv.

N. pl. as subst. **aestiva** -orum. (1) *a summer camp: Cic.; meton. (because the ancients generally waged war only in the summer), a campaign: Cic. (2) summer pastures for cattle: Plin.; meton., the cattle in summer pastures: Verg.*

¶ Adv. **aestivē**, *in summer fashion: Pl.*
aestuārium -i, n. (aestus). (1) *low ground covered by the sea at high water: itinera aestuariis concisa, Caes. (2) a firth, creek, or part of the river up which the tide flows: in aestuario Tamesae, Tac. (3) in mines, an air-shaft: Plin.*

aestūo -are (aestus), *to boil, be agitated, seethe.*

LIT., (1) *of fire, of persons, of solid objects, to burn, be hot: aestuat ignis, Verg.; ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr.; si dixeris 'aestuo' (I am warm) sudat, Juv. (2) of liquids, to boil, seethe: gurgis aestuat, Verg.*

TRANSF., (1) *of emotional excitement, to burn: ut desiderio te nostri aestuare putarem, Cic.; nobilitas invidia aestuabat, Sall.; so of love: rex in illa aestuat, burns with love for, Ov. (2) of perplexity, to waver: aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.*

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

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **aestuōsē**, *hotly: Pl., Hor.*

aestus -ūs, m. (αἶθω), *boiling, agitation, seething.*

LIT. (cf aestuo). (1) *heat: propiusque aestūs incendia volvunt, Verg.; of the sun: meridiei aestus, Liv.; plur., hot days: Verg.; of fever: aestu febrique iactari, Cic. (2) of liquids, esp. of the sea, seething, raging: ferventes aestibus undae, Ov.; minuente aestu, the storm lessening, Caes.; also of the sea's tide, and spray: Lucr.*

TRANSF., *of persons. (1) dizziness: Lucr. (2) emotional excitement, heat, fury: gloriae, Cic.; civilis belli, Hor.; irarum, Verg. (3) perplexity, anxiety: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae erant, Cic.; magno curarum fluctuat aestu, Verg.*

aetās -ātis, f. (contr. from aevitas, from aevum), *age.*

(1) *of human life: a, a lifetime: aetatem agere, degere, conterere, consumere, Cic.; sometimes a generation: tertiam iam aetatem hominum vivebat, Cic.: b, a time of life, age: id aetatis, of that age, Cic.; aetate inutiles, Caes.*

So of particular times of life; of youth: iniens aetas, Cic.; bona, Cic.; flos aetatis, Cic., Liv.; so aetas alone: carus eris Romae donec te deseret aetas, Hor.; of manhood: in aetatem pervenire, Liv.; of particular stages in manhood: 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.; of old age: aetas ingravescens, Cic.; propecta, Cic.; mala, Pl.; so aetas alone: Pl., Liv.: c, the persons of a particular age: vestra, Cic.; puerilis, boys, Cic.; senilis, old men, Cic.

(2) *time, age in gen.: omnia fert aetas, Verg. Esp. a period of time, epoch: clarissimus imperator suae aetatis, Liv.; nostra aetas, the men of our time, Liv.; verborum vetus*

aetas, *obsolete words*, Hor.; aurea, *the golden age*, Ov.

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

aeternitās -ātis, f. (aeternus), *eternity, immortality*. LIT., ex omni aeternitate verum esse, Cic.; animorum, Cic.; mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. TRANSF., in imperial times, *a title of the emperor*, similar to maiestas, divinitas, etc.: Plin. L.

aeterno -are (aeternus), *to make eternal, to immortalize*: Hor.

aeternus -a -um adj. (with compar.) (contr. from aeviternus), *eternal, everlasting*, with reference to past or future or both: bellum, Cic.; urbs, Rome, Tib.; amore aeterno, Cic.; ex aeterno tempore, *from eternity*, Lucr.; in aeternum, *for ever*, Liv.; so: aeternum, Verg.; aeterno, *everlastingly*, Plin.

aether -ēris, acc. -ēra, m. (αἰθήρ), *the upper air*: Cic.; Iuppiter aethere summo despicens, Verg.; poet, *heaven*: super aethera notus, Verg.; also *the upper world* (opposed to the infernal regions): aethere in alto, Verg. Personified, **Aether**: Cic., Lucr., Verg.

aethērius -a -um (αἰθέριος), *belonging to the upper air, or in gen. of the air*: natura, Cic.; aqua, rain, Ov.; 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.; poet., *belonging to the upper world* (as opposed to the lower world): vesci aura aetheria, *to live*, Verg.

Aethiōpia -ae, f. (Αἰθιοπία), *Ethiopia*, an ill-defined area south of Egypt.

¶ Hence adj. **Aethiōpicus** -a -um, *Ethiopian*: Plin. Adj. and subst. **Aethiops** -ōpis, *Ethiopian*; also used of any black person: Juv., and to denote stupidity: cum stipite Aethiope, *stupid blockhead*, Cic.

Aethra -ae, f. (Αἰθήρα). (1) *daughter of king Pitheus of Troezen, mother of Theseus by Aegeus*. (2) *daughter of Oceanus, mother of Hyas*.

aethra -ae, f. (αἰθήρα), *the upper air, the clear sky*: Verg.

Aetna -ae and **Aetnē** -ēs, f. (Αἴτνη). (1) *Etna, a volcano in Sicily*; according to one legend, the mountain that Jupiter cast on the giant Typhoeus (or Typhon), or Enceladus: so proverb.: onus Aetna gravius, Cic.; according to another legend, the interior was the workshop of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, who there forged Jupiter's thunderbolts. Hence adj. **Aetnaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Etna*: fratres, the Cyclopes, Verg.; pastor, the Cyclops Polyphemus, Ov.; meton.: tellus, Sicily, Ov.

(2) *a town at the foot of Mount Etna*, also called *Innesa*; hence adj. **Aetnensis** -e, *belonging to the town of Etna*.

Aetōlia -ae, f. (Αἰτωλία), *Aetolia, a country in the west of Greece, between Ozolian Locris and Acarnania*.

¶ Hence adj. **Aetōlus** -a -um (Αἰτωλός), *Aetolian*: plagae (alluding to Meleager and the hunt of the Calydonian boar), Hor.; arma, cuspis (of the Aetolian Diomedes), Verg.; urbs, *Arpi*, a town in Apulia, said to have been founded by Diomedes, Verg.

Adj. **Aetōlicus** -a -um, *Aetolian*: bellum, Liv.; **Aetōlius** -a -um, *Aetolian*: heros, Diomedes, Ov. Subst. **Aetōlis** -idis, f. *an Aetolian woman*; of Deianira, daughter of Oeneus, king of Aetolia.

aevitās -ātis, f. *old form of aetas*; q.v.

aevum -i, n.; also **aevus** -i, m. in Pl. and Lucr. (cf. αἰών).

LIT., *eternity*: per aevom, Lucr.; in aevum, Hor.

TRANSF., in the same senses as aetas, time.

(1) *life-time*: degere, Cic.; ter aevo functus, Hor. (2) *time of life*: flos aevi, youth, Lucr.; integer aevi, *in the bloom of youth*, Verg.; primo exstingui in aevo, *in early youth*, Ov.; of old age: aevo macieque senescunt, Lucr.; aevi maturus, *far advanced in years*, Verg. (3) *a period of time*: omnis aevi clari viri, *of every age*, Liv. (4) *time in gen.*: vitata dentibus aevi, Ov.

Āfēr -fra -frum, *African, from Africa*, especially in the narrow sense of the district round Carthage. As subst.: dirus Afer, Hannibal, Hor.; sitientes Afri, Verg. As adj.: aqua, *sea between Sicily and Africa*, Ov.; avis, *guinea-fowl*, Hor.; sorores, *the Hesperides*, Juv.

¶ Hence subst. **Āfrica** -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*; after 146 B.C., *the Roman province of Africa*.

Adj. **Āfricānus** -a -um, *belonging to Africa*: bellum, *Caesar's war against the Pompeians in Africa*, Cic.; gallinae, *guinea-fowl*, Varr. As a surname, conferred upon two of the Scipios: see under Cornelius. F. pl. as subst. **Africanæ** -arum (sc. ferae), *African wild beasts, i.e. panthers*: Liv.

Adj. **Āfrīcus** -a -um, *African*: bellum, *the second Punic war*, Liv.; *Caesar's war against the Pompeians*, Caes.; mare, *south-west part of the Mediterranean sea*, Sall.; ventus *Africus, or simply Africus, the S.W. stormy rain-wind*: praeceps, Hor.; creber procellis, Verg.

aff-, see under adf-.

Āfrānius -a -um, *name of a Roman plebeian gens*. Its most famous members were:

(1) L. Afranius, *a comic poet* (born probably about 130 B.C.), *contemporary of Terence*.

(2) L. Afranius, *dependent and legate of Cn. Pompeius, killed after the battle of Thapsus*.

Agāmemnnon -ōnis, m. (Ἀγαμέμνων), *a king of Mycenae, leader of the Greek expedition to Troy*.

¶ Hence subst. **Agamemnōnīdes** -ae, m. *a son or descendant of Agamemnnon*, Orestes: Juv. Adj. **Agamemnōnius** -a -um, *belonging to Agamemnnon*: puella, Iphigenia, Prop.

Āgānippē -ēs, f. (Ἀγανίππη), *a fountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses*: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Āgānippeus** -a -um, *belonging to Aganippe, sacred to the Muses*: lyra, Prop.; also f. adj. **Āgānippis** -idis: Ov.

āgāsō -ōnis, m. (ago), *a horse-boy, groom*: Liv. In gen., *a lackey*: Hor.

Āgāthoclēs -is m. (Ἀγαθοκλῆς).

(1) a tyrant of Syracuse (361–289 B.C.).

(2) a Greek historian.

Āgāthyrsi -ōrum, m. (Ἀγάθηρσοι), a Scythian people living on the Maris, who tattooed themselves blue: picti, Verg.

Āgāvē or **Agauē** -ēs, f. (Ἀγᾶν), daughter of Cadmus, mother of Pentheus, whom she killed in a Bacchic frenzy.

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

āgellus -i, m. (dim. of ager), a little field: Cic.

āgēmā -ātis, n. (ἄγῆμα), a corps in the Macedonian army: Liv.

Āgendicum -i, n. capital of the Senones, in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Sens).

Āgēnor -ōris, m. (Ἀγήνωρ), a king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa: urbs Agenoris, Carthage, Verg.; Agenore natus, Cadmus, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Āgēnorēus** -a -um, relating to Agenor: domus, house of Cadmus, Ov.; bos, the bull that bore away Europa, Ov.; aenum, the kettle used for the Phoenician purple dye, Mart. Subst. **Āgēnoridēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Agenor; Cadmus, his son: Ov.; also Perseus, as grandson of Danaus, descended from Agenor: Ov.

āgens -entis, partic. of ago; q.v.

āger, agri, m. (ἀγρός), land. (1) land with reference to ownership, territory: ager publicus, Liv.; Hirpinus, Cic.; Helvetius, Caes. (2) land in cultivation, a field: colere, Cic.; homo ab agro remotissimus, knowing nothing of agriculture, Cic. (3) open country in opposition to the town: vastati agri sunt, urbs adsiduis exhausta funeribus, Liv. (4) the land, opposed to the sea: arx Crotonis una parte imminens mari, altera parte vergente in agrum, Liv. (5) in agrum, in depth (opp. in frontem, in length), Hor.

Āgēsilaus -i, m. (Ἀγέσιλαος), a king of Sparta (444–360 B.C.).

agg- (except agger and aggero -are); see adg-.

agger -ēris, m. (1) material brought together to form a heap or mound: aggerem comportare, petere, Caes.; paludem aggere explere, Caes.; fossas aggere complent, Verg. (2) a mound formed from such material; esp. a rampart, for siege or defence: apparare, iacere, facere, instruere, Caes.; agger Tarquinii, or simply agger, a rampart said to have been built by Tarquinius Superbus to protect Rome; also a mole: Caes.; the bank of a river: gramineus ripae agger, Verg.; the causeway of a road: agger viae, Verg., Tac. Poet., any pile or high place: aggeres Alpini, Verg.; aggeres nivei, Verg.; armorum, Tac.

aggēro -are (agger), to form a mound, to heap up. LIT., cadavera, Verg.; ossa, Tac. TRANSF., to increase: dictis iras, Verg.

āgilis -e (ago). (1) of things, easily moved, light: classis, Liv.; rivus agilior, quicker, Plin. (2) of persons, light, nimble: dea, Diana, Ov.; Cyllenius, Mercury, Ov.; oderunt agilem gnavamque remissi, active, Hor.; nunc agilis fio, busy, Hor.

āgilitās -ātis, f. (agilis), quickness, agility, lightness: navium, Liv.; naturae, Cic.

Āgis -idis, m. (Ἄγης), name of several kings of Sparta.

āgītābilis -e (agito), easily moved, light: aer, Ov.

āgītātio -ōnis, f. (agito), movement, agitation.

LIT., anceps telorum armorumque, Liv.; agitatio et motus linquae, Cic.; agitationes fluctuum, Cic.

TRANSF., activity: numquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic.; rerum magnarum, management, Cic.; virtutum, exercise, Sen.

āgītātor -ōris, m. (agito), one who sets in motion, a driver: aselli, Verg.; esp. a charioteer contending in the circus: Cic.

āgito -are (freq. of ago), to put in constant motion, to drive about (cf. ago in most senses).

LIT., quod pulsu agitur externo, Cic.; of animals, to drive: spumantem equum, Verg.; or to hunt: aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; of the action of wind or water, to toss: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to vex, agitate, harry: ut eos agitent insectenturque furiae, Cic.; Tyrhenam fidem aut gentes agitare quietas, to trouble, Verg.; seditioibus tribunicis atrociter res publica agitabatur, Sall.; to ridicule: quas personas agitare solemus, non sustinere, Cic. (2) to keep in movement, be engaged upon: a, to treat of a subject; in speech, to argue, discuss: agraria lex vehementer agitabatur, Cic.; in thought, to think about, consider, turn over in the mind: rem mente, Cic.; in animo bellum, Liv.; bellum, Tac.; de inferendo bello, Liv.; poet., with infin.: aliquid iamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Verg.; b, to perform, see to, be busy with, maintain: imperium, Sall.; custodiam, Pl.; pacem, Sall.; dies festos, to keep, Cic.; esp. of time, to spend: vita agitabatur, Sall.; aevum agitare, Verg.; so absol., to live: laeti neque procul Germani agitant, Tac.; Libyes propius mare agitant, Sall.

Āglāia -ae or **Āglāiē** -ēs, f. (Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαῖη), one of the Graces: Verg.

agmēn -inis, n. (ago). (1) a driving movement: agmine remorum celeri, plying of oars, Verg.; leni fluit agmine Thybris, Verg. Esp. of troops on the march: agmine impeditos, Caes. (2) a mass in movement: a, of things and persons generally, esp. in orderly movement (cf. b, below); a stream, band, train; of water: immensum agmen aquarum, Verg.; of atoms: Lucr.; of clouds: Lucr.; of stars: stellae quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Verg.; of birds: aligerum agmen, Verg.; decedens agmine magno corvorum exercitus, Verg.; of ants: graniferum agmen, Ov.; but esp. of persons: agmine patriciorum, Liv.; mulierum, Liv.; Eumenidum, Verg.: b, as military t. t., an army on the march: phalanx agmen magis quam acies (acies, the army in line of battle), Liv.; agmine instructo, ready for march, Liv.; agmine facto, in close marching order, Verg.; tripartito agmine, in three columns, Tac.; agmen iustum, an army in close marching order, Tac.; quadratum, an army marching in a hollow square, Sall.; primum, the vanguard, Caes.; medium, the centre, Caes.; extremum or novissimum, the rear, Cic.; ducere, to lead, Cic.; cogere, to act as rearguard, Caes.; so fig.: ut nec

duces sumus nec agmen cogamus, Cic.; also of particular arms: agmen equitum, Liv.; of baggage: impedimentorum, Tac.; of a fleet: navium, Liv. TRANSF., of military service generally: rudis agminum, Hor.

agna -ae, f. (agnus), a ewe lamb: Hor.

Agnālia -ium=Agonalia; q.v.

agnascor -nasci, nātus, dep. (ad/gnascor=nascor), to be born in addition to. (1) as legal t. t., of children born after their father's will, either in his lifetime or after his death: Cic. (2) to grow on, or grow in addition: Plin.

¶ Hence m. of partic. as subst. **agnatus** -i.

(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.

agnātio -ōnis, f. (agnascor), relationship reckoned through males only: Cic.

agnellus -i, m. (dim. of agnus), a lamb: Pl.

agninus -a -um (agnus), relating to a lamb: Pl. F. as subst. **agnina** -ae (sc. caro), lamb's flesh: Hor.

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

agnōmen (ad/gnomen=nomen) -inis, n. surname, name given to a man for some service, e.g. Africanus, Asiaticus.

agnosco -noscere -nōvi -nītum (ad/gnosco=nosco), to recognize. (1) to know again from previous acquaintance: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum, Verg.; parvam Troiam, Verg. (2) to know by inference or from report, understand: deum ex operibus suis, Cic. (3) to express such knowledge, to admit, to acknowledge: filium quem ille natus non agnorat, eundem moriens suum dixerat, Nep.; me 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. (cf. ἀγνός), a lamb, collect.: abundare agno, Cic.; prov.: agnum lupo eripere velle, to wish for the impossible, Pl.

ago agēre ēgi actum (ἀγω), to set in motion (cf. in most senses, agito).

LIT., to drive. (1) of animals: equum, Tac.; esp. of cattle: boves Romam, Liv.; often in the sense of plundering cattle, and combined with fero (or porto) which is used of the portable plunder: res quae ferri agique possunt, Liv.; also of hunting: apros, Verg. (2) of human beings: agmen agere, Liv.; se agere, to go, Pl., Verg.; esp. of violent driving: turba fugientium actus, Liv.; glebis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo, Cic. (3) of things: carpentum, Liv.; naves, Liv.; vineas turresque, bring up, Caes.; nubes ventus agens, Lucr.; animam agere, to give up the ghost, Cic. Esp. to drive forward while producing: scintillas, Lucr.; fundamenta, Cic.; radices, to strike root, Ov., Plin.; so fig.: vera gloria radices agit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to drive or incite to action: aliquem in fraudem, Verg.; in arma, Liv. (2) to keep in movement, be engaged upon: a, to treat of a subject, in speech, thought, etc.: hoc agere, to attend to the matter in hand, Lucr., Juv.; aliud agere, not to attend. Hence pass., to be concerned: agitur populi

Romani gloria, is at stake, Cic.; also impers.: qua de re agitur, the point in dispute, Cic.; in perf.: actum est de, it is settled about, so it is all over with: b, intransit., to have dealings, behave, do; esp. with adverbs, and with cum and abl.: male, bene, praeclare agere cum aliquo, to treat a person, Cic. Imperat.: age, come on! to action!: c, transit., to do, perform: quid agam? Ter.; nihil agere, Cic.; quid agis? (often in the sense How are you?). Esp. with particular nouns as objects: gratias, gratias, to express thanks; bellum, Liv.; vigiliis, Cic.; pacem, to keep, Sall.; festos dies, Cic.: d, of time, to spend: aetatem in litteris, Cic.; quartum annum ago et octogesimum, I am in my eighty-fourth year, Cic. Sometimes absol., to spend time, live: e, on the stage, to act, to play: fabulam, Cic.; nunquam agit Roscius hunc verum eo gestu quo potest, Cic.; ministrum imperatoris, to represent, play the part of, Tac.; esp. primas partes agere, to play the leading part (often fig.): f, in legal and political spheres, to take a matter up publicly: agere cum populo, Cic.; in senatu, Ov.; agere absol., or with iure or lege, to go to law, Cic.; agere causam, to plead a cause, Cic.; occ. with person as object, to accuse: furti, of theft, Cic.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **agens** -entis, as adj., effective: Cic.

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

Āgōnālia -ium and -ōrum, n. a festival of Janus.

¶ Hence adj. **Āgōnālis** -e, relating to the Agonalia: Agonalis lux, the day of the Agonalia, Ov.

agōnia -ōrum, n. (1) the animals for sacrifice. (2)=Agonalia: Ov.

āgōrānōmus -i, m. (ἀγοράνόμος), a market inspector in Greece: Pl.

āgrārius -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, an officer who presided over the division, Liv.

M. pl. as subst. **agrārii** -ōrum, the agrarian party, who proposed to distribute the public land among the people: Cic., Liv. **agrestis** -e (ager). LIT., belonging to the fields or country; wild, rustic: hospitium, Cic.; poma, Verg. M. as subst. **agrestis** -is, a countryman: Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., countrified, boorish, clownish: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; vultus, brutish, Ov.

agricōla -ae, m. (ager/colo), a tiller of the fields, farmer: agricola et pecuarius, Cic.; also of patrons of farming: deus agricola, Silvanus, Tib.; caelites agricolae, the gods of the country, Tib.

Agrićōla -ae, m. Gnaeus Julius (A.D. 40-93), governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his biography.

agricultio -ōnis, f.; see under cultio.

agricultor -ōris, m.; see under cultor.

agricultura -ae, f.; see under cultura.

Agrigentum -i, n.; also Acrāgās -antis, m. (q.v.); a Doric colony in S.W. Sicily (now Agrigento).

¶ Hence adj. **Agrigētinus** -a -um, Agrigentine.

agripēta -ae, m. (ager/peto), a land-grabber, squatter: Cic.

Agrippa -ae, m.

(1) a Roman family name. Esp.: 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, 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: c, Agrippa Postumus, son of the above, banished to Planasia by Augustus, said to have been murdered there at the beginning of Tiberius' reign.

(2) a surname of several kings of the Herod family in Judaea.

Agrippina -ae, f. the name of several Roman women. (1) daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by Julia, the daughter of Augustus; wife of Germanicus; mother of the emperor Gaius; banished to Pandataria after her husband's death. (2) the granddaughter of Agrippa, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina. (3) wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus and then 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; and subst. **Agrippinenses** -ium, m. pl. its inhabitants: Tac.

Āgyieus -ēi or -ēos, m. (Ἄγυιεύς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets: Hor.

Āgylla -ae, f. (Ἄγυλλα), Greek name of the Etruscan town Caere.

¶ Hence adj. **Agylīnus** -a -um, of Agylla.

Āgyrium -i, n. (Ἀγύριον), a town in Sicily, birth-place of the historian Diodorus.

¶ Hence adj. **Agýrinensis** -e, of Agyrium.

āh or **ā**, interj., ah! oh! Pl., Ter., Verg.

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

Ahenobarbus, see Domitius.

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

Āiax -ācis, m. (Αἴας), the name of two Homeric heroes. (1) Ajax Telamonius, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles. (2) Ajax Oileus, son of Oileus, king of the Locri.

āio, defective verb, mainly used in pres. and imperf. indic. (1) to say yes, to affirm (opp. nego): Pl., Cic. (2) to say, to assert, to state: ut aiunt, as the saying goes, Cic.; quid ais? what do you say? Pl., Ter.; ain' (=ais-ne)? or ain tu? do you really mean it? you don't say! Cic.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **aiens** -entis, affirmative: Cic.

Āius Lōquens or **Āius Lōcūtius**, m. (aio/loquor), the voice which is said to have warned the Romans just before the battle of the Allia of the coming of the Gauls; afterwards honoured as a god in a temple erected to it: Cic.

āla -ae, f. (1) 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.; of the sails: velorum pandimus alas,

Verg.; and to express anything swift: fulminis ocior alis, Verg.; used of death: Hor.; of sleep: Tib. (2) the armpit of a man: sub ala fasciculum portare librorum, Hor. (3) milit. t. t., a wing, squadron (originally Roman cavalry, disposed on both sides of the legions like wings; later allied troops, esp. cavalry).

Ālābanda -ae, f., and -orum, n. (Ἄλᾱβανδα), a town in Caria, near the Maeander, famous for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, son of Eurippus and Callirrhoe.

¶ Hence subst. **Ālābandenses** -ium, m. pl. inhabitants of Alabanda; adj. **Ālābandēus** -a -um, born at Alabanda.

ālābaster -stri, m., with pl. **alabastra** (ἀλάβαστρος). (1) a pear-shaped perfume casket: Cic. (2) a rose-bud: Plin.

ālācer -cris -cre and (rarely) **ālācris** -e, adj. (with compar.), quick, lively, animated; used of men, animals and things: Catilina alacer atque laetus, Cic.; with ad and the gerund: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.; voluptas, Verg.; equus, Cic.

ālācritās -ātis, f. (alacer), quickness, eagerness, animation; of men: quae alacritas civitatis fuit? Cic.; with genit.: reipublicae defendendae, Cic.; mira alacritate ad litigandum, Cic.; of animals: canum tanta alacritas in venando, Cic.

Ālāmānni = Alemanni; q.v.

ālāpa -ae, f. a box on the ear: Juv. Given by a master to his slave on the manumission of the slave; hence: multo maioris alapae mecum veneunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, Phaedr.

ālārius -a -um, and **ālāris** -e (ala; q.v.), belonging to the wings of an army: equites, Liv.; cohortes, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **ālārī** -orum, allied troops: Caes.

ālātus -a -um (ala), winged: Verg., Ov.

ālāuda -ae, f. (a Celtic word). (1) a lark: Plin. (2) the name of a legion formed by Caesar in Gaul: Suet.

¶ Hence in pl. **Alaudae** -arum, the soldiers of this legion: Cic.

ālāzōn -ōnis, m. (ἀλάζων), a braggart, boaster: Pl.

Alba -ae, f. (albus). (1) *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 adj. **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 Albano). As subst., m. pl. **Albani**, the Albans: Liv.; n. **Albanum** -i, an estate at Alba: Cic., Suet. (2) *Alba Fucens*, a town N.W. of Lacus Fucinus, near the Marsi.

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

albēo -ēre (albus), to be white: membra in eum pallorem albentia, Tac.; albente caelo, at daybreak, Caes.

albesco -ēre (albeo), to become white: albescent capillus, Hor.; lux albescit, day dawns, Verg.

albīcērātus -a -um, or **albīcēris** -e, or **albīcērus** -a -um, whitish yellow: Plin.

albīco -are (albus), *to be white*: prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.; Cat., Plin.
albīdus -a -um (albus), *whitish*: Ov.
Albīnōvānus -i, m. (1) Albinovanus Pedo, an epic poet, contemporary and friend of Ovid.
 (2) Celsus Albinovanus, to whom Horace addressed one of his Epistles.
Albīnus -i, m. the name of a family of the gens Postumia. Esp. Aulus Postumius Albinus, consul 151 B.C., writer of a Roman history in Greek.
Albīon -ōnis, f. (albus), old name of Great Britain: Plin.
Albis -is, m. the Elbe: Tac.
albitūdo -inis, f. (albus), *whiteness*: Pl.
Albīus -i, m. name of a Roman gens; esp. Albīus Tibullus, the celebrated Roman elegiac poet (see under Tibullus).
 ¶ Hence adj. **Albīānus** -a -um, relating to Albīus.
albūlus -a -um (dim. of albus), *whitish*: columbus, Cat.; freta, foaming, Mart. F. as subst. **Albūla** -ae (sc. aqua), old name of the Tiber: fluvius Albula quem nunc Tiberim vocant, Liv.; Verg.
album -i, n. see albus.
Albūnēa or **Albuna** -ae, f. a fountain at Tibur; also the nymph supposed to dwell there.
Alburnus -i, m. a high mountain of Lucania, near Paestum.
albus -a -um (connected with ἀλβός), *white, dead white* (opp. ater, whereas candidus = glittering white). (1) *white*: barba, Pl.; equi, Liv. Often in proverbial phrases: nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis, a slave who came to Rome with feet chalked to show he was for sale, Juv.; alba avis, a white bird, a rarity, Cic.; albis dentibus deridere, to laugh at so as to show the teeth, i.e. deride, Pl.; 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.; albus an ater sit nescio, I know nothing about him. (2) *pale*: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. (3) *bright*: admissio Lucifer albus equo, Ov.; so making bright: notus, Hor.; fig., fortunate: stella, Hor.
 N. as subst. **album** -i. (1) *white colour*: sparsis pellibus albo, Verg.; columnas albo polire, Liv. (2) *a white tablet*; esp.: a, the tablet on which the pontifex maximus at Rome published the events of the year: Cic.: b, album (praetoris), the tablet on which the praetor published his edict: c, a list of names: album senatorium, the list of senators, Tac.; album iudicum, the jury-list, Suet.
Alcaeus -i, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), a Greek lyric poet of Mytilene, flourishing about 600 B.C., contemporary of Sappho and inventor of the Alcaic metre, imitated by Horace.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Alcāicus** -a -um, *Alcaic*.
Alcāmēnēs -is, m. (Ἀλκαμένης), a Greek sculptor, perhaps a pupil of Phidias.
Alcāthōē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκαθόη), a mountain in Megara named after Alcathous. Poet., for Megara: Ov.
Alcāthōus -i, m. (Ἀλκάθοος), son of Pelops, founder of Megara, hence: urbs Alcathoi, Megara, Ov.
Alcē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκη), town in Hispania Tarraconensis.

alcēdo -īnis and **alcŷōn** -onis, f. (ἄλκων), the kingfisher: Pl. Hence n. pl. as subst. **alcēdōnīa** -ōrum. LIT., the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm. TRANSF., quietness, calm: Pl.

alcēs -is, f. the elk: Caes., Plin.

Alcestis -is, f. and **Alcestē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκήστις or Ἀλκήστη), wife of Admetus, king of Pherae, who saved her husband's life by dying for him, but was rescued from Hades by Hercules.

Alcēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Ἀλκαῖος), father of Amphitryon, and grandfather of Hercules.

¶ Hence **Alcidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Alceus, generally Hercules: Verg., Hor., Ov.

Alcībīādēs -is, m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). (1) an Athenian general, prominent in the Peloponnesian war, pupil of Socrates.

(2) a Lacedaemonian living at the time of the war of the Romans with the Achaeans.

Alcīmēdē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκιμένη), wife of Aeson and mother of Jason.

Alcīnōus -i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος), king of the Phaeacians, the host of Odysseus, noted for his gardens and orchards. Hence: poma dare Alcīnoo, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.; Alcīnoī sylvae, orchards, Verg.; iuventus, luxurious young men, Hor.

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeōn** -ōnis (Ἀλκμαίων); also **Alcmaeus** -i, m.

(1) 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. Adj. **Alcmaeōnius** -a -um.

(2) a Greek philosopher and physician of Croton, pupil of Pythagoras.

Alcmēna and **Alcumena** -ae; also **Alcmēnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀλκμήνη), wife of the Theban Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

alcŷōn = alcēdo; q.v.

Alcŷōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀλκωνή), daughter of Aeolus, who jumped into the sea on seeing her husband, Ceyx, drowned, and was changed with him into a kingfisher.

ālēa -ae, f. a game with dice, game of hazard. LIT., ludere alēa, Cic.; aleam exercere, Tac.; de alēa condemnatus (dice-playing being forbidden at Rome by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except during the Saturnalia), Cic.

TRANSF., chance, risk, uncertainty: rem in aleam dare, to risk, Liv.; subire, Cic.; in dubiam imperii servitūque aleam ire, Liv.; iacta alea est, the die is cast (exclamation of Caesar on crossing the Rubicon), Suet.

ālēātor -ōris, m. (alea), a dicer, gambler: Pl., Cic. **ālēātōrius** -a -um (aleator), relating to a gambler: damna, losses at play, Cic.

ālec = allec; q.v.

Ālectō = Allecto; q.v.

Alemanni or **Alamanni** -orum, m. pl. a confederation of German tribes on the Upper Rhine and Danube.

ālēō -onis, m. (alea), a gambler: Cat.

ālēs ālītis (ala). Adj., winged. LIT., Pegasus, Ov.; deus, Mercury, Ov.; puer, Cupid, Hor. TRANSF., swift, quick: auster, Verg.; passu volat alite virgo, Ov.

As subst., m. and f. a bird; used mostly of large birds: regia, the eagle, Ov.; Phoebeus, the raven, Ov.; Daulias, the nightingale, Ov.;

Iunonia, the peacock, Ov.; imitatrix rara, the parrot, Ov.; sacer, the hawk, Verg.; cristatus, the cock, Ov.; Palladis, the owl, Ov.; Caystrius, the swan, Ov. Sometimes of other winged beings: ales Maeonii carminis, a poet of Homeric strain, Hor. In augury, a bird whose flight was significant (oscines=birds whose note was significant): Cic.; hence poet., a sign, an omen: bonā, or secundā, alite, with favourable omen, Hor.

ālesco -ere (alo), to grow up: Lucr.

Ālēsīa -ae, f. town of the Mandubii in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Alise).

Ālētrium (Alatrium) -i, n. an old town of the Hermi in Latium, afterwards a Roman colony and municipium (now Alatri).

¶ Hence adj. Ālētrīnās -ātis, of Aletrium.

Āleuas -ae, m. (Ἀλεῦας), a descendant of Hercules, who ruled in Larissa.

Ālexander -dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος), name of several Greek historical and mythological persons, esp. (1) Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. (2) Alexander of Phraeae, tyrant in Thessaly 370-357 B.C. (3) Alexander, son of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, uncle of Alexander the Great. (4) Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.), king of Macedonia.

¶ Hence subst. Alexandrīa or -ēa -ae, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), the 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.

¶ Hence adj. Alexandrīnus -a -um, of Alexandria.

alga -ae, f. sea-weed: vilior algā, Hor.; Verg.

algēo algēre alsi, to be cold: Juv. TRANSF., probitas laudatur et alget, i.e. is neglected, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. algens -entis, cold.

algescō algescēre alsi (algeo), to catch cold: Ter.

algidus -a -um (algeo), cold: Cat.

Algidus -i, m. a high mountain in Latium, south-east of Rome (now Monte Compatri).

¶ Hence adj. Algidus -a -um, belonging to Algidus.

algor -ōris, m. (algeo), cold: Pl., Lucr., Tac.

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

algu -ūs, m. or algu, n., old form of algor (q.v.), found usually in abl. sing: Pl., Lucr.

alias, see under alius.

ālīātum -i, n. (ālīum), food seasoned with garlic: Pl.

ālībī, adv. (alius/ubi). (1) elsewhere, at another place: Cic.; alibi . . . alibi, here . . . there, Liv.; alibi alius, one here, the other there, Liv.

(2) otherwise, in other respects: Liv.

ālīca -ae, f. (1) spelt, a kind of grain: Cato, Plin. (2) a drink prepared from spelt: Mart.

ālīcārīus (hālīcārīus) -a -um, belonging to spelt. F. as subst. ālīcārīa -ae, f. a prostitute, one who sat before the spelt-mills: Pl.

ālīcūbī, adv. (aliquis/ubi), anywhere, somewhere: Cic.

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

ālīcundē, adv. (aliquis/unde), from anywhere, from somewhere, from some source: Cic.

ālīenātio -ōnis, f. (alieno), a transference or alienation of property. LIT., sacrorum,

transfer of the sacra gentilicia from one gens to another, Cic. TRANSF., (1) a separation between persons, a desertion, alienation of feeling: tua a me alienatio, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (2) esp. with mentis, aberration of mind: Plin., Sen.

ālīēnīgēna -ae, m. (alienus/gigno). Adj., strange, foreign: hostis, Cic. Subst., a foreigner: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic.

ālīēnīgēnus -a -um (alienus/gigno), of different elements, heterogeneous: Lucr.

ālīēno -are (alienus), to make something another's.

LIT., of property or persons, to take away, to let go, to transfer: usus fructus iam mihi harum aedium alienatus est, Pl.; vectigalia, Cic.; to sell a child or slave to a new family, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) alienare mentem, etc., to cause a person to lose his reason: Iunonis 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. (2) to remove from the mind, to banish: alienatis a memoria periculi animis, having forgotten danger, Liv. (3) 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).

(1) of ownership: domus, Cic.; aes, another's money, and so debt, Cic.; nomina, debts contracted in the names of others, Sall.; alieno vulnere, a wound meant for another, Verg. N. as subst. ālīēnum -i, another man's property: Cic.

(2) of more general relations, strange, foreign, unrelated: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.; alienissimus a Clodio, Cic.; domi atque in patria malle, quam in externis atque alienis locis, Cic. M. as subst. ālīēnus -i, a stranger: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic.

(3) foreign to, unsuitable, averse: a, of persons, not at home in, not acquainted with, strange to: in physicis totus alienus est, Cic.; also 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 adensionis, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: ad committendum proelium tempus alienum, Cic.

ālīgēr -gēra -gērū (ala/gero), winged: amor, Verg.

ālīmētārīus -a -um, relating to food: lex, relating to a distribution of food among the poor, ap. Cic.

ālimentum -i, n. (alo). (1) *food* (gen. used in the plural): *alimenta corporis*, Cic.; *alimenta arcu expedire, to get food by the bow*, Tac.; used of fire: *ignis, fuel*, Liv.; fig.: *seditionis*, Tac. (2) *maintenance*; hence (like Gr. τροφεία), *the return due from children to their parents for their bringing up*: Cic.

alimonia -ae, f., Pl., and **ālīmōnium** -i, n., Tac. (alo), *nourishment*.

alio, see under *alius*.

ālīōquī and **ālīōquīn**, adv. (*alius/quis*), *in another way*. (1) *otherwise, in other respects*: *nunc pudore a fuga contineri, alioquin pro victis haberi*, Liv.; *triumphatum de Tiburtibus, alioquin mitis victoria fuit*, Liv. (2) *in general, in most respects*: *Caesar validus alioquin spernendis honoribus*, Tac. (3) *otherwise, else, in other conditions*: *et puto nondum: alioqui narrasses mihi*, Plin. L., Quint.

ālīorsum and **ālīorsus**, adv. (contr. from *aliovorsum* and *aliovorsus*). (1) *in another direction, elsewhere*: *mater ancillas iubet aliam aliorsum ire, in different directions*, Pl. (2) *in another manner*: Ter.

ālīpēs -pēdis (ala/pes), *having wings on the feet*. LIT., *deus*, or absol., *Mercury*: Ov.

TRANSF., *swift of foot*: *cervi*, Lucr.; *equi*, Verg.; also absol., *horses*: Verg.

Aliphēra -ae, f. (Ἀλφίηρα or Ἀλφίερα), *a town of Arcadia*.

ālīpta -ae, m., and **ālīptēs** -ae, m. (ἀλεπτής), *the anointer in the westling-school or the baths*.

Hence *the master of the wrestling-school*: Cic. **ālīquā**, see under *aliquis*.

ālīquamdīū, see under *aliquis*.

ālīquammultus, see under *aliquis*.

ālīquandō, adv. (*aliquis/quando*), *at some time*. (1) *at any time, once*: *sero, verum aliquando tamen*, Cic.; *si forte aliquando, if by chance ever*, Cic.; *dicendum aliquando est*, Cic. (2) *sometimes, occasionally*: *scribe aliquando ad nos quid agas*, Cic.; *aliquando . . . aliquando, sometimes . . . at other times*, Cic. (3) *at last*: *finem aliquando fecit*, Cic.; often with *tandem*: *tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe eiecimus*, Cic.

ālīquantillum (*aliquantulus*), *a very little*: Pl.

ālīquantispēr, adv. (*aliquantus/per*), *a moderately long time*: Pl.

ālīquantūlus -a -um (dim. of *aliquantus*), *little, small*. N. as adv. **ālīquantūlum**, *a little*: Cic., Liv.

ālīquantus -a -um (*alius/quantus*), *of some size, moderate, not small*: *timor aliquantus, spes amplior*, Sall.

N. as subst. **ālīquantum** -i, *a good deal*: *nummorum*, Cic.; *temporis*, Liv.; acc. *aliquantum, considerably, somewhat*: *qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, had made considerable progress towards*, Cic.; *aliquantum commoveri*, Cic.; abl. *aliquanto*, esp. with compar.: *aliquanto maiorem locum occuparis*, Cic.; *aliquanto post or ante, some time after or before*, Cic.

ālīquātēnus, adv. (*aliquis/tenus*), *to a certain degree, in some measure*: Sen., Quint.

ālīquī, *aliquae*, or *aliqua*, *aliquod*, adj. indef. (*alius/qui*), *some*: *si est aliqui sensus in morte*, Cic.; *aliquod nomen decusque*, Verg.; with numerals: *aliquos viginti dies, some twenty days*, Pl.

ālīquis *aliquid*, pron. indef. (*alius/quis*), *someone, something, anyone, anything*.

(1) in gen.: *quisquis est ille, si modo aliquis, if he be anyone at all*, Cic. Occasionally used as adj.: *aliquis deus*, Cic. Often accompanied by *alius*: *aliquid aliud videbimus*, Cic.; by *unus*: *aliquis unus pluresve divitiores*, Cic.; by an adj.: *aliquid divinum*, Cic.; by a numeral, like the Gr. τις (Engl. *some*), to express an unascertained number: *tres aliqui aut quattuor*, Cic. Partitive, with *ex, de* or *genit.*: *aliquis ex vobis*, Cic.; esp. *aliquid* with *genit.* of a subst. or adj.: *aliquid virium*, Cic.; *falsi aliquid*, Cic. N. as adv., *aliquid, in any respect*: *si in me aliquid offendistis*, Cic.

(2) esp. *somebody or something great or significant*: *si nunc aliquid adsequi se putant*, Cic.; *esse aliquem or aliquid, to be somebody, to be something*, Cic.; *est aliquid nupsisse Iovi*, Ov.; *dicere aliquid, to say something weighty*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **ālīquō**, *some whither*: *aliquem secum rus aliquo educere, in some direction or other*, Cic.; *aliquo concedere ab eorum oculis*, Cic.; adv. **aliqua**, *by some road or in some manner*: *evolare*, Cic.; *nocere*, Verg.; adv. **aliquam diu** or **aliquamdiu** (with acc. fem. of *aliquis* as adv.), *for some time*: Caes., Cic., Liv.; adj. **aliquam multus** or **aliquammultus**, *considerable in number or quantity*: *vestrum aliquam multi, a good many of you*, Cic.

ālīquōt, numer. indecl., *some, several*: *aliquot epistulae*, Cic.; *aliquot diebus ante*, Cic.

ālīquōtīēns or **ālīquōtītēs**, adv. (*aliquot*), *several times*: *aliquoties ex aliquo audisse*, Cic.

ālīs, *alid*, old form of *alius*, *aliud*; q.v.

ālītēr, see under *alius*.

ālīūbī, adv. (*alius/ubi*), *elsewhere*: Plin.

ālīum or **allium** -i, *garlic*: Pl., Hor., Verg.

ālīundē, adv. (*alius/unde*), *from some other direction*: *alii aliunde coibant, from different directions*, Liv.; *aliunde quam, from a different direction from*, Cic.; *aliunde . . . aliunde*, Liv.

ālīus -a -ud (old form *alis*, *alid*, Lucr., Cat.), adj. and pronoun, *another, other, different* (usually of more than two, unlike *alter*=one or *other* of two).

(1) in gen., *other, another*, so used by most authors; with partitive *genit.*: *aliud commodi*, Cic.; n. pl. like adv.: *alia clarus, in other respects*, Tac.

(2) distributively, *one, another*: *aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare*, Cic.; *alii . . . alii, some . . . others*, Cic.; also: *alii . . . reliqui*, Cic.; *alii . . . quidam*, Liv.; *alii . . . pars*, Sall.; *aliud alio melius, one is better than the other*, Cic.; *alius alia via, the one in this way, the other in that*, Liv.; *alius ex alio*, Cic.; *super alium*, Liv.; *post alium, one after another*, Sall.; *alius atque alius, now this, now that*, Cic.

(3) with a comparison expressed, *other than*, followed by *ac, atque, et*; after a negative by *nisi, quam, praeter*, or the abl.: *lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, there is a great difference between the light of the sun and of lamps*, Cic.; *alius essem atque nunc sum*, Cic.; *nec quidquam aliud*

philosophia est praeter studium sapientiae, Cic.; nec quidquam aliud libertate quaesisse, anything else but liberty, Cic.; tribunatus Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic.

(4) of another nature, different: alium facere, to change, transform, Pl.; alium fieri, to be transformed, Cic. L.; in alia omnia ire, discedere, transire, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion (in the Roman senate), Cic.

(5) all other, the rest: Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes.; Liv.

(6) = alter, one of two: alius Ariovistus a second Ariovistus, Tac.; duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. *aliās*. (1) at another time: Cic.; alias... alias, at one time... at another time, Cic.; alius alias, one person at one time, another at another, Cic. (2) elsewhere: Plin. (3) otherwise: non alias quam, on no other condition than, Tac.; non alias nisi, not otherwise than, as if, Tac.

¶ Adv. *aliō*, to another place. Lit., si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic.; alius alio, one in this direction, the other in that, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to another person: quo alio nisi ad nos socios confugerent, Liv. (2) for another end: nusquam alio natus quam ad serviendum, born only for slavery, Liv. (3) to another object: si placet sermonem alio transferemus, to another topic, Cic.

¶ Adv. *aliter*. (1) otherwise, in another way: a, absol.: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic.; alius aliter, in different ways, Cic.; quod certe scio longe aliter esse, is far from being the case, Cic.; aliter evenire, to turn out wrongly, Sall.; b, with a comparison expressed; aliter... atque: aliter rem cecidisse atque opinatus sis, in a different way from what you expected, Cic.; so: aliter... quam, Cic.; aliter... atque ut, Cic.; non aliter... nisi, Cic. (2) otherwise, else, in other conditions: ius semper est quaesitum aequabile neque enim aliter ius esset, Cic.

aliusmodi or *alius modi* (alius/modus), of another kind: Cic.

all-, see also under *adl-*.

allēc or *ālēc* -ēcis, n. fish-pickle: Hor.

Allecto or *Alecto* (found only in nom. and acc.), one of the three Furies.

Allia (Alia) -ae, f. river in Latium, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, July 18, 390 B.C.: infaustum Allia nomen, Verg. Adj. *Alliensis* -e: dies Alliensis (a 'dies nefastus'), Liv.

Allifae -ārum, f. a town of the Samnites on the left bank of the Volturnus (now Alife).

¶ Hence adj. *Allifānus* -a -um, of Allifae. N. pl. as subst. *Allifāna* -ōrum (sc. pocula), earthenware drinking-vessels: Hor.

Allobrox -ōgis, and pl. *Allōbrōges* -um, m. the Allobroges, a Gallic people occupying the present Dauphiné and Savoy: Ciceronem Allobroga (i.e. a speaker of bad Latin) dixit, Juv. Adj. *Allōbrōgicus* -a -um: Plin.; also as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, conqueror of the Allobroges.

Almo -ōnis, m. a small brook on the south side of Rome (now Aquataccia).

almus -a -um (alo), nourishing, kind: nutrix, Pl.; Venus, Lucr.; ager, Verg.

alnus -i, f. the alder: Verg., Plin. Meton., anything made of alderwood, esp. a ship of alderwood: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Verg.

ālo ālĕre ālūi altum (or ālitum), to nourish, support.

(1) to rear, feed, keep a living creature: altus educatusque inter arma, Liv.; alere anseres in Capitolio, Cic.; magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu, Caes.; se alere or ali, with abl., or ex and the abl., to support oneself: se suosque latrocinii, to live by brigandage, Caes. (2) of land, etc., to support, maintain: cum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic.; venatus viros pariter ac feminas alit, Tac. (3) in gen., to strengthen, increase, make to grow; of vegetation: umida maiores herbas alit, Verg.; gramen erat circa quod proximus umor alebat, Ov.; of water: amnis imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, have swollen, Hor.; idem (Libanus mons) amnem Iordanem alit funditque, Tac.; of fire: flammās, Ov. (4) in gen., to promote, advance: honos alit artes, Cic.; hos successus alit, encourages, Verg.; civitatem, promote the good of the state, Caes.; alere spem molibus sentiis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) *altus* -a -um, grown, great. So (1) as seen from below, high. Lit., Cic., Caes.; with acc. of measure: signum septem pedes altum, Liv. TRANSF., a, of the voice, shrill: altiore voce, Quint.; b, of dignity or rank, high, noble: altior dignitatis gradus, Cic.; Apollo, Verg.; Caesar, Hor.; Aeneas, high-born, Verg.; c, of elevation of character or speech: nimis altam et exaggeratam (orationem), Cic.; te natura excelsum quendam et altum genuit, Cic.; vultus, a lofty mien, Hor. (2) as seen from above, deep. Lit., flumen, Caes.; with acc. of measure: quinquaginta cubita altum mare, Plin. TRANSF., a, of quiet, deep: somnus altus, Liv.; b, of thoughts and feelings, secret, deep-seated: pavor, Tac.; si altior istis sub precibus venia ulla latet, Verg. (3) of time, reaching far back, ancient: altior memoria, Cic.

N. as subst. *altum* -i, generally used with prepositions. (1) height: aedificia in altum edita, Tac.; esp. high heaven: ab alto, Verg.; sometimes also perhaps the high seas. (2) depth, esp. the deep sea: in portum ex alto provehi, Cic. TRANSF., ex alto dissimulare, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. *altē*. (1) on high, highly. Lit., cadere, from a height, Cic. TRANSF., spectare, to have high aims, Cic. (2) deeply. Lit., sulcus altius impressus, Cic. TRANSF., quod verbum in Iugurthae pectus altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall; altius perspicere, to look deeper, Cic.

ālōē -ēs, f. (ἀλόη), the aloe. Lit., Plin. TRANSF., bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

Ālōeus -ēi or -ēos, m. (Ἄλωεύς), a giant, son of Neptune.

¶ Hence subst. *Alōīdae* -arum, m. sons of Aloeus (Otus and Ephialtes), giants who tried to storm heaven.

Ālpēs -ium, f. (rare sing. *Alpis* -is; perhaps connected with *albus*), the Alps.

¶ Hence adj. *Alpinus* and *Alpīcus* -a -um, Alpine.

alpha, indecl. n. (ἄλφα), *the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet*: Juv. TRANSF., *the first*: Mart.

Alphēus or **Alphēos** -i, m. (Ἀλφειός), *the principal river of the Peloponnese, flowing through Arcadia and Elis, partly underground*; hence 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 subst. **Alphēias** -ādis, f. *the nymph and fountain Arethusa*: Ov. Adj. **Alphēus** -a -um, *belonging to the river Alpheus*: Verg.

Alsiūm -i, n. *one of the oldest towns in Etruria, near which Pompeius had an estate*.

¶ Hence adj. **Alsiensis** -e, *belonging to Alsiūm*: villa (of Pompeius), Cic.

alsius (alsus) -a -um, *frosty, cold*: Lucr., Cic. **altānus** -i, m. *a S.W. wind*: Suet.

altāria -ium, n. pl. (altus). LIT., *an erection upon an altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted*: structae diris altaribus arae, Lucr.; Quint. TRANSF., *high altars, or a high altar*: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebō, Verg.; Cic., Liv., Tac.

altēr -tēra -tērū (genit. altērius, in poetry also altērīus; dat. alteri), *one of two, the one, the other*.

(1) in gen.: consulum alter, Liv.; alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*; so: alter . . . ille or hic or iste, or a subst.; in plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic.; with the second alter in a different case: alter alterius ova frangit, Cic.

(2) as a numeral, *second*: altera die, Caes.; altera die quam a Brundisio solvit, Liv.; altero vicesimo die, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic.; unus et alter, *one or two*, Ter., Hor.; in plur., *of a second set*.

(3) of quality: a, *second, next best*: fortunatē puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *you will be second to him*, Verg.; b, *of similarity, another, a second*: me sicut alterum parentem diligit, *a second parent*, Cic.; tamquam alter idem, *a second self*, Cic.; c, *of difference, other, changed*: quoties te speculo videris alterum, Hor.; also *another*, in the sense of *a neighbour, fellow-creature*: qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.

altercātio -ōnis, f. (altercor), *a dispute, wrangling, debate*: magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.; esp. *cross-examination* in a court of justice: Cic. L.

altercātor -ōris, m. (altercor), *a disputant*: Quint.

altercor -ari, dep. (alter), *to dispute, contend in words, quarrel*: altercari cum Vatinio, Caes. Esp. *to cross-examine, to cross-question*: in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. TRANSF., poet., *to contend with*: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.

alterno -are (alternus), *to do first one thing, then another*. (1) transit., *to interchange, change about*: fidem, *make at one time credible, at another not*, Ov.; vices, Ov. (2) intransit., *to alternate, to change about*: illi alternantes magna vi proelia miscent, *changing sides*, Verg.; haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Verg.

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

In gen.: 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.; alternis (sc. vicibus), *by turns*, Lucr.

Esp. (1) of metre, *elegiac verse*, where hexameter and pentameter alternate: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic.; canere alterno carmine, Ov. (2) as legal t. t.: reicere alterna consilia or alternos iudices (of plaintiff and defendant), *to challenge a number of jurors in turn*, Cic.

altērūter, alterutra (altera utra), alterutrum (alterum utrum); genit., altērutrius; *one of two*: Cic., Hor.

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

altīcinctus -a -um (altus/cingo), *high girt*; hence busy: Phaedr.

altīlis -e (alo). LIT., of domestic animals, *fattened, fed up*. F. as subst. altīlis (sc. avis), *a fowl*: Hor. TRANSF., *rich*: Pl.

altīsōnus -a -um (altus/sono), *sounding from on high*: Iuppiter, Cic. TRANSF., *high-sounding, sublime*: Maronis altisoni carmina, Juv.

altītōnans -tis (altus/tono), *thundering from on high*: Lucr.

altītūdo -īnis, f. (altus). (1) *height*. LIT., montium, Cic.; in concrete sense, *heights*: Liv. TRANSF., *sublimity*: orationis, Cic. (2) *depth*. LIT., fluminis, Caes. TRANSF., *altitude animi, depth, secrecy, reserve*, Cic.

altīuscūlus -a -um (altus), *a little too high*: Suet.

altīvōlans -antis (altus/volo), *flying high*: Lucr. altor -ōris, m. (alo), *a nourisher, a foster-father*: omnium rerum seminator et sator et parens, ut ita dicam, atque educator et altor est mundus, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

altrinsēcūs, adv. (alter/secus), *on the other side*: Pl.

altrix -icis, f. (alo), *a nurse, foster-mother*: terra altrix nostra, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov.

altrōversum, adv. (alter/versus), *on the other side*: Pl.

altus -a -um, alte, etc., *see under alo*.

ālūcīnor -ari, dep. (connected with ἄλωω), *to wander in mind, dream, talk idly*: ego tamen suspicor, hunc, ut solet, alucinari, Cic.

ālmnus -a -um (alo), adj. used as noun, m., f., or n., *a nursling, a foster-child*.

Masc. LIT., Italia alumnus suum videret, Cic.; sutrinae tabernae, *a cobbler*, Tac.; legionum, *brought up in the camp*, Tac.; of animals: parvi alumni, *the young of the flock*, Hor. TRANSF., Platonis, *pupil*, Cic.; ego, ut ita dicam, pacis alumnus, Cic.

Fem., *foster-daughter*: nostra haec alumna et tua profecto filia, Pl.; aquae dulcis alumnae, *frogs*, Cic. poet. TRANSF., bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam eloquentia, Cic.

Neut.: numen alumnus, Ov.

Āluntium (Haluntium) -i, n. (Ἀλούντιον), *a town in the north of Sicily*. Adj. **Aluntinus** -a -um.

ālūta -ae, f. *a kind of soft leather*: Caes. Hence meton., *a shoe*: Ov.; *a purse*: Juv.; *an ornamental patch on the face*: Ov.

alvēārīum -i, n. *a beehive*: Cic., Verg.

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

alvēus -i, m. (alvus). (1) a hollow, cavity: vitiosae ilicis, Verg. (2) a trough: Liv. (3) a boat: Verg.; also the hold of a ship: Sall. (4) a bath-tub: Cic. (5) the bed of a stream: quia sicco alveo transiri poterat, Liv.; Verg., Hor. (6) a beehive: Plin. (7) a gaming-table: Plin., Suet.

alvus -i, f. (cf. αἰλός, αἰλὼν, the belly. LIT., purgatio alvi, Cic.; also of the womb: Cic.; of the stomach: Cic. TRANSF., (1) the hold of a ship: Tac. (2) a beehive: Plin.

Alvattēs -is or -ēi, m. (Ἀλβάττης), king of Lydia, father of Croesus.

Alyzia -ae, f. (Ἀλυσία), a small town in Acarnania, with a temple of Hercules.

āmābilis -e (amo), amiable, lovable: amabilior mihi Velia fuit, quod te ab ea amari sensi, Cic.; amabile carmen, lovely, Hor.

¶ Adv. **āmābiliter**, amiably, lovingly: Cic., Hor.

āmābilitās -ātis (amabilis), loveliness: Pl.

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, one of whose horns, broken off by accident, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae or Cornu copiae.

¶ Hence **Amalthēa** -ae, f. and **Amalthēum** -i, n. a sanctuary of Amalthea in Epirus, near the estate of Atticus.

āmandātio -ōnis, f. (amando), a sending away: Cic.

āmando -are, to send away, to send to a distance: aliquem Lilybaeum, Cic. TRANSF., natura res similis procul amandavit a sensibus, Cic.

amans = partic. of amo; q.v.

Amantia -ae, f. (Ἀμαντία), name of two towns in Illyricum.

¶ Hence **Amantiāni** -ōrum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Amantia.

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

Āmānus -i, m. (Ἀμανός), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, dividing Cilicia from Syria.

¶ Hence subst. **Amānienses** -ium, m. pl. its inhabitants.

āmārācinus -a -um, made of marjoram: Plin. N. as subst. **āmārācinum** -i (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment: Lucr.

āmārācus -i, c. and **āmārācum** -i, n. (ἀμάρακος), marjoram: Verg.

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

āmārītēs -ei, f. (amarus), bitterness: Cat.

āmārītudo -inis, f. (amarus). LIT., bitterness of taste: Varr. TRANSF., bitterness, sorrow: Plin. L. As rhet. t. t.: vocis, harshness of voice, Quint.

āmāror -ōris, m. (amarus), bitterness: Lucr., Verg.

āmārus -a -um, bitter. LIT., of taste: Lucr., Verg.; n. as subst. **amarum** -i: Cic.; of smell, pungent: fumus, Verg. TRANSF., (1) disagreeable, unpleasant: amores, Verg.; curae, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **amara** -orum, unpleasantnesses: Hor. (2) of persons, irritable: amariorem me senectus facit, Verg. (3) of speech, biting, acrimonious: lingua, Ov.

¶ Adv. **āmārē**, bitterly: Pl., Sen.

Āmāryllis -idis, acc. -ida, f. (Ἀμαρυλλίς), name of a shepherdess: Verg.

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

Āmāsēnus -i, m. a small river in Latium (now Amaseno).

Āmāsīs -is or -idis, m. (Ἀμασις), an Egyptian, who became pharaoh about 569 B.C.

āmāsīus -i, m. (amo), a lover: Pl.

Āmastris -idis, f. (Ἀμαστρίς), a town in Paphlagonia (now Amasserah).

¶ Hence adj. **Amastriācus** -a -um, belonging to Amastris: orae, coasts of Pontus, Ov. Subst. **Amastriāni** -orum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Amastris.

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

Āmāthūs -untis, f. (Ἀμαθούς), a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

¶ Hence **Āmāthūsia** -ae, f. = Venus; adj. **Āmāthūsīacus** -a -um, Amathusian.

āmātio -ōnis, f. (amo), love-making, intrigue: Pl.

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

āmātorcūlus -i, m. (dim. of amator), a little lover: Pl.

āmātōrius -a -um (amator), loving, amorous: sermo, Cic.; poesis (Anacreontis), Cic.; frui voluptate amatoriā, Cic. N. as subst. **āmātōrium** -i, a love philtre: Plin., Sen.

¶ Adv. **āmātōriē**, amorously: Pl., Cic.

āmātrix -icis, f. (amator), a mistress, sweetheart: Pl.

Āmāzon -ōnis, f., gen. in plur. **Amāzōnes** -um (Ἀμαζόνες), myth. nation of female warriors, supposed to have lived in Pontus.

¶ Hence subst. **Amāzōnis** -idis, f. = Amazon: Verg. Adj. **Amāzōnicus** and **Amāzōnius** -a -um, Amazonian: vir, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov.

amb, **ambi**, **am**, **an** (cf. ἀμφί), an inseparable prefix to certain words, giving the sense on both sides, and so around, round about.

ambactus -i, m. (from Celtic amb), a vassal: Caes.

ambāges, abl. -e, f. (of sing. only abl. found; complete in the plur.), going round, round-about way, winding.

LIT., variarium ambage viarum, of a labyrinth, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) circumlocution: missis ambagibus, without circumlocution, Hor. (2) obscurity, ambiguity: ambages canere, of the Sibil, Verg.; immemor ambagum, of the Sphinx, Ov.; esp. of the language of oracles.

ambēdo -esse -ēdi -ēsum, to eat round, consume: Verg., Tac. TRANSF., of the action of fire: Verg.; of wasting money: Pl.

ambigo -ēre (amb/ago).

LIT., to go about or round: patriam, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain: ius quod ambigitur, Cic; ambigitur, it is in doubt, impers.; followed by de and

the abl.: Plin.; or by indirect question: Cic., Hor.; by accus. and infin.: Tac. (2) *to dispute, contend*, at law or otherwise: cum eo qui heres est, Cic.; de hereditate, Cic.

ambiguitās -ātis, f. (ambiguus), *ambiguity*: verborum, Cic.

ambigūus -a -um (ambigo). **LIT.**, *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.

TRANSF., (1) *uncertain, doubtful*: haud ambiguus rex, Liv.; with gen.: ambiguus tanti certaminis heres, Ov.; imperandi, *not resolved on*, Tac. N. as subst., *uncertainty*: non habui ambiguum, I had no doubt, Cic.; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr. (2) *uncertain, untrustworthy*: fides, Liv.; res possessionis haud ambiguae, with a clear title, Liv.; res, *insecure*, Tac.; aquae, *changing*, Ov. (3) of speech, *ambiguous, obscure*: oracula, Cic. N. as subst., *ambiguity*: ex ambiguo dicta, Cic.; ambiguum complura sunt genera, Cic.

Adv. ambigūē. (1) *ambiguously*: scribere, Cic. (2) *indecisively*: equites ambigue certare, Tac.

ambīo -īre -īvi or -īi -ītum (amb/eo; but conjugated regularly according to the 4th conjug. except imperf. ambibat: Ov.), *to go round*.

LIT., ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to surround*: silvas profunda palus ambibat, Tac.; vallum armis ambirent, Tac. (2) *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. (3) *to address individuals, entreat*: reginam adfatu, Verg.; te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, *approaches with prayer*, Hor.

Ambiōrix -igis, m. *chief of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica*.

ambitiō -ōnis, f. (ambio).

LIT., a canvassing for office in a lawful manner (opp. ambitus; q.v.): me ambitio et forensis labor ab omni illa cogitatione abstraheret, Cic.

TRANSF., *striving after honours*. (1) *desire for office*: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. (2) in gen., *desire for popularity, fame, display, pomp*: funerum nulla ambitio, *no empty pomp*, Tac.

ambitiōsus -a -um (adj. with compar.) (ambitio). (1) *twining around*: lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. (2) *eager for public office, ambitious*: ita ambitiosus, ut omnes cottidie persalutet, Cic. (3) in gen., *ingratiating, eager to win favour, seeking popularity*: dux indulgens ambitiosusque, Liv.; Musa nec in plausus ambitiosa mea est, Ov.; mors, *ostentatious*, Tac.

¶ **Adv.** (with compar.) **ambitiōsē**, *ambitiously, ostentatiously*: non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic.; petere regnum, Liv.

ambitus -ūs, m. (ambio), *a going round, circuit, revolution, orbit*.

LIT., stellarum rotundi ambitus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) from the idea of circular movement: a, *circumlocution*: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv.: b, *border*,

edge: extremus ambitus campi, Tac.; esp. *the space left round a house*: Cic.: c, *extent*: castra lato ambitu, Tac. (2) from the idea of approaching or canvassing people: a, *illegal canvassing for office, bribery*: lex de ambitu, Cic.; ambitus aliquem accusare, damnare, Cic.: b, in gen., *striving after popularity*: Tac.; after effect: Sen., Quint.

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

Ambivariti -ōrum, m. *a Gallic people, near modern Breda*.

Ambivius -i, m. (L. Turpio), *a celebrated actor in Rome, contemporary of Terence*.

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

Ambrācia -ae, f. (Ἀμβρακία), *town on the south border of Epirus, on the gulf of the same name (now Arta)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ambrāciensis** -e and **Ambrācius** -a -um, *Ambracian*; subst. **Ambrāciōtēs** -ae, m. *an inhabitant of Ambracia*.

ambrosia -ae, f. (ἀμβροσία). (1) *ambrosia, the food of the gods*: orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic. (2) *the unguent of the gods*: Verg., Ov.

ambrosius -a -um (ἀμβροσιος), *divine, immortal, ambrosial*: dapes, Mart.; comae, Verg.

Ambrŷsus -i, f. *a town in Phocis*.

ambūbāia -ae, f. (Syrian abbūb, a flute), *a Syrian flute-girl*: Hor., Suet.

ambūlācrum -i, n. *a walk shaded with trees*: Pl.

ambūlātiō -ōnis, f. (ambulo). (1) *a walk*: Cic. (2) *a place for walking, a promenade*: Cic. L.

ambūlātiuncūla -ae, f. (1) *a little walk*: Cic. L. (2) *a little promenade*: Cic. L.

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

ambūlātōrius -a -um (ambulo), *movable*: Plin.

ambūlātrix -icis, f. *a female loungeur*: Cato.

ambūlo -are. (1) *to go backwards and forwards, to walk*: defessus sum ambulando, Ter. Esp. *to walk about, go for a walk*: in hortis cum Galba, Cic. (2) *to travel, proceed, march*: bene ambula, 'bon voyage', Pl.; ambulare in ius, *go to law*, Pl.; septingenta milia passuum, Cic.; with acc., *to traverse*: cum (Xerxes) maria ambulavisset, Cic. Of things: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin.

ambūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum, *to burn round, to scorch*.

LIT., 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. N. of past partic. as subst. **ambustum** -i, *a burn*: Plin.

TRANSF., (1) of cold, *to nip, numb*: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. (2) *to injure*: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic.; damnatione conlegae prope ambustus evaserat, Liv.

āmellus -i, m. *the purple Italian starwort*: Verg.

Āmēnānus -i, m. (Ἀμένανος), *a river of Sicily*; also used as adj.: Amenana flumina, Ov.

āmēns -entis adj. (with compar. and superl.), *mad, insane, senseless*. **LIT.**, metu, Liv.; animi, *in mind*, Verg. **TRANSF.**, *very foolish*:

homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; consilium amentissimum, Cic.

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

āmento -are (amentum), *to furnish with a strap*. LIT., hastae amentatae, Cic.; the same phrase is used fig. by Cic. of prepared arguments. TRANSF., *to hurl by means of a strap*: iaculum, Lucr.

āmentum -i, n. (connected with aptus), *a strap, thong*: Caes.; *a shoe-lace*: Plin.

Āmēria -ae, f. *a town in Umbria* (now *Amelia*).

¶ Hence adj. **Āmērīnus** -a -um, *belonging to Ameria*.

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

Āmestrātus -i, f. *a town near the north coast of Sicily* (now *Mistretta*).

¶ Hence adj. **Āmestrātīnus** -a -um, *belonging to Amestratus*.

āmēthystīnus -a -um, *amethyst-coloured*: vestes, Mart. N. pl. as subst. **āmēthystīna** -ōrum (sc. vestimenta), *dresses of that colour*: Juv.

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

amfractus = anfractus; q.v.

āmicio -icīre -icui or -ixi -ictum, *to clothe, wrap round*. LIT., amictus toga, laena, pallio, Cic. TRANSF., *to cover, conceal, wrap up*: nube cava amictus, Verg.; piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor.

āmicitia -ae, f. (amicus), *friendship*. (1) *friendship between persons*: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.; amicitiam facere, iungere, gerere, dimittere, dissociare, dissolvere, Cic. In plur., sometimes in the concrete sense *friends*: Tac., Suet. (2) *in politics, friendship between states*: omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes.; in amicitiam populi Romani venire, Liv. (3) *of inanimate things, sympathy*: Plin.

āmicitīēs -ēi, f. = amicitia; q.v.: Lucr.

āmictus -ūs, m. (amicio). LIT., *the putting on of a garment*: Cic. Esp. *the manner of wearing the toga*: nihil est facilius quam amictum imitari alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a garment*: Verg., Ov. (2) *in gen. a covering*: nebulae amictus, Verg., Lucr.

āmīcula -ae, f. (dim. of amica), *a little mistress*: Cic., Plin.

āmīcūlum -i, n. (amicio), *a mantle, cloak*: Cic., Liv.

āmīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of amicus), *a dear friend*: Cic., Cat., Hor.

āmīcus -a -um (amo).

Adj. (with compar. and superl.), *friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to*. Absol., or with dat., or with prepositions: amicissimus animus, Cic.; homines sibi conciliare amiciores, Cic.; velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic.; civitates amicae, Caes.; amica luto sus, Hor.; silentia lunae, Verg.; amicum est mihi, it *pleases me*: secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine, Cic.

Subst. **amicus** -i, m. *a friend*: intimus, Cic.; veritatis, Cic.; of a patron: amicus potens, Hor.; in politics: socius atque amicus, Cic.; esp. plur., *the retinue of a Roman governor*: Suet.; *the courtiers of the emperor*: Suet.; **amica** -ae f. *a friend or a mistress*: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **āmīcē**, *in a friendly manner*: amice facis, Cic.; amice pauperiem pati, willingly, Hor.

Also adv. **āmīcītēr** in same sense: Pl.

āmīgro -are, *to emigrate*: Liv.

Āmīnaeus -a -um, *belonging to Aminaea, a district of Picenum, famous for its wine*: Verg.

Amīsia -ae. (1) m. *a river in North Germany* (now the *Ems*). (2) f. *a Roman fortress on the Ems*.

āmīssio -ōnis, f. (amitto), *a loss*: oppidorum, Cic. Esp. *a loss through death*: liberorum, Cic.

āmīssus -ūs, m. = amissio; q.v.: Nep.

Āmīsus -i, f. (Ἀμίσος) and **Āmīsum** -i, n. *a town in Pontus* (now *Samsun*).

āmīta -ae, f. *a father's sister* (opp. matertera; q.v.), *an aunt*: Cic.

Āmīternum -i, n. *a town in the Sabine country, birth-place of the historian Sallust*.

¶ Hence adj. **Āmīternīnus** -a -um, and (poet.) **Āmīternus** -a -um, *Amiteranian*.

āmīto -mittere -mīsi -missum, *to send away, to let go*. LIT., hunc servum, Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *to let go, to let slip*: praedam de manibus, Cic. Esp. of time and opportunity: occasionem, Cic.; tempus, Cic. Also in gen., *to lose* (accidentally or negligently, opp. perdo): vitam, Cic.; litem, Cic.; mentem, Cic.; fidem, credit, Phaedr.; esp. *to lose by death*: filium consularem, Cic.

Ammiānus Marcellinus -i, m. *historian of the fourth century A.D.*, who wrote a history of Rome from Nerva to Valens (96–378 A.D.), the first books of which are lost.

Ammōn (**Hammon**) -ōnis, m. (Ἀμμων), *a Libyan deity, with a temple in the Oasis of Siwa, represented as a ram and worshipped by Romans under the name of Jupiter Ammon*: Cic. Adj. **Ammōniācus** -a -um.

amnicōla -ae, c. (amnis/colo), *dwelling by the river-side*: salix, Ov.

amnicūlus -i, m. (dim. of amnis), *a little river*: Liv.

amnis -is, m. *a stream of water, a river*: non tenuis rivulus sed abundantissimus amnis, Cic., Liv. Sometimes of a mountain torrent: ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. Poet., *current*: Verg.; *river water*: Verg.

āmo -are, *to love passionately or fondly* (diligere = to esteem). (1) *in personal relations*: me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, Cic.; aliquem mirifice, Cic.; amare se, *to be selfish or pleased with oneself*, Cic. Colloquially used as a form of thanks: te multum amamus, quod ea abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic.; also as a form of request, amabo te, or amabo, *please, be so good*: amabo te, advola, Cic.; as a form of oath: ita me di ament, Ter. (2) *of love towards, or between, things*: amavi amorem tuum prout ipse amabat litteras, Cic.; amat ianua limen, *clings to*, Hor. (3) *with infin., to like to*: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor.; also (cf. Gr. φιλέω) *to be wont, be accustomed to*: quae ira fieri amat, Sall.

¶ Hence partic. **āmāns** -antis, *loving, fond, affectionate*. As adj. (with compar. and superl.): pater amantissimus, Cic.; esp. with genit.: amantissimus reipublicae, Cic.; of things: mea fidelissima atque amantissima consilia, Cic. As subst., *a lover*: Ter., Verg., Ov.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **āmantēr**, lovingly: Cic.

āmoenitās -ātis, f. (amoenus), *pleasantness*. Esp. of places: hortorum, Cic.; urbium, Liv.; plur.: amoenitates orarum ac litorum, Cic. Also of other things: vitae, Tac. As a term of endearment: mea amoenitas, Pl.

āmoenus -a -um, *pleasant, delightful to look at*. Esp. of places: locus, Cic.; so n. pl. as subst. **amoena** -orum, *pleasant places*: Tac. But also more gen.: vita, Tac.; cultus, attractive, Liv.

Adv. **āmoenē**, *pleasantly*: Pl.

āmōlior -iri, dep. *to remove by an effort*. Lit., obiecta onera, Liv.; se, *to take oneself off*, Pl. TRANSF., *to set aside, to get rid of*: Octaviam uxorem, Tac.; dedecus, Tac.; amolior et amoveo nomen meum, Liv.

āmōmum -i, n. (ἀμωμον), *a shrub from which a costly balsam was prepared*: Verg., Ov.

āmōr (amos) -ōris, m. (amo), *love* (fond or passionate, unlike caritas).

LIT., (1) in personal relations: 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 someone*, Cic.; ancillae amor, *love for a servant girl*, Hor.; plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. In a bad sense, *passion*: amore perdita est, Pl.; amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic. (2) *love for things, longing, desire*: consulatūs, Cic.; auri, Verg.; scribendi, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *an object of love, darling*: amor et deliciae generis humani (Titus), Suet.; esp. in plur.: amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. (2) *Love* (personified), *Cupid* (Ἔρως): Cic., Verg., Ov.

āmōtio -ōnis, f. (amoveo), *a removing*: doloris, Cic.

āmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move away, withdraw*.

LIT., of things or persons: neque in amovendo neque in exportando frumento, Cic.; aliquem ex istis locis, Cic.; aliquem ab altaribus, Liv.; amoto patre, *in the absence of the father*, Tac.; se amovere, *to depart*, Ter., Liv. Esp. (1) *euphem., to steal*: boves per dolum amotae, Hor. (2) *to banish*: in insulam, Tac.

TRANSF., *to put aside ideas or feelings*: amoto metu, Ter.; sensum doloris mei a sententia dicenda amovebo, Cic.; ab se culpam, Liv.

Amphīārāus -i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος), *a celebrated Argive seer, husband of Eriphyle, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilocheus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphīārēus** -a -um, *belonging to Amphiararus*; subst. **Amphīarāidēs** -ae, m. *son of Amphiararus* = Alcmaeon: Ov.

amphibōlia -ae, f. (ἀμφιβολία), *ambiguity, double meaning*: Cic.

Amphictyōnes -um, m. (Ἀμφικτύονες), *the Amphictyons, religious representatives of the Greek states, who met first at Thermopylae and afterwards at Delphi*.

Amphīlōchīa -ae, f. (Ἀμφιλοχία), *a region in Acarnania, in N.W. Greece*.

¶ Hence subst. **Amphīlōchi** -orum, m. pl. *the Amphilocheians*; also adj. **Amphīlōchīus** or **Amphīlōchīcus** -a -um,

Amphilocheian: Argos Amphilocheium or Amphilocheicum, Argos, the chief town in Amphilocheia.

Amphīōn -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: arces Amphionis, i.e. Thebes, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphīōnius** -a -um, *belonging to Amphion*: Prop.

Amphipōlis, acc. -im, f. (Ἀμφίπολις), *an Athenian colony in Macedonia, on the Strymon*.

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

Amphissa -ae, f. (Ἀμφισσα), *a town of the Ozolian Locrians, modern Salona*.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphissius** -a -um: Ov.

amphithēātrālis -e (amphitheatrum), *belonging to the amphitheatre*: spectaculum, Plin.

amphithēātricus -a -um = amphitheatralis; q.v.

amphithēātrum -i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον), *an amphitheatre, an oval or circular building for gladiatorial shows and public spectacles*: Tac.

Amphitrītē -ēs, f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη), *the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea*. Hence, *the sea*: Ov., Cat.

Amphitrȳōn and **Amphitrȳō** -ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρυών), *king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmena*.

¶ Hence subst. **Amphitrȳōniādēs** -ae, m. *the son of Amphitryon, i.e. Hercules*: Verg.

amphōra -ae, f. (ἀμφορεύς). (1) *a two-handled, narrow-necked jar, generally made of clay, used for liquids, esp. for wine*: Hor.; meton., *wine*: Hor.; used also for honey: Hor.; for oil: Cato. (2) *a measure*: a, *a measure for liquids, 2 urnae or about 6½ gallons*: b, *measure of the tonnage of a ship, about ¼ of our ton*: naves onerariae quarum minor nulla erat duum milium amphorum, ap. Cic. L.

amphōrālis -e (amphora), *containing an amphora*: Plin.

Amphrȳsus or **Amphrȳsōs** -i, m. (Ἀμφρυσός), *a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus: pastor ab Amphryso, Apollo*, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Amphrȳsius** -a -um: Amphrysia vates, the Sibyl, Verg.

amplē, adv. *from amplus*; q.v.

amplector -plecti -plexus sum, dep. *to embrace*.

LIT., (1) *to twine round, clasp or grasp a person or thing*: genua, Pl.; aram, Tac.; dextram, Verg. (2) *to enclose, surround*: hostium aciem, Liv.; of fire: ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv.; of areas enclosed: spatium, Tac.; quattuor milia passuum, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to welcome, love, esteem*: amicum, Cic.; aliquem amore, Cic.; tanto amore suas possessiones, Cic. (2) *to embrace in thought, to consider*: si iudex non omnia amplectetur consilio, Cic. (3) *to embrace, in the sense of to include or comprise*: quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. (4) *to embrace or touch on in discourse*: argumentum pluribus verbis, Cic.; omnia communiter, Liv.

amplexor -ari, dep. (freq. of amplector; also in rare act. form **amplexo** -are). LIT., to embrace: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., to welcome, love, esteem: Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic.; aequabilitatem iuris, Cic.

amplexus -ūs, m. (amplector), a surrounding, encircling: terrarum, Lucr.; serpentis, Cic. Esp. of human beings, an embrace: Verg., Ov., Tac.

amplificatio -ōnis, f. (amplifico), an enlarging, increasing. LIT., rei familiaris, Cic. TRANSF., an enlarging, heightening: honoris et gloriae, Cic.; esp. in rhetoric, enlargement, amplification: Cic.

amplificātor -ōris, m. (amplifico), one who enlarges: dignitatis, Cic.

amplifico -are (amplus/facio), to enlarge. LIT., civitatem, Cic.; divitiis, Cic. TRANSF., to increase: voluptatem, Cic.; esp. in rhetoric, to dilate upon, magnify: aliquid dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic.

amplio -are (amplus), to make wide, enlarge, increase. LIT., rem, Hor.; equitum centurias, Liv. TRANSF., to glorify: nomen, Mart.; legal t. t., to adjourn the hearing of a case: causam, Cic.; virginem, i.e. the hearing of her case, Liv.

amplitudo -inis, f. (amplus), breadth, size. LIT., simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic.; in plur.: amplitudines quaedam bonorum, Cic. TRANSF., greatness, dignity, grandeur: nominis, Cic.; maxima cum gloria ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, Cic.; esp. rhet., dignity of expression: Platonis, Cic.

amplus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), large, spacious, ample.

LIT., of space, size, number, etc.: domus, Cic.; pecunia amplissima, Cic.; ampliores copiae, Caes.

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) eminent, distinguished: amplae et honestae familiae, Cic.; amplissimi viri, men of the highest position, Cic.; esp. of public offices: amplissimus honor, the consulship, Cic. (4) of rhetoric, grand, full: orationis genus, Cic.

Adv. **amplē**, fully, grandly, abundantly: amplissime dare agrum, exornare triclinium, Cic.; of oratory: elate et ample loqui, Cic.

Adv. **ampliter**, in same senses: Pl.

Compar. adv. **amplius**, more (in some contexts this may rather be taken as neuter of compar. adj.).

(1) more, with no comparison expressed. Sometimes in the sense longer: non luctabor tecum amplius, Cic.; or more times: felices ter et amplius, Hor. Most often as further, besides, in addition, esp. with pronouns and negatives: quid est quod iam amplius expectes, Cic.; nihil amplius, I say no more, Cic. Common in judicial and political phraseology: a, as a formula of adjournment in court: cum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, Cic.: b, amplius non petere, to make no further claim: c, adding to a motion: Servilio adsentior et hoc amplius censeo, Cic.

(2) more than, with comparison expressed: a, with abl.: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr.;

amplius horis sex, Caes.: b, with quam (mainly post-Aug.): amplius quam septem horas, Suet.: c, most commonly, as with quam but with the word omitted: amplius centum cives Romani, Cic.; amplius ducenti, Liv.; non amplius pedum DC, Caes.

Ampsancus -i, m. a lake in Italy, known for its pestiferous exhalations, and so said to be one of the entrances to the lower world (now Le Mofete).

ampulla -ae, f. (dim. of amphora), a flask, bottle. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., bombast: Hor.

ampullāceus -a -um (ampulla), bottle-shaped: Plin.

ampullārius -i, m. (ampulla), a bottle-maker: Pl.

ampullor -ari, dep. (ampulla), to speak bombastically: Hor.

ampūtatio -ōnis, f. (amputo), a cutting off, pruning: Cic. Also a cutting (i.e. what is cut off): Plin.

ampūto -are, to cut off.

LIT., (1) of plants or trees, to lop or prune: ramos inutiles, Hor.; fig.: non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. (2) to cut off a part of the body: caput, Tac.; as medical t. t., to amputate: in corpore quidquid est pestiferum, Cic.

TRANSF., to remove or diminish: amputata inanitas omnis, Cic.; numerum legionum, Tac.; amputata loqui, to speak disconnectedly, Cic.

Ampŷcus -i, m. (Ἀμπυκος). (1) son of Iapetus, a singer and priest of Ceres, killed at the wedding of Perseus by Pettalus. (2) the father of Mopsus.

Hence **Ampŷcidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Ampŷcus, i.e. Mopsus: Ov.

Ampyx -pŷcis, m. (Ἀμπυξ). (1) a comrade of Phineus, turned into stone by the Medusa's head at the wedding of Perseus. (2) one of the Lapithae.

āmŷlētum -i, n. a charm, amulet: Plin.

Āmŷlius -i, 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.

āmurca -ae, f. (ἀμόργη), the oil-lees: Verg., Plin.

āmussis (acc. -im), f. a carpenter's rule: ad amussim, exactly, Varr. Cf. examussim.

āmussito -are, to rule exactly: Pl.

Āmŷclae -arum, f. (Ἀμύνκλαι). (1) a town in Laconia, about three miles south of Sparta; myth., home of Tyndareus and birth-place of the Dioscuri. (2) an old town in Latium, said to have been founded from Amyclae (1).

¶ Hence adj. **Āmŷclaeus** -a -um, belonging to Amyclae (1), Amyclaeon: fratres, the Dioscuri, Verg.; hence poet. Laconian: canis, Verg.

āmŷgdālum -i, n. (ἀμύγδαλον), an almond: Ov.

Āmŷmōnē -ēs, f. (Ἀμυμώνη), daughter of Danaus, beloved by Neptune, who in her honour caused a fountain to spring out of the rock near Argos, which was named after her.

Āmŷntās -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 subst. **Āmŷntiādēs** -ae, m.

(1) a descendant of Amyntas=Philip: Ov.

(2) name of a shepherd in Vergil.

Āmyntōr -ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ), king of the Dolopians, father of Phoenix.

¶ Hence subst. **Āmyntōrīdēs** -ae, m. a son of Amyntor = Phoenix: Ov.

āmystis -idis, f. (ἀμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught: Hor.

Āmŷthāōn -ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθάων), father of Melampus.

¶ Hence adj. **Āmŷthāōnīus** -a -um, of Amythaon: Verg., Prop.

an, conj. or, or whether, introduces the second (or any subsequent) clause of a direct or indirect double question, or of a sentence implying doubt.

(1) in direct questions: a, where both alternatives are expressed: *utrum hoc tantum crimen praetermittes an obicies?* Cic.; often followed simply by non: b, elliptically, where the first alternative is suppressed, often to express irony or astonishment, or then?: *an etiam id dubium est?* Cic.; *an censes nihil inter nos convenire?* Cic.

(2) in indirect questions, after verbs of asking, etc., and also with other expressions implying doubt or uncertainty: a, where both alternatives are expressed: *id utrum Romano more locutus sit an quo modo Stoici dicunt, postea videro*, Cic.; *honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant*, Cic.; here an non is rare, being replaced usually by necne: b, with the first alternative suppressed (cf. (1) b, above). Esp. with the expressions of doubt *dubito*, *haud scio*, *nescio*, *incertum* (est); here the suggestion is that the clause which follows states the truth: *haud scio an satis sit, eum qui laceret, iniuriae suae paenitere, I think that perhaps . . .*, Cic. So: *quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi?* Hor.

ānābathrum -i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον), a raised seat: Juv.

Ānācharsis -is, m. (Ἀνάχαρσις), a Scythian who, it was said, visited Athens in the time of Solon.

Ānacréōn -ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων), a Greek lyric poet of Teos who flourished c. 540 B.C.

Adj. **Ānacréontius** -a -um, Anacreontic.

ānādēma -ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα), an ornament or fillet for the head: Lucr.

Ānagnīa -ae, f., a town in Latium, capital of the Hernici (now Anagni). Adj. **Ānagninus** -a -um, belonging to Anagnīa.

ānagnostēs -ae, m. (ἀναγνώστης), a reader: Cic. L.

ānālecta -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.

ānancaeum -i, n. (ἀναγκαῖον, unavoidable), a large drinking cup, bumper, to be drained at a draught: Pl.

ānāpaestus -a -um (ἀνάπαιστος): pes, a metrical foot, an anapaest (— — —), Cic. N. as subst. **anapaestum** -i, a poem in anapaestic verse: Cic.

Ānāphē -ēs, f. (Ἀνάφη), an island east of Thera, one of the Sporades (now Naxos).

ānāphōrā -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. 2.2.10).

Ānāpis -is or **Ānāpus** -i, m. a river in Sicily, near Syracuse (now Anapo).

Anartes -ium, m. pl. a people in Dacia.

Ānās -ae, m. (Ἄνας), a river in Spain (now Guadiana).

ānas ānātis, f. a duck: Cic., Ov.

ānātīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of anas), a little duck: Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl.

ānātōcismus -i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός), compound interest: Cic. L.

Ānaxāgōras -ae, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας), a Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, friend and teacher of Pericles and Euripides.

Ānaxarchus -i, m. (Ἀναξαρχος), a philosopher of Abdera, in the fourth century B.C.

Ānaxīmander -dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος), a philosopher of Miletus, born 610 B.C.

Ānaxīmēnēs -is, m. (Ἀναξίμενης), a philosopher of Miletus, who flourished c. 550 B.C.

anceps -cīpitis, abl. sing. -cīpiti (amb-/caput), two-headed.

LIT., with two heads: Ianus, Ov.; similarly with two peaks: acumen montis, Ov.; with two edges: securis, Ov.

TRANSF., in various senses. (1) coming on both sides, behind and before: cum anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urget, Liv.; anceps proelium, a battle where the enemy attack on both sides, Caes.; anceps metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv. (2) of two natures: bestiae quasi ancipites, amphibious, Cic.; anceps faciendi dicendique sapientia, Cic. (3) ambiguous: oraculum, Liv. (4) uncertain, undecided: belli fortuna, Cic.; proelium, Liv.; Lucanus an Apulus anceps, uncertain whether a Lucanian or an Apulian, Hor. (5) dangerous (post-Aug. use): viae, Ov.; anceps erat, Liv. N. as subst., danger: Tac. **Anchīsēs** -ae, m. (Ἀγκίσσης), son of Capys and father of Aeneas.

¶ Hence adj. **Anchīsēus** -a -um, belonging to Anchises; subst. **Anchīsīādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Anchises, i.e. Aeneas: Verg.

ancile -is, n., genit. pl. anciliorum: Hor. (perhaps from amb-/caedo), 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: Verg., Liv., Tac. Also in Juv. as adj.: clipeis ancilibus.

ancilla -ae, f. a maid-servant, female slave: Pl., Cic., Hor.

ancillārīolus -i, m. (ancilla), a lover of maid-servants: Mart.

ancillāris -e (ancilla), relating to a maid-servant: artificium, Cic.

ancillor -ari, dep. (ancilla), to serve as a maid-servant; so, in gen., to serve: Plin.

ancillūla -ae, f. (dim. of ancilla), a little maid-servant: Pl., Ter., Ov.; fig.: idcirco istam iuris scientiam tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adiunxisti, Cic.

ancisus -a -um (amb-/caedo), cut round: Lucr.

Ancōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀγκών, elbow), and **Ancōna** -ae, f. a town of the Piceni in Italy, with a harbour on the Adriatic coast.

ancōra -ae, f. (ἄγκυρα), an anchor: ancoram iacere, Caes.; figere, pangere, to cast anchor, Ov.; tollere, to weigh anchor, Caes.; consistere ad ancoram, in ancoris, to lie at anchor, Caes. Fig.: ancora iam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov.

ancōrāle -is, n. (ancora), a cable: Liv.

ancōrārius -a -um (ancora), belonging to an anchor: funis, Caes.

Ancus (Marcius) -i, fourth king of Rome.

Ancŷra -ae, f. (**Ἀγκυρα*), capital of Galatia (now Ankara).

¶ Hence adj. **Ancŷrānus** -a -um, belonging to Ancyra: Ancyranum monumentum, an inscription put up by Augustus at the entrance to his temple at Ancyra (and elsewhere) giving his account of his achievements.

andābātā -ae, m. a kind of gladiator who fought with a helmet that had no openings for the eyes: Cic.

Andaniā -ae, f. (**Ἀνδανία*), an old town in Messenia, between Megalopolis and Messene (now Andorossa).

Andecavi -ōrum, m. and **Andes** -ium, m. pl. a Gallic people on the Loire, with a town of the same name (now Angers).

¹**Andes**, see Andecavi.

²**Andēs** -ium, f. town in the Mantuan country, birth-place of Vergil (now Pietola).

Andraemōn -ōnis, m. (**Ἀνδραμῶν*). (1) father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope. (2) (also Andremon), king of Calydon, father of Thoas.

Andriscus -i, m. (**Ἀνδρισκος*), a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus. He caused the third Macedonian war, which ended with the reduction of Macedonia into a Roman province by Metellus.

Andrōgēōs, or **Andrōgēus** -i, m. (**Ἀνδρόγεως*), son of the Cretan king Minos, 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.

andrōgŷnus -i, m. (*Ἀνδρόγυνος*), or **andrōgŷne** -es, f. a hermaphrodite: Cic., Liv.

Andrōmāchē -ēs and -cha -ae, f. (**Ἀνδρομάχη*), wife of Hector, and, after the capture of Troy, the captive of Pyrrhus and subsequently wife of Helenus.

Andrōmēdē -ēs, f. and -da -ae, f. (**Ἀνδρομέδη*), daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and of Cassiopeia, exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued and married by Perseus.

andrōn -onis, m. (*Ἀνδρόν*), a corridor: Plin. L.

Andrōnīcus -i, m. surname of several Romans, esp. L. Livius, the earliest of the Roman dramatic and epic poets; flourished c. 240 B.C.

Andrōs and **Andrus** -i, f. (**Ἀνδρος*), the most northerly of the Cyclades.

¶ Hence adj. **Andrius** -a -um, Andrian; f. as subst. **Andria** -ae, the Woman of Andros, the name of one of Terence's comedies.

ānellus -i, m. (dim. of anulus), a little ring: Hor.

ānēthum -i, n. (*ἄνηθον*), dill, anise: Verg.

anfractus -ūs, m. (frango), a turning, a bend.

LIT., of physical objects, a turning, bending: solis, revolution, Cic.; anfractus curvus vallis, winding, Verg.; recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes.

TRANSF.: a, legal intricacies: iudiciorum, Cic.; b, circumlocution, digression: Cic.

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

angīna -ae, f. (angor), the quinsy: Pl.

angīportum -i, n. and **angīportus** -ūs, m. (ang-, as in angustus/portus), a narrow street: Cic., Hor.

Angītīa -ae, f. a goddess worshipped by the Marsi: nemus Angitiaae, a grove sacred to her.

Angli -orum, m. pl. a branch of the Suevi, living in Lower Germany.

ango -ēre (root ang-; cf. angustus, and Gr. *ἄγω*), to press tightly. (1) of the throat, to strangle, throttle: guttur, Verg. (2) in gen., to hurt, distress: collisio mistorum omnis generis animantium odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confertum in arta tecta aestu ac vigiliis angebat, Liv. (3) of the mind, to torment, make anxious: alicuius animum and alique, Cic.;angebant ingentis spiritus virum Sicilia Sardiniaque amissae, Liv.; pass., angī animi or animo or simply angī, to be grieved or troubled: alicuius decessu, Cic.; de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus, Cic.; me angit or angor, followed by quod, or the acc. and the infin.: Cic.

angor -ōris, m. (ango). (1) compression of the throat, so suffocation: Liv.; the quinsy: Plin. (2) mental distress, anguish, trouble, distinguished by Cic. from anxietas, as a more transitory state: anxious angor, Lucr.; confici angoribus, Cic.

Angrivarīi -ōrum, m. pl. a German tribe on the Weser.

anguićōmus -a -um (anguis/coma), having snaky hair: Ov.

anguićulus -i, m. (dim. of anguis), a little snake: Ov.

anguifer -fēra -fērum (anguis/fero), snake-bearing: Gorgo, Prop.; caput, Ov.

anguiģēna -ae, m. (anguis/gigno), snake-born: Ov.

anguilla -ae, f. (anguis), an eel: Juv. TRANSF., a 'slippery customer': anguilla est, elabitur, Pl.

anguiťmānus -a -um (anguis/manus), snake-handed: elephantus (so called from the snake-like movements of its trunk), Lucr.

anguińēus -a -um (anguis), pertaining to a snake, snaky: Ov.

anguińus -a -um (anguis), snaky: Cat., Plin.

anguińes -pēdis (anguis/pes), snake-footed: Ov.

anguis -is, c. a snake: Pl., Cic., Verg.; prov.: latet anguis in herba, there is concealed danger, Verg.; often also an emblem of terror, of rage, or of wisdom. In astronomy: a, the constellation Draco: Verg., Ov.: b, the Hydra: Ov.: c, the Serpent, which Anguitenens carries in his hand: Ov.

Anguiťēnens -entis, m. (anguis/teneo, translation of Gr. *Ὠφιοῦχος*), the Snake-holder; the constellation Ophiuchus: Cic.

angŷlātus -a -um (angulus), angular, cornered: Cic.

angŷlōsus -a -um (angulus), full of corners: Plin.

angŷlus -i, m. (root ang-; cf. angō, angustus, *ἄγω*), a corner, angle. (1) an angle in mathematics: ad paris angulos, at right angles, Cic. (2) a corner of anything: castrorum, Caes. (3) a quiet corner, a retired spot, esp. in the country: extremus angulus agri Bruttii, Liv.; in ullo angulo Italiae, Cic.; ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. (4) an awkward corner, a strait: ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos, Cic.

angŷtiaē -ārum, f. pl. (angustus), narrowness (the sing. is rare in class. Latin).

LIT., of space, *a strait, a narrow place*: itineris, Caes.; Corinthus posita in angustiis, Cic.; of other physical restriction: spiritus, *shortness of breath*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of time, *shortness*: angustiae temporis, Cic. (2) of supplies, *shortness, poverty*: pecuniae, aerarii, rei familiaris, Cic. (3) *difficulty, distress*: in angustias adduci, Cic. (4) of disposition, *narrow-mindedness*: Cic. (5) of reasoning, *subtle, minute*: tantas in angustias et stoicorum dumeta (orationem) compellimus, Cic.

angusticlāvius -a -um (angustus/clavus), *wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic*, epithet of a plebeian tribune: Suet.

angusto -are (angustus), *to make narrow*: Luc., Sen.

angustus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (root ang-; cf. angō, ἀγγω, angulus), *narrow*.

LIT., of space, *narrow, confined* (opp. latus): pons, Cic.; of other physical restriction: habenae, *tightly drawn reins*, Tib.; spiritus angustior, *constricted breath*, Cic. N. as subst. **angustum** -i, *a narrow space*: in angusto tendere, *to encamp in a narrow space*, Liv.; angusta viarum, Verg.

TRANSF., of other kinds of restriction, *limited, confined*. (1) in gen., often in n. as subst.: in angustum deducere perturbationes, *to bridle*, Cic.; in angustum concludere, *to confine, limit*, Cic. (2) of time, *short*: nox, Ov. (3) of supplies, *short, scarce*: res frumentaria, Caes.; angustas civium domos, Tac.; liberalitas angustior, Cic. (4) of circumstances, *precarious, critical, uncertain*: res angustae, Cic.; fides angustior, Caes.; n. as subst.: res est in angusto, Caes. (5) of mind or speech, *narrow, petty, limited*: alii minuti et angusti, Cic.; of perception: sensus, Cic. (6) of style, *brief, simple*: Cic., Prop.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **angustē**, *narrowly*. LIT., of space, quantity, etc.: sedere, Cic.; uti re frumentaria, *sparingly*, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *in a narrow, confined manner*: angustius apud Graecos valere, Cic. (2) *briefly*: dicere, Cic.

anhēlātō -ōnis, f. (anhelo), *panting*: Plin.

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

anhēlītus -ūs, m. (anhelo), *short, quick breathing, puffing, panting*.

LIT., anhelitum ducere, Pl.; anhelitus moventur, Cic.; aeger anhelitus, Verg.; *asthma*: Plin. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *breath*: Ov. (2) *exhalation, vapour*: terrae, Cic.

anhēlo -are, *to draw a heavy breath, puff, pant*.

(1) intransit., of living creatures, *to pant*: Lucr., Verg.; of lifeless objects, *to roar*: fornacibus ignis anhelat, Verg.

(2) transit., *to produce with panting*: verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. TRANSF., *to pant for, desire eagerly*: scelus, Cic.

anhēlus -a -um (anhelo), *puffing, panting*: equi, Verg. TRANSF., *causing to pant*: febris, Ov.

ānīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of anus), *a little old woman*: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

Ānīēn -ēnis, see Anio.

Ānigrōs -i, m. (Ἀνίγρος), *a river in Elis*.

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

¶ Hence adv. **ānīlītēr**, *like an old woman*: id dicitis superstitiose atque aniliter, Cic.

ānīlītās -ātis, f. (anilis), *old age* (of women): Cat.

ānīma -ae, f. (connected with ἀνιμι), *something breathing or blowing*.

LIT., *wind*: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, *the north winds*, Hor.; quantum ignes animaeque valent, of Vulcan's bellows, Verg. Hence also (1) *air as an element*: Cic., Verg. (2) *breath*: animam ducere, Cic.; continere, Cic.; in plur.: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., *the breath of life, the vital principle, soul* (anima, *physical*; animus, *spiritual*): neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestia, Cic.; animam edere, *to give up the ghost*, Cic.; animam agere, *to be in the agonies of death*, Cic.; trahere, *to drag on existence*, Liv.; dum anima est, *as long as he is alive*, Cic.; of the blood as the source of life: purpuream vomit animam, *life-blood*, Verg.; of the *vital principle* in plants: Plin.

Also used in other senses of the English 'soul'. (1) as a *living being*: Verg., Tac. (2) as a term of endearment: vos meae carissimae animae, Cic.; egregiae animae, Verg. (3) (like animus), as *the rational soul*: anima rationis consilique particeps, Cic., Sall.

ānīmadversio -ōnis, f. (animadverto), *perception, observation*: excitare animadversionem et diligentiam, Cic.; animadversio in civem quid fecerit, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *censure, blame*: Cic. (2) *punishment*: censoria, Cic.; Dolabellae in audaces sceleratos, Cic.; vitiorum, Cic.

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

ānīmadverto (ānīmadvorto) -vertēre -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum); (animum/adverto), *to turn or give the mind to*.

LIT., (1) *to take notice of, attend to*: non animadverti in pace, Cic.; ut animadvertam quae fiant, Cic.; animadvertant ne callida adsentatione capiantur, Cic.; t. t., of the lictor, *to clear the road for the consul*: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. (2) *to perceive, observe*: ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic.; his animadversis, Verg.; animadvertit Caesar unus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes.

TRANSF., *to take notice of a fault, so* (1) *to blame, censure*: Cic. (2) *to punish*; often followed by in: in iudices quosdam, Cic.; res animadvertenda, Cic.; euphem., *to punish with death*: Tac.

ānīmāl -ālis, n. (anima), *a living being, animal*: cum inter inanimatum atque animal hoc maximum intersit, quod animal agit aliquid, Cic. Sometimes including man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic.; but also as *animal, excluding man*: Cic. Occ. contemptuously, of a particular man: funestum illud animal, Cic.

ānīmālis -e (anima). (1) *consisting of air, airy*: natura, Cic. (2) *belonging to life, living*: corpora, Lucr.; intelligentia, Cic.

ānimans -antis (animo), *living*. Adj.: mundus, Cic. Subst., *a living being, animal*; masc.: alius animans, Cic.; fem.: ceterae animantes, Cic.; neut.: animantia omnia, Cic.

ānimātio -ōnis, f. (animo), *an animating*; hence, usually, *a living being*: divinae animationis species, Cic.

ānimātus -a -um, partic. from animo; q.v.

ānimātus -ūs, m. (animo), *life, animation*: Plin.

ānimo -are. (1) (anima), *to animate, give life to*: omnia animat, format, alit, Cic.; guttas animavit in angues, Ov. (2) (animus), *to endow with a particular disposition*: pueros orientis animari atque formari, Cic.; acrius animantur, *are made more spirited*, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **ānimātus** -a -um.

(1) *endowed with life, alive*: Lucr., Cic.

(2) *endowed with a disposition, inclined, disposed*: Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic.; hoc animo, Pl.; in amicum, Cic.; with infin.: facere, Pl. Esp. *endowed with courage, spirited*: Pl.

ānimōsus -a -um. (1) (anima), *full of breath, wind or life*: ventus, Ov.; Euri, Verg. (2) (animus), *full of spirit or courage*: fortis et animosus vir, Cic.; equus, Ov.; in a bad sense: animosus corruptor, Tac. Poet., with abl., *proud of*: spoliis, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **ānimōsē**, *eagerly, courageously*: animose et fortiter facere, Cic.

ānimūla -ae, f. (dim. of anima) *a little soul, a little life*: tuae litterae quae mihi quidquam quasi animulae instillarunt, Cic.

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

ānimus -i, m. (connected with anima; q.v.).

(1) *the spiritual or rational 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.

(2) *more specifically, the soul as: a, the seat of feeling, the heart*: animus aeger, Cic.; ex animo, *from the heart*, Cic., Hor.; aequo animo, *calmly*; animi causa, *for pleasure*, Caes., Cic. Often in locative or genit. animi, *at heart*: aeger animi, Liv.; infelix animi, Verg.; animi excruciare, Pl., Ter.: b, *character, disposition*: apertus et simplex, Cic.; alacer et promptus, Caes.; esse angusti animi atque demissi, Cic.; bono animo esse in aliquem, Caes.; exuerint silvestrem animum, Verg. Esp. of particular traits of character, as *courage, confidence, spirit*: fac animo magno fortique sis, Cic.; neutris animus est ad pugnandum, Liv. So esp. in plur.: animi cadunt, *courage sinks*, Cic.; of fire or vivacity in a speech: quae vis, qui animus, quae dignitas illi oratori defuit, Cic.; poet., of a top: dant animos plagae, Verg. Also unfavourably, of *pride, arrogance* (here too esp. in plur.): uxor, inflata adhuc regiis animis et muliebri spiritu, Liv.; iam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos eius et spiritus tribunicios, Cic.; pone animos, Verg.: c, *the seat of the will*: ad omnia et animo et consilio paratus, Cic.; eo ad te animo venimus ut, *with the resolve to*, Cic.; habeo in animo, with infin., *I am resolved*, Cic.; so also: est mihi in animo,

Cic.; inclinat animus, with ut and the subj., Liv.: d, *the seat of thought, intellect, mind*: complecti animo et cogitatione, Cic.; animum adhibere, applicare, Cic., etc.; cf. animadverto. So of *opinion*: meo animo, Pl.; of *memory*: Cic., Verg.; of *consciousness*: linqui animo, *to faint*, Suet.; relinquat animus aliquem, *he faints*, Caes., Ov.

Anio -ēnis (original nom. was Anien), m.; also poet., **Aniēnus** -i, m. *the Anio, a river, tributary to the Tiber* (now the Aniene). Adj. **Aniēnsis** -e and **Aniēnus** -a -um, *belonging to the Anio*.

Anius -i, m. *priest of Apollo, and king of the island of Delos, friend of Aeneas*.

Anna -ae, f. (1) *sister of Dido*. (2) *Anna Perenna, an Italian goddess, with a festival on March 15*.

annālis -e (annus). Adj.: a, *lasting a year*: Varr.: b, *relating to a year*: lex, *the law which determined the minimum age for Roman magistracies*, Cic.

¶ M. as subst., sing. **annālis** -is (sc. liber) and more often plur. **annālēs** -um (libri), *yearly records, annals*, in early times kept by the Pontifices (hence annales pontificum or annales maximi, Cic.); also in gen., of historical compilations, such as the epic of Ennius and the works of Q. Fabius Pictor and Tacitus.

Annīcērii -ōrum, m. (Ἀννικέριοι), *a sect of Cyrenaic philosophers*.

annīcūlus -a -um (annus), *one year old*: Cato, Varro.

Annius -a, *name of a Roman gens*, of which T. Annius Milo was a member; see Milo. Adj. **Annīānus** -a -um, *belonging to that family*.

annīversārius -a -um (annus/verto), *recurring every year*: sacra, Cic.; arma, Liv.

annōna -ae, f. (annus). (1) *yearly produce, crop*: salaria, of salt, Liv. Esp. of grain: Cic., Liv., Tac. (2) *the price of provisions*, esp. corn: annonae caritas, Cic.; vilitas, Cic.; varietas, Cic.; annona cara, Pl., Ter., Cic. Esp. *high price of corn*: solatium annonae, Cic.; annonam queri, *to complain of the high price of corn*, Liv. TRANSF., vilis amicorum annona, *friends are to be had cheap*, Hor.

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

annōtinus -a -um (annus), *a year old, belonging to last year*: naves, Caes.

annus -i, m. *a circuit*; esp. *a circuit of the sun, a year*.

LIT., exeunte anno, Cic.; anno superiore, Cic.; omnibus annis, *annually*, Caes.; tempus anni, *time of the year, season*, Cic. Adv. phrases: (1) *anno, last year*, Pl.; *for a whole year*: Liv.; *in each year, yearly*: Liv. (2) *in anno, in each year*, Cic. (3) *in annum, for a year*, Liv. (4) *ad annum, for next year*, Cic. (5) *intra annum, within the space of a year*, Liv. Often as a measure of age: 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.

TRANSF., (1) *the year of a person's life at which he could stand for a magistracy*: is enim erat annus quo per leges ei consulens fieri

liceret, Caes.; annus meus, tuus, suus, Cic.; so, *the year of office*: prorogare annum, Cic. (2) in gen., *time of life*: Prop. (3) poet., *time of year, season*: nunc formosissimus annus, Verg.; pomifer, *autumn*; hibernus, *winter*, Hor. (4) *the produce of the year*: Luc., Tac.

annuus -a -um (annus). (1) *lasting for a year*: magistratus, Caes. (2) *returning every year, annual*: labor agriculturalum, Cic.; commutationes, Cic.

N. as subst. **annuum** -i, more often pl. **annua** -orum, *a yearly salary, pension*: Plin. L., Suet.

anquiro -quirere -quisivi -quisitum (quaero), *to seek carefully, to inquire after*. LIT., omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Cic. TRANSF., *to investigate*: mens semper aliquid anquirit aut agit, Cic. Esp. as legal t. t., *to set an inquiry on foot*: de perduellione, Liv.; capite or capitis, *on a charge involving capital punishment*, Liv.

ansa -ae, f. *a handle, haft*. LIT., ansa poculi, Verg.; crepidae, *the eye through which a shoe-tie is passed*, Tib., Plin. TRANSF. (like English handle), *occasion, opportunity*: habere reprehensionis ansam aliquam, Cic.

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

anser -ëris, m. *a goose*: Cic., Liv.

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

ansërinus -a -um (anser), *relating or belonging to a goose*: Plin.

Antaeus -i, m. (Ἀνταῖος), *a powerful giant of Libya, who compelled all strangers coming to his country to wrestle with him; at last Hercules, wrestling with him and finding 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. (Ἀντανδρος), *a town of Mysia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Antandrius** -a -um, *of Antandros*.

antē (old form *anti*; connected with ἀντί), prep. and adv. *before*.

Adv., *before*. (1) of place: ante aut post pugnare, Liv.; of motion, *forwards*: non ante sed retro, Cic. (2) of time: de quo ante dixi, Cic.; with abl. of measure: multis ante saeculis, Cic.; for ante followed (immediately or otherwise) by quam, and so forming a conjunction, see under antequam. The adv. is very rarely used as adj.: neque ignari sumus ante malorum (= τῶν πρὶν κακῶν), *of former sufferings*, Verg.

Prep., *before*. (1) of place. LIT., ante pedes, Cic.; causam ante aliquem dicere, *before a judge*, Cic. TRANSF., of preference: quem ante me diligo, *whom I love more than myself*, Cic.; so, commonly: ante alios, ante omnes. (2) 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.; often also (like the adv.) with abl. of measure. Esp. in certain phrases: ante tempus, *before the right time*, Liv.; ante diem, *before the appointed or the fated day*, Ov.; ante certam diem, *within a fixed time*; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.; also in giving dates: ante diem quartum

Idus Martias (A.D. IV. Id. Mart.), *the fourth day before the Ides of March, i.e. the twelfth of March*, Cic.

antēā (ante), adv. *before, formerly, before then*: Cic., Liv.; followed by quam: Cic. (see under antequam).

antēambūlo -ōnis, m. (ante/ambulare), *a footman to clear the way ahead*: Mart., Suet.

antēcāpio -cāpēre -cēpī -ceptum. LIT., *to seize beforehand*: pontem Mosae fluminis, Tac.; locum castris, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *to anticipate, not to wait for*: noctem, Sall. (2) *to prepare beforehand*: quae bello usui forent, Sall. (3) philosoph. t. t.: anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *innate idea*, Cic.

antēcēdo -cēdēre -cessi -cessum, *to go before, precede*.

LIT., in space: Pompeius antecesserat legiones, Cic. L.; absol.: stellae tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in time, *to precede* (with dat.): Ter. (2) in gen., *to excel*, with dat. or acc. of what is surpassed, abl. (or in with abl.) of respect: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit, Cic.; aliquem scientiā atque usu nauticarum rerum, Caes.; et auctoritate et aetate et usu rerum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **antēcēdens** -entis, *preceding*. Esp., as philosoph. t. t.: antecedens causa, *the antecedent cause*; n. pl. as subst. in same sense: antecedentia, Cic.

antēcēlo -ēre, no perf. or sup., *to be outstanding, excel*; used of persons and of things, with dat. or acc. of what is surpassed, abl. of respect in which: militari laude, Cic.; omnibus ingenii gloria, Cic.; duae aedes sacrae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Cic.; omnes fortuna, Tac.

antēcessio -ōnis, f. (antecedo). (1) *a preceding or going before*: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. (2) *the antecedent cause*: homo causas rerum videt earumque praegressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.

antecessor -oris, m. (antecedo), *a forerunner*; in pl., *advanced guard*: Suet.

antēcūrsor -ōris, m. (antecurro), *a forerunner*; in pl., *pioneers, advanced guard of an army*: Caes.

antēō -īre -ii (the e of ante often not scanned as a syllable, and sometimes not written, as in anteat, pres. subj.: Ov.; antibo, fut.: Tac.), *to go before*. LIT., in space: alicui, Cic.; aliquem, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to go before in time*: si anteissent delicta, *had happened before*, Tac.; damnationem veneno, *to anticipate*, Tac. (2) *to excel*: alicui sapientiā, Cic.; omnes intelligentiā, Cic.; absol., *to distinguish oneself*: operibus, *by actions*, Cic.

antēfēro -ferre -tūli -lātum. LIT., *to carry before*: viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to prefer*: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic.; iniquissimam pacem iustissimo bello, Cic. (2) *to anticipate, consider beforehand*: quod est dies adlatura, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic.

antēfixus -a -um (ante/figo), *fastened in front*: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. N. pl. as subst. **antefixa** -ōrum, *ornaments fixed on roofs*: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv.

antēgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (ante/gradior), *to go before*. LIT., stella Veneris antegreditur solem, Cic. TRANSF., causae antegressae, *antecedent causes*, Cic.

antēhābēo -ēre, *to prefer*: incredibilia veris, Tac.

antēhāc, adv. *before this time, formerly*: Pl., Cic. L., Tac.

antēlūcānus -a -um (ante/lux), *happening before daybreak*: tempus, Cic.; cena, Cic.

antēmēridiānus -a -um, *before noon*: Cic.

antēmitto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send before*: Caes.

antemna or **antenna** -ae, f. *a sail-yard*: antennis ad malos destinare, Caes.; Liv., Verg.

Antemnae -ārum, f. *Sabine town at the junction of the Anio with the Tiber*.

¶ Hence subst. **Antemnātes** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Antemna*.

Antēnor -ōris, m. (Ἀντήνωρ), *a Trojan, the legendary founder of Patavium (Padua)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Antēnōrēus** -a -um, *belonging to Antenor, Patavian*; subst.

Antēnōrides -ae, m. *a male descendant of Antenor*.

anteoccupatio -ōnis, f. rhet. t. t., *an exception*: Cic.

antēpēs -pēdis, m. *the forefoot*: Cic., poet.

antēpilāni -ōrum, m. (pilum), *the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, i.e. the hastati and principes*: Liv.

antēpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum. LIT., *to place before*: alicui prandium, Pl.; equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. TRANSF., *to prefer*: se alicui, Cic.; amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, Cic.; Tac.

antēpōtēs -entis, *very powerful, very fortunate*: Pl.

antequam (also **ante . . . quam** and **antea quam**), conjunction, *before*; used with indic., esp. in pres. and perf. tenses; also with subjunc. to suggest deliberate timing of the action in the main clause, e.g. to anticipate or prevent other action: antequam de meo adventu audire potuissent, in Macedoniam perrexi, Cic.

Antērōs -ōtis, m. (Ἀντέρως). (1) *an avenger of slighted love*: Cic. (2) *a kind of amethyst*: Plin.

antes -ium, m. pl. *rows or ranks*, e.g. of vines: Verg.

antēsignānus -i, m. (ante/signum), gen. plur. *antesignani, chosen Roman soldiers who marched and fought before the standards*: Caes., Liv.; hence, sing., *a leader*: Cic.

antesto (**antisto**) -stāre -stēti, *to stand before*. TRANSF., *to surpass*; usually with dat. of person and abl. of respect: multum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.), Cic.; absol., *to be prominent*: Cic.

antestor -āri, dep. (contr. from antetester), legal t. t., *to call as a witness*: Hor. The formula used to a possible witness was 'licet antestari?'; if willing to come forward he allowed the tip of his ear to be touched. Once in Cicero without reference to judicial proceedings.

antēvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum. LIT., *to come before, to get the start of*: per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *to anticipate, prevent*: consilia et insidias

hostium, Sall. (2) *to excel*: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall.; amor omnibus rebus (dat.), Pl.

antēvorto (**antēvorto**) -vertēre -verti -versum. LIT., *to come or go before, to precede*: stella tum antevertens tum subsequens, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to anticipate, prevent*: atque id ipsum cum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevertit, Cic. (2) *to prefer*: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, Caes.

Anthēdōn -ōnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών), *a town and harbour in Boeotia*.

anthiās -ae, m. (ἀνθίας), *a sea-fish*: Ov., Plin.

anthōlōgīca, n. (ἀνθολογικά), *an anthology, a collection of extracts and small poems*: Plin.

Antīānus, **Antīas**, see **Antium**.

Anticāto -ōnis, m. *the Anticato, a work of C. Jul. Caesar in two books, in answer to Cicero's Cato, which praised Cato of Utica*: Juv., Quint.

anticipatio -ōnis, f. (anticipo), *a preconception, innate idea*: Cic.

anticipo -are (ante/capio), *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.

Anticlēa and **-clīa** -ae, f. (Ἀντικλεία), *daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, mother of Ulysses*.

anticus -a -um (ante), *forward, in front* (opp. posticus): pars, Cic.

Anticēyra -ae, f. (Ἀντικύρα), *a town in Phocis, famous for its hellebore* (now Aspra Spitia): Hor. Two other towns of the same name, one in Thessaly and one in Locris, seem also to have been noted for this product.

antidēā, **antidēō**, **antidhāc**, see **antea**, **anteeo**, **antehac**, of which they are old forms.

antidōtum -i, n. (ἀντιδοτον), *an antidote*: Suet.

Antigōnē -ēs, f. and **Antigōna** -ae, f. (Ἀντιγόνη). (1) *daughter of Oedipus, sister of Polynices and Eteocles, put to death for burying her brother against the command of the king of Thebes*. (2) *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 one in Epirus and another in Macedonia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Antigōnensis** -e, *belonging to Antigonea*.

Antigōnus -i, m. (Ἀντιγονος), *name of several of the successors of Alexander the Great, the most celebrated of whom were: Antigonus I, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, killed 301 B.C.; Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedon; Antigonus Doson, brother of Gonatas*.

Antilibānus -i, m. (Ἀντιλίβανος), *a mountain range in Phoenicia*.

Antilōchus -i, m. (Ἀντιλόχος), *son of Nestor, killed before Troy*.

Antīmāchus -i, m. (Ἀντιμαχος), *a Greek poet, contemporary with Plato*.

Antiochia or **Antiochēa** -ae, f. (Ἀντιόχεια), *Antioch; name of several towns; esp. (1) capital of Syria, on the river Orontes* (now Antakia). (2) *a town of Caria, on the Maeander*.

¶ Hence adj. **Antiochensis** -e, *belonging to Antioch*.

Antiochus -i, m. (Ἀντίοχος). (1) name of several Syrian kings, the most important of whom were: Antiochus III, Magnus, protector of Hannibal in his exile, conquered by L. Corn. Scipio; and Antiochus IV, Epiphanes, who was deterred by the Roman envoy, L. Popilius, from seizing Egypt. (2) Antiochus of Ascalon, philosopher of the Academic school, teacher of Brutus and Cicero.

¶ Hence adj. **Antiochīnus** -a -um, belonging either to King Antiochus III or to the philosopher Antiochus; **Antiochiūs** -a -um, belonging to the philosopher.

Antioḗpa -ae, f. and **Antioḗpē** -ēs, f. (Ἀντιόπη). (1) daughter of Nycteus, mother of Amphion and Zethus. (2) name of a tragedy by Pacuvius; q.v.

Antipātrē -tri, m. (Ἀντιπατρος). (1) name of several kings of Macedonia, the most important of whom was the general (397–319 B.C.) who succeeded Alexander the Great. (2) name of several Greek philosophers; esp. Antipater Cyrenaeus, a disciple of the elder Aristippus, and Antipater of Tarsus, a Stoic, teacher of Panaetius. (3) L. Caelius Antipater, see Caelius.

Antipātrīa -ae, f. (Ἀντιπατρία), a town in Macedonia, on the border of Illyria.

Antiphātēs -ae, m. (Ἀντιφάτης). (1) ruler of the cannibal Laestrygonēs. (2) a son of Sarpedon, killed by Turnus.

Antiphōn -ontis (Ἀντιφών). (1) a celebrated Athenian orator, c. 480–411 B.C. (2) a sophist, contemporary of Socrates.

Antipōlis -is, f. (Ἀντιπολις), a town of the Massilians in Gallia Narbonensis (now Antibes).

antiquārius -a -um (antiquus), belonging to antiquity. As subst. **antiquārius** -i, m.: Tac., Suet.; and **antiquāria** -ae, f.: Juv., an antiquary.

antiquē, see antiquus.

antiquitās -ātis, f. (antiquus), antiquity, ancient times: Cic. TRANSF., (1) the history of ancient times: Cic. (2) plur., the ancients: Cic. (3) the good old times, primitive virtue, integrity: Cic. (4) great age: generis, Cic.

antiquitūs, see antiquus.

antiquo -are (antiquus), to leave in its former state; hence, to reject a bill: legem, rogationem, Cic.

antiquus -a -um (for anticus, from ante), coming before.

(1) in compar. and superl., preferred, more important: id antiquius consuli fuit, Liv.; ne quid vita existimem antiquius, Cic.; nihil ei fuisset antiquius quam (followed by the infin.), Cic.; navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic.

(2) before in point of time: a, relative, previous, earlier: antiquae munitiones, Caes.; causa antiquior memoria tua, Cic.; nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, Cic.: b, absol., old, ancient, primitive: urbs, Verg. Esp. with the notion of what is simple, pure, innocent: antiqui homines, Cic.

M. pl. as subst. **antiqui** -orum, the people of old time, esp. ancient authors: Cic. N. as subst. **antiquum** -i, an old custom.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **antiquē**, in the ancient manner: Hor., Tac.; also **antiquitus**, from of old or long ago: Caes., Liv.

Antissa -ae, f. (Ἀντίσσα), a town on Lesbos.

¶ Hence subst. **Antissaei** -orum, m. pl. the Antissaeans.

antistēs -stītis, c. (antisto), a presiding priest or priestess: sacrorum, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., master in any art: artis dicendi, Cic., Ov.

Antisthēnēs -is and -ae, m. (Ἀντισθένης), a Greek philosopher, founder of the Cynic school.

antistita -ae, f. (antistes), a presiding priestess: Pl., Cic., Ov.

antisto, see antesto.

antithēton -i, n. (ἀντίθετον), rhet. t. t., antithesis, opposition: Cic.

Antium -i, n. (Ἀντίον), an old town of Latium on the sea-coast (now Anzio).

¶ Hence adj. **Antianus** -a -um and **Antias** -ātis, belonging to Antium.

antlia -ae, f. (ἀντλίον), a pump: Mart.

Antōniaster -tri, m. an imitator of the oratory of Antonius: Cic.

Antōninus -i, m. a name of several Roman emperors, esp. (1) Antoninus Pius, ruled A.D. 138–161. (2) M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, son-in-law and adopted son of the former, ruled A.D. 161–180. (3) M. Aurelius Antoninus Heliogabalus, ruled A.D. 218–222.

Antōnīus -a -um, the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were:

(1) M. Antonius, surnamed Orator, born 143 B.C., put to death by Marius and Cinna 87 B.C.; introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore.

(2) M. Antonius Creticus, son of (1); dispatched 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, 63 B.C..

(4) M. Antonius Triumvir, Mark Antony, son of (2), born about 83 B.C.; the bitter enemy of Cicero; after Caesar's death triumvir with Octavianus and Lepidus; defeated by Octavianus at the battle of Actium, 31 B.C.; killed himself shortly after.

¶ Hence adj. **Antōnīānūs** -a -um, of Antonius.

antrum -i, n. (ἄντρον), a cave: Ov., Verg.

TRANSF., the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris antro, Verg.; of a litter: vehi clauso antro, Juv.

Anūbis -bis or -bidis, m. (Ἄνουβις; Egyptian origin), an Egyptian god, represented with a jackal's head: latrator Anubis, Verg.

ānūlārīus -a -um (anulus), belonging to a ring: scalae, a place in Rome, Suet. M. as subst. **anularius** -i, a ring maker: Cic.

ānūlātus -a -um (anulus), beringed, ornamented with rings: aures, Pl.

ānūlus -i, m. (ānus), a finger or signet ring.

LIT., in eiusmodi cera centum sigilla imprimere hoc anulo, Cic.; vilissima utensilium anulo clausa, sealed up, Tac.; anulus equestris, the gold ring which was the sign of a knight in Rome, Hor.; anulum invenire, to be raised to the rank of a knight, Cic.

TRANSF., of objects similar in form.

(1) a curtain ring: Plin. (2) the link of a fetter: Plin. (3) a ringlet of hair: Mart.

ānus -i, m. the fundament: Cic. L.

ānūs -ūs, f. an old woman: Cic.; anus Cumaea, the Sibyl, Ov.; often like adj., old, in opposition to f. noun; of persons: sacerdos, Verg.;

of animals and things: cerva, Ov.; amphora, Mart.; Appia via, Prop.

anxiētās -ātis, f. (anxius), *anxiety, anxiousness*, strictly as a lasting state of mind, whereas *angor* is the transitory feeling: Cic.; also = *angor, grief, anguish*: Ov. TRANSF., *painful accuracy*: Quint.

anxifer -fēra -fērum (anxius/fero), *causing anxiety*: Cic.

anxītudo -inis, f. (anxius), *anxiousness*: Cic.

anxius -a -um (ango), *anxious, uneasy*: anxii senes, Cic.; anxium habere aliquem, *to make anxious*, Tac.; anxius animi, Sall. The cause of anxiety is expressed by an abl.: irā et metu, Sall.; by a genit.: furti, Ov.; by de: de successore, Suet.; by pro: pro mundi regno, Ov.; or by a subjunctive clause, introduced by *ne* or *an*: Sall., Tac. TRANSF., *causing anxiety or anguish*: aegritudines, Cic.

¶ Adv. **anxiē**, *anxiously*: Sall., Suet.

Anxur -ūris, n. *an old town of the Volsci, on the sea-coast, afterwards called Tarracina* (now Terracina).

¶ Hence adj. **Anxūrus**, applied to Jupiter as worshipped at Anxur: Verg.; also adj.

Anxūras -ātis, *belonging to Anxur*.

Āōnes -um, acc. -as ('Αῶνες), m. pl., adj. and subst. *Boeotian, Boeotians*. **Āōnīa** -ae, f. *part of Boeotia, in which were the mountain Helicon and the spring Aganippe, the resort of the Muses*.

¶ Hence **Āōnīdēs** -um, f. *the Boeotian women, i.e. the Muses*; adj. **Āōnīus** -a -um ('Αῶνιος), *belonging to Aonia*: vertex, *Helicon*, Verg.; vir, *Hercules, born at Thebes*, Ov.; iuvenis, *Hippomenes*, Ov.; deus, *Bacchus*, Ov.; fons and aquae, *Aganippe*, Ov.; sorores, *the Muses*, Ov.; vates, *a poet*, Ov.; subst. **Āōnīdēs** -ae, m. *a Theban or Boeotian*.

Āornos -i, m. (ἄορνος, *without birds*), *the lake of Avernus*: Verg.

Āōus -i, m. *a river in Illyria* (now *Vijosē*).

āpāgē, interj. (Gr. imperat ἀπάγε), *take away! remove!* Used as transit., or intransit. = *away with you! be off!* Pl., Ter.

Āpāmēa and -īa -ae, f. ('Απάμεια). (1) *a town of Syria on the Orontes* (now *Famieh*). (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., voc. *Apella* ('Απελλῆς), *one of the greatest Greek painters, friend of Alexander the Great*. Adj. **Āpellēus** -a -um.

āper apri, m. *a wild boar*: Cic., Verg.; prov.: uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Pl.; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, *to do something absurd and perverse*, Verg.

Āperantīa -ae, f. ('Απεραντία), *a province in Thessaly*.

¶ Hence subst. **Āperantii**, m. pl. *its inhabitants*.

āperio āperire āperui āpertum (probably from ab-pario).

(1) *to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view*. LIT., caput, *to uncover*, Cic.; so, often of scenes revealed by daylight: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. TRANSF., in gen., *to reveal*: occulta, 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.

(2) *to open what was shut, to unclosethe*. LIT., fores, Cic.; epistulam, Cic.; fundamenta templi, *to excavate*, Liv. TRANSF., *to open up, give access to, or start a thing*: fontes eloquentiae, Cic. Esp. *to open up a country, render it accessible*: Pontum, Cic.; Syriam, Tac.; *to open an institution for use*: asylum, Liv.; ludum, *to open a school*, Cic.; annum, *to begin the year* (poet., of the constellation Aries), Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **āpertus** -a -um. (1) *open, uncovered*. LIT., aether, caelum, *clear*, Verg.; naut. t. t.: naves, *undocked*, Cic. TRANSF., *clear, unconcealed, manifest*: apertum latrocinium, Cic.; apertum est, *it is clear*, followed by acc. and infin.: esse aliquod numen praestantissimae mentis, Cic.; in aperto esse, *to be evident*: quo ad cognoscendum omnia industria magis magisque in aperto sint, Sall. Esp. of speech, *clear, intelligible, frank*: narratio aperta, Cic.; apertis or apertissimis verbis, Cic.; of character, *frank, straightforward, open*: animus, Cic.; homo, Cic. (2) *open, unclosed, accessible*. LIT., vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.; oculi, Lucr.; ostium, Cic.; humerus, *exposed, undefended*, Caes.; campi ad dimicandum aperti, Liv. TRANSF., gen., *available*: beate vivendi via, Cic. N. as subst. **āpertum** -i, *an open space*: in aperto castra locare, Liv., Lucr., Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **āpertē**, *openly, frankly, without concealment*: mentiri, Cic.; scribere, Cic.

āperto -are (freq. of aperio), *to lay bare*: Pl.

āpex -icis, m. *the top*.

Esp. *the top of the conical cap of the Roman flammies, hence the cap itself*: lanigeri apices, Verg.; apicem Dialem alicui imponere, *to make a person flamen of Jove*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of other distinctive headgear, a crown, tiara, helmet, etc.: regum apices, Hor. (2) fig., *highest honour, crown*: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. (3) in gen., *the top or summit of anything*: montis, Ov.; flammae, Ov. (4) gram. t. t., *the long mark over a vowel*: Quint.

āphaerēma -ātis, n. (ἀφαίρεμα), *a coarse kind of grits*: Plin.

Āphāreūs -ēi, m. ('Αφαρεύς).

(1) *a king of the Messenians, father of Lynceus and Idas*; hence adj. **Āpharēiūs** -a -um, *belonging to Aphareus*.

(2) *a Centaur, whose arm was broken by Theseus at the wedding of Pirithous*.

aphractus -i, f. (ἀφρακτος), *a long undecked boat*: Cic.

Āphrōdisīa -ōrum, n. ('Αφροδισία), *the festival of Aphrodite*: Pl.

āpiācus -a -um (apium), *like parsley*: Cato.

āpiānus -a -um (apis), *belonging to bees*: Plin.

āpiāriūs -i, m. (apis), *a bee-keeper*: Plin.

āpicātus -a -um (apex), *adorned with the priest's cap*: Ov.

¹**āpicīus** -a -um (apis), *sought by bees, hence sweet*: Cato, Varr.

²**Āpicīus** -i, m. *a celebrated epicure in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*.

āpicūla -ae, f. (dim. of apis), *a little bee*: Pl.

Āpidānus -i, m. (Ἀπιδανός), a river in Thessaly, tributary of the Peneus.

āpīnae -arum, f. trifles: Mart.

apio, verb found only in participle aptus; q.v.

Apīōlae -arum, f. a town in Latium.

āpis or **āpes** -is, f. (genit. pl. apium or apum), a bee: Cic., Verg.

āpis -is, m. (Ἀπῖς), Apis, the ox worshipped by the Egyptians as a god.

āpiscor āpisci aptus, dep. (apio), to reach after and so to attain, come to, come by: hominem, Pl.; hereditatem, Pl.; mare, Cic. L.; summum honorem, Liv.; once, in Tac., with genit.: dominationis.

āpium -i, n. parsley or celery, often used for garlands by the ancients: Verg., Hor.

āplustrē -is, n. (ἄπλαστον), generally plur. aplustria -ium, n. and aplustra -ōrum, n. the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments: Lucr., Cic.

āpōclēti -ōrum, m. (ἀποκλήτοι), the supreme council of the Aetolian League: Liv.

āpōdūtērīum -i, n. (ἀποδυτήριον), the undressing-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 near Utica.

¶ Hence adj. **Āpollīnāris** -e, sacred to Apollo: ludi, games held in honour of Apollo on the 5th of July, Cic.; also **Āpollīnēus** -a -um, pertaining to Apollo: urbs, Delos, Ov.; proles, Aesculapius, Ov.; vates, Orpheus, Ov.; ars, prophecy or medicine, Ov.

Āpollōdōrus -i, m. (Ἀπολλόδορος). (1) a rhetorician of Pergamum, teacher of Augustus. (2) a learned and prolific Athenian scholar, born c. 180 B.C.

Āpollōniā -ae, f. (Ἀπολλωνία), Apollonia, name of several towns, esp. (1) near Naupactus: Liv. (2) in Illyria: Cic. (3) in Macedonia: Liv.

¶ Hence subst. **Āpollōniātēs** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Apollonia; adj. **Āpollōniēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonia.

Āpollōnis -idis, f. (Ἀπολλωνίς), a town in Lydia.

¶ Hence adj. **Āpollōnidēnsis** -e, belonging to Apollonis.

Āpollōnius -i, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος), Apollonius, name of several scholars, esp. (1) a famous rhetorician of Rhodes. (2) Apollonius Rhodius, author of the 'Argonautica' in the third century B.C.

āpōlōgus -i, m. (ἀπόλογος), a narrative; esp. a fable in the manner of Aesop: Cic.

āpōphōrēta -ōrum, n. (ἀποφθεῖρα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia: Suet.

āpōprōēgmēna -ōrum, n. plur. (ἀποπροηγμένα), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. to prōēgmēna): Cic.

āpōthēca -ae, f. (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, especially for wine: Cic.

appārātē, adv. from apparō; q.v.

appārātio -ōnis, f. (apparo), preparation: popularium munerum, Cic.

appārātus -ūs, m. (apparo). (1) abstr., a preparation, preparing: operis, Cic.; belli, Liv. (2) concr., preparation, provision, equipment, apparatus: totius belli apparatus, Caes.; omnis apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, Liv. Esp. brilliant preparations, splendour, magnificence, pomp: regio apparatu, Cic.; Persicos apparatus, Hor. Of a speech, display, parade: dixit causam illam nullo apparatu pure et dilucide, Cic.

appārēo -ēre -ūi -itum, to become visible, to appear.

LIT., equus mecum demersus rursum apparuit, Cic.; with dat. of person: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic.; apparent rari nantes, Verg.

TRANSF., to be visible, to show oneself or itself, be manifest: animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.; non apparere labores nostros, Hor.; res apparet, and apparet, it is clear, plain, followed by acc. and infin. or by indir. quest.: Cic., Liv. Esp. to appear as a servant to some person in authority, or deity, to serve: saevi in limine regis apparent, Cic.; with dat. of person: consulibus, Liv.; with dat. of thing: quaestioni, Cic.

appārio -ēre, to get, obtain: Lucr.

appārītio -ōnis, f. (appareo), a waiting upon, serving: Cic. L.; meton., plur. = apparitores, servants: Cic. L.

appārītor -ōris, m. (appareo), a servant; esp. a public servant, e.g. a lictor: Cic., Liv.

appāro -are, to prepare, get ready, provide: convivium, Cic.; bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.; crimina in aliquem, get up charges, Cic. Apparare, or se apparare, with infin. or ut: Pl.; apparare, with infin.: Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **appāratus** -a -um, prepared, well supplied or sumptuous: Cic.

Adv. **appārātē**, sumptuously: apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appellātio -ōnis, f. (appello). (1) an addressing of a person: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes. Esp. as legal t. t., an appeal: tribunorum, to the tribunes, Cic. (2) a naming: nomen, Plin.; hence, meton. = nomen, name, title: inanis, Cic.; plur.: regum appellationes, Cic. (3) a pronunciation: litterarum, Cic.

appellātor -ōris, m. (appello), an appellant: Cic.

appellito -are (freq. of 'appello), to be accustomed to name: Tac.

'appello -are.

(1) to address, accost, with words: singulos appellare, Cic.; nominatim, Caes. Special senses: a, to ask a person to do something, approach, entreat: aliquem, Cic.; aliquem de prodicione, Liv.: b, legal t. t., to appeal to: praetorem, Cic.; tribunos, Liv.; a praetore tribunos, Cic.: c, to apply to for payment: aliquem de pecunia, Cic.: d, to sue: cavendum est ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.

(2) to name, entitle: aliquem sapientem, Cic.; appellata est ex viro virtus, Cic.; (Scipio) Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, Liv.;

hence, to mention by name: quos idcirco non appello hoc loco, Cic.; aliquid nutu significationeque, to make known, Cic.

(3) to pronounce: litteras, Cic.

***appello** -pellere -pūli -pulsum, to drive to, bring to.

(1) in gen. LIT., turris ad opera Caesaris, Caes. TRANSF., animum or mentem ad aliquid, to direct the mind to something: mentem ad philosophiam, Cic.

(2) nautical t. t., to bring to land: navem ad ripam, Cic.; classem in insulam, Liv.; poet., aliquid, with dat.: hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, Verg.; pass., appelli, of the ship: navis appellitur ad villam, Cic.; of the persons in the ship: alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic.; 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.; exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv.

appendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, to weigh to: aurum alicui, Cic. TRANSF., non enim ea verba me annumerare, lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, i.e. to deal them out by weight, not by number.

Appenninīcōla -ae, c. (Appenninus/colo), an inhabitant of the Appennines: Verg.

Appenninīgēna -ae, c. (Appenninus/gigno), one born upon the Appennines: Ov.

Appenninus -i, m. (connected with Celtic Pen, a mountain-top), the chain of the Appennines, a mountain range running down through the centre of Italy.

appētens -entis, partic. from appetō; q.v.

appētentiā -ae, f. (appetens), desire, longing: laudis, Cic.; effrenata, Cic.

appētitiō -ōnis, f. (appeto), a longing for, desire; with genit.: principatus, Cic.

appētītus -ūs, m. (appeto), a longing, appetite; with genit.: voluptatis, Cic.; in pl., the passions: Cic.

appēto -ēre -īvi or -īi -itum, to make for, to grasp. (1) LIT., solem manibus, Cic.; esp. to grasp a hand to kiss it: appetere manum osculis, Plin.; so: salutari, appeti, Cic. (2) in gen., to desire, seek: regnum, Cic.; with infin.: ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. (3) to make for or go to, arrive at: Europam, Cic.; mare terram appetens, pressing on the land, Cic. (4) to attack: aliquid lapidibus, Cic. TRANSF., ignominiis omnibus appetitus, Cic. (5) intransit., to draw near, of time: dies appetebat, Caes., Verg., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **appētens** -entis, eager, desirous; with genit.: gloriae, Cic.; also absol.=desirous of gold, avaricious: homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic.

Adv. **appētentēr**, greedily: Cic.

Appia, fem. of Appius; q.v.

appingo -pingere -pinxi -pictum, to paint to, or upon. LIT., delphinum silvis, Hor. TRANSF., to write in addition: aliquid novi, Cic. L.

Appius -i, m., **Appia** -ae, f. a Roman praenomen, common in the gens Claudia, see Claudius. As adj. **Appius** -a -um, **Appian**: Appia via,

the Appian Way, a road begun by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus, which led from Rome to Capua, and was afterwards extended to Brundisium; Appia aqua, an aqueduct constructed by the same, Liv.

¶ Hence **Appias** -adis, f. a nymph associated with this aqueduct: Ov.; Appiades deae, statues of the nymph, Ov.

¶ Hence also adj. **Appiānus** -a -um, belonging to an Appius, Appian: libido (of the Decemvir App. Claudius), Liv.

Appiētās -ātis, f. the antiquity of the Appian family, a word invented by Cicero.

applaudo -plaudere -plausi -plausum. (1) to strike upon, to clap: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. (2) to applaud: Pl.

applicatio -ōnis, f. (applicō), attachment, application: animi, Cic.; ius applicationis, the rights springing from the relation of patron and client, Cic.

applicō -are -āvi -ātum (Cic.) and -ūi -itum (post-Cic.), to apply to, place to or near, join to, put to.

LIT., se ad flammam, Cic.; oscula feretro, to kiss, Ov.; ensem capulo tenus, to drive in, Verg.; corpora corporibus, to close up the ranks, Liv. In passive, esp. in partic. perf., lying near, situated near, built near: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. Esp. as nautical t. t., to bring or lay a ship to or beside: naves ad terram, Caes.; navem ad naufragum, Cic.; pass.: ad oras applicor, Ov.; absol., to land: quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv.

TRANSF., to attach, to connect: voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.; esp. with reflex. object, se ad, and se alicui, to attach oneself to, devote oneself to: se ad aliquem quasi patronum, Cic.; se ad alicuius familiaritatem, or amicitiam, or societatem, Cic.; se ad eloquentiam, Cic.

applōro -are, to lament, deplore: Hor.

appōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, to place near, to put to.

In gen.: aer omnibus appositus, Lucr.; columnae machina apposita deiectae, Cic. Esp. to serve, put on the table: patellam, Cic.; apposita secunda mensa, Cic.; also in writing, to place near: notam ad versum, or epistulis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to appoint to a duty: custodem me Tullio, Cic.; calumniatores, Cic. (2) to put to, add to: tibi annos, Hor.; to add a command: aqua et igni interdictum reo appositumque, ut teneretur insula, Tac. (3) to put down to, count as (rare): appone lucro, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **appōsitus** -a -um, placed near. LIT., situated, or lying near: castellum flumini, Tac. TRANSF., (1) approaching, near to: audacia fidentiae non contrarium sed appositum et propinquum, Cic. (2) fit, appropriate, apposite: menses appositi ad agendum, Cic.; homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam, Cic. Adv. **appōsitē**, appropriately, appositely: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

apporrectus -a -um (ad/porrigo), extended near: draco, Ov.

apporto -are, to carry, bring to: signa populo Romano, Cic. TRANSF., morbos, Lucr.

apposco -ēre, *to ask in addition*: Ter., Hor.
appōtus -a -um, *drunk*: Pl.
apprēcor -ari, dep. *to worship, pray to*: rite deos, Hor.
apprehēdo -prēhendēre -prēhendi -prēhensum, and poet. **apprendo** -prendēre -prendi -premsum, *to seize, lay hold of*.
 Lit., claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus, Cic.
 TRANSF., (1) *to take possession of*: Hispanias, Cic. (2) *of discourse, to take hold of, employ*: ut quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat, Cic.
apprimē (apprimus), adv., *above all, exceedingly*: Pl., Ter.
apprimo -primēre -pressi -pressum (ad/premo), *to press to* (post-Aug.): scutum pectori, Tac.
apprōbātio -ōnis, f. (approbo), *approbation, approval, assent*: Cic., Liv. Esp., philosoph. t. t., *proof*: quae (propositio) non indiget approbatione, Cic.
apprōbātor -ōris, m. (approbo), *one who approves or assents*: profectionis meae, Cic. L.
apprōbē, adv., *very well*: Pl.
apprōbo -are. (1) *to approve of, assent to*: consilium alicuius, Cic.; esp. of a deity, *to bless, approve of*: quod actum est dii approbent, Cic. (2) *to prove, to establish*: propositionem approbare et firmare, Cic. (3) *to make acceptable to another*: rudimenta duci approbavit, Tac.
apprōmitto -mittēre -mīsi -missum, *to promise in addition*: Cic.
apprōpēro -are. (1) transit., *to hasten*: coeptum opus, Liv., Tac. (2) intrans., *to hasten*: approperare, Cic.; approperare ad cogitatum facinus, Cic.
apprōpinquātio -ōnis, f. (appropinquo), *approach*: mortis, Cic.
apprōpinquo -are, *to approach, draw near*.
 Lit., of place: ad summam aquam, Cic.; with dat.: Oceano, Caes.; ianuae, Liv.
 TRANSF., (1) *of time*: hiems appropinquat, Caes.; illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic. (2) *of stages, rank, etc.*: qui iam appropinquat ut videat, *is near to seeing*, Cic.
appugno -are, *to assault, fight against*: castra, Tac.
Appulēius or **Āpulēius** -i, m. *a Roman name*, esp. of (1) L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people*, c. 100 B.C. (2) *a Roman writer, born c. A.D. 123 at Madaura, in Africa, author of the 'Golden Ass'*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Appuleius** -a -um, *of or belonging to Appuleius*: lex (de maiestate), introduced by the tribune Appuleius.
Appūlia see **Apulia**.
appulsus -ūs, m. (*appello), *a driving towards*; hence *approach, influence*: quod pars earum (regionum) appulsu solis exarserit, Cic.; calor, Cic. Esp. nautical, *landing on, landing*: ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv.
apricatio -ōnis, f. (apricor), *a basking in the sun*: Cic.
apricitās -ātis, f. (apricus), *suniness, sunshine, warmth*: Plin.
apricor -ari, dep. (apricus), *to sun oneself*: Cic.
apricus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (aperio). (1) *of places, open to the sun, sunny*:

locus, Cic.; fig.: in apricum proferre, *to bring to light*, Hor. (2) *loving the sun*: flores, Hor.; mergi, Verg.; senes, Pers.
Aprīlis -e (aperio), adj., *belonging to April*; m. as subst. (understanding mensis), *the month of April*: Cic.
aprinus -a -um (aper), *relating or belonging to a wild boar*: Plin.
aprugnus -a -um (aper), *belonging to a wild boar*: Pl.
apsūmēdō -inis, f. (absumo), *a consuming*: Pl.
Apsus -i, m. (*Ἀψος), *a river of Illyria (now Osum)*.
apto -are (aptus), *to fit to, adapt to*. Lit., (1) *to adjust*: corpori arma, Liv.; enses dexteris, Hor. (2) *to prepare, get ready, equip with*: arma, Liv.; classem velis, Verg.; se armis, Liv. TRANSF., *to make fit or appropriate*: hoc verbum est ad id aptatum quod ante dixerat, Cic.
aptus -a -um (partic. of obsolete verb, apio). (1) as partic.: **a**, *fitted to, fastened to*: gladius e lacunari seta equina aptus, Cic. TRANSF., *depending upon*: honestum ex quo aptum est officium, Cic.; with abl. alone: rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic.: **b**, *fitted together, fastened together*: omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic.; so *prepared, fitted out*: omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta et parata, Cic.: **c**, *fitted up with, equipped with*, with abl.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Verg. (2) as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *suitable, appropriate, fitting*; with ad and the acc.: milites minus apti ad huius generis hostem, Cic.; id pallium esse aptum ad omne anni tempus, Cic., Liv.; with in and the acc.: in quod (genus) minus apti sunt, Liv.; with dat.: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic., Liv.; with qui and subjunc.: Cic.; with infin.: Ov.; absol. (esp. of style): verbis quam maxime aptis, Cic., Liv.
 Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **aptē**. (1) *closely, tightly*: Cic., Liv. (2) *suitably, fitly*: Cic., Ov., Liv.; with ad and the acc.: Cic., Liv.
āpūd (aput), prep., with acc., *at, near, by, with, among*; used of states of rest, and chiefly in relation to persons.
 (1) *of physical proximity*: apud aliquem sedere, *near*, Cic.; apud me, *at my house*, Cic.; apud Alyziam, *near Alyzia* (and often so with place-names after Cic.); apud exercitum esse, *to be serving as a soldier*, Cic. Esp. *before, in the presence of*: apud iudices, Cic.; apud aliquem queri, Cic.
 (2) *of analogous relations*: **a**, *apud se, in one's senses*, Pl.: **b**, *of judgment and feeling*: plus apud me auctoritas valet, Cic.; consequi gratiam apud bonos viros, Cic.: **c**, *in the time of*: apud patres nostros, Cic.: **d**, *of an author, in the works of*: apud Xenophontem, Cic.
Apuleius, see **Appuleius**.
Āpūlia or **Appūlia** -ae, f. *Apulia, a region in S. Italy*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Apulicus** -a -um; mare Apulicum, *the Adriatic*, Hor.; also **Āpūlus** -a -um; gens, Hor.
āqua -ae (old genit. aquai), f. *water*.
 (1) *water in gen.*: pluvia, Cic.; marina, Cic.; plur.: aquae dulces, Cic. Special

phrases: *aspergere alicui aquam*, to en-
animate, Pl.; *aquam praeberere*, to entertain,
Hor.; *aqua et ignis*, the necessities of life: non
aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus
utimur quam amicitia, Cic.; *aqua et igni*
interdicere alicui, to make life impossible for
a person in a place, and so to banish him, Cic.;
so also: *aqua et igni* aliquem arcere, Tac.;
aquam terramque petere or *poscere* ab
aliquo, to demand submission from the enemy,
a Persian custom, Liv.; in *aqua* scribere,
to write in water (of futile achievement), Cat.

(2) *water* in narrower senses: **a**, the sea: ad
aquam, on the sea-coast, Cic.: **b**, a lake:
Albanæ aquae deductio, Cic.: **c**, a river:
secunda aqua, down stream, Liv.: **d**, rain:
Hor.: **e**, plur.: aquae, springs, Verg.: **f**, plur.,
hot medicinal springs: ad aquas venire, Cic.;
hence in proper names, Aquae Sextiae, etc.:
g, of an aqueduct: aquam ducere non longe
e villa, Cic.: **h**, water in the water-clock;
hence: aquam dare, to give time, Plin.; aquam
perdere, to lose time, Quint.; aqua haeret,
there is a hitch, Cic.: **i**, tears: Prop.

āquaeductus -ūs, m. (1) an aqueduct: Cic.
(2) the right of conveying water to a place:
Cic.

āquālicūlus -i, m. (dim. of *aqualis*), a small
water-vessel; hence, the belly: Pers.

āquālis -e (aqua), watery. As subst. **āquālis**
-is, c. a wash-bowl: Pl.

āquārius -a -um (aqua), belonging to water:
provincia, superintendence of the supply of
water, Cic. M. as subst. **āquārius** -i.
(1) a water-carrier: Juv. (2) an inspector of
conduits: ap. Cic. L. (3) the constellation so
called, one of the signs of the Zodiac: Hor.

āquāticus -a -um (aqua). (1) living in water,
aquatic: lotos, Ov. (2) full of water, watery:
auster, bringing rain, Ov.

āquātīlis -e (aqua), living or growing in the
water: bestiae, Cic.

āquātio -ōnis, f. (aquor), a fetching of water:
Caes. Meton., a place whence water may be
fetched, a watering-place: Cic.

āquātōr -ōris, m. (aquor), a person that fetches
water: Caes.

āquila -ae, f. (perhaps fem. of *aquilus*), an
eagle.

LIT., Cic., Hor., Verg.; esp. poet. as the
bearer of the lightning of Jove.

TRANSF., (1) military t. t., an eagle as the
standard of each Roman legion: Cic. Meton.,
a legion: Lucr.; the post of standard-bearer:
Juv. (2) the Eagle, a constellation: Cic.
(3) architect. t. t. (cf. Gr. *ἀετός*), a gable or
pediment: Tac.

Āquilēia -ae, f. a town in north-east Italy
(still so called).

¶ Hence adj. **Āquilēiensis** -e, of
Aquileia.

aquilifer -fēri (aquila/fero), m. an eagle- or
standard-bearer: Cic.

āquilīnus -a -um (aquila), relating to an eagle:
Pl.

Āquilīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its
most celebrated members were (1) C. Aquilius
Gallus, friend of Cicero, a famous orator and
jurist. (2) Aquilius Regulus, an informer
under the empire.

¶ Hence adj. **Āquilīānus** -a -um, belonging
to *Aquilus*.

āquīlo -ōnis, m. (aqua or *aquilus*). (1) the
north wind: Cic. Meton., the north: Cic.
(2) *Aquilo*, as a myth. person, husband of
Orithyia, father of *Calais* and *Zetes*.

Āquilōnia -ae, f. a town in the country of the
Hirpini (now *Lacedogna*).

āquilōnius -a -um. (1) northern: Cic. (2)
belonging to *Aquilo*: proles, *Calais* and *Zetes*,
Prop.

āquīlus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish: Pl.

Aquinum -i, n. town in *Latium* (now *Aquino*).
Adj. **Aquinās** -ātis, belonging to *Aquinum*.

Āquitānia -ae, f. *Aquitania*, the south-west
part of Gaul, between the *Loire* and the
Pyrenees.

¶ Hence adj. **Aquitānus** -a -um,
Aquitanian.

āquor -ari, dep. (aqua), to fetch water: Caes.,
Sall.

āquōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.)
(aqua), full of water, watery: nubes, Ov.;
Eurus, rain-bringing, Hor.; mater, *Thetis*,
Ov.

āquūla -ae, f. (dim. of *aqua*), a little water,
a small stream: Pl., Cic.

āra -ae, f. an altar.

LIT., aram consecrare deo, Cic.; pro aris
et focus, for hearth and home, Cic.; as a
sanctuary: tamquam in aram confugitis,
Cic.; as an altar tomb: ara sepulcri, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a refuge, protection: legum,
Cic. (2) a constellation: Cic. poet. (3) arae,
name of certain rocks at sea: Verg.

Ārābarchēs -ae, m. (Ἀραβάρχης), an Egyptian
magistrate, a superior tax-collector: Juv.; used
sarcastically of Pompey (who by his con-
quests increased the tribute paid to Rome):
Cic. L.

Ārābia -ae, f. (Ἀραβία), the country of Arabia,
in Asia, divided by the ancients into *Petraea*,
Deserta, and *Felix*.

¶ Hence adj. **Arābius** -a -um and
Arābicus -a -um, *Arabian*; also adj. and
subst. **Arabs** -abis and **Ārābus** -a -um,
Arabian, an *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.

ārānēa -ae, f. (ἀράχνη). (1) a spider: Ov., Verg.
(2) the spider's web: Pl., Ov.

ārānēōla -ae, f. (dim. of *aranea*), a little
spider: Cic.

ārānēōlus -i, m. (dim. of *aranea*), a little
spider: Verg.

ārānēōsus -a -um (aranea). (1) full of cobwebs:
Cat. (2) like a cobweb: Plin.

¹**ārānēus** -i, m. a spider: Lucr.

²**ārānēus** -a -um, relating to a spider: Plin.
N. as subst. **ārānēum** -i, a cobweb: Phaedr.

Ārār and **Ārāris** -is, m. a river in Gaul, the
Saône.

ārātio -ōnis, f. (aro). (1) ploughing, agriculture:
Cic. (2) meton., a ploughed field: Pl.; esp.
arationes, the public domains let at a rent
of one-tenth of their produce: Cic.

ārātīuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of *aratio*), a little
estate: Pl.

ārātōr -ōris, m. (1) a ploughman, a husband-
man: Cic., Ov. (2) aratores, tenants of the
arationes; q.v.: Cic.

ārātrum -i, n. *the plough*: aratum circumducere, Cic.; aliquem ab aratro arcessere, Cic., Verg.

Ārātus -i, m. (*Ἀράτης*).

(1) *a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Φαινόμενα was translated into Latin by Cicero*. Adj. **Ārātēus** and **Ārātius** -a -um, *belonging to Aratus*: nostra quaedam Aratea = Cicero's translation of the poem, Cic.

(2) *a celebrated Greek general, founder of the Achaean League (271-213 B.C.)*.

Āraxēs -is, m. (*Ἀράξης*), *a river in Armenia*.

arbīter -tri, m. (from ar = ad, and bitere, to go).

LIT., (1) in gen., *a witness, spectator, hearer*: locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; remotis arbitris, Cic. (2) *as 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.

TRANSF., (1) *a judge of any matter*: formae (of Paris), Ov.; inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. (2) *a ruler, lord, master*: bibendi, Hor.; Hadriae, the south wind, Hor.; elegantiae, Tac.

arbitra -ae, f. (arbiter), *a female witness*: Hor.

arbitrārius -a -um, *arbitrary, uncertain*: Pl.

Abl. as adv. **arbitrārio**, *uncertainly*: Pl.

arbitrātus -ūs, m. *will, choice, decision, direction*: tuo arbitratu, Cic.; cuius arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium -i, n. (arbiter). LIT., *the function of an arbiter*. Hence (1) *the presence of witnesses*: Sen. (2) *the decision of an arbitrator*: aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium; iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. TRANSF., *any decision, judgment, authority*: arbitrium eligendi, Tac.; libera arbitria de aliquo agere, Liv.; res ab opinionis arbitrio seiunctae, Cic.; arbitrio suo, on his own authority, under his own control, Cic.; arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral (as fixed by arbitration), Cic.

arbitro -are, rare act. form of arbitror; q.v.: Pl., Cic.

arbitror -ari, dep. (arbiter). (1) *to witness, perceive*: Pl. (2) *to bear witness*: Cic. (3) *to arbitrate, judge*: fidem alicui, to adjudge, grant, Pl. So in gen., to decide, judge, think that: qui se natos ad homines iuvandos arbitrantur, Cic.; ut arbitror, as I think, Cic.

arbōr (arbos) -ōris, f. *a tree*. LIT., fici, *a fig-tree*, Cic.; Iovis, the oak, Ov.; Phoebi, the laurel, Ov.; Palladis, the olive, Ov. TRANSF., of things made of wood: arbor infelix, the gallows, Cic.; mali, *a mast*, Verg.; arbor, an oar, Verg.; a ship: Pelias, the Argo, Ov.

arbōrēus -a -um, *relating to trees*: Verg., Ov.; cornua, branching, Verg.

arbutus -a -um (arbor), *planted with trees*. N. as subst. **arbutum** -i, *a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees*: Cic., Hor. In plur., used by poets as a metrically convenient substitute for arbores: Lucr., Verg.

arbūtēus -a -um, *relating to the arbutus*: Verg., Ov.

arbūtum -i, n. (1) *the fruit of the wild strawberry or arbutus tree*: Verg. (2) *its leaves or shoots*: Verg.

arbūtus -i, f. *the wild strawberry or arbutus tree*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

arca -ae, f. (arceo), *a chest, box*. Esp. *a money coffer*: Cic.; sometimes = *the money in the coffer*: arcae nostrae confidito, Cic.; *a coffin*: Hor., Liv. TRANSF., *a cell for close imprisonment*: Cic.

Arcādia -ae, f. (*Ἀρκαδία*), *a mountainous region of the Peloponnesus*. Adj. **Arcādīus** -a -um and **Arcādīcus** -a -um: deus, Pan, Prop.; iuvenis, a simpleton, Juv.; virgo, Arethusa, Ov. See also Arcas.

arcānus -a -um (arca), *shut, closed*. (1) *silent, able to keep a secret*: dixisti arcano satis, Pl.; nox, Ov. (2) *secret*: Cic.; arcana consilia, Liv.; sacra, Ov.; Cereris arcanae, whose mysteries are secret, Hor.

¶ N. as subst. **arcānum** -i, *a secret*: Cic., Liv., Verg.

Adv. **arcānō**, *secretly*: Pl., Cic. L.

Arcās -ādis, m. (*Ἀρκάς*). (1) *son of Jupiter and Callisto, placed in the heavens as the constellation Arctophylax; progenitor of the Arcadians*. (2) *as adj. and subst., Arcadian, an Arcadian*; esp. of Mercury: Mart.

arcēo -ēre -ui (connected with ἀρκέω). (1) *to shut in, shut up*: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. (2) *to keep at a distance, to hinder, prevent*: copias hostium, Cic.; followed by ne or quin with subj., Liv. The thing or action from which one is restrained is expressed by ab with the abl.: aliquem ab urbe, Cic.; or by the abl. alone: hostem Gallia, Cic.; hostis transitu, Liv. or the dat.: oestrum pecori, Verg. Poet. use, to protect, keep safe from: aliquem periclis, Verg.

Arcēsīlās -ae, m. (*Ἀρκεσίλας*) and **Arcēsīlāus** -i, m. (*Ἀρκεσίλαος*), *a Greek philosopher of Pitane in Aeolia (c. 316-241 B.C.), founder of the Middle Academy*.

Arcēsīus -i, m. (*Ἀρκείσιος*), *father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses*.

arcessītor -ōris, m. *one who calls or fetches*: Plin. L.

arcessītū abl. sing. as from arcessitus, m. (arcesso), *by calling for, at the summons*: ipsius rogatu arcessituro, Cic.

arcesso (accerso) -ēre -ivi -itum (causat. of accedo), *to fetch or call to a place, to summon*.

LIT., aliquem litteris Capua, Cic.; aliquem in senatum, Cic.; sacra ab exteris nationibus asciscere et arcessere, Cic. As legal t. t., to summon, bring before a court of justice: innocentem iudicio capitis, Cic.; aliquem capitis, Cic.

TRANSF., to fetch, derive, obtain anything: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv.; argumentum usque a capite, Cic.

Hence partic. **arcessitus**, *strained, far-fetched*: dictum, Cic.

Archēlāus -i, m. (*Ἀρχέλαος*). (1) *a Greek philosopher of Miletus in the fifth century B.C.* (2) *a king of Macedonia, c. 400 B.C., friend of Euripides*. (3) *a general of Mithridates in the first century B.C.* (4) *the last king of Cappadocia*.

archētȳpus -a -um (ἀρχέτυπος), *original*: Juv. N. as subst., an original: Plin. L.

Archīās -ae, m. (*Ἀρχίας*). (1) *Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antioch, defended by Cicero*. (2) *a celebrated cabinet-maker*.

¶ Hence adj. **Archīācus** -a -um, *made by him*: Hor.
archigallus -i, m. *a high priest of Cybele*: Plin.
Archilōchus -i, m. (Ἀρχιλόχος), *a Greek satiric poet of Paros, inventor of iambic verse*.
 Adj. **Archilōchius** -a -um, *Archilochian*; appell., *sharp, biting*: edicta, Cic.
archimāgirus -i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος), *head cook*: Juv.
Archimēdēs -is, m. (Ἀρχιμήδης), *a celebrated mathematician and inventor, killed on the capture of Syracuse by Marcellus (212 B.C.)*.
archimimus -i, m. (ἀρχιμιμος), *chief mime or buffoon*: Suet.
archipirāta -ae, m. (ἀρχιπειρατής), *chief pirate*: Cic., Liv.
architectōn -ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), *master-builder*: Pl. TRANSF., *a master in cunning*: Pl.
architector -ari, dep. *to build*. TRANSF., *to devise*: voluptates, Cic.
architectūra -ae, f. *architecture*: Cic.
architectus -i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων), *an architect, master-builder*: architecti operum, Cic. TRANSF., *an inventor, author, maker*: huius legis, Cic.; *quasi architectus 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 and friend of Plato*.
arcitēnens -entis (arcus/teneo), *holding the bow, epithet of Apollo and Diana*: Verg., Ov.
Arctōs -i, f. (ἄρκτος), *the Great and Little Bear*: Verg., Ov.; hence (1) *the north*: iuncta Aquilonibus Arctos, Ov.; *opacam excipere Arcton, to be towards the north*, Hor. (2) *the night*: Prop.
arctōus -a -um (ἀρκτικός), *belonging to the Bear (Arctos)*; hence, *northern*: Mart., Lucr.
Arctūrus -i, m. (ἀρκτούρος). (1) *the brightest star of the constellation Bootes*: Cic. (2) *Bootes itself*: sub ipsum arcturum, Verg.
arcūla -ae, f. (dim. of arca), *a casket for money, jewels, or perfume*: arculae muliebres, Cic.; TRANSF., *rhetorical ornament*: omnes (Isocrati) discipulorum arculae, Cic. L.
arcūlārius -i, m. *a casket-maker*: Pl.
arcūo -are, *to bend or shape like a bow*: Plin L.
 ¶ Hence partic. **arcuatus** -a -um, *bow-shaped*: currus, Liv.
arcūs -ūs, m. (1) *a bow*: arcum intendere, Cic.; *adducere*, Verg. (2) *the rainbow*: Cic., Verg. (3) *an arch, vault, triumphal arch*: Ov., Suet. (4) *anything else that is arched or curved*, e.g. a serpent's coils: Ov.; *a mathematical arc*: Sen.; *the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth*: Ov.
¹**ardēa** -ae, f. *a heron*: Verg.
¹**Ardēa** -ae, f. (Ἀρδέα), *town of the Rutuli in Latium*. Adj. **Ardēās** -ātis and **Ardēātinus** -a -um, *of Ardea*.
ardēlio -ōnis, m. *a busybody*: Mart.
ardēo ardere arsi, *to burn, glow, be on fire*.
 LIT., *faces*, Cic.; *domus*, Cic.; *mare arsit eo anno*, Liv.; *iam proximus ardet Ucalegon, the house of U.*, Verg.; *ardent altaria*, Verg.
 TRANSF., (1) *of bright objects, to gleam*: oculi, Pl., Cic.; *ardebat murice laena*, Verg. (2) *of physical sensation, to smart*: cum omnes artus ardere viderentur, *be in pain*, Cic. (3) *of emotions, to burn*: amore, dolore, furore, Cic.; *ardere in proelia*, Verg. Esp. in

poets, *to burn with love*: ardere aliquā, or in aliquā, or aliquam, Hor., Verg., Ov.; *ardere invidia*, Cic. (4) *of political disorder, to be ablaze*: cum arderet coniuratio, Cic.; *cum arderet Syria bello*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ardens** -entis, *hot, glowing, burning*. LIT., lapides, Liv. TRANSF., *of bright objects, gleaming*: oculi, Verg.; *apes ardent auro*, Verg.; *of strong flavours*: Falernum, *fiery Falernian wine*, Hor.; *of passions, etc., burning, eager, hot*: odium, Liv.; *avaritia*, Cic.; *studia*, Ov.; *ardentes equi, spirited*, Verg.; *of speech, fiery*: orator, Cic.; *oratio*, Cic.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ardentēr**, *hotly, violently*: cupere, Cic.

ardēōla -ae, f. (dim. of ¹ardēa), *a little heron*: Plin.

ardesco -ēre (inch. of ardeo), *to take fire*: ardescunt caelestia templa, Cic. TRANSF., *to glitter*: fulmineis ignibus ardescunt undae, Ov.; *of the passions, to become inflamed*: tuendo, Verg.; *libidinibus*, Tac.; *of strife, to blaze up*: pugna, Verg.

ardor -ōris, m. (ardeo), *flame, burning, heat*. LIT., solis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *the gleam of bright objects*: oculorum, Cic.; *stellarum*, Cic. (2) *of the feelings or passions, ardour, heat, eagerness*: cupiditatum, Cic.; *pugnandi, for fighting*, Liv.; *mentis ad gloriam*, Cic.; *ad bellum armaque*, Liv.; esp. *the passion of love*: Ov.; *virginis, for a maiden*, Ov. Meton., *the object of love, the loved one*: Ov.

Ardüenna -ae, f. *a forest in Gallia Belgica (now the forest of the Ardennes)*.

ardüus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl. in Cato), *steep, towering, lofty*.

LIT., collis, Liv.; *ascensus difficilis atque arduus*, Cic.; *aether, high*, Ov.; *nubes*, Hor.; *sese arduus infert (Turnus), erect, upright*, Verg. N. as subst.: *per arduum scandere*, Hor.; *ducere*, Liv.

TRANSF., *difficult to undertake or reach*: res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; *rebus in arduis, in adversity*, Hor.; *arduum videtur, or est followed by infin.*, Sall., Liv. N. as subst., *difficulty*: fuit in arduo, *was difficult*, Tac.

ārēa -ae, f. *a level or open space*, esp. in a town: *quaerenda est area primum*, Hor.; *collemqua super planissima campi area*, Ov.; *praeclarea area, a good site for a house*, Cic.; *court-yard*: Liv.; *threshing-floor*: Cic. Esp. *a playground*; and so fig., *play, scope*: area scelerum, Cic.; Ov.

ārēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, *to make dry*: Lucr., Suet.

Ārēlātē, n. and **Ārēlās** -atis, f. *a town in Gallia Narbonensis (now Arles)*. Adj. **Ārēlātensis** -e.

ārēna = hārēnā; q.v.

ārēo -ēre, *to be dry*: aret ager, Verg. Esp., *to be dry with thirst or drought*: Liv., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **ārens** -entis, *dry, thirsty*: rivus, Verg.; ora, Ov.; sitis, Ov.

ārēōla -ae, f. (dim. of area), *a little open space*: Plin.

Ārēōpāgus -i, m. (Ἀρειος πάγος), *Mars' hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus held its sittings*: Cic.

¶ Hence **Ārēōpāgītēs** -ae, m. *a member of the court*: Cic.

Ārēs -is, m. (**Ἄρης*), the Greek god of war, corresponding to Latin Mars; appell., a warrior: Pl. Adj. **Ārēus** -a -um, of Ares or Mars: iudicium, the Areopagus, Tac.

āresco -ēre (inch. of areo), to become dry: cito arescit lacrima, Cic.

Ārestōridēs -ae, m. (**Ἀρεστορίδης*), a descendant of Arestor, i.e., Argus, his son: Ov.

ārētālōgus -i, m. (**ἀρεταλόγος*), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon: Juv., Suet.

Ārēthūsa -ae, f. (**Ἀρέθουσα*), a fountain in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; myth. a nymph in Elis beloved by the river Alpheus, who chased her under the sea to Sicily. Adj. **Ārēthūsis** -idis and **Ārēthūsus** -a -um, of or belonging to Arethusa.

Ārētium -i, n. a town in Etruria (now Arezzo).

Arganthōnius -i, m. (**Ἀργανθώνιος*), a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.

Argēi -ōrum, m. (1) chapels of local deities in Rome. (2) figures of men, thrown into the Tiber every year on the Ides of May, apparently in place of earlier human sacrifices.

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, Pl.; taberna, a banker's stall, Liv.

As subst. **argentārius** -i, m. a money-changer, banker: Cic., Liv.; **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 (argentum). (1) ornamented with silver: milites, with silvered shields, Liv. (2) provided with money: Pl.

argentēolus -a -um (dim. of argenteus), of silver: Pl.

argentēus -a -um, of silver. LIT., aquila, Cic.; nummus, Varr.; denarius, Plin.

As subst. **argenteus** (sc. nummus), Tac. TRANSF., (1) ornamented or covered with silver: scaena, Cic. (2) of the colour of silver: anser, Verg. (3) belonging to the Silver Age: proles, Ov.

argentifōdina -ae, f. a silver mine: Varr., Plin.

argentōsus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver: Plin.

argentum -i, n. (**ἀργή, ἀργύρον*), silver: signatum, stamped with a pattern, Cic. Esp. (1) silver plate: Cic., Hor. (2) silver coin, and generally money: Pl., Hor.

Argilētum -i, n. a part of Rome where there were many booksellers and workmen. Adj.

Argilētānus -a -um, of Argiletum.

argilla -ae, f. (**ἀργίλλος*), white clay, potter's clay: Cic.

argillāceus -a -um, clayey, of clay: Plin.

Arginūsae (**Arginūssae**) -arum, f. (**Ἀργινούσαι*), islands in the Aegean Sea near Lesbos, scene of a naval victory of the Athenians over the Spartans.

Argō, acc. Argo, genit. Argūs, f. (**Ἀργώ*), the ship Argo, in which many Greek heroes sailed to Colchis, under Jason, to fetch the Golden Fleece. **Argōnautae** -arum, m. (**Ἀργοναῖται*), the Argonauts, the heroes who sailed in the Argo. Adj. **Argōus** -a -um.

Argōs, n. and **Argi** -ōrum, m. *Argos*, the capital of Argolis in the Peloponnese. Adj. **Argēus** -a -um and **Argivus** -a -um: Argivus augur, *Amphiaraus*, Hor.; plur. subst. **Argivi** -orum, and poet. -um, m. the Argives or Greeks; **Argōlis** -idis, f. (1) f. adj., *Argive*. (2) subst., the district Argolis.

¶ Hence adj. **Argōlicus** -a -um, *Argolic*. **argūmentātiō** -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof: argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, Cic.

argūmentor -ari, dep. to bring forward a proof: quid porro argumenter, qua de re dubitare nemo possit, Cic. Transit. to allege as a proof: Cic., Liv. Rarely to argue from, conclude from: de voluntate, Cic.

argūmentum -i, n. (arguo). (1) an argument, proof: Cic.; adferre argumenta, Cic.; multis argumentis deos esse docere, Cic.; argumenta atque indicia sceleris, Cic. (2) subject, contents, matter: a, of a literary work: epistulae, Cic.; fabulae, Ter.; sometimes as the work itself: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic.: b, subject of a work of art: ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis (bas-reliefs), Cic.

argūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (connected with *ἀγνός, ἀγνῶος*), to put in clear light.

(1) to declare, prove. LIT., speculatores non legatos venisse, Liv. TRANSF., to betray, prove: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg.; laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor.

(2) to accuse, blame: a, of persons, to charge, expose, convict; with genit.: 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, of things, to censure, complain of: culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **argūtus** -a -um. (1) in relation to the senses: a, to the eye, expressive, lively: manus, oculi, Cic.: b, to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill: hirundo, Verg.; forum, noisy, Ov.; poeta, melodious, Hor.; but civem, prattling, Pl., Hor. (2) relating to the mind: a, significant, clear; of omens: argutissima exta, Cic.: b, in a good sense, sagacious, acute: argutus orator, Cic.; poema, Cic.; in a bad sense, sly, cunning: meretrix, Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **argūtē**, sagaciously, acutely: callide arguteque dicere, Cic.

Argus -i, m. (**Ἄργος*), the hundred-eyed guardian of Io, slain by Mercury.

argūtatiō -ōnis, f. a rustling: Cat.

argūtiae -arum, f. (argutus). (1) liveliness, animation: digitorum, quick movement of the fingers, Cic.; of works of art: Plin. (2) of mental qualities, cleverness, sagacity: huius orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, Cic.; in a bad sense, subtlety, quibbling: Cic.

argūtor -ari, dep. to chatter: Pl.

argūtulus -a -um, somewhat acute: libri, Cic.

argūtus -a -um, partic. from arguo; q.v.

argyraspides -pidum, m. (**ἀργυράσπιδες*), name of a picked corps in the Macedonian army, the wearers of the silver shield: Liv.

Āriadna -ae and **Āriadnē** -ēs, f. (Ἀριάδνη), daughter of Minos of Crete; she helped Theseus to slay the Minotaur and went with him to Naxos, but was deserted by him there.

Āricia -ae, f. (1) an old town in Latium on the Appian Way (now Ariccia). Adj. **Āricinus** -a -um, belonging to Aricia. (2) a nymph, wife of Hippolytus.

āridūlus -a -um (dim. of aridus), somewhat dry: Cat.

āridus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (areo), dry, arid.

LIT., (1) folia, Cic.; poet.: sonus, a dry, crackling sound, Verg. (2) dry with thirst: viator, Verg.; febris, parching, Verg. (3) shrivelled, fleshless: crura, Ov.; exsiccati atque aridi, Cic. N. as subst. **aridum** -i, dry ground: naves in aridum subducere, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of manner of living, poor, meagre: vita, Cic. (2) intellectually dry, jejune: genus orationis, Cic. (3) avaricious: Ter.

āriēs -iētis, m. (the poets sometimes treat the i as a consonant; word perhaps connected with Gk. ἄρην). LIT., a ram: Pl. TRANSF., (1) a battering ram: Caes., Liv. (2) a prop, beam: Caes. (3) one of the signs of the Zodiac: Cic., Ov.

āriētātio -ōnis, f. a butting like a ram: Sen.

āriēto -are, to butt like a ram; transit., Pl.; intransit., Verg.

Āriminum -i, n. town in Umbria on the Adriatic coast (now Rimini). Adj. **Āriminensis** -e, belonging to Ariminum.

Āriōbarzānēs -is, m. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης), name of several kings of Cappadocia.

Āriōr or **Ārio** -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). (1) a cithara player, saved from drowning by a dolphin. Adj. **Āriōnius** -a -um, belonging to Arion: Ov., Prop. (2) a horse able to speak, which Neptune gave to Adrastus.

Ariovistus -i, m. a Germanic prince, conquered by Caesar.

Ārisba -ae and **Ārisbē** -ēs, f. (Ἀρίσβη), a town in the Troad.

ārista -ae, f. the beard of an ear of grain: Cic., Ov. Meton., the ear itself: Verg.; a harvest: Verg.; of an ear of spikenard: Ov.; of human hair: Pers.

Āristaeus -i, m. (Ἀρισταῖος), son of Apollo and Cyrene, legendary introducer of bee-keeping and olive-culture.

Āristarchus -i, m. (Ἀρισταρχος), a celebrated grammarian and critic of Alexandria (c. 215–145 B.C.); appell. a severe critic: Cic.

Āristidēs -is, m. (Ἀριστείδης). (1) a celebrated Athenian statesman and general, rival of Themistocles. (2) a poet of Miletus.

Āristippus -i, m. (Ἀριστιππος), a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school. Adj. **Aristippēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristippus.

Āristo -ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων), a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, contemporary with Caesar.

¶ Hence adj. **Aristōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Aristo.

Āristōdēmus -i, m. (Ἀριστόδημος), a tyrant of Cumae in Campania, in the 6th century B.C.

aristōlōchia -ae, f. (ἀριστολογία), a plant useful in childbirth: Cic.

Āristōphānēs -is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). (1) the great Athenian comic dramatist. Adj. **Āristōphānēus** -a -um, of or relating to Aristophanes. (2) a celebrated grammarian, pupil of Eratosthenes.

Āristōtēlēs -is and -i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης), the celebrated Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato, founder of the Peripatetic school. Adj.

Āristōtēlēus -a -um and **Āristōtēlius** -a -um, of or relating to Aristotle.

¹arithmētica -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic: Sen., Plin.

²arithmētica -ōrum, n. arithmetic: Cic.

āritūdo -inis, f. dryness: Pl.

arma -ōrum, n. (root ar- as in Gr. ἀρμασίων, Latin ars, artus), defensive arms, armour (opp. tela, offensive weapons), esp. shields; but also in wider sense, weapons of war.

LIT., arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv.; arma capere, sumere, Cic.; ad arma ire, Cic.; armis decertare or decernere, Cic.; in armis esse or stare, to be under arms, Liv.; CL milia habere in armis, Liv.; arma deponere, Liv.; tradere, Liv.; ad arma, 'to arms', Caes.

TRANSF., (1) war: arma civilia, Cic.; silent leges inter arma, Cic.; in armis spes, Liv. (2) soldiers, military power: Romana arma ingruere, Liv.; levia, light-armed troops, Liv. (3) fig., protection, defence: arma prudentiae, Cic.; senectutis, Cic. (4) gen., tools, equipment: arma equestria, the fittings of a horse, Liv.; cerealia, implements for grinding and baking corn, Verg.; building tools: Cic.

armāmenta -ōrum, n. implements, tackle; esp. of a ship: vela armamentaque, Caes., Ov.

armāmentārium -i, n. an armoury: Cic., Liv. **armāriolum** -i, n. (dim. of armarium), a little cupboard: Pl.

armārium -i, n. a cupboard, chest: Pl., Cic.

armātūra -ae, f. equipment, armour: Numidae levis armaturae, light-armed, Caes. Meton., armed soldiers: armatura levis, light-armed troops, Cic. Also fig., of discourse: tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic.

armātus, subst. found only in abl., armatu, m. armour. LIT., haud dispari armatu, Liv. Meton., armed troops: gravi armatu, heavy-armed troops, Liv.

Armēnia -ae, f. (Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Armēnius** -a -um, Armenian, an Armenian: Cic., Verg., Ov.; also adj. **Armēniacus** -a -um: Plin.

armētālis -e (armētum), belonging to a herd: equa, Verg.

armētārius -i, m. a herdsman: Verg.

armētum -i, n. (aro), cattle for ploughing; collectively, a herd (of oxen): Pan erat armenti custos, Ov.; greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Also of animals other than cattle; of horses: Verg.; of stags: Verg.

armifēr -fēra -fērūm (arma/fero), bearing arms, warlike: Ov.

armigēr -gēra -gērūm (arma/gero), bearing arms. As adj.: Prop. As subst., an armour-bearer. (1) m.: armiger, Cic.; Iovis, the eagle, Verg.; Catilinae, adherent, Cic. (2) f.: armigera, Ov.

armilla -ae, f. a bracelet, worn by both men and women: Cic., Liv.

armillātus -a -um (armilla), adorned with a bracelet: Suet., Prop.

Armilustrum -i, n. (arma/lustro), a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum.

Arminius -i, m. a Germanic prince who defeated the Roman Varus in A.D. 9.

armipotens -entis (arma/potens), mighty in arms, warlike: Mars, Verg.; diva, Verg.

armisonus -a -um (arma/sono), resounding with arms: Verg.

armo -are (arma), to provide with arms: alquem in rempublicam, Cic.; milites, Caes.; servum in or contra dominum, Cic.; equum bello, for battle, Verg.; gladiis dextras, Liv. TRANSF., (1) fig., to arm: multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.; sese eloquentia, Cic. (2) gen., to equip, fit out: naves, Caes.; classem, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **armatus** -a -um, armed, equipped. LIT., armatus togatusque, both in war and in peace, Liv.; armatae classes, Verg.; m. pl. as subst. **armati**, armed men: Liv. TRANSF., erat incredibili armatus audacia, Cic.

Armōricae -arum, f. pl. part of N.W. Gaul, corresponding to Brittany and part of Normandy.

armus -i, m. (ἀρμός). (1) the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade: latos huic hasta per armos tremuit, Verg.; more often of animals: ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. (2) the side of an animal: Verg.

Arnus -i, m. (*Aevos), the chief river of Etruria (now the Arno). Adj. **Arniensis** -e.

aro -are (ἀρόω), to plough. LIT., arare terram et sulcum altius imprimere, Cic.; prov.: non profecturis litora bubus aras, to labour uselessly, Ov.; hence gen., to farm, cultivate: Falerni mille fundi iugera, Hor.; absol.: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, tenants of the domain-lands (cf. aratio), Cic. 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 Volscian hill-town, birth-place of Marius and Cicero (now Arpino).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Arpinas** -ātis, of Arpinum, an inhabitant of Arpinum; also adj. **Arpinus** -a -um, of Arpinum.

arquātus -a -um (arcus), relating to jaundice (because of the colours of the rainbow); m. as subst., a sufferer from jaundice: Lucr.

arrha -ae, f. and **arrhābo** -ōnis, m. earnest money: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., amoris, Pl.

Arrūns = Aruns; q.v.

ars -tis, f. (root ar-, as in Gr. ἀρατῆα), skill, way, method.

(1) an occupation, profession, art: disserendi, dialectics, Cic.; artes sordidae, mean occupations, those of slaves, Cic.; ingenuae, liberales, honourable occupations, Cic.; urbanae, jurisprudence and rhetoric, Liv.; civiles, Tac.; rhetorica, Quint.; artem aliquam facit, Cic.; exercere, to practise, pursue, Hor.

(2) skill, knowledge, as shown in arts: ex arte (dicere, scribere, etc.), according to the rules of art, Cic.; hence as title of treatises on a subject: artes oratoriae, Cic.; opus est vel arte vel diligentia, Cic.; arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; arte canere, Ov.; sometimes in bad

sense, cunning: Liv., Verg.; sometimes opposed as technique to inspiration (ingenium): Cic.; or as theory to practice (facultas): Cic.

(3) in special concrete senses: a, artes, works of art, Cic.: b, Artes, the Arts, person., Phaedr.

(4) TRANSF., conduct, character, method of acting, good or bad: bonae artes, good qualities, Sall.; hac arte Pollux attingit arces igneas, Hor.; Tac.

Arsācēs -is, m. (*Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians.

¶ Hence **Arsācides** -ae, m. a descendant of Arsaces; **Arsācius** -a -um, Parthian.

Artaxāta -ōrum, n. (-a -ae, f.: Tac.), capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.

Artaxerxēs -is, m. (*Ἀρταξέρξης), name of several Persian kings.

artē, adv. from artus; q.v.

artēria -ae, f. (ἀρτηρία). (1) the wind-pipe: Cic.; n. plur., heterocl.: arteria, Lucr.

(2) an artery: Cic.

arthriticus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty: Cic.

articulāris -e (articulus), relating to the joints: morbus, gout, Suet., Plin.

articulātīm, adv. (articulus), piecemeal, joint by joint: Pl. TRANSF., in a manner properly divided, distinctly: articulatim distincteque dici, Cic.

articūlo -are, to articulate, speak distinctly: Lucr.

articūlus -i, m. (dim. of artus).

LIT., (1) a small joint: articulorum dolores, gouty or rheumatic pains, Cic.; meton., the fingers or the limbs: Lucr., Ov. (2) of plants, a knob, knot: sarmentorum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a division of a discourse: articuli membraque, Cic.; also an article, as part of speech: Quint. (2) of time, a moment, crisis: in ipso articulo temporis, in the nick of time, Cic. (3) of other abstractions, part, division, point: per eosdem articulos et gradus, Suet.

artifex -ficus, m. (ars/facio).

Adj. (1) act., skilled, clever: homines talis negotii artifices, Sall.; artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. (2) pass., skilfully made: boves, Prop.

Subst. (1) a worker, craftsman in a particular art, used absol. or with qualifying word: artifices scaenici, actors, Cic. (2) in gen., a maker, master of, expert at anything, with sphere indicated usually by genit.: probus eius (mundi) artifex, creator, Cic.; artifex conquirendae et comparandae voluptatis, Cic.; tractandi animos, Liv.; artifices ad corrumpendum iudicium, Cic.

artificiōsus -a -um. (1) skilful, accomplished: rhetores artificiosissimi, Cic. (2) skilfully made: operis, Cic.; hence artificial (opp. to natural): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) **artificiōsē**, skilfully: id multo artificiosius efficere, Cic.

artificium -i, n. (artifex).

(1) the work of an artifex, an occupation, craft, art: ancillare, Cic. Esp. in concrete senses: a, theory, system of an art as formulated: componere artificium de iure civili, Cic.: b, a work of art: haec opera atque artificia, Cic.

(2) in gen., *cleverness, skill, art*: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic.; in a bad sense, *cunning, craft*: artificio simulationis, Cic.

arto -are (artus). (1) *to press together, reduce to small compass*: Lucr. (2) *to abridge, curtail*: in praemiis, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.

artōlāgānus -i, m. (ἀρτολάγανον), *a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*: Cic.

artopta -ae, m. (ἀρτόπις). (1) *a baker*: Juv. (2) *a baker's vessel, bread pan*: Pl.

artus (arctus) -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (root ar- as in Gr. ἀρσίσσω, Latin arma), *narrow, tight, close*.

LIT., catena, Ov.; regionibus, Lucr.; vallis, Liv. N. as subst. **artum** -i, *a narrow space*: pugna in arto, Tac.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *tight, close*: religionum nodis, Lucr.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem artius, Cic.; somnus, *fast, sound*, Cic. (2) *small, meagre*: numerus, Tac.; commeatus, Liv. (3) *difficult, distressing*: res, Ov., Tac. N. as subst. **artum** -i, *difficulty, constraint*: cum in arto res esset, Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **artē**, *narrowly, tightly, closely*. LIT., artius complecti aliquem, Cic.; signa artius collocare, Sall.; fig.: artius astringere rationem, Cic. TRANSF., arte et graviter dormire, *soundly, fast*, Cic.; artius appellare aliquem, *to cut a name short*, Ov.; aliquem arte diligere, *strongly*, Plin. L.

artus -ūs, m. (root ar-, as in Gr. ἀρσίσσω, ἀρθρον), normally plur., artūs -ūum, *the joints*: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic.; omnibus artubus contremisco, *I tremble in all my limbs*, Cic.; fig., nervi atque artus sapientiae, Cic. Gen., esp. in poets, *the limbs*: salsusque per artus sudor iit, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.

ārūla -ae, f. (dim. of ara), *a little altar*: Cic.

arund-, see harund-.

Aruns, an Etruscan name for a younger son (opp. Lar or Lars, an elder son): Liv.

Arverni -orum, m. *a Gallic people in Aquitaine, in what is now Auvergne*. Adj. **Arvernus** -a -um, *Arvernian*.

arvina -ae, f. *fat, lard*: Verg.

arvus -a -um (aro), *ploughed*: Pl., Cic.

N. as subst. **arvum** -i, *ploughed land, a field*: Cic., Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *land, region, country*: Verg., Ov.; arva Neptunia, *the sea*, Verg.

arx -cis, f. (from root of arceo), *a fortress, citadel, stronghold*.

LIT., (1) in the narrow sense: ne quando arx hostium esset, Liv.; at Rome the arx was part of the Capitoline hill: ne quis patricius in arce aut in Capitolio habitaret, Liv.; used also of the whole hill: Capitolina, Liv.; also as the *stronghold* or *chief place of any town*: amisso oppido fugerat in arcem, Cic.; prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill*, Cic. (2) in wider sense, *the height of heaven*: siderea arx, Ov.; arces igneae, Hor.; of other high places: beatae arces, *Corinth*, Hor.; Parnassi arx, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *refuge, bulwark, protection*: haec urbs arx omnium gentium, Cic.; Liv. (2) *headquarters, chief place*: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv.; arx aeternae dominationis, Tac.

as, assis, m., *a whole, a unit*, divided into 12 parts (unciae), the various fractions being expressed as follows: uncia $\frac{1}{12}$, sextans $\frac{1}{6}$, quadrans $\frac{1}{4}$, triens $\frac{2}{3}$, quincunx $\frac{1}{5}$, semis $1\frac{1}{2}$, septunx $\frac{7}{12}$, bes $\frac{2}{3}$, dodrans $\frac{3}{4}$, dextans $\frac{5}{12}$, deunx $\frac{1}{12}$.

(1) in gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance: haeres ex asse, *sole heir*, Plin.

(2) as a coin, *the as*, which originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was frequently reduced later; hence prov.: (omnia) ad assem perdere, *to the last farthing*, Hor.; non assis facere, *not to estimate at a farthing*, Cat.

(3) as a weight, *a pound*: Ov.

(4) as a measure of land, *an acre*: Plin.

Ascānīus -i, m. *son of Aeneas and Creūsa, founder of Alba Longa*: Verg.

ascaules -is, m. (ἀσκαύλης), *a bagpiper*: Mart.

ascendo -scendēre -scendi -scensum (adscando), *to mount, ascend, go up*.

LIT., intransit.: in murum, Cic.; in equum, Cic.; in contionem, *to go up to speak to the people*, Cic. L.; ad Gitanas, Liv.; transit.: murum, Caes.; ripam equo, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to rise*: in tantum honorem, Cic.; ad maiora, Cic.; altiozem gradum, Cic.; gradatim ascendere vocem, *the voice rising higher and higher*, Cic. (2) with super or supra, *to rise above, surpass*: Tac.

ascensio -ōnis, f. *an ascent*: Pl. TRANSF., oratorum, *lofty flight*, Cic.

ascensus -ūs, m. (1) *a going up, climbing up, ascent*. LIT., in Capitolium, Cic. TRANSF., primus ad honoris gradum, Cic. (2) meton., *the place for ascending*. LIT., difficilis atque arduus, Cic. TRANSF., in virtute, Cic.

ascia -ae, f. (1) *a carpenter's axe*: Cic., quoting the Twelve Tables. (2) *a mason's trowel*, often shown and named in inscriptions.

ascio -scire, *to take to oneself, adopt as one's own*: socios, Verg.; asciri per adoptionem, Tac.

ascisco asciscēre ascivi ascitum, *to receive, admit*.

(1) of persons, *to adopt, take to oneself*: aliquem in numerum civium, Cic.; inter patricios, Tac.; with dat.: superis ascitus, Caesar, Ov.; with double acc.: aliquem patronum, Cic. Also of unofficial association: ad sceleris foedus, Cic.; ad spem praedae, Liv.

(2) of things, *to adopt*; formally, of measures, *to approve*: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, Cic.; in gen.: hanc consuetudinem, Cic.; nova verba, Hor. Also *to assume, claim*: sibi sapientiam, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ascitus** -a -um, *foreign, acquired*: Nep., Ov.

ascōpēra -ae, f. (ἀσκοπήρα), *a leather bag*: Suet.

Ascra -ae, f. (Ἄσκρα), *a small town in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the home of Hesiod*. Adj. **Ascraeus** -a -um, *Ascraean, of Ascra*.

(1) with reference to Hesiod: poeta, Prop.; senex, Verg.; carmen, Verg.; m. as subst., *the man of Ascra* = Hesiod: Ov. (2) with ref. to Helicon: fontes, *Heliconian*, Prop.

ascribo -scribēre -scripsi -scriptum (adscribo), *to write in, add in writing*.

(1) of things. LIT., with dat.: poenam foederibus, Cic.; with in and the acc.: aliquid in eandem legem, Cic.; diem non

ascribis, you do not add the date, Cic. TRANSF., to attribute, impute: alicui in commodum, Cic.

(2) of persons, to enrol, put on an official list: aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; as a colonist: colonos, Liv.; with acc., of the colony: colonos Venusiam, Liv.; as a soldier: urbanae militiae ascribi, Tac.; of appointments generally: aliquem tutorem liberis, Cic. TRANSF., to reckon under a class, include: tu vero me ascribe in talem numerum, Cic.; aliquem ordinibus deorum, Hor.; opinio socium me ascribit tuis laudibus, Cic.; Tac.

ascripticius -a -um, enrolled as a member of a community: Cic.

ascriptio -ōnis, f. an addition in writing: Cic.

ascriptivus -a -um, enrolled as a super-numerary: Pl.

ascriptor -ōris, m. (ascribo), one who approves of: legis agrariae, Cic.

Asculum -i, n. chief town of Picenum (now Ascoli Piceno). Adj. **Asculanus** -a -um, of or belonging to Asculum.

āsella -ae, f. (dim. of asina), a little she-ass: Ov.

āsellus -i, m. (dim. of asinus), an ass: Cic. Prov.: narrare fabellam surdo asello, to preach to deaf ears, Hor.

Asia -ae, f. (Ἀσία). (1) a town in Lydia near the river Cayster; later the region round it. (2) the continent of Asia. (3) the peninsula of Asia Minor; sometimes used specially for the kingdom of Pergamum (Liv.), or of the Troad (Ov.). (4) in the narrowest sense (the ordinary meaning of the word), the Roman province of Asia, formed in 133 B.C. out of the kingdom of Pergamum.

¶ Hence **Āsiāgēnes** -is, m. surname of L. Corn. Scipio. **Āsiānus** -a -um, adj. and subst., belonging to the province of Asia, or an inhabitant of it. **Āsiaticus** -a -um, Asiatic, surname of L. Corn. Scipio: Asiatici oratores, ornate, florid, Cic. **Āsis** -idis, poet., Asia: Ov. **Āsius** -a -um, Asiatic, in the various senses of Asia (see above), esp. sense (1): Asia palus, the marshes of the Cayster, Verg.

āsilus -i, m. the gad-fly: Verg.

āsina -ae, f. a she-ass: Varr., Plin.

āsinius -a -um, belonging to an ass: Plin.

Āsinius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated member was C. Asinius Pollio, friend of J. Caesar and Augustus, statesman, poet, historian.

āsinus -i, m. an ass: Cic. TRANSF., a dolt, blockhead: quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Cic.

Āsōpus -i, m. (Ἀσωπός), a river in Boeotia; person., the river-god Asopus.

¶ Hence **Āsōpiādēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Asopus (his grandson Aeacus): Ov. **Āsōpis** -idis, f. daughter of Asopus. (1) Aegina, mother of Aeacus by Jupiter: Ov. (2) Euadne: Ov. (3) Euboea.

āsōtus -i, m. (ἄσωτος), a sensualist, libertine: Cic.

asparāgus -i, m. (ἄσπαργος), asparagus: Juv., Suet.

aspargo, see aspergo.

Aspāsia -ae, f. (Ἀσπασία), a Milesian woman of exceptional intelligence, the mistress of Pericles.

aspectābilis -e (aspecto), visible: Cic.

aspecto -are, to look at earnestly: quid me aspectas? Cic. TRANSF., to observe, attend to: iussa principis, Tac.; of place, to lie towards, to face: mare quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac.

aspectus -us, m. (1) act.: a, a seeing, looking, sight: uno aspectu, Cic.; oculi mobiles ut aspectum quo vellent facile converterent, Cic.; aspectum hominum vitare, Cic.: b, range or power of vision: orbes qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, Cic.; omnia quae sub aspectum cadunt, Cic. (2) pass.: a, sight, power of being seen: patriam privare aspectu tuo, Cic.; situs Syracusarum laetus ad aspectum, Cic.: b, look, aspect, appearance: pomorum iucundus aspectus, Cic.

aspello -ēre, to drive away: Pl., Ter.

Aspendos -i, f. (Ἀσπενδος), a Greek town in Pamphylia. Adj. **Aspendius** -a -um, of or belonging to Aspendus.

asper -ēra -ērūm (aspra=aspera: Enn.; aspris=asperis: Verg.), rough.

(1) to the senses: a, to the touch: lingua, Lucr.; loca, uneven, Caes. N. as subst. **asperum** -i, roughness, a rough place: Lucr., Hor., Tac.: b, to the taste, pungent, sour: vinum, Ter.; sapor maris, Plin.: c, to the hearing, harsh, grating: Cic.; littera aspera, the letter R, Ov.: d, of weather, rough: mare, stormy, Liv.; aspera caelo Germania, Tac.

(2) of the character of living creatures, rough, wild, harsh: homo asper et durus, Cic.; anguis asper siti, Verg.

(3) of other things, harsh, difficult: res, tempora, Cic.; sententia, severe, Liv.; doctrina, austere, Cic.; facietiae, bitter, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **asperē**, roughly: loqui, Cic.; scribere, Cic., Liv.

aspergo (aspargo) -spergere -spersi -spersum (ad/spargo), to sprinkle upon or besprinkle with.

LIT., guttam bulbo, Cic.; virus pecori, Verg.; sapores huc, Verg.; olivam sale, Plin.; aram sanguine, Cic.

TRANSF., alicui molestiam, Cic.; splendorem vitae maculis, Cic.; aliquid mendaciunculis, Cic.

aspergo (aspargo) -inis, f. a sprinkling, besprinkling, spray: aquarum, Ov.; salsa aspargo, Verg.

asperitās -ātis, f. roughness. (1) to the senses: a, to the touch, unevenness: saxorum, Cic.: b, to the taste, sourness: vini, Plin.: c, to the ear, harshness: soni, Tac.: d, of weather, roughness: hiemis, Tac. (2) of character, harshness, fierceness, severity, austerity: Stoicorum, Cic. (3) of other things, harshness, difficulty: rerum, Cic.; iudicialis verborum, Cic.

aspernatio -ōnis, f. contempt: Cic.

aspernor -ari, dep. to despise, reject, spurn: aspernatur dolorem ut malum, Cic.; amicitiam alicuius, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; honorem, Tac.

aspero -are, to make rough. LIT., a, glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, make stormy, Verg.: b, to sharpen, whet: sagittas ossibus, Tac. TRANSF., to excite, arouse: aliquem in saevitiam, Tac.

aspersio -ōnis, f. a sprinkling: aquae, Cic.

aspersus -ūs, m. a sprinkling: Plin.

aspīcīo -spīcēre -spexi -spectum (ad/specio).

(1) to look at, behold.

LIT., lucem aspicere vix possum, *endure the light of day, live*, Cic.; absol.: aspicere, look, Verg.; esp. to survey, inspect: tabulas, Cic.; also to look straight in the face, to withstand, confront: aliquem in acie, Nep.; hostem aspicere non possunt, Cic.

TRANSF., a, to investigate, consider: neque tanta est in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic.; res sociorum, Liv.: b, of places, to look towards, face: ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac.

(2) inch., to catch sight of, perceive: simulac Lentulum aspexit, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

aspiratio -ōnis, f. (1) a breathing: aëris, Cic.

(2) exhalation: terrarum, Cic. (3) the pronunciation of the letter H, aspiration: Cic., Quint.

aspiro -are, to breathe, blow upon.

(1) intransit. LIT., pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *exhaling*, Cic.; aspirant aerae in noctem, *towards evening*, Verg.; tibia aspirat choro, Hor. TRANSF., a, to be favourable to, assist: aspiravit nemo eorum, Cic.; vos aspirate canenti, Verg.: b, to climb up to, to strive to obtain, to reach to: bellica laude ad Africanum aspirare nemo potest, Cic.; nec equis aspirat Achillis, Verg.

(2) transit. LIT., Iuno ventos aspirat eunti, *gives them a favourable wind*, Verg. TRANSF., to infuse: divinum amorem dictis, Verg.; Quint.

aspis -idis, f. (ἀσπίς), an adder, asp: Cic.

asportatio -ōnis, f. a taking away, carrying off: signorum, Cic.

asporto -are (abs/porto), to carry off, take away: multa de suis rebus secum, Cic.; abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum, Cic.

asprēta -orum, n. pl. (asper), rough, uneven places: Liv.

Assārācus -i, m. (Ἀσάρακος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede, grandfather of Anchises: Assaraci nurus, Venus, Ov.; Assaraci tellus, Troy, Hor.

asser -ēris, m. (connected with 'adsero), a stake, a pole: Pl., Caes. Esp. a pole for carrying a litter: Suet.

assertio and other words beginning **ass-** see **adsertio** and other words beginning **ads-**.

assūla -ae, f. a shaving, chip: Pl., Cat.

assūlātīm, adv. (assula), in splinters: Pl.

assūlōsē, adv. (assula), splinter-wise: Plin.

assus -a -um (perhaps connected with areo), dried. LIT., roasted: Pl.; assum vitulinum, roast veal, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of bathing: sol, basking in the sun without being anointed, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **assa**, a sweating bath: Cic. (2) nutrix, a dry-nurse, Juv.

Assyria -ae, f. (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. Adj. and subst. **Assyrius** -a -um, Assyrian, an Assyrian; poet. for Median, Phrygian, Indian, etc.

ast = at; q.v.; used in old laws, also in Pl., Verg., Juv.; esp. before a word beginning with a vowel.

Asta -ae, f. (Ἀστα), a town in Hispania Baetica (now Mesa de Asta).

¶ Hence adj. **Astensis** -e, of or belonging to Asta.

Astācus -i, m. father of Melanippus.

¶ Hence **Astācidēs** -ae, m. son of Astacus, i.e. Melanippus.

Astāpa -ae, f. a town in Hispania Baetica (now Estepa).

Astēria -ae, f. and -iē -ēs, f. (Ἀστερία).

(1) daughter of Polus and Phoebe.

(2) daughter of the Titan Coeus, who was changed into a quail and then into an island (called Ortygia because of her, and later Delos).

(3) (Asterie), a woman's name: Hor.

Astraea -ae, f. (Ἀστράα), Astraea, goddess of justice, who left the earth in the iron age, and was placed among the stars under the name Virgo.

astrōlōgia -ae, f. (ἀστρολογία), astronomy: Cic.

astrōlōgus -i, m. (ἀστρολόγος). (1) an astronomer: Cic. (2) an astrologer: Cic., Juv.

astrum -i, n. (ἀστρον), a star, a constellation.

LIT., cognitio astrorum, Cic.; with reference to fortune: astrum natale, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) poet., of any great height: turris educta ad astra, Verg. (2) of glory, immortality: tollere in astra, Cic.; ex astris decidere, Cic.; sic itur ad astra, thus is immortality gained, Verg.

astu, n. indecl. (ἄστυ), a city, esp. Athens: Ter., Cic.

Astūra -ae (Ἀστούρα), a river in Latium, with an island of the same name at its mouth.

asturco -ōnis, m. an Asturian horse: Plin., Sen.

Astūria -ae, f. a region in Hispania Tarraconensis; adj. **Astūricus** -a -um, Asturian; **Astūrica** -ae, f. the capital of Asturia (now Astorga); adj. and subst. **Astur** -uris, Asturian, an Asturian.

astus -ūs, m. (generally used in abl. sing.), cleverness, adroitness, cunning: Pl., Verg., Tac.

astūtia -ae, f. (astutus), adroitness, craft; in plur. cunning tricks: Pl., Cic.

astūtus -a -um (astus), adroit, clever; esp. in bad sense, cunning, crafty: Pl., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

astutē, cunningly: Pl., Cic. L.

Astýagēs -is, m. (Ἀστυάγης). (1) King of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus. (2) an enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone.

Astýanax -actis, m. (Ἀστυνάξ). (1) son of Hector and Andromache. (2) a tragic actor of Cicero's time.

Astýpālaea -ae, f. (Ἀστυπάλεια), an island near Crete.

¶ Hence **Astýpālaeensis** -is, m. an inhabitant of the island; adj. **Astýpālaeicus** -a -um or **Astýpālēius** -a -um, belonging to Astypalaea.

āsylum -i, n. (ἄσυλον), a sanctuary, place of refuge, asylum: Cic.; templa quae asyla Graeci appellant, Liv.; lucus asyli, Tac.

āsymbōlus -a -um (ἀσύμβολος), contributing nothing to the cost of an entertainment: Ter.

at (ast), conj., but, moreover.

(1) to introduce an idea different from, but not entirely opposed to, one that has gone before: una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit, at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, Caes. Esp. to mark a surprising development in narrative, or transition to an appeal, expression of emotion, etc.: at videte hominis intolerabilem audaciam, Cic.;

at per deos immortales quid est quod dici possit? Cic.

(2) to express an idea entirely opposed to the preceding one: brevis a natura nobis vita data est; at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna, Cic.; strengthened: at contra, Lucr., Cic.; at etiam, Pl., Cic.; at vero, Cic. Esp.: a, to introduce an imaginary objection in an argument, *but, you may say*: At sumus, inquit, civitatis participes, Cic.; strengthened: at enim, Cic. Also: b, to answer an imaginary objection, *but, I reply*: factumne sit? at constat, Cic.

(3) restrictive, esp. after a negative, *but at least, yet at least*: si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem, Cic.

Ātābūlus -i, m. a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco: Hor., Plin.

Ātālanta -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Ἀταλάντη), a maiden of Boeotia, famous for her speed in running; Milanion, or, according to other accounts, Hippomenes, finally beat her in a race and married her. Adj. **Ātālantaeus** or -tēus -a, m. of or belonging to Atalanta.

ātāt, attat, attatae, attattatae, etc. (ἀττάτα), an interjection expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas!* Pl., Ter.

ātāvus -i, m. (1) the father of the great-great-grandfather (abavus) or great-great-grandmother: Cic.; (opp. adnepos). (2) gen., atavi, pl., ancestors: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor.

Ātella -ae, f. a very ancient city of Campania. Adj. **Ātellānus** -a -um; esp. Atellana fabella, or simply **Ātellāna** -ae, f. a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome: Liv., Juv.

¶ Hence subst. **Ātellānus** -i, m. a player in these farces, and adj. **Ātellānius** -a -um or **Ātellānicus** -a -um, pertaining to them.

āter atra atrum, black, dark (dead black, opp. albus, while niger is shining black).

LIT., nemus, Verg.; dens, Hor.; mare, stormy, Hor.; alba discernere et atra non posse, Cic.; poet. = atratus, clothed in black: lictores, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate: mors, cura, Hor.; atri dies, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune, Liv. (2) malicious, poisonous: atro dente petere aliquem, Hor.

Āthāmānia -ae, f. (Ἀθαμανία), a region in Epirus.

¶ Hence **Āthāmānes** -um, m. the inhabitants of Athamania.

Āthāmās -antis, m. (Ἀθάμας), son of Aeolus and king of Thessaly, father of Phrixus and Helle, Melicerta and Learchus.

¶ Hence **Āthāmantēus** -a -um: aurum, the golden fleece of Phrixus, Mart.; **Āthāmantiādes** -ae, m. son of Athamas: Ov.; **Āthāmantis** -idis, f. daughter of Athamas, i.e. Helle: Ov.

Āthēnae -ārum, f. (Ἀθῆναι), Athens; meton., learning: Juv.

¶ Hence adj. **Āthēnaeus** -a -um, Athenian; n. as subst. **Athēnaeum** -i, a temple of Minerva (Athena) at Athens; adj. and subst. **Āthēniensis** -e, Athenian, an Athenian.

Āthēnīo -ōnis, m. a Sicilian shepherd, leader of slaves in a rebellion about 100 B.C.

āthēos and **āthēus** -i, m. (ἄθεος), an atheist: Cic.

Athēsis, acc. -sim, abl. -si, m. (Ἀθῆσις), a river in N. Italy (now Adige.)

athlēta -ae, m. (ἀθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete: Cic., Liv.

athlēticus -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete: Cels.; adv. **athlēticē**, athletically: Pl.

Āthōs or **Āthō** or **Āthōn**, acc. -ō or -on or -ōnem, dat. -ō, abl. -ōne, m. a mountain at the end of the peninsula of Chalcidice, on the Strymonian gulf.

Ātilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, esp. M. Atilius Regulus (see Regulus). Adj.

Ātiliānus -a -um.

Ātina -ae, f. (Ἀτῖνα), a town in Latium (still called Atina).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Ātinas** -ātis, belonging to Atina, or an inhabitant of it.

Ātlās -antis, m. (Ἄτλας). (1) a high mountain of Mauretania, 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 Mount Atlas by Perseus. (3) meton., a very tall man, or (ironically) a dwarf (Juv.).

¶ Hence **Atlantiādēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Atlas; esp. Mercury (son of Maia, grandson of Atlas), or Hermaphroditus (son of Mercury and great-grandson of Atlas); **Atlantis** -idis, f. a female descendant of Atlas; esp. Electra: Ov.; Calypso: Tib.; adj. **Atlantīcus** -a -um, connected with Mount Atlas: mare, the Atlantic ocean; also **Atlantēus** -a -um: finis, Libyan, Hor.

ātōmus -i, f. (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom: Cic.

atque (usually before vowel or h) and **ac** (usually before consonant), and, and also.

Joining single words. (1) in gen.: a, between closely related words: spargere ac disseminare, Cic.; or contrasted words: nobiles atque ignobiles, Sall.: b, and moreover, and even, adding a new point: alii inter 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 similarity, as aequae, aequus, idem, item, iuxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem, as: pariter hoc atque alias res, Pl., Cic.: b, with words expressing dissimilarity, as aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus, than, from: aliter atque est, Ter., Cic.: c, with comparatives, for quam, than: artius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex, Hor.: d, simul atque, as soon as, Cic.; see also under simul.

Joining sentences or clauses, and indeed, and so. (1) in gen.: atque illi omnes sine dubitatione condemnant, Cic. (2) to join a more important thought, and even: id estne numerandum in bonis? Ac maximis quidem, Cic. (3) to introduce a wish, usually preceding utinam: Cic. (4) to introduce an adversative clause, alone or preceding tamen: dissimilis inter se ac tamen laudandos, Cic.

(5) to introduce a final clause: *ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse*, Cic. (6) in narration, and then; sometimes *and suddenly*: Pl., Verg. (7) at the end of a speech or treatise: *ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus*, Cic.

In particular connexions and phrases. (1) *alius atque alius*, *now this, now that*, Liv.; also: *unus atque alter*, Sall., Tac. (2) *etiam atque etiam*, *again and again*, Lucr. (3) with other conjunctions; after *et*: *non minis et vi ac metu*, Cic.; after *que*: *submoverique atque in castra redigi*, Liv.; with *nec*: Mart.; repeated in poetry: *atque deos atque astra*, Verg.

atqui, conj. (at/qui), *nevertheless, notwithstanding*. (1) gen.: *atqui non ego te frangere persequor*, Hor.; sometimes confirmatory rather than adversative, *indeed, certainly*: Cic. Often introducing a conditional clause: *atqui si, but if*, Ter., Cic.; or an answer in conversation, *but in fact*: Hor., Cic. (2) in logical conclusions, to introduce the minor premise, *but now, now*: Cic.

ātrāmentum -i, n. (ater), *any black fluid*: sepiae, Cic.; *ink*: Cic.; *shoemaker's black*: sutorium atramentum, Cic.

ātrātus -a -um (ater), *clothed in black, in mourning*: Cic., Tac.

Atrax -ācis (*Ατράξ), *a city in Thessaly*.

¶ Hence **Atrācidēs** -ae, m. *the Thessalian Caeneus*: Ov.; **Atrācis** -idis, f. *Hippodamia*: Ov.

Atrēbātes -um, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica*; sing. **Atrēbas** -bātis, m.: Caes.

Atrēus -ei, m. (*Ατρεὺς), *son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenae, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus*.

¶ Hence **Atridēs** or **Atridā** -ae, m. *a son of Atrēus*; plur. **Atridae**, *Agamemnon and Menelaus*.

ātriēnsis -is, m. (atrium), *overseer of the atrium, head slave, steward*: Pl., Cic.

ātriolum -i, n. (dim. of atrium), *a little atrium, an ante-chamber*: Cic. L.

ātrītās -ātis, f. (ater), *blackness*: Pl.

ātrium -i, n. (perhaps connected with ater, as a place blackened by the smoke of the fire), *the hall or entrance room in a Roman house, into which opened the ianua*. Poet. plur. for sing.: Verg.; meton., *a house*: *atria nostra*, Ov.

TRANSF., of other halls, esp. *the hall of a temple or public building*: *atrium Libertatis*, Cic.; *auktionarium, an auctioneer's sale-room*, Cic.

ātrōcītās -ātis, f. (atrox). LIT., *frightfulness, cruelty*: *ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas*, Cic. TRANSF., of human character, speech, etc., *severity, harshness, barbarity*: *invidiosa atrocitas verborum*, Cic.; *atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam intruperit*, Cic.

Atrōpōs -i, f. (ἄτροπος, *not to be averted*), *one of the three Parcae or Fates, supposed to have the duty of cutting the thread of human life*.

ātrox -ōcis (from ater, as ferox from ferus), adj., with compar. and superl.

LIT., *terrible, fearful, cruel, horrible*: *res scelestas, atrox, nefaria*, Cic.; of war: *proelium*, Liv.; of the seasons: *hora flagrantis Caniculae*, Hor.

TRANSF., of human character; *harsh, fierce, morose, severe*: *Agrippina semper atrox*, Tac.; *animus Catonis, unbending*, Hor. So of speech, etc.: *imperium*, Liv.; *atrocissimae litterae*, Cic.; *vehemens atque atrox orationis genus*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ātrōcītēr**, *severely, harshly, cruelly*: *Verri nimis atrociter minitans*, Cic.

Atta -ae, m. *a Roman surname*; esp. of the poet T. Quinctius Atta (d. 77 B.C.).

attactus -ūs, m. (attingo), used only in abl. sing., *a touching, touch, contact*: Verg.

attāgēn -ēnis, m. (ἄταγην), *a bird, the black partridge*: Hor.; also **attāgēna** -ae, f.: Mart.

Attālus -i, m. (*Ατταλος), *the name of several kings of Pergamum, the last of whom, Attalus III, left his territory to the Romans*.

¶ Hence adj. **Attālicus** -a -um, *belonging to Pergamum*: *urbes*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *woven or adorned with gold*: *vestes, tori*, Prop. (2) in gen., *rich, splendid*: *condiciones*, Hor.

attāmēn or **at tāmēn**, conj. *but yet*: Caes., Cic., Ov.

attēgia -ae, f. *a hut*: Juv.

attempēro -are (ad/tempero), *to fit to, adjust to*: Sen.

¶ Hence adv. **attempērātē**, *in a fit or appropriate manner*: Ter.

attendo -tendēre -tendi -tentum (ad/tendo). LIT., *to stretch to*. Usually transf., with animum (animos) or absol., *to direct the attention towards, attend to*. (1) with animum (animos): *attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur*, Cic. (2) absol.: *a*, in gen.: *diligenter attendite*, Cic.: *b*, with what is attended to as object, or subject in passive: *primum versum legis*, Cic.; *extrema pars attenditur*, Cic.: *c*, with acc. and infin.: *non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum*, Cic.: *d*, with ind. quest.: *si paulo diligentius, quid de his rebus dicat attenderis*, Cic.: *e*, with de and the abl.: *animus tamen erit sollicitus, ut nihil possit de officiis legationis attendere*, Cic.: *f*, with dat.: Plin. L., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **attentus**, *attentive*: *animus*, Cic.; *cogitatio*, Cic.; *auditor*, Cic.; *iudex*, Cic.; esp. *careful of one's affairs or property*: *attentus quaesitis*, Hor.; *paterfamilias*, Hor.; *attenta vita et rusticana*, Cic.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **attentē**, *attentively, carefully*: *audire*, Cic.; *cogitare*, Cic., Hor.

attentio -ōnis, f. (attendo), *attentiveness, attention*: *animi*, or absol., Cic., Quint.

attento or **attempo** -are, *to try, test, essay*: *ut praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deserere*, Cic.; esp. (1) *to tamper with, try to corrupt*: *classem*, Cic. (2) *to attack*: *aliquid lingua*, Cic.; *aliquem vi*, Tac.

attēnuo -are, *to make thin, reduce*. LIT., *corpus*, Ov.; of number, *to lessen*: *legio proeliis attenuata*, Caes.; of strength, *to weaken*: *vires diutino morbo attenuatae*, Liv. TRANSF., *curas, diminish*, Ov.; *insignem, degrade*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **attēnūātus**, *made weak*.

TRANSF., of style. (1) *abbreviated*: *ipsa illa pro Roscio iuvenilis abundantia multa habet*

attenuata, Cic. (2) *over-refined*: eius oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic. (3) *und adorned, meagre*.

Adv. attēnūatē, simply, without ornament: dicere, Cic.

attēro -tērēre -trīvi (-tērūi) -trītum. LIT., (1) to rub against: leniter caudam, Hor. (2) to rub or wear away: surgentes herbas, Verg. TRANSF., to weaken, ruin: opes, Sall.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) attrītus -a -um, rubbed away, worn out: Cic. TRANSF., frons, shameless: Juv.

attestor -ari, dep. to attest, bear witness to: Phaedr.

attexo -texēre -texūi -textum, to weave or plait on or to. LIT., loricae ex cratibus attextuntur, Caes. TRANSF., to add: vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.

Atthis -idis, f. (Ἀθήϊς), adj., Attic, Athenian: Mart.; as f. subst., Attica: Lucr.; nightingale or swallow: Mart.; a friend of Sappho: Ov.

Attica -ae, f. (Ἀττική), Attica, the district of Greece containing Athens.

atticisso -are (ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian mode of speaking: Pl.

Atticus -a -um (Ἀττικός), belonging to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: pelex, Philomela, Mart. Plur. as subst. Attici -orum, m. the Athenians: Phaedr.

Hence appell., with reference to art and literature, of the Athenian school or standard: stilus, Cic.; lepos, Mart. Plur. as subst. Attici -orum, m. orators of the Attic school: Cic.

Adv. Atticē, in the Attic or Athenian manner: dicere, Cic.

Atticus, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, who received his surname of Atticus from his long residence in Athens.

attineo -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (ad/teneo).

(1) transit., to hold, keep. LIT., dextram, Tac.; aliquem castris, carcere, publica custodia, Tac. TRANSF., simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis, to detain, amuse, Sall.

(2) intransit., to pertain to, or concern, only in third person: quid istuc ad me attinet? Pl.; cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic.; esp. in the expression, quod attinet ad aliquem or aliquid, in respect to: qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent, as far as I am concerned, Cic.; nihil attinet me plura scribere, it is of no use, Cic.

attingo -tingere -tīgi -tactum (ad/tango), to touch.

LIT., (1) digito se caelum attingisse putare, Cic. (2) to arrive at a place: Italiam, Cic.; arces igneas, Hor. (3) of places, to touch upon, border upon: Cappadocia regio ea quae Ciliciam attingit, Cic. (4) to attack, to strike: Sulla quem primum hostes attigerant, Sall.; si digito quem attingisset, poenas dedisset, Cic. (5) to touch, in the sense, to appropriate: de praeda mea nec teruncium attigit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to touch, affect, of sensations: voluptas aut dolor aliquem attingit, Cic., Liv. (2) to have to do with, to concern, resemble: corporis similitudo attingit naturam animi, Cic.; attingere aliquem necessitudine, to be closely connected with, Cic. (3) to handle, manage: rempublicam, Cic.; Graecas litteras, Cic.; rem militarem, Caes. (4) in writing or speech, to touch upon, to mention: illam iniuriam non attingere, Cic.

Attis (Atthis and Atys) -idis, m. a Phrygian shepherd, beloved by Cybele.

Attius=Accius; q.v.

attollo -tollēre, to raise up, lift up.

LIT., vix prae lacrimis oculos, Liv.; minas, iras (of a snake raising its head in anger), Verg.; se attollere, or attolli, to raise oneself, Verg.; of buildings, to erect, raise: molem, Verg.; terra se attollere tandem visa, to rise, appear, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to elevate, excite: animos ad spem consulatus, Liv. (2) to exalt: rempublicam bello armisque, Tac.

attondeo -tondere -tondi -tonsum. LIT., to cut, clip: vitem, to prune, Verg.; virgulta, to crop, Verg. TRANSF., (1) to make less, diminish: Cic. poet. (2) to cheat, fleece: Pl.

attono -tōnare -tōnūi -tōnitum, to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. attonitus -a -um, struck by thunder; hence (1) stunned, terrified, senseless: magna pars integris corporibus attoniti concidunt, Liv. (2) inspired, frantic: vates, Hor.; attonitae Baccho matres, Verg.

attorqueo -ēre, to whirl, swing upward: Verg.

attraho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, to draw to, attract.

LIT., of things: magnes lapis, qui ferrum ad se adliat et attrahat, Cic. Of persons, to drag: tribunos attrahi ad se iussit, Liv.

TRANSF., to attract: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam adliat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.

attrectatus -ū, m. (attrecto), a handling, touching: Pacuvius ap. Cic.

attrecto -are (ad/tracto), to touch, handle.

LIT., esp.: a, to touch unlawfully, in an improper manner: libros (Sibyllinos) contaminatis manibus attrectare, Cic.: b, to lay hands on, to appropriate: gazas, Liv.

TRANSF., blanditia popularis aspicitur, non attrectatur, Cic.

attrēpido -are, to stumble along: Pl.

attribuo -ūere -ūi -ūtum, to allot to, assign to.

LIT., (1) in gen.: servos, pastores armat atque iis equos attribuit, Caes. (2) of money, to assign: si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic.; esp. of money paid from the public treasury: pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic. (3) of business, duties, etc., to assign: attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, Cic.; of a military command: oppidum civibus Romanis, Caes. (4) of a country, to annex, subject: insulae, quae erant a Sulla Rhodiis attributae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to give, cause: summus timor quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic. (2) to add: ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, Cic. (3) to ascribe, impute: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, Cic. (4) to impose as a tax: Liv.

¶ Hence n. of passive partic. as subst. attribūtum -i, a predicate, attribute: Cic.

attributio -ōnis, f. (attribuo). (1) the assignment of a debt: Cic. L. (2) rhet. t. t., an attribute: Cic.

attrītus -a -um, partic. from attero; q.v.

Atys (Attys) -yos, m. (Ἄτys, Ἀτys). (1) a son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, myth. ancestor of the Lydian kings. (2) the founder of the gens Atia. (3) a son of Alba, king of the Albani.

au, interj., *oh!* Pl.

auceps -cūpis, m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio). LIT., a fowler, bird-catcher: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) a spy, eavesdropper: nostris dictis, Pl.; voluptatum, Cic. (2) a quibbling critic, caviller: syllabarum, Cic.

auctārium -i, n. (augeo), an increase: Pl.

auctificus -a -um, increasing: Lucr.

auctiō -ōnis, f. (augeo), an increasing; hence, from the bidding, an auction: auctionem facere, constituere, to appoint an auction, Cic.; praedicare, proscribere, Cic.; proponere, to announce publicly, Quint.; proferre, to put off, Cic.

auctiōnārius -a -um (auctio), relating to an auction: atrium, auction-room, Cic.

auctiōnor -ari, dep. (auctio), to hold an auction: Cic.

auctito -are (freq. of augeo), to increase very much: pecunias, Tac.

aucto -are=auctito: Pl., Lucr.

auctōr -ōris, m. (augeo), one that gives increase.

So (1) an originator, causer, doer. LIT., progenitor, ancestor, founder of a family: praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.; also producer of a work of art or literature: templi, architect, Liv.; carminis, author, Hor. TRANSF., cause, author: incendii, Cic.; vulneris, Verg.; esp.: a, the originator of a proposal or undertaking, leader, beginner: nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deerat, Liv.; me auctore, at my request, Cic.; auctor interficiendi alicuius, Cic.; ille legibus (dat.) contra auspicia ferendis auctor, Cic.; ad instituendam (rem), Cic.; in restituendo auctorem fuisse, Cic.; alicui auctorem esse, to advise, recommend: semper senatui auctor pacis fui, Cic.; foll. by ut or ne with the subj.: Cic.: b, the author of a piece of information, warrant for its truth, authority: certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic.; Cratippo auctore, on the authority of Cratippus, Cic.; Homerus optimus auctor, Cic.; auctor rerum Romanarum, historian, Cic.; hence, auctorem esse, to answer for, state positively: nec pauci sunt auctores Cn. Flavium scribam libros protulisse, Cic.

(2) a backer, supporter. Esp.: a, of public measures: legis, Liv.; multarum legum aut auctor aut dissuasor, Cic.; auctores fiunt patres, the senators sanction a law, Cic.: b, bail, surety, or guarantee of a right: a malo auctore emere, Cic.: c, of a trustee, guardian, etc., approver, sanctioner: quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit, without the approval of her guardian, Cic.: d, fig., champion: civitatis, salutis, Cic.

auctōrāmentum -i, n. (auctoro). (1) a contract: Sen. (2) wages: Cic.

auctōritās -ātis, f. (auctor), giving of increase; hence, origination, responsibility, support, power.

(1) support, backing, example, lead: maiorum auctoritas, Cic.; auctoritatem sequi, Cic.; hominum consilia et auctoritates, Cic.; auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, advice, Caes. Esp.: a, authority, warrant for views or information: auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, Cic.; meton., authoritative records: auctoritates ac litteras, Cic.: b, political sanction: populi Romani, Cic.;

conlegii, Liv.; esp. auctoritas senatus, either gen., sanction of the senate: sine auctoritate senatus, Cic.; or t. t., a resolution agreed by the senate, but less official than a senatus consultum: si quis huic senatus consulto intercessisset, auctoritas perscriberetur, Cic.

(2) power conferred, rights, command: legatos cum auctoritate mittere, authorization, Cic.; of legal title: usus et auctoritas fundi, Cic.

(3) (most often) gen., influence, authority, prestige; of a person: auctoritatem habere apud aliquem, Cic.; auctoritatem restituere, levare, amittere, Cic.; meton., a person in authority, an influential person: Cic.

(4) of things: legum, Cic.; honestatis, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

auctōro -are (auctor), to bind or hire for money; esp. with reflex. object or in pass., to bind or hire oneself: necari auctoratus, Hor.; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

auctumnus=autumnus; q.v.

auctus -ūs, m. (augeo), an increase, enlargement, growth: corporis, Lucr.; fluminum, Tac.; imperii, Tac.; maximis auctibus crescere, Liv.

aucūpātio -ōnis, f. (aucupor), fowling, bird-catching: Quint.

aucūpātōrius -a -um (aucupor), relating to fowling: Plin.

aucūpiū -i, n. (auceps), bird-catching, fowling. LIT., vitam propagare aucupio, Cic. Meton., the birds caught: Cat. TRANSF., hunting after anything: delectationis, after pleasure, Cic.; esp. (1) eavesdropping: Pl. (2) aucupia verborum, cavilling, quibbling, Cic.

aucūpo -are=aucupor; q.v.: Pl.

aucūpor -ari, dep. (auceps). LIT., to catch birds: Varr. TRANSF., to watch out for, lie in wait for: verba, Cic.; errores hominum, Cic.; inanem rumorem, Cic.; tranquillitates, calm weather, Cic. L.

audācia -ae, f. (audax). (1) in good sense, courage, daring: audacia in bello, Sall., Liv., Tac. (2) (more often) in bad sense, audacity, impudence, temerity: audacia et impudentia fretus, Cic.; alicuius audaciam debilitare, Cic.; frangere, Liv.; contundere et frangere, Cic.; plur.: audaciae, audacious deeds, Cic.

audax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (audeo), bold, in a good or bad sense, of persons or things. (1) in a good sense, daring, courageous: audacibus adnue coeptis, Verg. (2) (more often) in bad sense, audacious, rash, foolhardy: a, of persons: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; audax in convocandis hominibus et armandis, Cic.: b, of things: audax facinus, Ter. TRANSF., of language, bold, unusual: verba, Quint.

Adv. **audactēr** (sometimes **audācītēr**) (with compar. and superl.), boldly, in good or bad sense: Pl., Cic.

audentiā -ae, f. (audens), boldness, courage, in good sense: Tac.

audēo audēre ausus sum (connected with avidus), to be daring, to dare, venture, bring oneself to. Absol., to be daring: quod sperant, quod audent, omne Caesari acceptum

referre possunt, Cic.; adversus Neronem ausus, Tac.; audere in proelia, Verg. More often to *dare*, etc., followed by (I) infin.: *audere contemnere opes*, Verg.; *audeo dicere, I venture to assert*, Cic. (2) object in acc. (esp. pronoun in neuter): *tantum facinus*, Liv.; *nihil, Caes.*; *proelium, aciem, Tac.*; *ausurum se in tribunis, quod princeps familiae suae ausus in regibus esset, Liv.*; *pro vita maiora audere probavi, Verg.*

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **audens** -entis, *daring, bold*: Verg. Adv. in compar. **audentius**, *more boldly*: Tac.

audientia -ae, f. (audio), *hearing, listening, attention*: *alicui audientiam facere, to get a hearing for anyone, Cic., Liv.*

audio -ire (connected with *auris*), *to hear*.

(I) in gen.: **a**, *to have the power of hearing*: *audiendi sensu carere, Cic.*; **b**, *to hear a thing* (acc.) or *a person* (acc.): *clamorem, Caes.*; *galli cantum, Cic.*; *multa falsa de me audierunt, Cic.*; with double acc., *te, ut spero, propediem censorem audiemus, Cic.* With acc. of person and infin.: *saepe hoc maiores natu dicere audiavi, Cic.*; with acc. and partic.: *idque Socratem audio dicentem, Cic.* So pass., *to be heard*: *nihil habeo praeter auditum, beyond what I have heard, Cic.*; **c**, *to learn by hearing*; with acc. and infin.: *hoc idem fuisse, Cic.*; with ind. quest. clause: *audire enim cupio quid non probes, Cic.*; the person from whom a thing is heard is put in the abl. with *ab* or *de*: *Cic.* So pass., with infin.: *Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. L.*; *audito venisse nuntium, it having been heard that, Tac.*

(2) *to listen to*: **a**, gen.: *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 iam audire Cratippum, Cic.*; **b**, *to listen to (and grant) requests*: *preces, Cic.*; **c**, *to listen to, and believe a person or thing*: *si fabulas audire volumus, Cic.*; *audio, I believe it, Cic.*; **d**, *to obey, to follow*: *aliquem amiceissime monentem, Cic. TRANSF.*, *audit currus habenas, Verg.*

(3) *to be called* (like Gr. ἀκούω): *Matutine pater, seu Iane libentius audis, Hor.*; *bene audire, to be well spoken of*; *a propinquis, Cic.*

¶ Hence partic. **audiens** -entis. (I) as adj., *obedient*, esp. in phrase: *dicto audientem esse, to obey, Caes., Cic., Liv.* (2) as subst., *a hearer*: *Cic., Liv.*

auditio -ōnis, f. (audio). (I) *hearing, listening*: *aliquid multa lectione atque auditione adsequi, Cic.* (2) *hearsay report*: *levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, Cic.*; plur.: *factae auditiones, Cic.*

auditor -ōris, m. (audio), *a hearer, listener, scholar*: *alicui auditorem venire, Cic.*

auditorium -i, n. (audio), *a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc.*: Tac.; *a school*: Quint.; *circle of listeners*: Plin. L.

auditus -ūs, m. (audio). Gen., *hearing, the sense of hearing*: Cic. Esp., *something heard, a report*: Tac.

aufēro auferre abstūli ablātum (ab/fero).

(I) in gen., *to carry away, carry off, remove*. Lit., *inter manus e convicio tamquam e proelio auferri, Cic.*; *se e conspectu alicuius,*

Cic.; *auferor in scopulos, Ov. TRANSF.*, **a**, *to draw away, seduce*: *ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic.*; **b**, *to carry off, to obtain*: *tantum abstulit quantum petiit, Cic.*; *responsum ab aliquo, Cic.*; **c**, *to put aside, cease from*: *aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.*

(2) in a bad sense, *to make away with, carry off, steal*. Lit., of persons: *multa palam domum, Cic.*; *pecuniam de aerario, Cic. L. TRANSF.*, *hi ludi xv dies auferent, Cic.*; *mors Achillem abstulit, Hor.*; *spem, Tac.*; *somnos, Hor.*; sometimes in favourable sense: *curas, Hor.*

Aufidēna -ae, f. *a town in Samnium* (now *Alfidena*).

Aufidius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*, esp. Cn. Aufidius, *author of a Greek History*. Adj. **Aufidiānus** -a -um.

Aufidus -i, m. *a river in Apulia* (now *Ofanto*).

aufūgio -fūgere -fūgi (ab/fugio), *to flee away*: Cic., Liv., Tac.; with acc. object, *to flee, escape from*: Cic.

Augē -ēs, f. (Ἀῤῥῆ), *daughter of Aleus and Neaera, mother of Telephus by Hercules*.

Augēas or **Augiās** -ae, m. (Ἀῤῥεῖας), *king of Elis, the cleansing of whose stable, which had not been cleansed for thirty years, was one of the labours of Hercules*.

augēo augēre auxi auctum (connected with αὔω and αὔειν), *to make grow, to increase*.

(I) *to enlarge*. Lit., *cibus corpus, Lucr.*; *rem, property, Hor., Cic.*; *numerus legatorum, Cic.*; *has munitiones, Caes.*; of rivers, *to cause to rise*, gen. in pass., *augeri = to be swollen*: *amnis nimbis hiemalibus auctus, Ov. TRANSF.*, *vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.*; *populi Romani imperium, Cic.*; *benevolentiam, Cic.*; *luctum, Cic.*; in speech, *to extol, set forth*: *hostium vim et copias et felicitatem, Cic.*

(2) *to enrich with, furnish with*: *aer umorem conligens terram auget imbribus, Cic.*; *cives suos copia rerum, Cic.*; *augeri cognomento Augustae, Tac.*

(3) (rare), *intransit., to grow, increase*: Sall., Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **auctus** -a -um, used as adj. only in compar., *increased, enlarged, enriched*: *maiestas auctor, Liv.*; *socii honore auctiores, Caes.*

augesco -ēre (inch. of *augeo*), *to begin to grow, to increase*: *quae (uva) et suco terrae et calore solis augescens primo et peracerba gustu, Cic. TRANSF.*, *to increase in strength*: *cum hostium res tantis augescere rebus cerneret, Liv.*

augmēn -inis, n. (*augeo*), *an increase, growth*: Lucr.

augur -ūris, c. (avis), *an augur, soothsayer, seer*. Lit., *member of a special college at Rome*: Cic. TRANSF., *acquae augur annosa cornix, prophetess of rain, Hor.*; *nocturnae imaginis augur, interpreter, Ov.*

augūralis -e (*augur*), *relating to an augur or augury*: *cena, Cic. N.* as subst. **augūrale** -is, *the part of the Roman camp where the auspices were taken*: Tac. TRANSF., *the general's tent*: Quint.

augūrātio -ōnis, f. (*auguro*), *divining, soothsaying*: Cic.

augūrātus -ūs, m. (*auguro*), *the office of an augur*: Cic., Tac.

augŭrium -i, n. (augur), the office and work of an augur, the observation and interpretation of omens, augury.

LIT., agere, Cic.; capere, Suet.; salutis, an augury in time of peace (to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods de salute reipublicae), Cic. Also of the omen obtained: accipere, Liv.; nuntiare, Liv.

TRANSF., any kind of prophecy: o mea frustra semper verissima auguria rerum futurarum, Cic.; Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Verg.; presentiment: inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic.; Ov.

augŭrius -a -um (augur), relating to an augur: ius, Cic.

augŭro -are (augur). LIT., to act as an augur, take auguries for: sacerdotes salutem populi augurando, Cic.; locus auguratur, the place is consecrated by auguries, Cic.; augurato (abl. absol.), after taking the auguries, Liv. TRANSF., oculis investigans astute augura, Pl.; esp. to have a foreboding or presentiment: praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quae futura sit suavitas, Cic.

augŭror -ari, dep. (augur). LIT., to act as an augur, to foretell by auguries: ex passerum numero belli Troiani annos, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to foretell: alicui mortem, Cic. (2) to guess: quantum auguror coniectura aut opinione, Cic.; cum ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurarentur, Cic.

Augusta -ae, f. (1) a name for the wife, daughter, mother, or sister of the Roman emperor. (2) name of several towns named after the emperor, esp. Augusta Taurinorum (Turin), Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), Augusta Treverorum (Trier, Trèves), Augusta Emerita (Mérida), Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg).

Augustālis -e (Augustus), belonging to or in honour of the Emperor Augustus: ludi, Tac.; sodales, priests of his cult, Tac.

Augustōdūnum -i, town of the Aedui in Gaul (now Autun).

augustus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (augeo). (1) consecrated, holy: Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov. (2) majestic, dignified: vestis augustissima, Liv.; species, Liv.

Adv. (with compar.) **augustē**, reverentially: auguste et sancte venerari deos, Cic.

Augustus -i, m. a name granted to Octavianus as emperor in 27 B.C., and later to all subsequent Roman emperors.

Augustus -a -um, relating to Augustus: pax, Ov.; mensis, August, formerly called Sextilis, changed to Augustus in honour of the emperor.

aula -ae, f. (αὐλή). LIT., the fore-court of a Greek house: Hor.; a yard for cattle: Prop.; like atrium, an inner court: Verg.

TRANSF., a palace: aula Priami, Hor.; so of the dwellings of the gods: illa se iacet in aula Aeolus, Verg.; of the lower world: immanis ianitor aulae (of Cerberus), Verg.; of a beehive: Verg. Meton. (1) the court, courtiers: puer ex aula, Hor.; divisa et discors aula erat, Tac. (2) princely power: auctoritate aulae communita, Cic. L.

aula=olla; q.v.

aulaeum -i, n. (αὐλαία), usually plur., embroidered work, tapestry; of bedclothes: aulaea superba, Verg.; of a canopy: Hor.; of elaborate dress: Juv.; esp. the curtain of a theatre, let down below the stage at the beginning of a play, and drawn up at the end; aulaea premuntur, the performance begins, Hor.; aulaeum tollitur, it ends, Cic.

Aulerci -orum, m. a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into three branches. (1) Aulerci Ebuovices, in modern Normandy. (2) Aulerci Cenomani, in modern Dép. de la Sarthe. (3) Aulerci Brannovices, on the Loire.

aulicus -a -um (αὐλικός), belonging to the court, princely: Suet. M. pl. as subst. **aulici** -orum, courtiers: Nep.

Aulis -idis, f. (Ἀλῆς), a port in Boeotia, where the Greek fleet collected before sailing to Troy.

auloedus -i, m. (αὐλοῦδος), one who sings to the flute: Cic.

Aulōn -ōnis, m. a celebrated wine-district near Tarentum.

Aululāria -ae, f. ²(aula=olla), sc. fabula, the play about a little pot, title of a comedy of Plautus.

aura -ae, old genit. aurai (αἶρα), air. (1) air breathed or blowing, breath, wind: auris vitalibus vesci, to breathe, Verg.; nocturna aura uti (of ships), Caes.; venti cit aurae cient mare, Liv. TRANSF., a, fig., breath: rumoris, Cic.; aura popularis, the breath of popular favour, Cic.: b, smell: Verg.: c, glitter: auri, Verg.: d, echo: Prop. (2) (poet.) gen., air, heaven: cursum per auras dirigere, Verg.; stat ferrea turris ad auras, Verg.; as opposed to the underworld, the world above: venire superas ad auras, the light of day, Verg.; ferre sub auras, to make known, Verg.

aurārius -a -um (aurum), golden, relating to gold: Plin. Subst. **auraria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a gold-mine: Tac.

aurātus -a -um (aurum), golden or ornamented with gold: tecta, Cic.; vestis, Ov.

Aurēlius -a -um, name of a Roman plebeian gens; for the emperor, M. Aurelius Antoninus see Antoninus.

aurēolus -a -um (dim. of aureus). LIT., of small objects, golden: Pl. TRANSF., glittering, splendid: libellus, Cic.

aurēus -a -um (aurum), golden. LIT., (1) made of gold: anulus, Cic.; nummus, and absol., a golden coin, Cic., Juv. (2) gilt, ornamented with gold: amiculum, Cic.; sella, Cic.; cingula, Verg.; Pactolus, with golden sands, Ov. (3) of the colour of gold: lumina solis, Lucr.; color, Ov.; caesaries, Verg. TRANSF., excellent, beautiful: Venus, Verg.; mediocritas, Hor.

aurichalcum=orichalcum; q.v.

auricōmus -a -um (aurum/coma), golden-haired. TRANSF., golden-leaved: fetus (arboris), Verg.

auriculā -ae, f. (dim. of auris), the lobe of the ear. LIT., sine te preдам auriculis, Pl.; prov.: auriculā infimā mollior, Cic. Hence gen., the ear: praeceptum auriculis instillare, Hor., Lucr., Pers.

aurifer -fēra -fērum (aurum/fero), gold-bearing, gold-producing: arbor (of a tree in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. poet.; amnis, bringing gold (of Pactolus), Tib.

aurifex -fīcis, m. (aurum/facio), *a goldsmith*: Pl., Cic.

aurifōdīna -ae, f. *a gold-mine*: Plin.

auriga -ae, c. (from old aurea=*reins*, and ago), *charioteer, driver*: Verg., Caes.; esp. *one who contends in the chariot race in the circus*: Cic. TRANSF., *a helmsman*: Ov.; as a constellation, *the Waggoner*: Cic.

Aurīgēna -ae, c. (aurum/gigno), *begotten of gold*; epithet of Perseus, son of Danaë: Ov.

auriger -gēra -gērūm (aurum/gero), *gold-bearing*: tauri, *with gilt horns*, Cic. poet.

aurigo -are (auriga), *to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race*: Suet.

auripigmentum -i, n. *orpiment*: Plin.

auris -is, f. (connected with audio), *the ear*.

LIT., aures erigere, Cic., adrigere, Ter., *to prick up the ears*; adhibere, admove, Cic.; applicare, Hor., *to listen*: praebere aures conciviis adulescentium, Liv., dare, Cic.; *to give a hearing to*: accipere auribus, Cic.; aliquem admonere ad aurem, *to whisper advice in the ear*, Cic.; dicere in aurem alicui aliquid, Cic.; insusurrare ad aurem or in aures, Cic.; offendere aures, Cic.; aures referre sermonibus, Cic.; claudere aures alicui, Cic.; aures respuunt aliquid, Cic.; servire alicuius auribus, *to speak according to the wish of*, Caes.; dormire in utramvis aurem, *to sleep soundly, be without anxiety*, Ter.

TRANSF., (1) *the hearing*, as judging the merits of a speech: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. (2) *hearers*: Hor. (3) *the earth- or mould-board of a plough*: Verg.

auriscalpium -i, n. *an ear-pick*: Mart.

auritūlus -i, m. (dim. of auritus), *the little long-eared one, i.e., the ass*: Phaedr.

auritus -a -um (auris). LIT., *long-eared*: lepus, Verg.; asellus, Ov. TRANSF., *attentive*: quercus, Hor.; testis auritus, *a hearsay witness*, Pl.

aurōra -ae, f. (connected with ἠώς), *dawn, break of day*. LIT., Pl., Lucr., Liv. Personified, *Aurora, goddess of morning*. Meton., *the east*: Verg., Ov.

aurum -i, n. *gold*: Lucr., Cic., Ov.; prov.: montes auri polliceri, Ter. 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., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *the colour or glittering of gold*: Verg., Ov. (2) *the golden age*: Hor., Ov.

Aurunca -ae, f. *Suessa Aurunca, a town in Campania*. Adj. **Auruncus** -a -um, *Auruncian*.

auscultatio -ōnis, f. (ausculto). (1) *a listening*: Sen. (2) *obedience*: Pl.

auscultator -ōris, m. (ausculto), *a listener*: Cic.

ausculto -are (mainly ante-class.), *to hear attentively*: populum, Cat. Esp. (1) *to listen in secret, to overhear*: Pl. (2) *of servants, to attend, wait at the door*: Hor. (3) *to obey*: mihi ausculta; vide ne tibi desis, Cic.

Ausētāni -ōrum, m. *a Spanish people in modern Catalonia*.

ausim, often as subjunctive of audeo; q.v.

Ausōnes -um, m. (Ἀσωνες), *ancient name for original inhabitants of central and southern Italy*.

¶ Hence **Ausōniā** -ae, f. *Ausonia, Lower Italy*: Ov.; gen., *Italy*: Verg., Ov. Adj. and subst. **Ausōnius** -a -um; poet., *Italian, an Italian*: Verg. **Ausōnidae** -ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy*: Verg. **Ausōnis** -īdis, f. adj., *Ausonian, Italian*: Verg.

auspex -īcis, c. (for avispec, from avis/specio). LIT., *one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination*: latores et auspices legis curiatae (Caesar and Pompeius), Cic.; providus auspex, Hor. TRANSF., (1) gen., *protector, leader*: Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. (2) t. t., *a person who witnessed the marriage contract, and performed duties at the ceremony* (cf. Gr. παραγύμφιος, Engl. best man): Cic., Liv.

auspiciūm -i, n. (auspex), *divination by means of birds*.

LIT., of magistrates in peace, of the commander-in-chief in war: in auspicio esse, *to act as augur*, Cic.; praeesse auspiciis, Cic.; adhibere aliquem in auspiciūm, Cic.; auspicio uti, Cic.; auspicia dissolvere, Cic.; esp., *the right to take auspices*: propraetores auspicia non habent, Cic.; auspicia ponere, *to lay down a magistracy*, Cic.; imperio atque auspicio alicuius, *under the command of*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *control, protection, guidance*: suis auspiciis ducere vitam, Verg. (2) *an omen, sign*: optimum, Cic.; aves auspiciūm ratum fecere, Cic.; auspiciūm facere, *to give a sign*, Pl., Cic., Liv.

auspico -are (auspex), *to take the auspices*: mustelam, *to accept as an omen*, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **auspicatus** -a -um. (1) as partic., *consecrated by auguries*: auspicato in loco, Cic.; Liv. (2) as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *favourable, auspicious*: initium, Tac. Hence abl. absol. **auspicatō**. LIT., *after taking auspices*: Cic., Tac.; in gen. as adv., *in a fortunate hour*: Pl., Cic.

auspīcor -ari, dep. (auspex), *to take the auspices*: auspīcari oblitus est, Cic. TRANSF., *to begin under good auspices, to begin well*: Tac., Suet.

auster -stri, m. LIT., *the south wind*: vehemens, Cic. L.; Hor., Verg. Meton., *the south*: Cic., Verg.

austērītās -ātis, f. (austerus). LIT., *harshness, sourness of taste*: *darkness of colour*: Plin. TRANSF., *strictness, severity*: Quint., Plin. L.

austērus -a -um (αὐστηρός). LIT., *sour, harsh in taste*: Plin.; *pungent in smell*: Plin.; *dark in colour*: Plin. TRANSF., (1) *strict, severe, stern*: illo austero more ac modo, Cic. (2) *sad, gloomy, burdensome*: labor, Hor. Adv. **austerē**, *severely*: Cic.

austrālis -e (auster), *southern*: Cic., Ov.

austrīnus -a -um (auster), *southern*: Verg., Plin.

ausum -i, n. (audeo), *a daring deed, undertaking, in good or bad sense*: Verg.

aut, conj. disjunct., or; generally (unlike vel) introducing a second alternative which positively excludes the first. (1) gen., or: vinceris aut vincis, Prop. Repeated: aut . . . aut . . ., *either . . . or . . .*, Cic., Tac. (2) or else (failing the first alternative): nec nasci potest nec mori, aut concidat omne caelum, Cic. (3) or at least; esp. aut certe, Cic.

(4) or rather, or even; esp. aut etiam, aut potius, etc., Cic. (5) neque . . . aut . . . for neque . . . neque . . . (poet.).

autem, conj. adversat., *but, on the other hand, however, moreover*; never used at the beginning of a clause, seldom in poetry. (1) adversat., *but*: e principio nascuntur omnia; ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, Cic.; esp. with pronouns. (2) adding a fresh point without contrast, *moreover*: atque haec in moribus. De benevolentia, autem . . ., Cic. (3) gen., in any transition, *now*; in repetitions; resuming after parenthesis; in questions, sometimes with *sed*: sed quid ego haec autem? Verg.; in corrections=*did I say?* num quis testis Postumum appellavit? Testis autem? Num accusator? Cic.

authēpsa -ae, f. (αὐτός/ἔψω), a cooking-stove: Cic.

autōgrāphus -a -um (αὐτόγραφος), written with one's own hand: Suet.

Autōlŷcus -i, m. (Αὐτόλυκος), son of Mercury, famous for his thefts.

autōmātus (-ōs) -a -um (-ōn), adj. (αὐτόματος), self-acting: Petr. N. as subst. **automaton** or -um, an automaton: Suet.

Autōmēdōn -ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων), the charioteer of Achilles; appell., a charioteer: Cic., Juv.

Autōnōē -ēs, f. (Αὐτονόη), mother of Actaeon. Adj. **Autōnēius** -a -um: heros, Actaeon, Ov.

autumnālis -e (autumnus), autumnal: Liv., Ov.

1autumnus -i, m. (perhaps from augeo), autumn. LIT., Caes., Cic., Hor.; autumnus vergente, towards the end of autumn, Tac. TRANSF., septem autumnus=seven years, Ov.

2autumnus -a -um (1autumnus), autumnal: frigus, Ov.

autūmo -are (orig. aitumo, from aio), to say, assert: Pl., Ter.; usually of doubtful statements.

auxiliāris -e (auxilium), giving help, assisting, auxiliary. Gen.: Ov. Esp.: auxiliares (sc. milites, cohortes), auxiliary or allied troops, Caes., Tac.; hence, belonging to the allied troops: auxiliaria stipendia, Tac.

auxiliārius -a -um (auxilium), gen., helping, auxiliary: Pl.; esp. milit. t. t.: milites, auxiliary troops, Liv.; cohorts, Cic.

auxiliātor -ōris, m. (auxilior), a helper: Tac.

auxiliātus -ūs, m. (auxilior), help, assistance: Lucr.

auxilior -ari, dep. (auxilium), to help, assist, support: alicui, Pl., Cic. L.; esp. used of medical aid, with dat. or with contra and acc.: Ov., Plin.

auxilium -i, n. (augeo), help, aid, assistance.

In gen.: adiungere sibi auxilium, Cic.; ad auxilium convenire, Caes.; dare adversus aliquem auxilium, Liv.; expetere auxilium alicui, Cic.; expectare vestrum auxilium, Cic.; ferre alicui auxilium contra tantam vim, Cic.; polliceri auxilium alicui rei, Cic.; plur.: illorum auxiliis uti, Cic. Esp. in predicative dat., to be, etc., a source of help to: esse auxilio alicui, Caes.; alicui nemo auxilio est, quin, Liv.; venire auxilio alicui, Caes.; mittere, Cic. In concrete sense, esp. plur., sources of help: Liv.

Esp. as milit. t. t., often plur. (1) auxilia, auxiliary troops (mainly foreign allies and

light-armed troops), Cic., Caes., Tac. (2) gen., military power: infimis auxiliis proficisci, Caes.

Avāricum -i, n. a fortified town in Gaul (now Bourges).

āvāritia -ae (āvāritiēs -ei: Lucr.), f. avarice, cupidity, covetousness, sometimes for food (Pl.), but usually for money: ardere avaritia, Cic.; avaritia perire, Cic.; plur.: omnes avaritiae, all kinds of avarice, Cic.

āvārus -a -um (aveo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), desirous, covetous, greedy: homo avarus et furax, Cic.; semper avarus (subst.) eget, Hor.; with genit.: publicae pecuniae avarus, Tac. TRANSF., of inanimate objects: mare, Hor. Sometimes without any reproach: agricola, Verg. Adv. **āvārē**: Ter., Cic., and **āvāritē**: Pl., greedily.

āvēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, to carry off, bear away: frumentum, Caes., Verg., Liv.; pass. to ride off: Liv.; sail off: Verg.

āvello -vellēre -velli and -vulsi (-volsi) -vulsum (-volsum), to tear away, pluck away. LIT., poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; sive secetur aliquid sive avellatur a corpore, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., to take away with violence, separate: de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic.; ex complexu avelli, Cic.; avulsus a meis, Cic. Fig.: hunc a tanto errore, Cic.

āvēna -ae, f. (1) oats: Verg. (2) wild oats: Cic.; steriles, Verg. (3) any stalk, straw: Ov., Plin. (4) an oaten pipe, the shepherd's pipe: tenui meditaris avenā, Verg.; plur.: iunctae avenae or structae avenae, Ov.

āvēnācēus -a -um (avena), oaten: farina, Plin.

Āventinūm -i, n. and **Āventinus** -i, m. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome: Cic. Adj. **Āventinus** -a -um, of or belonging to the Aventine.

1āvēo -ēre (cf. Sanskr. av, to wish), to long for, desire: aveo genus legationis, Cic. L.; gen. with infin.: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

2āvēo (hāvēo) -ēre, to be well; found only in imperat. and infin., as a greeting or at a leave-taking: ave, aveto, avete, hail! or farewell! Coel. ap. Cic., Sall., Suet.; Marcus avere iubet, Mart. To the dead: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat.

Āvernus -i, m. (sc. lacus) (ἄδρυς, without birds; or else avis), a lake near Puteoli (now Lago d'Averno). It was said that it was an entrance to the infernal regions, and that birds flying over it were killed by its exhalations. Poet., gen., the infernal regions: Ov., Mart.

¶ Hence adj. **Āvernus** -a -um, and **Āvernālis** -e, relating to Avernus, or the lower world: loca, Lucr.; stagna, freta, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **Āverna** -orum (sc. loca), Verg., Ov.

āverrunco -are, old relig. t. t., to turn away, avert: iram deorum, Liv.

āversābilis (aversor), from which one must turn away, horrible: Lucr.

1āversor -ari; dep. (averto), to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.): aversari advocati, vix etiam ferre posse, Cic.; with acc., to turn away from: filium, Liv. TRANSF., to repel, avoid, shun: principes Syracusanorum, Liv.; preces, Liv.; aliquem ut parricidam liberum, Liv.

aversor -ōris, m. (averto), *an embezzler: pecuniae publicae*, Cic.

aversus -a -um, partic. from averto; q.v.

averto (**āvorto**) -vertēre (-vortēre) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), *to turn away, turn off, remove*.

LIT., in gen.: Lepidus se āvertit, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; flumina, *divert*, Cic.; iter, Caes., Liv.; hence pass., averti (as middle): aversus ab suo itinere, *turning away*, Liv.; active sometimes intrans., *to turn away, retire*: prora avertit, Verg. Esp. (1) *to drive away by violence*: barbaros a portis castrorum, Caes. (2) *to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle*: pecuniam publicam, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; quattuor a stabulis tauros, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to keep off anything dangerous*: pestem ab Aegyptiis, Cic.; quod omen dii avertant, Cic. (2) *to turn away, divert* (thoughts, wishes, etc.): a spe, Cic., Liv.; animum a pietate, Cic.; cogitationem a miseria, Cic. (3) *to estrange*: civitates ab alicuius amicitia, Caes.; Cic.; mentem deorum, Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **aversus** -a -um, *turned away, backward, behind* (opp. adversus). LIT., aversum hostem videre nemo potuit, Caes.; adversus et aversus impudicus es, *before and behind*, Cic.; quendam actorem aversum (*turning his back on the people*) solitum esse dicere, Cic.; aversos boves in speluncam traxit, *backwards*, Liv. N. pl. as subst. **āversa** -orum, *the back parts*: urbis, Liv. TRANSF., *disinclined, unfavourable, hostile*: aversus a vero, Cic.; with dat.: aversus mercaturis, Hor.; absol.: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor.

āvīa -ae, f. (avus), *a grandmother*: Pl., Cat.

āviārius -a -um (avis), *relating to birds*: rete, Varr. N. as subst. **āviārium** -i, *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*: Cic. L.; also *the haunts of wild birds in the woods*: Verg.

āviditās -ātis (avidus), f. Gen., *vehement desire, longing for*: cibi, pecuniae, *for food, money*, Cic.; legendi, Cic.; imperandi, Tac. Esp. *desire for money, avarice*: Pl., Cic.

āvidus -a -um ('aveo), *vehemently desiring, longing for*, in a good or a bad sense (unlike avarus; q.v.).

LIT., of persons, etc., with genit.: cibi, Ter.; laudis, Cic.; novarum rerum, Liv.; belli gerendi, Sall.; also with infin.: committere pugnam, Ov.; with in and the acc.: in novas res, Liv.; with dat.: Tac. Also absol., with various objects of desire understood; esp. *greedy for money, avaricious*: heres, Hor.; convivae, *gluttonous*, Hor.; leones, *bloodthirsty*, Ov.; aures avidae, *eager to hear*, Cic.; libido, *insatiable*, Cic.; legiones, *eager to fight*, Tac.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects: mare, Hor.; ignis, Ov.; avido complexu quem tenet aether, *capacious*, Lucr.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **āvidē**, *eagerly, greedily*: Cic., Hor.

āvis -is, f. (abl. sing. avī or avē), *a bird*. Gen.: Pl., Lucr., Cic. Esp. *a bird of omen, the favourite Roman means of divination* (cf. augur, auspex); hence in gen., *an omen*: avibus bonis, Ov.; secundis, Liv., *with good omens*; avi malā, Hor.; sinistrā, Pl.; adversā, *wit!*: *bad omen*, Cic.

āvitus -a -um (avus), *relating to a grandfather, ancestral*: bona paterna et avita, Cic. TRANSF., merum, *very old*, Ov.

āvius -a -um (a/via). (1) of places, *out of the way, untrodden*: avii saltus montesque, Liv.; avia Pieridum peragro loca, Lucr. N. as subst., usually pl., **avia** -orum, *by-ways, solitary places*: avia dum sequor, Verg.

(2) poet., of persons. LIT., *wandering, remote*: in montes se avius abdidit altos, Verg. TRANSF., *astray, lost*: a vera ratione, Lucr.

āvōcātio -ōnis, f. (avoco), *a calling away, diversion* (very rare): a cogitanda molestia, Cic., Sen.

āvōco -are, *to call away, or off*. LIT., populum ab armis, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to withdraw, remove, divert*: Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam, Cic.; senectus avocat a rebus gerendis, Cic. (2) *to relieve*: luctum lusibus, Sen.

āvōlo -are, *to fly away*. LIT., per umbras, Cat. TRANSF., *to hasten away*: experiar certe ut hinc avolem, Cic. L.; Verg.; citatis equis Romam, Liv.

āvuncūlus -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*: Pl., Cic., Hor.; generally an ancestor: Verg., Hor.

Axēnus (ἄξενος, *inhospitable*), *earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus*: Ov.

axis (or assis) -is, m. (Gr. ἄξων), *an axle*. (1) *the axle of a wheel*: Verg. Meton., *a chariot, waggon*: Ov. (2) *the axis of the earth*: terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. Meton.: a, *the north pole*: Lucr., Cic., Verg.: b, gen., *the heavens*: sub axe, *in the open air*, Verg.: c, *a region, climate*: boreus, the north, Ov. (3) *a board, plank*: Caes., Luc., Plin.

Axōna -ae, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica* (now the Aisne).

B

B, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek beta (β).

bābae or **papae** (βαβαί or παπαί), *an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful!* Pl., Ter.

Bābŷlōn -ōnis, f., acc. -ōna (Βαβυλών), *the chief city of Babylonia, on the Euphrates*.

¶ Hence **Bābŷlōnīa** -ae, f. *Babylonia, the southern part of the ancient Mesopotamia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris*. Adj. **Bābŷlōnicus** -a -um, *Babylonian*: Babylonica peristromata, *embroidered tapestry*, Pl. Adj. and subst. **Bābŷlōnius** -a -um, *of Babylon, of Babylonia, or a Babylonian*: numeri, *astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians were noted*, Hor. Adj. **Bābŷlōniensis** -e, *Babylonian*: Pl.

bāca (bacca) -ae, f. *a berry*. LIT., in gen.: lauri bacae, Verg. Esp., *the fruit of the olive*: bicolor baca Minervae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *the fruit of any tree*: arborum bacae, Cic. (2) *anything of the shape of a berry, esp. a pearl*: Hor., Ov.

bacatus -a -um (baca), *set with pearls*: monile, Verg.
baccar (bacchar) -āris, n. and **baccaris** -is, f. (βάκχαρις), *a plant which yielded a kind of oil*; possibly *sowbread*: Verg.
Baccha -ae, f. a *Bacchante, female worshipper of Bacchus*: Pl., Ov., Prop.; the worship was a wild revel, for which the Bacchante had her hair loose, a wand wreathed with ivy in her hand, an ivy crown on her head, and a fawnskin on her shoulder: Bacchis aliquem initiare, *to initiate anyone into the festival of Bacchus*, Liv.
Bacchānal -is, n. *the place where the festival of Bacchus was held*: Pl., Liv.; plur. **Bacchānālia** -ium, the (Greek) festival of Dionysus or 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, 186 B.C. Lit., Cic., Liv.; sing.: Bacchanal facere, Pl. TRANSF., poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live riotously or wantonly*, Juv.
bacchātio -ōnis, f. *revelling in Bacchanalian fashion*: Cic.
Bacchiādae -ārum, m. (Βακχιάδαι), *the Bacchiadae, an ancient royal family of Corinth, which, expelled by Cypselus, migrated and founded Syracuse*.
bacchor -ari, dep. (Bacchus).
 Lit., *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus*: Pl., Cat.; hence partic. Bacchantes = Bacchae: Ov.; sometimes as a passive, of places, *to be made the scene of Bacchic revels*: bacchata iugis Naxos, Verg.; virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg.
 TRANSF., *to rage, rave like a Bacchante*: tum baccharis, tum furis, Cic.; quanta in voluptate bacchabere, Cic.; totam per urbem, Verg.; of prophetic inspiration: in antro, Verg.; of the wind: Hor.; of rumour: bacchatur fama per urbem, Verg.; of an enthusiastic manner of speech: Cic.
Bacchus -i, m. (Βάκχος), *the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele*. Meton. (1) *the vine*: Verg. (2) *more frequently, wine*: Verg. (3) *the Bacchic cry* (Io Bacche): Baccho audito, Verg.
 Adj. **Bacchēus** -a -um (Βάκχειος), *Bacchic*: sacra, Ov.; ululatus, Ov. **Bacchicus** -a -um: Ov., Mart. **Bacchius** -a -um: Ov.
Bācēnis -is, f. *a forest in Germany, probably the west part of the Thuringian Forest*.
bacifer -fēra -fērum (baca/fero), *bearing berries*: Sen.; esp. *bearing olive berries*: Pallas, Ov.
bācillum -i, n. (dim. of baculum), *a little staff*: Cic.; esp. *the lictor's staff*: Cic.
Bactra -ōrum, n. pl. (Βάκτρα), *the chief city of Bactria* (now Balkh).
 ¶ Hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Bactria*: Plin.; adj. and subst. **Bactriānus** -a -um, *of Bactra, of Bactria, or a Bactrian*: Plin.; adj. **Bactrius** -a -um, *Bactrian*: Ov.
bācūlum -i, n. and **bācūlus** -i, m. (connected with βάκτρον), *a staff, walking-stick*: Cic., Liv., Ov.; also *an augur's staff*: Liv.
bādīssō -are (βαδίζω), *to walk, march*: Pl.
Baebius -a -um, adj., *name of a Roman gens*; hence: lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis), Liv.

Baecūla ae, f. *name of two towns in Spain, one near Baetica, the other on the Ebro*.
Baetis -is, m. *a river in Spain* (now the Guadalquivir).
 ¶ Hence adj. **Baeticus** -a -um, *relating to the Baetis*; esp. *Baetica provincia* or subst. **Baetica** -ae, f. *the Roman province of Baetica on the Baetis* (now *Andalusia* and a part of *Granada*); m. pl. as subst. **Baetici** -ōrum, *inhabitants of Baetica*. Adj. **Baeticātus** -a -um, *clothed in Baetican wool*: Mart.; **Baeticōla** -ae, *living near the Baetis*; **Baetigēna**, *born on the Baetis*.
Bāgōus -i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (Βαγώας), *a eunuch at the Persian court*; hence any person set to guard women: Ov.
Bāgrāda -ae, m. (Βαγράδας), *a river near Carthage*.
Bāiae -ārum, f. *a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite holiday resort of the Romans*. Meton., any watering place: Cic., Mart. Adj. **Bāiānus** -a -um, *belonging to Baiae*.
bāiūlo -are (baiulus), *to carry a burden*: Pl.
bāiūlus -i, m. *a porter*: Pl., Cic.
bālaena -ae, f. (φάλανα), *a whale*: Pl., Ov.
bālānatus -a -um (balanus), *anointed with balsam*: 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.; esp. *the Arabian ben-nut, from which balsam was extracted*: Hor. (3) *a kind of shell-fish*: Pl., Plin.
bālātro -ōnis, m. (connected with blatero), *a buffoon, jester*: Hor.
bālātus -us, m. (balō), *the bleating of sheep*: Lucr., Verg., Ov.; of goats: Plin.
balbus -a -um (connected with barbarus), *stammering* (opp. planus): cum (Demos-thenes) ita balbus esset ut, etc., Cic.; verba balba, Hor.
 Adv. **balbē**, *in a stammering manner*: Lucr.
balbus -i, m. *a Roman cognomen*.
balbūtio -ire (balbus). Lit., *to stammer, stutter*: Cels.; transit., *to stammer out, pronounce with a stammer*: illum balbutit Scaurum, Hor. TRANSF., *to speak obscurely*: desinant balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic.
Bālīares (Bālēares) -ium, f. (Βαλιαρεις), *insulae, or absoles, the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Bālīāris** -e, **Bālīāricus** -a -um.
bālīnēum or **balnēum** -i, n. (βαλανεϊον), esp. in pl. **bālīnēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; also heteroclitē pl. **bālīnēae** or **balnēae** -ārum, *a bath, bathing place*: Cic.; a balineo or a balineis, *after bathing*, Plin.
Ballio -ōnis, m. *a worthless fellow, from a character so named in the Pseudolus of Plautus*: Cic.
ballista -ae, f. (βάλλω), *a military engine for throwing large stones*: Cic., Caes., Liv. TRANSF., *the missile thrown*: Pl.
ballistārium -i, n. = ballista; q.v.: Pl.
balnēae, see balineum.
balnēārius -a -um (balneum), *belonging to the bath: fur, lurking about baths*, Cat. N. as subst. **balnēāria** -ōrum, *baths, bathing-rooms*: Cic. L.
balnēātor -ōris, m. (balneum), *the keeper of a bath*: Pl., Cic.

balnēolum -i, n. (dim. of balneum), a little bathroom: Sen., Juv.
balnēum, see balineum.
bālo -are, to bleat: Pl., Ov.; partic. **balantes** = oves: Lucr.; balantum grex, Verg.
balsānum -i, n. (βάλαμον). (1) the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam-tree: Verg. (2) the tree itself: Tac., Plin.
baltēus -i, m. and **baltēum** -i, n. esp. in pl. baltea, a girdle; esp. as serving to hold a weapon: sutilis, Verg.; also a woman's girdle: Ov., Mart. TRANSF., of blows with a belt: Juv.
Bandūsia -ae, f. a fountain, celebrated in one of the Odes of Horace.
Bantia -ae, f. (Bantia), town of Apulia, near Venusia. Adj. **Bantinus** -a -um.
Baptae -arum, m. (Βάπται), priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto: Juv.
baptistērīum -i, n. (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath: Plin. L.
bārāthrum -i, n. (βάραθρον), a pit, an abyss: Pl., Lucr., esp. of the lower world: Lucr., Verg.; barathro donare, to squander, Hor. TRANSF., barathrum macelli (of a greedy man), a great hole in the market, Hor.
barba -ae, f. the beard. LIT., (1) of men: promittere barbam, to let the beard grow, Liv.; barbam tondere, Cic.; sapientem pascere barbam, to study the Stoic philosophy, Hor. (2) of animals: lupi, Hor. TRANSF., of plants: nucum, Plin.
barbāria -ae, f. and **barbārīēs**, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (barbarus). LIT., a foreign country, as opposed to Greece and Rome: a quo non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. So of particular countries, Persia: Cic.; Phrygia: Hor.; Gallia: Cic.; Scythia and Britannia: Cic.; even of Italy (from the Greek point of view): Pl. TRANSF., (1) want of culture, rudeness, roughness: haec turba et barbaria forensis, Cic.; esp. in speech: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. (2) savageness: inveteratam quandam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplina delevit, Cic.
barbāricus -a -um (βαρβαρικός), foreign, i.e., not Greek or Roman: supellex, Liv. So of particular countries; esp. Phrygian, oriental: aurum, Verg.; ope barbarica, Verg.; manus (of the Phrygian Briseis), Ov.; German: Suet.; from the Greek point of view, Italian: Pl.
barbārus -a -um βάβραρος. Adj. and subst., foreign, strange, a foreigner, a stranger.
LIT., of all but Greeks and Romans: neque noster... nec barbarus, Lucr.; Cic., Tac. So referring to particular countries; Phrygian: carmen, Hor.; even of Rome (from the Greek point of view): barbarus poeta = Naevius, Pl.
TRANSF., (1) uncultivated, rough: homines barbari atque imperiti, Caes., Cic. (2) morally rough, savage: homines feri ac barbari, Caes.; consuetudo hominum immolatorum, Cic.; pirata, Cic.
Adv. **barbārē**. LIT., like a foreigner (unlike a Greek or Roman); or like a Roman (from the Greek point of view): Pl. TRANSF., (1) roughly: loqui, Cic. (2) cruelly, barbarously: laedere oscula, Hor.

barbātūlus -a -um (dim. of barbatus), with a slight beard: iuvenis, Cic. TRANSF., of fish: Cic.
barbātus -a -um (barba), bearded. LIT., of gods: Iovem barbatus, Cic.; of men: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatus videtis, Cic.; si quem delectet barbatus, a man grown up, Hor.; esp. of men of the old Roman time, when the beard was worn: unus aliquis ex barbatus illis, Cic.; barbatus magister, a philosopher, Juv., Pers.; of animals: hirculus, Cat.; of fish: Cic. L.
TRANSF., of plants: nux, Plin.; of books, worn: Mart.
barbigēr -gēra -gērū (barba/gero), wearing a beard: Lucr.
barbitōs, m. and f. (βάρβιτος), found in nom., in voc. barbite, in acc. barbiton; the lyre: Hor. Meton., the song sung to the lyre: Ov.
barbūla -ae, f. (dim. of barba), a little beard: Cic. TRANSF., of plants: Plin.
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. **Barcinus** -a -um, Barcine.
Barcē -ēs, f. (Βάρκη), town in Cyrenaica; **Barcaeī** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Barce.
Bardaeī -orum, m. a people of Illyria. Adj. **Bardaicus** -a -um, calceus, or absol., a kind of soldier's boot; hence poet., the soldiery: Juv.
bardōcūcullus -i, m. a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool: Mart.
bardus -a -um (βαδύς), stupid, slow, dull: Pl., Cic.
Bargylīae -ārum, f. and **Bargylīa** -ōrum, n. (Βαργύλια), a town in Caria.
Hence **Bargylētae** -ārum, m. the inhabitants of Bargyliae; **Bargylīēticus** -a -um, relating to Bargyliae.
bāris -īdos, f. an Egyptian barge: Prop.
baritus (or **barritus**) -ūs, m. a war-cry of the Germans: Tac.
Bārīum -i, n. (Βάριον), a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic (now Bari).
bāro -ōnis, m. a blockhead, simpleton: Cic., Pers.
barrus -i, m. (an Indian word), the elephant: Hor.
bascauda -ae, f. a basket: Mart., Juv.
bāsīātio -ōnis, f. (basio), kissing, a kiss: Cat.
bāsīātor -is, m. (basio), a kisser: Mart.
bāsīlicus -a -um (βασιλικός).
Adj., royal, kingly, princely: Pl.; vitis, a kind of vine, Plin.
Hence adv. **bāsīlicē**, royally, splendidly: exornatus, Pl.
Subst. **bāsīlicus** -i, m. (sc. iactus), the best cast of the dice: Pl.; **bāsīlica** -ae, f. (βασιλική, sc. οἰκία or στοά), a basilica, the name of a building (in Rome and other towns) with double colonnades, situated near the forum and used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice: qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum ornarent, Cic.; basilicam habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum (of a much-frequented place), Cic.; Tac.; **bāsīlicum** -i, n. a splendid robe: Pl.
bāsio -are, to kiss: Cat., Mart.

bāsis -is and -ēos, f. (βάσις). (1) gen., a pedestal, base: statuæ, Cic.; villæ, foundation-wall, Cic. L. (2) mathemat. t. t.: trianguli, base, Cic.

bāsium -i, n. a kiss: Cat., Mart., 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.

Bastarnæ and **Basternæ** -ārum, m. a German people on the lower Danube.

Bātāvus -a -um, adj. and subst., of Batavia or an inhabitant of Batavia (now Holland): Mart., Tac.

bātillum (or **vatillum**) -i, n. (1) a chafing-dish: Hor. (2) a shovel: Plin.

bātīōla -ae, f. a drinking-cup: Pl.

battūo (bātuo) -ēre, to beat, knock: Pl.; also to fence: Suet.

Battus -i, m. (Βάττος), the founder of the African city Cyrene.

¶ Hence **Battīādes** -ae, m. an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene: Ov.

baubor -ari, dep., to bark gently: Lucr.

bēātītās -ātis, f. (beatus), happiness, blessedness: Cic.

bēātītūdo -inis, f. (beatus), happiness, blessedness: Cic.

bēātūlus -a -um (dim. of beatus); as subst., the blessed little one: Pers.

bēātus -a -um, partic. from beo; q.v.

Bebrȳces -um, m. (Βέβρυκες), a people in Bithynia. Adj. **Bebrȳcius** -a -um, *Bebrȳcian*.

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 North Sea.

bellāria -ōrum, n. (bellus), dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine: Pl.

bellātor -ōris, m. (bello), a warrior: Cic., Ov., Liv. Also used as adj., warlike, courageous: deus, Mars, Verg.; equus, Verg.; also absol., a war-horse: Juv.

bellātōrius -a -um (belio), warlike: stilus, a pugnacious, controversial style, Plin. L.

bellātrix -icis, f. (bellator), a female warrior; also used (like bellator) as adj., warlike: diva, Pallas, Ov.; Roma, Ov.; iracundia, Cic.

Bellērōphōn -ontis, m. (Βελλεροφῶν), or **Bellērōphontēs** -ae, m. (Βελλεροφόντης), the slayer of the Chimaera and rider of Pegasus. Adj. **Bellērōphontēs** -a -um: equus, Pegasus, Prop.

belliātūlus -a -um (dim., jocosely formed from bellus), pretty: Pl.

bellicōsus -a -um (bellicus), warlike, bellicose: gentes immanes et barbaræ et bellicosæ, Cic. TRANSF., differre sibi consulatum in bellicosiore annu, a more warlike year, Liv.

bellicus -a -um (from bellum; old form duellicus: Pl., Lucr.), relating to war: disciplina, virtus, Cic.; also warlike: dea, Ov.

N. as subst. **bellicum** -i, the signal for march or attack. LIT., canere, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, Cic.

belliger -gēra -gērūm (bellum/gero), waging war, warlike: gentes, Ov.; hasta, Mart.; manus, Ov.

belligēro -are (bellum/gero), to wage war. LIT., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., cum fortuna, Cic.

bellipōtens -entis (bellum/potens), mighty in war. Poet. subst. = Mars: Verg.

bello -are (bellor, dep.: Verg.), to wage war: Caes., Cic., Hor.; cum Poenis, Cic.; adversus Gentium, Liv.; impers. pass., Liv. TRANSF., gen., to struggle; poet.: Ov.

Bellōna -ae, f. (bellum), the goddess of war, sister of Mars: Verg.

Bellōvāci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Beauvais.

bellūa, see belua.

bellūlus -a -um (dim. of bellus), pretty, elegant: Pl.

bellum -i, n. (old form, **duellum**, a contest between two), war.

LIT., domesticum, Cic.; Punicum, Cic.; sociale, Liv.; piraticum, Cic.; civile, Cic.; navale, Cic.; terrestre, Liv.; iustum, regular, Cic.; against whom, expressed by genit.: Cic.; cum, Cic.; contra, Cic.; adversus, Liv. With verbs, of starting a war: movere, commovere, conflare, Cic.; parare, comparare, Cic.; instruere, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; alicui inferre, Cic.; inferre contra patriam, Cic.; of declaring it: denuntiare, Cic.; indicare, Cic.; of conducting it: gerere, Caes., Cic., Liv.; administrare, Cic.; of prolonging it: trahere, Cic., Liv.; ducere, Cic.; of ceasing from it: deponere, Cic., Liv.; ponere, Sall., Tac.; componere (by agreement), Cic.; conficere (by victory), Cic., Caes., Liv.; ad bellum, to the war, Cic.; in bello, in time of war, Cic.; locative, belli, in time of war: vel domi vel belli, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., fighting, struggle: tribunicium, Liv.; bellum indicare philosophis, Cic. (2) of a particular battle: Verg. (3) personified: Verg.

bellus -a -um (contr. from benulus, dim. of benus, i.e., bonus), colloq., pretty, handsome, charming; of persons: homo, Cic. L.; cheerful from good health: fac bellus revertare, Cic.; of things: locus, Cic. L.; fama, Hor.; passer, Cat.; quam sit bellum cavere malum, Cic.

Adv. **bellē**, finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly: scribere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; negare, politely, Cic.; superl., bellissime navigare, Cic. L.; esp.: belle se habere, belle habere, belle esse, to be in good health, Cic. L.

bēlūa -ae, f. (perhaps connected with fera and θήρ), a beast. LIT., any very large animal: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, Cic.; belua fera et immanis, Cic.; centiceps, Hor.; esp. of the elephant: Ov., Juv. TRANSF., (1) term of reproach, monster, brute, beast: Pl.; in hac immani belua, Cic. (2) of abstract things: avaritia, Sall.; imperium, Suet.

bēlūātus -a -um (belua), covered with figures of animals, of tapestry: Pl.

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 **Bēlides** -ae, m. a male descendant of Belus; **Bēlis** -idis, f. a female descendant

of him, esp. plur., **Bēlīdēs** -um, the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides: Ov.
bēnē, adv. (from bonus for bonus), comp. **melius**, superl. **optime**, well.

(1) in gen.: a, with verbs, well, in the right or in a good way, honourably, properly; esp.: rem gerere, to succeed, Caes., Cic.; mereri, to deserve well, Pl., Cic., Liv.; sentire, to have good intentions or sound views, Cic.; vivere, to lead a good life, Cic., or a comfortable one, Pl.; vendere, emere, advantageously, Pl.: b, with adj. and adv., thoroughly, very: bene robustus, Cic.; bene penitus, Cic.; bene sanus, Cic., Hor.

(2) in particular phrases: a, as an exclamation, good, excellent: Cic.; with acc. or dat., good health to you: Pl.: b, bene est, with dat., it is well with: Pompeio melius est factum, P. is better, Cic.; also absol.: bene est or bene habet, all is well, all right, I am satisfied, Cic., Juv.: c, bene dicere (post-class. **benedico**), to speak well: bene dicere, id est, Attice dicere, Cic.; also to speak words of good omen (εὐφημεῖν): Pl.; and esp. with dat., to speak well of a person, praise him: Cic.: d, bene facere, to do well; with dat., to do good to: Liv.; bene facis, I am obliged to you, Pl., Cic.; bene facta (or **benefacta**), good deeds, esp. benefits, Cic.

bēnēdicē, adv., with friendly speech: Pl.

bēnēdico, see bene.

bēnēfācio, see bene.

bēnēficiātia -ae, f. (beneficus), kindness, beneficence: Cic., Tac.

bēnēficiārius -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 entrenchments, fetching wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers: Caes., Plin. L.

bēnēficiūm -i, n. (bene/facio), a kindness, favour, benefit, service.

In gen.: alicui beneficium dare, tribuere, Cic.; in aliquem conferre, Cic.; apud aliquem conlocare, Cic.; aliquem beneficio adficere, to do anyone a service, Cic.; beneficium accipere, to receive a kindness, Cic.; beneficium tueri, to be mindful of a service, Cic.; in beneficii loco, beneficii causa, per beneficium, as a kindness, service, Cic.; beneficio tuo, by your kindness, Cic.; deorum beneficio, sortium beneficio, Caes.

Esp. in political life. (1) a favour, grant, distinction, promotion: populi, favour of the people, Cic.; in beneficiis delatus est, among those recommended for promotion: Cic.; esp. of military promotions: tribuni militum quae antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, Liv.; centuriones sui beneficii, his creatures, Suet. (2) privilege, exemption: liberorum, exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children, Suet.

bēnēficus -a -um, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (bene/facio), kind, generous, obliging: Cic.

Bēnēventum -i, n. a town of the Hirpini in Samnium, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento).

¶ Hence **Bēnēventānus** -a -um, belonging to Beneventum.

bēnēvōlē, adv. from benevolus; q.v.

bēnēvōlens -entis, comp. -entior, superl. -entissimus (bene/volo), well-wishing, benevolent, obliging: Pl., Cic.

bēnēvōlentia -ae, f. (benevolens), good-will, friendly disposition, kindness: alicui praestare, conferre, Cic.; conligere, Caes.; erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.; declarare, Cic. L.

bēnēvōlus -a -um (with comp. and superl. from benevolens; q.v.) (bene/volo), kind, obliging, well disposed: alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Pl.; servus benevolus domino, a faithful slave, Cic.

Adv. **bēnēvōlē**, kindly: Cic.

bēnignitās -ātis, f. (benignus). (1) kindness, mildness: Cic. (2) liberality, generosity: Cic.

bēnignus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with bonus and gigno).

(1) gen., kind, friendly: animus, Ter.; oratio, Cic.; homines benefici et benigni, Cic.; vultus benigni, Liv.; dies, fortunate, Stat.

(2) in action, liberal, generous: erga aliquem, Pl.; alicui, Hor.; in timore benigni, Cic.; vini somnique benignus, indulging in wine and sleep, Hor.; also of things, abundant, fruitful: ager, Ov.; dapis, Hor.

Adv. **bēnignē**. (1) kindly, in a friendly manner: benigne respondere, Liv.; benigne attenteque audire, Cic.; arma capere, willingly, Liv.; benigne dicis, or absol., benigne, much obliged, a colloquial phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) in action, generously: pecuniam praebere, Pl.; benigne facere alicui, to confer benefits on a person, Cic.

bēo -are (connected with bonus), to bless, make happy: beas or beasti, that pleases me, I'm glad of it, Pl., Ter.; with abl., to bless, enrich, gladden with: munere te parvo, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **bēātus** -a -um, happy, blessed. In gen. (1) of persons: qui beatus est, non intellego quid requirat, ut sit beator; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, Cic.; agricolae parvo beati, happy on little means, Hor. (2) of events or circumstances: beata mors, Cic.; vitam, Cic. N. as subst. **bēātum** -i, happiness: Cic. M. pl. as subst. **bēāti** -orum, the blessed ones: Cic., Hor.

Esp. wealthy, prosperous; of persons: qui se locupletes, honoratos, beatos putant, Cic.; of states: Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, Cic.; of possessions: gazae beatae Arabum, Hor.

Adv. **bēātē**, happily: bene et beate vivere, Cic.

Bērēcyntus -i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.

¶ Hence adj. **Bērēcyntius** -a -um: mater, Cybele, Verg.; heros, Midas, son of Cybele, Ov.; tibia, the flute used at the festivals of Cybele, Hor. F. also as subst. **Bērēcyntia** -ae = Cybele: Verg., Ov.

Bērēnicē -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.

bēryllus -i, c. (βήρυλλος), a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India: Juv. Meton., a ring set with a beryl: Prop.

Bērȳtus -i, f. (Βηρυτός), an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony (now Beirut).

Adj. **Bērȳtius** -a -um.

bēs *bessis*, m. (from *as*; q.v.), *two-thirds* (=eight unciae) of any whole composed of twelve parts.

(1) in gen., esp. in terms relating to inheritance: Plin. (2) of the *as* (as a coin): *faenus ex triente 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. L. (3) of the *as* (as weight), *two-thirds of a pound*: Plin.

Bessi -ōrum, m. (Βέσσοι), *a people in Thrace*. Adj. **Bessicus** -a -um.

Bessus -i, m. *satrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomannus*.

bestia -ae, f. (perhaps connected with *belua* and *fera*), *an animal without reason* (opp. homo), *beast*. (1) gen.: *bestiae mutae*, Cic.; *mala bestia*, as a term of reproach, Pl. (2) esp. of the animals exhibited at Roman public spectacles, fighting with gladiators or criminals: *aliquem ad bestias mittere, to condemn to the beasts*, Cic.

bestiārius -a -um (*bestia*), *belonging to animals*: ludus, *a fight with wild beasts at a show*, Sen. M. as subst. **bestiārius** -i, *one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows*: Cic., Sen.

bestiola -ae, f. (dim. of *bestia*), *a small animal*: Cic.

¹**bēta** -ae, f. *a vegetable, beet*: Cic. L.

²**bēta**, n. indecl. (βῆτα), *the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet*; sometimes used prov. for anything that comes second: Mart.

Biās -antis, m. (Βίας), *a philosopher of Priene in Ionia, one of the so-called seven wise men of Greece*.

bībliōpōla -ae, m. (βιβλιοπώλης), *a book-seller*: Mart., Plin.

bībliōthēca -ae, f. and **bībliōthēcē** -ēs, f. (βιβλιοθήκη), *a collection of books, a library*; also *the place where books are kept*: Cic.

bībo *bibere bibi bibitum, to drink*.

LIT., *aquam*, Cic.; *lac*, Ov.; *pocula*, Tib.; *cyathos*, Pl.; *gemma*, *from a cup set with jewels*, Verg.; *dare bibere, to give to drink*, Pl., Liv.; *impers. pass.*, Cic. Particular phrases: *aut bibat aut abeat* (transl. of Gr.: ἢ πῖνι ἢ ἀνιπι), Cic.; *Græco more, to drink to one's health*, Cic.; poet.: *bibere flumen, to live on the banks of a river*, Verg.; *Danuvium, of the Danube*, Hor.; *bibere aquas, to be drowned, wrecked*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *to drink in*: *sat prata biberunt*, Verg.; *hortus aquas bibit*, Ov.; *arcus bibit, the rainbow draws up water*, Verg. (2) of persons, fig.: *amorem*, Verg.; *aure* (of attentive listeners), *to drink in*, Hor.

Bibractē -is, n. *a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui* (now *Autun*).

Bibrax -actis, f. *fortress of the Remi in Gaul*.

bībūlus -a -um (*bibo*), *fond of drinking*. LIT., Hor.; with genit.: *Falerni*, Hor. TRANSF., of inanimate things: *harena*, Lucr., Verg.; *lana*, Ov.; *nubes*, Ov.; *charta, blotting paper*, Plin. L.

biceps -cipitis (*bis/caput*), *having two heads, two-headed*: *puer*, Liv.; *Ianus*, Ov. Poet., *double-peaked*: *Parnassus*, Ov.

bīclīnium -i, n. (*bis/κλίνη*), *a dining sofa for the use of two persons*: Pl.

bīcōlor -ōris (*bis/color*), *of two colours*: *equus*, Verg.; *myrtus*, Ov.

bīcorniger -gēri, m. (*bis/corniger*), *two-horned*, an epithet of *Bacchus*: Ov.

bīcornis -e (*bis/cornu*), *two-horned*: Ov.; poet.: *luna, the new moon*, Hor.; *furcae bicornes, two-pronged forks*, Verg.; *Rhenus, with two mouths*, Verg.

bīcorpor -ōris (*bis/corpus*), *having two bodies*: Cic. poet.

bīdens -entis (*bis/dens*), *having two teeth*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *forfex*, Verg.; *ancora*, Plin.

As subst. (1) m. *a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods*: Verg., Ov. (2) f. *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete*: Verg., Ov.; hence *a sheep*: Phaedr.

bīdental -ālis, n. (*bidens*), *a place struck with lightning*; perhaps so called because it was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (*bidens*), and enclosed: Hor.

Bidis -is, f. *a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse*.

¶ Hence adj. **Bidīnus** -a -um, *belonging to Bidis*.

bīduum -i, n. (*bis/dies*), *a space of two days*: in iis operibus consiliisque biduum consumitur, Caes.; *aliquem biduum cibo tectoque prohibere*, Cic.; abl.: *biduo, in the course of two days*, Cic.; eo biduo, in the course of these two days, Cic.; *biduo aut summum triduo, in two days or three at the most*, Cic.; *biduo post, two days afterwards*, Caes.; *biduo quo haec gesta sunt, two days after this was done*, Caes.; *bidui iter abesse, to be two days' march distant*, Caes.; so *bidui* by itself: *castra quae aberant bidui*, Cic. L.

biennium -i, n. (*bis/annus*), *a space of two years*: *biennio iam confecto fere*, Cic.; *biennium iam factum est postquam abii domo, it is now two years since I left home*, Pl.; acc., *biennium, for the space of two years*: *biennium provinciam obtinere*, Cic.; abl., *biennio, with compar.*: *biennio maior natu Domitius, older by two years*, Tac.; *biennio proximo, in the course of two years*, Tac.; *biennio ante, two years before*, Cic.

bīfāriam, adv. (acc. f. of *bifarius, double*), *in two parts*: *distribuere*, Cic.; *castra bifariam facta sunt*, Liv.

bīfer -fēra -fērum (*bis/fero*), *of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year*: Verg.

bīfidus -a -um (*bis/findo*), *split into two parts*: Ov.

bīfōris -e (*bis/foris*), *having two doors or openings*: *valvae*, Ov. TRANSF., *from two openings*: *ubi biforem dat tibia cantum, the different notes of the double flute*, Verg.

bīformātus -a -um: Cic. poet.=*biformis*; q.v.

bīformis -e, *of double form*: *Ianus*, Ov.; *vates, the poet turned into a swan*, Hor.

bīfrons -frontis (*bis/frons*), *with double forehead or countenance*, epithet of *Ianus*: Verg.

bīfurcus -a -um (*bis/furca*), *having two prongs or forks*: *valli*, Liv.; *ramus*, Ov.

bīgae -ārum, f. pl., and post-Aug. sing. **biga** -ae (contr. from *biuigae* or *biuiga*), *a pair of horses, or a chariot drawn by a pair*: Cat., Verg.

bigātus -a -um (bigae), stamped with the effigy of a pair of horses: argentum, Liv. M. as subst. **bigatus** -i (sc. nummus), a silver coin so marked.

biūgis -e and **biūgus** -a -um (bis/iugum), yoked two together: equi, Mart.; certamen, a race between two-horse chariots, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **biūgi** -orum (sc. equi), a pair of horses or a chariot drawn by a pair: Verg.

bīlibra -ae, f. (bis/libra), two pounds weight: Liv.

bīlibris -e (bis/libra). (1) weighing two pounds: offae, Plin. (2) containing two pounds: cornu, Hor., Pl.

bīlinguis -e (bis/lingua), having two tongues. LIT., humorously, of kissing: Pl. TRANSF., (1) speaking two languages: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. (2) double-tongued, treacherous: Pl., Verg.

bīlis -is, f. gall, bile. LIT., Lucr., Cic.; suffusa, jaundice, Plin. TRANSF., (1) anger, displeasure: movere, Pl.; commovere, Cic. (2) atra (or nigra) bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile, i.e., melancholy: Cic.; madness: Pl., Sen.

bīlix -icis (bis/licium), having a double thread: lorica, Verg.

bīlustris -e (bis/lustrum), lasting ten years: bellum, Ov.

bīmāris -e (bis/mare), lying on two seas: Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

bīmārītus, m. (bis/maritus), the husband of two wives: ap. Cic.

bīmātris -e (bis/mater), having two mothers, epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

bīmātus -ūs, m. (bimus), the age of two years (of plants and animals): Plin.

bīmembris -e (bis/membrum), having two kinds of limbs; esp. of the Centaurs: forma, Ov. Plur. as subst. **bimembres**, Centaurs, Ov.

bīmestris -e (bis/mensis), lasting two months: consulatus, ap. Cic.; porcus, a pig two months old, Hor.; stipendium, pay for two months, Liv.

bīmūlus -a -um (dim. of bimus), two years old: Cat., Suet.

bīmus -a -um (bis/hiems), two years old or lasting two years: equus, Plin.; legio, a legion that had served for two years, ap. 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 for two years, Cic. L.

bīni -ae -a (sing., binus -a -um: Lucr.), twofold. (1) two apiece, sometimes simply two: unicuique 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.; aures, Verg.; n. pl. 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.

bīnoctium -i, n. (bis/nox), a space of two nights: Tac.

bīnōminis -e (bis/nomen), having two names: Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

Bīōn -ōnis, m. (Blow), a satirical philosopher from Scythia, of the Cyrenaic school.

¶ Hence adj. **Bīōnēus** -a -um: sermones, witty, caustic, Hor.

bīōs -ii, m. (βίος, life, cf. eau de vie), a celebrated Greek wine: Plin.

bīpalmis -e (bis/palmus), two palms or spans long or broad: Liv.

bīpartītus or **bīpertītus** -a -um (bis/partio), divided in two; esp. in abl., used as adv., **bīpartītō** or **bīpertītō**, in two parts, in two ways: distribuere, Cic.; inferre signa, Caes., Liv., Ov.

bīpātens -entis (bis/patens), doubly open, open in two directions: portis bipatentibus, Verg.

bīpēdālis -e, two feet long, broad, thick, or high: trabes, Caes.; Cic., Hor.

bīpennifer -fēra -fērum, armed with a two-edged axe (bipennis): Ov.

bīpennis -e (bis/penna). (1) having two wings: Plin. (2) double-edged: ferrum, Verg. As subst. **bīpennis** -is, f. (sc. securis), a double-edged axe: Verg., Hor., Tac.

bīpēs -ēdis (bis/pes), having two feet: equi, Verg., Juv., Plin. As subst., biped, esp. used contemptuously of human beings: omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

bīrēmis -e (bis/remus), two-oared: Hor., Liv. As subst. **bīrēmis** -is, f. (1) a boat with two oars: Lucr. (2) a ship with two banks of oars: Caes., Cic.

bīs, adv., twice, in two ways: bis terque, i.e. often, Cic. L.; bis terve, i.e. seldom, Cic. L.; 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, Pl.; with distributive numerals: bis bina, Cic.; with cardinal numerals, only in poet.: bis quinque viri (the decemviri), Hor.; prov.: bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendī), to make the same mistake twice, Cic.

Bistōnes -um, m. (Βιστόνες), the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians.

¶ Hence adj. **Bistōnīus** -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian: tyrannus, Diomedes, Lucr.; chelys, the lyre of Orpheus, Claud.; turbo, violent north wind, Lucr.; Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians, Ov. Subst. **Bistōnīa** -ae, f. Thrace. **Bistōnis** -īdis, f. adj., Thracian: ales, Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Sen. poet. As subst., a Thracian woman, i.e. a Bacchante: Hor.

bīsulcīlingua -ae, f. adj., with a cloven tongue. TRANSF., of a double-tongued person, a hypocrite: Pl.

bīsulcus -a -um (bis/sulcus), two-furrowed, split into two parts: lingua, forked, Ov.; ungula, cloven hoof, Plin.; pes, Lucr., Plin. N. pl. as subst. **bīsulca** -ōrum, animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solidipedes): Plin.

Bīthynīa -ae, f. (Βιθυνία), a country in north-west Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Bīthynīcus** -a -um, of Bithynia, esp. as title of Q. Pompeius, conqueror of the Bithynians, and of his son: Cic.; adj. and subst. **Bīthynīus** and **Bīthynus** -a -um, Bithynian, a Bithynian; **Bīthynīs** -īdis, f. a Bithynian woman: Ov.

bīto (baeto, bēto) -ere, to go: Pl.

bītūmen -inis, n. *asphalt, bitumen*: Verg., Ov. **bītūminēus** -a -um (bitumen), *bituminous*: Ov. **Bitūrīges** -um, m. *a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern towns of Bourges and Bordeaux*.

bivīus -a -um, *having two ways or passages*: fauces, Verg. N. as subst. **bivīum** -i, *a place where two roads meet*: Verg. TRANSF., *a twofold way in anything*: in bivio distineri, *to be distracted by a love for two persons*, Ov.

blaesus -a -um (βλαισός), *lispings, indistinct*: lingua, sonus, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot: sonus, Ov. Subst., *madidi et blaesi, drunken men*, Juv.

blandē, adv. from blandus; q.v.

blandidīcus -a -um (blandus/dico), *flattering in speech*: Pl.

blandilōquentūlus -a -um (blandus/loquor) = blandidicus: Pl.

blandilōquus -a -um (blandus/loquor) = blandidicus: Pl.

blandimentum -i, n. (blandior), *flattery*. LIT., usually plur.: blandimentis corrumpere, Cic.; blandimenta muliebrīa, Tac. TRANSF., *whatever pleases the senses, an allurements*: sine blandimentis expellunt famem, *without sauces, delicacies*, Tac.

blandior -iri, dep. *to flatter, caress, coax*; governing the dative.

LIT., mihi et per se et per Pompeium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari, ut ducetur in Hispaniam, Liv.; auribus nostris, Plin.; sibi, *to deceive oneself*, Sen.; votis meis, *to delude oneself into believing what one wishes*, Ov.

TRANSF., of things: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, *fortune favoured his undertakings*, Tac.; voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic.; blandiente inertia, *idleness pleasing him*, Tac.

¶ Hence past. partic. **blandītus** -a -um, *charming*: Prop., Plin.

blanditiā -ae, f. (blandus), *flattery, coaxing*; used in both good and bad senses, unlike adulatio. LIT., popularis, Cic.; often in plur.: benevolentiam civium blanditiis et adstantando conligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; muliebrēs, Liv. TRANSF., of things, *charm, attraction*: blanditiā praesentium voluptatum, Cic.

blandītum, adv., *flatteringly*: Lucr.

blandus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *flattering, fondling, caressing*. (1) of persons: blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic.; scis me minime esse blandum, Cic. L.; with dat.: blandiores alienis quam vestris, Liv. (2) of things, *enticing, alluring, tempting*: oratio, Cic.; voluptas, Cic.; soni, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consuetudine in dies blandius, *ease becoming by habit every day more attractive*, Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **blandē** (also **blandīter**: Pl.), *flatteringly*: adloqui, Ter.; rogare, Cic.; dicere, Quint.

blātēro -are, *to chatter, babble*: Hor.

blātio -ire, *to talk idly, babble*: nugas, Pl.

blatta -ae, f. *a cockroach*: Verg., Hor., Plin.

blennus -i, m. (βλεννός), *a stupid fellow*: Pl.

blitēus -a -um (blitum), *insipid, silly*: Pl.

blītum -i, n. (βλιτον), *a tasteless herb used in salad*: Pl.

bōārīus and **bōvārīus** -a -um (bos), *relating to cattle*: forum, *the cattle market*, Cic., Liv.

Bocchar -āris, m. *a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war*. TRANSF., *an African*: Juv.

Bocchus -i, *king of Mauritania, the father-in-law and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha*.

¶ Hence **bocchus** -i, m. *a plant named after him*: Verg.

Boebe -ēs, f. (Βοβη), *a village in Thessaly*.

Boeōtarchēs -ae, m. (Βοιωτάρχης), *a Boeotarch, one of the chief magistrates of Boeotia*: Liv.

Boeōti -ōrum or -um, m. pl. (Βοιωτοί), and **Boeōtii** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Boeotia, a district in Greece to the west of Attica, proverbial for their dullness*.

¶ Hence **Boeōtiā** -ae, f. *their district*; adj.

Boeōtius -a -um and **Boeōtus** -a -um, *Boeotian*.

Bōēthius -i, m. Anicius Manlius Severinus, *a distinguished Roman philosopher*; born c. A.D. 480; beheaded A.D. 524 in prison where he wrote his most celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiae Libri V.

Bōgud -ūdis, m. *son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania*; ally of Julius Caesar and Antony; killed in battle, 31 B.C.

boia -ae, f., gen. pl. **boiae** -ārum, *a species of collar*: Pl.

Bōii -ōrum, m. *a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul*. Sing. **Bōius** -i, m. *one of the Boii*; **Bōia** -ae, f. *a woman of the Boii*.

¶ Hence **Boiēmi**, **Boihemi**, **Boihēmum**, *names given to the Boii as established in Germany (cf. modern Bohemia, Bohemians)*.

Bōla -ae, f. *a town of the Aequi in Latium*. Adj. **Bōlānus** -a -um.

bōlētus -i, m. (βωλιτης), *a mushroom*: Pl., Mart., Juv.

bōlus -i, m. (βόλος), *a throw (classical iactus)*. (1) of dice: Pl. (2) of a fishing net, and hence: **a**, *what is caught at one throw*: bolum emere, Suet.; **b**, fig., *any good haul, gain*: is primus bolu 'st, Pl.; bolo tangere, or multare aliquem, *to cheat a man of his gains*, Pl.

bombax, interj. (βόμβαξ), *an exclamation of astonishment, is it possible?* Pl.

bombus -i, m. (βόμβος), *a boom, a deep hollow noise, esp. of trumpets*: Lucr., Cat.

bombŷcīnus -a -um (bombyx), *silken*: Juv., Plin. N. pl. as subst. **bombŷcīna** -ōrum, *silken garments*: Mart.

bombyx -ŷcis, m. and f. (βόμβυξ). (1) *the silkworm*: Plin. (2) *silk*: Prop., Plin.

Bōna Dēa, *the good goddess, the deity of chastity and fertility, worshipped by Roman women*.

bōnītās -ātis, f. (bonus), *goodness, excellence*. (1) gen.: **a**, of material things: agrorum, praediorum, vocis, Cic.; **b**, of abstract things: naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic.

(2) *moral 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.

Bōnōniā -ae, f. (Βωνωνία). (1) *a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Bologna)*; hence adj. **Bōnōniēnsis** -e. (2) *a port in Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne)*.

bōnus -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. **mēllior** -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. **optīmus** -a -um, *good*.

(1) in gen., *good in itself, good of its kind*: a, of material objects, *good to look at, to use*, etc.: nummi boni, *genuine coin*, Cic.; forma bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; color, *good complexion*, Lucr.; res, *delicacies*, Nep.; b, of immaterial circumstances, events, etc.: bono genere natus, Cic.; valetudo, Cic.; tempestas, *weather*, Cic.; fama, *good news*, Cic.; navigatio, Cic.; mors, Plin.; res, *fortune*, Cic.; dies, *lucky*, Verg.; auspiciū, Cic.; occasio, Pl.; quod bonum felix faustumque sit, *fortunate*, Cic.; aetas, *youth*, Cic.; c, of human speech, action, character: indoles, Cic.; bona dicta, *witty sayings*, Enn.; mens, Liv.; animus, *courage*, Cic. L., Liv.; exemplum, Tac.; bonā veniā tuā, *with your kind permission*, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, *to take in good part*, Cic.; bona verba, *words of good omen*, Ov., Tib.: d, of persons in particular functions and relations, *able, efficient*, etc.: servus, Pl., Cic.; uxor, Cic.; imperator, Cic.; poeta, Cic.: e, of quantity, *substantial, considerable*: bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic.

(2) more specifically, *good, useful, efficient* in some particular respect: a, with abl. of respect: iaculo, *good with, at using*, Verg.; bonus militia, Sall.; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.: b, with dat.: pecori alendo, *for keeping*, Liv.: c, with ad: ad proelium, Tac.

(3) morally *good, virtuous, honest*, etc.: a, gen.: viri boni est misereri, Cic.; often ironical: homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in voc., as a familiar greeting: O bone! *my good fellow*, Hor.: b, esp. towards the state, *patriotic, loyal*: bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = *conservatives, the supporters of the existing system*: c, kind: bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, *gracious gods!* Cic.; with dat.: tuis, Verg.; with in and the acc.: in me, Cic.

N. as subst. **bōnum** -i, *good, material or moral*. (1) gen., *profit, advantage*: bonum publicum, *the common weal*, Liv.; bono esse alicui, *to profit one*, Cic.; cui bono fuisset, *for whose advantage*, Cic.; bona pacis, *the blessings of peace*, Tac.

(2) material *good*; usually plur., *goods, property*: bona fortunaque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, *sole heir*, Liv.; esse in bonis, *to be in possession*, Cic.

(3) moral *good, a good*: bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; summum bonum, *the supreme good* (in philosoph. sense), Cic.; esp. associated with aequum; q.v.

bōo -are (βοῶω), *to shout, roar*; esp. of places, to echo: Pl., Ov.

Bōōtēs -ae, m., also voc. Bootē, acc. Bootēn, genit. Bootī (βοῶτης, *the ox-driver*), a constellation, also called Arctophylax.

Bōrēās -ae, m. (Βορέας). (1) *the north wind*: Verg. (pure Lat. aquilo). (2) meton., *the north*: Hor. (3) mythol., *the husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes*.

Adj. **Bōrēus** or **Bōrius** -a -um, *northern*.

bōriā -ae, f. *a kind of jasper*: Plin.

Bōrysthēnēs -is, m. (Βορυσθένης), *a large river in Scythia (now the Dnieper)*.

¶ Hence **Bōrysthēnīdae** or -ītae -ārum, m. *dwellers on the Borysthenes*; **Bōrysthēnis** -idis, f. *a Greek colony on the Borysthenes*; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, *belonging to the Borysthenes*.

bōs bōvis, c. (βοῦς). (1) *ox, bullock, cow*: Pl., Cic., Liv.; bos Lucas, *an elephant*, Lucr.; prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to saddle an ox*, i.e. *to impose on anyone an office for which he is not fit*, poet. ap. Cic. TRANSF., *a strap or whip of hide*: Pl. (2) *a kind of flat fish*: Ov., Plin.

Bospōrus (or **Bosphōrus**), -i, m. (Βόσπορος, 'heifer's ford', because of Io's passage as a heifer), *name of various straits*, esp. (1) Bosporus Thracicus, *the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople)*; hence adj. **Bospōrius** -a -um.

(2) Bosporus Cimmerius, *off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale)*; adj. and subst. **Bospōrānus** -a -um, *belonging to the Bosphorus, a dweller by it*.

Bostra -ae, f. Bozra, *capital of the Roman province of Arabia*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Bostrēnus** -a -um, *belonging to Bostra, an inhabitant of it*.

Bottīaea -ae, f. (Βοτταία), *a district of Macedonia*.

¶ Hence **Bottīaei** -ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the district*.

bōtūlus -i, m. *a sausage*: Mart.

Boudicca -ae, f. *queen of the Iceni, a British tribe*.

Bōviānum -i, n. (Βουλαιον), *town in Samnium*.

¶ Hence adj. **Bōviānius** -a -um.

bōvīle = bubile; q.v.

Bōvillae -ārum, f. *a town in Latium, about twelve miles 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.

bōvillus -a -um (bos), an old form of bubulus, *relating to oxen*: grex, ap. Liv.

brābeuta -ae, m. (βραβευτής), *a judge, umpire in the public games*: Suet.

brācae (braccae) -ārum, f. pl. (sing. once in Ov.), *breeches, trousers*; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, and Germans: Tac., Ov.

brācātus (braccātus) -a -um (bracae), *wearing breeches*. LIT., Cic., Prop. TRANSF., as geograph. term = transalpinus: Gallia Bracata, *Gaul on the north side of the Alps, the old name of Gallia Narbonensis*, Plin.; cognatio bracata, *connexion with people of Transalpine Gaul*, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **bracati** -orum, *Transalpine Gauls*: Juv.

brācchiālis -e (bracchium), *belonging to the arm*: nervus, Pl.

brācchiōlum -i, n. (dim. of bracchium), *a small delicate arm*: Cat.

brācchium -i, n. (less correctly brachium, from βραχίον), *an arm*.

LIT., strictly, *the forearm, arm from the elbow to the wrist*, whereas lacertus = the upper arm: brachia et lacerti, Ov.; hence gen., *the whole arm*: brachium frangere, Cic.; diu iactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; collo dare brachia circum, *to embrace*, Verg.; as used in speaking: porrectio brachii, Cic.; in dancing: brachia numeris movere, Ov.; prov.: brachia sua praebere

sceleri, to assist in a crime, Ov.; levi (or molli) brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.; dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv.

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: muro brachium iniunxerat, Liv.; mole of a harbour: Liv., Plin. L.

bractĕa (brattĕa) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf: Lucr., Verg., Ov.

bractĕātus -a -um, covered with gold leaf. TRANSF., glittering, unreal, delusive: felicitas, Sen.

bractĕōla -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a thin leaf of gold: Juv.

Branchus -i, m. (Βράχχος), a son of Apollo.

¶ Hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (Βραχχίδαι), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Miletus.

brassica -ae, f. cabbage: Pl.

Bratupantium -i, n. town in Gallia Belgica, at or near modern Breteuil.

Brennus -i, m. (Βρέννος). (1) leader of the Gauls, who defeated the Romans at the river Allia, 390 B.C. (2) leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece in 279 B.C. Adj. **Brennicus** -a -um.

brēviārium -i, n. (brevis), a short summary, report, epitome: imperii, officiorum, Suet.

brēviculus -a -um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little: Pl.

brēvilōquens -entis (brevis/loquor), brief in speech: Cic. L.

brēvilōquentia -ae, f. (brevis/loquor), brevity of speech: Cic. L.

brēvis -e (connected with βραχύς), adj. (with compar. and superl.), short, in space or time.

(1) in space. LIT., a, as to length (opp. to longus), short: via, Verg.; in breve cogere, to contract into a small space, Hor.: b, as to height (opp. to longus, altus): iudex brevior quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic.: c, as to depth (opp. to profundus), shallow: brevia vada, Verg; hence n. pl. as subst. **brevia** -ium, shallows, shoals: Verg., Tac. TRANSF., slight: pondus, Hor.; impensa, Ov.

(2) in time (opp. to longus): a, of a period, short: ad breve tempus, for a short time, Cic.; brevi post, shortly afterwards, Liv.; brevi, soon, Cic.: b, of short duration: fructus, Lucr.; vitae curriculum, Cic.; rosae flos, lilium, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi Romani amores, short-lived, Tac.: c, of the quantity of syllables, short: syllaba, Cic.: d, 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.; so meton. of persons: cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **breviter**, shortly. (1) in space: Tib., Tac. (2) in time. TRANSF., a, of the quantity of syllables:

breviter dicitur, Cic.: b, in speech or writing, briefly: rem breviter narrare, Cic.

brēvītās -ātis, f. (brevis), shortness. (1) in space, in regard to length: spatii, Caes.; of height: brevitās nostra, our short stature, Caes.

(2) in time: a, lit. of a period: temporis, diei, Cic.: b, shortness of syllables: syllabarum, Cic.: c, of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness: litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.; est brevitāte opus, Hor.

Brīāreus (trisyl.) -ei, m. (Βραίρεύς), also called Aegaeon, a giant with a hundred arms: centumgeminus, Verg.; adj. **Brīārēius** -a -um.

Brigantes -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain; adj. **Briganticus** -a -um.

Brimo -ūs, f. (Βριμό), the angry one, epithet of Proserpina: Prop.

Brītanni -orum, m. pl. the Britons: Caes., Verg., Hor.; term used for the inhabitants either of the British Isles or of Great Britain.

¶ Hence **Britannia** -ae, f. Britain, i.e. either the British Isles or Great Britain; sometimes in plur. **Britannicus** -a -um, adj., British: Cic., Tac.; also in m. sing. a title commemorating successes in Britain, given to various Romans in imperial times, esp. to the son of Claudius and Messalina who was murdered by Nero. **Britannus** -a -um, poet. adj., British: Prop.

Brītōmartis -is, f. (Βριτόμαρτις), a Cretan nymph, daughter of Zeus and Carme; pursued by Minos, she threw herself into the sea.

Brixia -ae, f. a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Brescia); adj. **Brixianus** -a -um, of or relating to Brixia.

Brōmius -i, m. (Βρόμιος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus: Ov., Luc.

Bructĕri -ōrum, m. a people of North Germany.

brūma -ae, f. (for brevima, old form of brevissima, sc. dies), the time of the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice. LIT., ante brumam, Cic.; sub bruma, Caes. Poet., winter, wintry cold: bruma recurrit iners, Hor., Verg. TRANSF., a 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. (Βρεντέσιον), 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. **Brundisinus** -a -um, Brundisian.

Bruttii (Brūtīi, Brittīi) -ōrum, m. the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy; adj. **Bruttius** -a -um, Bruttian.

brūtus -a -um (connected with βαρύς and βεβύς), heavy, immovable. LIT., pondus, Lucr. TRANSF., dull, insensible, without feeling or reason: adulescentiam, Sen.

Brūtus -i, m. a cognomen of the Roman gens Iunia.

Esp. (1) L. Iunius Brutus, relative of Tarquinius Superbus, who freed Rome from its kings. (2) M. Iunius Brutus, nephew of Cato Uticensis, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. (3) D. Iunius Brutus, fellow conspirator with (2). Adj. **Brūtīnus** -a -um, belonging to Brutus: consilia Brutina, Cic.

Būbastis -is, f. (Βούβαστις), an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.
būbile -is, n. (bos), an ox-stall: Pl.
būbo -ōnis, m. (βῡβας, βῡβα), the owl (the cry of which was thought a bad omen): Lucr., Verg.
būbulcītor -ari, dep. to drive or keep oxen: Pl.
būbulcus -i, m. (bos), one who ploughs with oxen: Cic., Ov.
būbūlus -a -um (bos), relating to cows or oxen: fimum, Liv. F. as subst. **būbūla** -ae, f. (sc. caro), beef: Pl.
būcaeda -ae, m. (bos/caedo), one who is beaten with thongs of ox-hide: Pl.
bucca -ae, f. the cheek, esp. when puffed out.
 LIT., buccas inflate, to puff out the cheeks (esp. in anger), Hor.; prov.: quod (or quidquid) in buccam venerit, whatever comes uppermost, Cic. L., Mart.
 TRANSF., (1) a declaimer, bawler: Juv. (2) one who fills his mouth 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.
buccīna, **buccīnator**, etc., see bucina, etc.
bucco -ōnis, m. (bucca), a babbling foolish fellow: Pl.
buccūla -ae, f. (dim. of bucca). LIT., a small cheek: Suet. TRANSF. (in plur.), the beaver, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks: Liv.
bucculentus -a -um (bucca), puffy-cheeked: Pl.
Būcēphālās -ae, acc. -an (βούς/κεφαλή), the horse of Alexander the Great.
 ¶ Hence **Būcēphāla** -ae. f. and **Būcēphālē** -ēs, f. (βουκέφαλα), a town founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.
būcērus and **būcērius** -a -um (βούκερος), having ox's horns: Lucr., Ov.
būcīna -ae, f. a crooked trumpet (whereas tuba is usually straight).
 LIT., (1) the shepherd's horn: Prop. (2) a military trumpet: Cic., Verg. Used as a signal for relieving guard, etc.; hence: ad tertiam bucinam (= vigiliam), Liv. (3) the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies: Cic., Prop.
 TRANSF., (1) Triton's horn: Ov. (2) famae, Juv.
būcīnātor -ōris, m. a trumpeter: Caes.
 TRANSF., existimationis, ap. Cic. L.
būcīnum -i, n. (1) the sound of a trumpet: Plin. (2) a shell-fish, whelk: Plin.
būcōlica -orum, n. pl. (βουκολικός), pastoral poems: Ov.
būcūla -ae, f. (dim. of bos), a heifer: Cic., Verg.
būfo -ōnis, m. a toad: Verg.
bulbus -i, m. (βολβός), an onion: Ov.; gen., a bulb: Plin.
būlē -es, f. (βουλή), the (Greek) council: Plin. L.
būleuta -ae, m. (βουλευτής), a councillor: Plin. L.
būleutērion -i, n. (βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek council: Cic.
bullā -ae, f. a round swelling. Hence (1) a water bubble: ut pluvio perlucida caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. (2) a boss, stud; on girdles: aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; on doors: bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. (3) bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etruscan origin), worn by triumphing generals and also by

boys of good family, who laid it aside on assuming the toga virilis; hence: dignus bulla = childish, Juv.

bullātus -a -um (bulla). (1) inflated, bombastic, or perhaps perishable, transitory: Pers. (2) furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob: cingulum, Varr. (3) wearing the bulla, i.e. not grown up: heres, Juv.

bullio -ire and **bullo** -are (bulla), to well up, bubble up, boil up: Pers., Plin.

Bullis (Byllis) -idis, f. a town in Illyria.

¶ Hence **Bullidenses** -ium, m. inhabitants of Bullis; also **Bulienses** -ium, m. and **Bullini** -ōrum, m.

būmastus -i, f. (βούμαστος), a kind of vine bearing very large grapes: Verg.

Burdigāla -ae, f. a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).

būris -is, m. the crooked hinder part of the plough: Verg.

Būsiris -ridis, m. (Βούσιρις), a king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country, and was himself killed by Hercules.

bustirāpus -i, m. (bustum/rapio), a robber of tombs: Pl.

bustūārius -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. (perhaps from buro, old Lat. for uro). LIT., the place where corpses were burned and buried: Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., gen., a grave, sepulchre: Cic.; fig.: tu bustum reipublicae, the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Tereus who ate his own son, Ov.

Buthrōtum -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (Βουθρωτόν and -τός), a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra (now Vutrinto).

būthýsia -ae, f. (Βουθυσία), a sacrifice of oxen: Suet.

Butrōtus -i, m. a river in Bruttium (now Bruciano).

Buxentum -i, n. a town in Lucania (now Policastro).

buxifēr -fera -ferum (buxus/fero), producing the box-tree: Cat.

buxus -i, f. and **buxum** -i, n. LIT., the evergreen box-tree: Ov.; box-wood: Verg. TRANSF., 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 -i, n. (Βυζάντιον), Byzantium, a Greek city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon (now Istanbul). Adj. **Byzantīnus** -a -um, **Byzantius** -a -um, Byzantine.

C

C, c, the third letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in place and originally in sound to the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language.
cāballīnus -a -um, belonging to a horse: fons (in jest) = Hippocrene, Pers.

cāballus -i, m. (καβάλλης), a pack-horse, nag, hack: Hor., Juv.

Cābillonum -i, n. a town of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Chalon-sur-Saône).

Cābiri -ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι), gods honoured by secret rites in Lemnos and Samothrace.

cāchinnatio -ōnis, f. (cachinno), a violent laughing, cachinnation: Cic.

¹**cāchinnō** -are (cachinnus), to laugh aloud: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.

²**cāchinno** -ōnis, m. (cachinnus), one who laughs heartily, a jester, scoffer: Pers.

cāchinnus -i, m. loud laughter, esp. of derision: cachinnos inridendum commovere, Cic.; tollere, Hor. TRANSF., poet., the splashing of the sea: Cat.

cāco -are (κακῶ). (1) to void the excrement: Hor. (2) to defile with excrement: Cat.

cācōēthēs -is, n. (κακῳήθης), an obstinate disease. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., scribendi, an incurable itch to write, Juv.

cācula -ae, m. a servant, esp. a soldier's servant: Pl.

cācūmen -inis, n. the extreme point, top, tip, summit, zenith; esp. of trees: arboris, Verg.; ramorum, Caes., Lucr.; and of mountains: Lucr., Cat., Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., alescendi, the limit of growth, Lucr.

cācūmino -are (cacumen), to point, make pointed: Ov.

Cācus -i, m. (Κάκος), son of Vulcan, a giant Italian cattle-robber, slain by Hercules.

cādāver -ēris (cado), n. a dead body, carcass, of men or animals. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., (1) as a term of reproach: ab hoc eiecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam, Cic. (2) of the ruins of towns: cadavera oppidum, Sulpicius ap. Cic. L.

cādāvērōsus -a -um (cadaver), like a corpse, cadaverous: Ter.

Cadmus -i, m. (Κάδμος), the son of Agenor, king of Tyre, and brother of Europa; father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave; founder of Thebes in Boeotia.

Adj. **Cadmēus** -a -um: Thebae, Prop.; f. as subst. **Cadmēa** -ae, (sc. arx), the citadel of Thebes: Nep.; **Cadmēis** -idis, f. adj.: arx, Theban, Ov.; and subst., a female descendant of Cadmus: Ov.

cādo cādere cēdi (cāsum), to fall.

LIT., (1) gen., to fall down, drop: a, of persons or things dropped or thrown: si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv.; in terram, Cic.; de equo, Cic.; arma alicui cadunt de manibus, Cic.; of weapons: levius, are thrown with less violence, Caes.; of thunderbolts: caelo cadunt fulmina, Petr.; of dice: ut (talus) cadat rectus, Cic.; of sails: vela cadunt, are furled, Verg.: b, of fluids poured or flowing: guttae, Cic.; imbres, Lucr., Verg.; flumen, Liv.: c, of things which naturally fall: altis de montibus umbrae, Verg.; esp. of the shedding of fruit, leaves, etc.: motis poma cadunt ramis, Ov.; and of the setting of heavenly bodies: iuxta solem cadentem, in the west, Verg. (2) esp. in death, to fall, to perish: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes.; in acie, Cic.; sua manu, to commit suicide, Tac.; of the victims of a sacrifice: ovis cadit deo, Ov.; hence fig. of nations, etc., to be destroyed: tota Troia, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of power, feeling, natural forces, to subside, sink, flag: ira, Liv.; vis venti, Liv.; cadere animis, to lose heart, Cic. (2) to fail, esp. in a law-suit: causa, in iudicio, Cic.; or on the stage (opp. stare): Hor. (3) to come under, be subject to; of jurisdiction: in unius potestatem, Cic.; sub imperium Romanum, Cic.; of perception: sub oculos, Cic.; of classification: in idem genus orationis, Cic. (4) to agree with, be consistent with: non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic. (5) to fall out, to happen: si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv.; fortuito, Cic.; male, Caes.; cadere ad (or in) irritum, to become of no effect, Liv.; insperanti mihi cecidit ut, Cic. (6) of payments, to fall due: in eam diem cadere nummos qui a Quinto debentur, Cic.

cādūcēātor -ōris, m. (caduceus), a herald: Liv.

cādūcēs -i, m. and **cādūcēum** -i, n. (1) a herald's staff: Cic. (2) the wand or staff of Mercury: Suet.

cādūcifer -fēra -fērum (caduceus/fero), bearing the caduceus, surname of Mercury: Ov.

cādūcus -a -um (cado).

(1) fallen or falling. LIT., bello, fallen in war, Verg.; frondes, Verg. TRANSF., as 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.; n. as subst.: legatum omne capis necnon et dulce caducum, Juv.

(2) inclined or destined or ready to fall. LIT., vitis, Cic.; flos, Ov.; esp. destined to die, devoted to death: iuvenis, Verg. TRANSF., frail, perishable, transitory: res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic.

Cādurci -ōrum, m. a Gaulish people in Aquitania, famous for their linen manufactures.

¶ Hence adj. **Cādurcus** -a -um, of the Cadurci; n. as subst. **Cādurcum** -i (sc. stragulum), a coverlet of Cadurcian linen; meton., a bed so covered: Juv.

cādus -i, m. (κάδος), a jar, esp. (1) a wine jar: capite sistere, to overturn, Pl.; meton., wine: Hor. (2) a jar for other liquids, e.g. for honey: Mart. (3)=urna, a funeral urn, Verg.

Cādūsii -ōrum, m. (Καδούσιοι), a warlike nation on the Caspian Sea.

caeciās -ae, m. (καίτας), a north-east wind: Plin.

caecigēnus -a -um (caecus/gigno), born blind: Lucr.

Caecilius -a -um, name of a celebrated plebeian gens, of which the most famous members were:

(1) Qu. Caec. Metellus, praetor 148 B.C., surnamed Macedonicus for his conquests in Macedonia.

(2) his son, Qu. Caec. Metellus, consul 123 B.C., surnamed Balearicus for his victories over the Balears.

(3) Caecilius Statius, Roman comic poet, contemporary of Ennius.

¶ Hence adj. **Caeciliānus** -a -um: fabula, of Caecilius Statius, Cic.; senex, in a play of the same, Cic.

caecitās -ātis, f. (caecus), blindness: Cic.; fig., of the mind: an tibi luminis obsesset caecitas plus quam libidinis? Cic.

caeco -are, *to make blind*: Lucr.; fig.: largitione mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate caecata oratio, *made obscure*, Cic.

Caecūbum -i, n. and **Caecūbus ager**, *a marshy district in Latium, famed for its wine*.

¶ Hence adj. **Caecūbus** -a -um, *Caecuban*: vinum Caecubum, and absol. Caecubum, *Caecuban wine*, Hor.

caecus -a -um, adj. (with compar.: Hor.).

(1) act., *blind, not seeing*. LIT., ille qui caecus factus est, Cic.; as subst.: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. TRANSF., *intellectually or morally blind, blinded*; of persons: caecus animi, Cic.; caecus furore, Verg.; of passions: timor, Cic.; hence *blind, uncertain, objectless*: caeca expectatione, Cic.

(2) pass., *unseen, hidden, obscure, dark*: nox, Lucr.; domus, Cic.; vulnus, Lucr.; pericula, Cic.; and in gen., *unknown*: fata, Hor.; causas, Lucr.

caedēs -is, f. (caedo), *a cutting*. LIT., *a cutting down, killing, slaughter, carnage*: caedes et occisio, Cic.; caedem facere, Caes., Tac.; plur.: multae et atroces inter se caedes, Liv.; esp. *killing of victims for sacrifice*: bidentium, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *persons slain*: caedis acervi, Verg. (2) *blood shed in slaughter*: (currus) respersus fraterna caede, Cat.; Verg., Ov.

caedo caedēre cēcidi caesum, *to cut, to cut down, strike, beat*. (1) *to cut*: arbores, Verg.; silvam, Caes.; nemus, Ov.; securibus umida vina, *the wine now frozen*, Verg. (2) *to beat*: ianuam saxis, Cic.; aliquem virgis, Cic. TRANSF., *testibus caedi, to be hard pressed*, Cic. (3) *to kill*: consulē exercitūque, Liv.; poet.: caesi acervi, *heaps of the slain*, Cat.; caesus sanguis, *the blood of the slain*, Verg.; esp. of sacrificial victims: hostias, Cic.

caelāmēn -inis (caelo), n. *a bas-relief*: Ov.

caelātor -ōris, m. (caelo), *a chaser, graver, or carver*: Cic., Juv.

caelātūra -ae, f. (caelo), *the art of engraving or chasing*, esp. in metals: Quint.; meton., *an engraving*: Suet., Quint.

caelebs -libis, *unmarried, single*. (1) of men: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem esse futurum, Liv.; Cic.; meton.: vita, *single life*, Hor. (2) of animals: columba, Plin. TRANSF., of trees: platanus, *to which no vine is trained*, Hor., Ov.

caelēs -itis, usually in pl. **caelītēs** -itum (caelum), *heavenly*: regna, Ov. As subst., *a dweller in heaven, a god*: Pl., Cic., Ov.

caelestis -e (caelum), *belonging to heaven, heavenly, coming from heaven*. LIT., fulminis ignis, Lucr.; aqua, rain, Hor.; arcus, rainbow, Plin. N. pl. as subst. **caelestia** -ium, *things in heaven, the heavenly bodies*: Cic., Tac. TRANSF., *belonging to heaven as the seat of the gods, celestial, divine*: sapientia, Cic.; quem prope caelestem fecerint, *whom they almost deified*, Liv.; irae, Liv.; as subst., esp. in plur., *the gods*: Cic., Verg., Ov., Tac.; hence, in gen., of what is excellent, *glorious, superhuman*: ingenium, Ov.; mens, Liv.

caelibātus -ūs, m. (caelebs), *celibacy*: Suet.

caelīcōla -ae, adj. (caelum/colo), *dwelling in heaven*; as subst., poet., *a god*: Verg., Ov.

caelīfēr -fēra -fērum, *bearing the heavens*: Atlas, Verg.

caelīpotens -entis (caelum/potens), *powerful in heaven*: Pl.

Caelius -a -um. (1) *name of a Roman plebeian gens, the most celebrated members of which were*: a, L. Caelius Antipater, *annalist of the second Punic war, contemporary of the Gracchi*; b, M. Caelius Rufus, *intimate friend and protégé of Cicero*.

(2) Caelius Mons, *a hill in Rome south of the Palatine and east of the Aventine*.

caelo -are ('caelum), *to engrave or chase metals or ivory, to carve in bas-relief*: speciem caelare argento, Cic.; vasa caelata, Cic., Verg.; sometimes of working on other materials, e.g. wood: Verg. TRANSF., of poetry: caelatum novem Musis opus, *fashioned by*, Hor.

¹caelum -i, n. (caedo), *the burin or engraving-tool*: Mart., Quint.

²caelum -i, n. (m. pl. caeli in Lucr.) (connected with Gr. κοῖλος and Latin cavus, hollow), *the heavens, the sky*.

(1) in gen.: caelum totum astris distinctum et ornatum, Cic.; e caelo ictus, *struck by lightning*, Cic.; de caelo servare, of augury, Cic.; caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.; de caelo cadere, of meteors, Liv.; it clamor caelo, Verg.; minari in caelum, Verg.; prov.: caelum ac terras miscere, Liv.; findere caelum aratro, *to do something impossible*, Ov.

(2) air, climate: caelum liberum, Cic.; gravitas huius caeli, *unhealthiness*, Cic.; crassum, Cic.; caelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt, Hor.

(3) fig., *heaven as the height of joy, renown, etc.*: esse in caelo, Cic. L.; ferre ad (or in) caelum, *to extol*, Cic.; so: caelo exaequare, Lucr.; aequare, Tac.

(4) *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 iubebas? i.e. *marriage with a god*, Verg.

caementum -i, n. (caedo), *rough unhewn stone from the quarry*, usually in plur.: Cic., Hor.

Caenēus -ēi and -eos, m. (Καυεύς), *a Lapith; according to one story originally a girl but changed by Neptune into a boy*.

Caenina -ae, f. (Καυίλη), *a town in Latium*.

¶ Hence adj. **Caenīnensis** -e and **Caenīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Caenina.

caenōsus -a -um (caenum), *muddy*: Juv.

caenum -i, n. *mud, dirt, filth* (always with offensive associations). LIT., male olere omne caenum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *disgrace, degradation*: Pl.; in tenebris volvi caenoque, Lucr.; plebeio, Liv. (2) as a term of reproach: labes illa atque caenum, Cic.

caepa (cēpa) -ae, f. and **caepe** (cēpe) -is, n. *an onion*: Hor., Ov.

Caerē, n. indecl. (genit. Caeritis f. and abl. Caerēte: Verg.), *a very old city of Etruria (now Cervetri), whose inhabitants received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting*.

¶ Hence adj. **Caerēs** -itis and -ētis, *belonging to Caere*: Caerite cera (i.e., tabula) digni=*deserving of civic degradation*, Hor. M. pl. as subst. **Caerites** or **Caerētes** -um, *the inhabitants of Caere*.

caerīmōnīa -ae, f. (1) *holiness, sacredness*: deorum, Cic.; legationis, Cic., Tac. (2) *holy awe, reverence*, esp. as shown outwardly: summa religione caerimoniae sacra conficere, Cic. (3) *religious usage, sacred ceremony* (gen. in plur.): Cic., Liv., Tac.

Caeroesi -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica, near modern Luxemburg.*

caerūlēus (poet. also **caerūlus**) -a -um (connected with caelum), *blue*. (1) of the sky: Enn.; n. pl. as subst., caerula caeli, or simply caerula, *the azure of the sky*: Lucr., Ov. (2) of the sea: aquae, Ov.; pontus, Cat., Ov.; n. pl. as subst., caerula: Verg.; hence, of sea-gods: deus, Neptune, Ov.; mater, Thetis, Ov.; equi, of Triton, Ov. (3) of rivers: Thybris, Verg. (4) of other blue-coloured things: oculi, Cic., Tac.; Germanorum pubes, *blue-eyed*, Hor. (5) gen., of dark things: angues, Verg.; imber, nubes, Verg.; ratis fati, Prop.

N. sing. as subst. **caerūleum** -i, *a blue colour*: Plin.

Caesar -āris, m. *a Roman family name of the gens Iulia*. Esp. of:

(1) C. Iulius Caesar, *general, author, and statesman who conquered Pompey, overthrew the power of the senate, was made Dictator with supreme power, and was murdered by Brutus and Cassius, 44 B.C.* Hence adj. **Caesareus**, **Caesariānus**, **Caesarinus** -a -um, of or relating to Julius Caesar; as subst. **Caesariāni** -orum, m. *adherents of Julius Caesar.*

(2) C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus Augustus, *relative and successor of (1), who 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.

Caesarēa -ae, f. (Καيسάρεια), *name of several towns, including (1) in Palestine. (2) in Mauritania. (3) in Cappadocia. (4) in Phoenicia.*

caesāriātus -a -um (caesaries), *long-haired*: Pl.

caesāriēs -ēi, f., poet. and usually sing., *hair, a head of hair*: Pl., Verg., Hor.; barbae, *the hair of the beard*, Ov.

caesīcius -a -um (caesius), *bluish grey*: Pl.

caesim, adv. (caedo), *with cutting*. LIT., *with the edge of the sword* (opp. to punctum, *with the point*): petere hostem, Liv. TRANSF., of discourse, *in short sentences*: membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.; Quint.

caesiūs -a -um, *bluish grey*, esp. of the eyes: caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos Neptuni, Cic.; leo, *with grey eyes*, Cat.

caespēs (cespēs) -itis, m. (caedo), *a turf, a sod*. LIT., *turf*, used for altars, tombs, mounds: primum extruendo tumulo caespitem Caesar posuit, Tac.; plur.: gladiis caespites circumcidere, Caes.; non esse arma caespites neque glebas, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a hut of turf*: Hor. (2) *an altar of turf*: Hor., Tac. (3) *grassy sward*: gramineus, Verg.

caestus -ūs, m. (caedo), *gauntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs*: Cic., Verg.

caetra (cetra) -ae, f. *a short Spanish shield*: Verg., Liv., Tac.

caetratus -a -um (caetra), *armed with the caetra*: Caes., Liv.

Cāicus -i, m. (Κάικος), *a river in Mysia*.

Cāiēta -ae (and -ēs), f. (1) *the nurse of Aeneas. (2) a town on the sea-coast, on the borders of Latium and Campania (now Gaëta).*

Caius = Gaius; q.v.

Cālabria -ae, f. *the peninsula at the south-east extremity of Italy.*

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cālāber** -bra -brum, *belonging to Calabria, a Calabrian*.

Cālactē -ēs, f. (Καλή ἀκτὴ), *a town on the north coast of Sicily.*

¶ Hence **Cālactīnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Calacte.

Cālāis -is, m. (Κάλαϊς), *son of Boreas and Orithyia, brother of Zetes, and companion of the Argonauts.*

Cālāmis -mīdis, m. (Κάλαμις), *one of the great Greek sculptors of the fifth century B.C.*

cālāmister -tri, m. and **cālāmistrum** -tri, n. (calamus), *a curling-iron for the hair*: frons calamistri notata vestigiis, Cic. TRANSF., *excessive ornament or flourish in discourse*: Cic.; calamistri Maecenatis, Tac.

cālāmistrātus -a -um (calamister), *curled with the curling-iron*: Pl.; coma, Cic.; saltator, Cic.

cālāmītās -ātis, f. *loss, failure*, esp. in agriculture: Pl., Ter.; fructuum, Cic. Hence in gen., *misfortune, damage, calamity, loss*: calamitatem tolerare, Cic.; calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic.; plur.: calamitates reipublicae; often of reverse in war: Cannensis illa calamitas, Cic.; calamitatem inferre, Caes.

cālāmītōsus -a -um (calamitas) adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) act., *causing loss, destructive*: tempestas, Cic.; bellum, calamitosus, Cic. (2) pass., *suffering great loss, miserable*: agri, Cic.; homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. L. Adv. **cālāmītōsē**, *disastrously*: Cic.

cālāmus -i, m. (κάλαμος), *a reed*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) of various articles made of reed; *a writing reed*, pen: Cic. L., Hor.; *a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe*: Lucr., Verg.; *an arrow*: Hor.; *a fishing-rod*: Ov.; *a lined twig for fowling*: Prop. (2) *any reed-shaped stalk*: Verg.

cālāthiscus -i, m. (καλαθίσκος), *a small wicker basket*: Cat.

cālāthus -i, m. (κάλαθος). LIT., *a wicker basket, used for fruit or flowers*: Verg.; for spinning: Ov. TRANSF., *a vessel of similar form of metal or wood; a milk-pail*: Verg.; *a wine-bowl*: Verg.

Cālātīa -ae and **Cālātīae** -ārum, f. *a town in Campania*. Adj. **Cālātīnus** -a -um, *Calatine*.

cālātor -ōris, m. (¹calo), *an attendant, esp. upon priests*: Suet.; also gen., *a servant*: Pl.

calcānēum -i, n. (¹calx), *the heel*: Verg.

calcar -āris, n. (¹calx), *a spur*; usually in pl. LIT., equo calcaria subdere, Liv.; equum calcaribus concitare, Liv.; prov.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur the willing horse*, Plin. TRANSF., gen., *stimulus, incitement*: admovere, Cic.; alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, Cic.; calcaria adhibere, Cic.

calcēāmentum -i, n. (calceo), *a covering for the foot*: calceamentum solorum callum, Cic.

calcēārium -i, n. (calceus), *shoe-money*: Suet.

calcēātus -ūs, m. (calceo), *a covering for the foot*: Plin., Suet.

calcĕo -are, to shoe, provide with shoes: homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti, Cic.; Suet.; of animals: Suet.

calcĕolārius -i, m. (calceolus), a shoemaker: Pl.

calcĕolus -i, m. (dim. of calceus), a small shoe: Cic.

calcĕus -i, m. (calx, the heel), a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot: habiles, Cic.; latus, Hor.; calceos poscere, to rise from table (as the Romans took off their shoes when reclining at dinner), Plin. L.; calceos mutare, to become a senator (from a particular kind of shoe worn only by senators), Cic.

Calchās -antis, acc. -antem and -anta, m. (Κάλχας), son of Thestor, soothsayer to the Greeks before Troy.

Calchedon = Chalcedon; q.v.

calcitrātus -ūs, m. a kicking: Plin.

calcitro -are (calx), to strike with the heel, kick. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) to resist obstinately: Cic. (2) to writhle the feet about, at death: Ov.

calcitro -ōnis, m. (calcitro), a kicker. LIT., of a horse: Varr. TRANSF., of men, a bully, blusterer: Pl.

calco -are (calx), to tread upon, to trample on. LIT., vipera, Ov.; morientum acervos, Ov.; of a road: calcanda via leti, Hor.; esp. of grapes: uvam, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to trample under foot: amorem, Ov.; libertatem, Liv. (2) to insult: Prop.

calcūlātor -ōris, m. a computer: Mart.

calcūlus -i, m. (dim. of calx), a little stone, pebble.

In gen.: Cic., Quint.; collectively, gravel: Verg.

Esp. (1) a piece used in the Roman game of draughts (called Duodecim scripta): calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic. (2) 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 adiciere errori, Plin. L. (3) a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation: ad calculos vocare, to subject a matter to a strict reckoning, Cic.; to settle accounts with a person, Liv.

caldārius -a -um (calidus), concerned with warming or warm water: cella, Plin. L.

caldus = calidus; q.v.

Cālĕdōniā -ae, f. the highlands in the north of Scotland. Adj. **Cālĕdōnius** -a -um, Caledonian.

cālĕfācio (calfacio) -facere -fēci -factum, pass. calefio, etc. (caleo/facio), to make warm, heat. LIT., balineum calferi iubebo, Cic.; corpus, Cic.; igne focum, Ov. TRANSF., to disturb, excite: Gabinium luculente calefecerat Mummius, Cic. L.; calefacta corda tumultu, Verg.

cālĕfacto -are (freq. of calefacio), to make warm, heat. LIT., Pl., Hor. TRANSF., virgis, Pl.

Calendae = Kalendae; q.v.

cālĕo -ēre -ui, to be warm, hot, to glow.

LIT., ignis calet, Cic.; centum Sabaeo ture calent arae, Verg.; terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. Sometimes of animal heat: os calet tibi, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to be inflamed, aroused, excited: calebat in agendo, he was all

fire in acting, Cic.; Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna, Liv.; cupidine laudis, Ov.; so of love: amore, Ov.; or with the beloved in abl.: femina, Hor. (2) of things, to be urged on zealously: indicia calent, Cic.; Veneris bella, Tib. (3) of things, to be yet warm, fresh, of interest: nisi dum calet hic agitur, Pl.

Cālēs -ium, f. town in Campania, famous for its wine (now Calvi). Adj. **Cālēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cales. N. as subst. **Cālēnum** -i, wine of Cales: Juv.

cālĕsco -ēre (inch. of caleo), to become warm, to grow hot. LIT., calescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic.; tunc primum radiis gelidi caluere triones, Ov. TRANSF., of love: quo propior nunc es, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

Calēti -ōrum and **Calētes** -um, m. a Gallic tribe in Normandy, on the Seine.

cālĭdus (caldus) -a -um, warm, hot (caleo).

LIT., ignis, Lucr.; vapor, Lucr., Cic. F. sing. as subst. **cālĭda** (calda) -ae (sc. aqua), warm water: Tac., Plin. N. sing. as subst. **cālĭdum** -i, warm wine and water: Pl.

TRANSF., (1) hot, fiery, passionate, violent: equus, Verg.; calidus iuventa, Hor.; consilium calidum, Cic. (2) quick, speedy: mendacium, Pl.

Adv. **cālĭdē**, speedily: Pl.

cālĭndrum -i, n. (κάλυντρον), a head-dress of Roman women, built up with false hair: Hor.

cālĭga -ae, f. (connected with calceus), a stout shoe, esp. soldier's boot: Cic. L., Suet., Juv.

cālĭgātus -a -um (caliga), wearing heavy boots: Juv. M. as subst., a private soldier: Suet.

cālĭginōsus -a -um (caligo). LIT., foggy, misty: caelum nebulosum et caliginosum, Cic. TRANSF., dark: nox, the unknown future, Hor.

calĭgo -inis, f. fog, mist, vapour. LIT., fulvae nubis caligo crassa, Verg.; densa, Liv. Hence gen., darkness: caeca noctis, Lucr.; tetrae tenebrae et caligo, Cic.; esp. mist before the eyes: aliquid cernere quasi per caliginem, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) mental darkness, dullness: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo, Cic. (2) calamity, affliction, gloom: superioris anni caligo et tenebrae, Cic.

calĭgo -are (caligo). (1) transit., to spread a dark mist around: Verg.; meton.: caligantes fenestrae, making dizzy, Juv. (2) intransit., to be dark: caligans lucus, Verg.; 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.

Cālĭgūla -ae, m. (dim. of caliga). LIT., a little soldier's shoe; nickname given by the soldiers to Gaius, the Roman emperor, when as a boy in the camp of his father Germanicus he was dressed in soldier's costume.

cālĭx -icis, m. (possibly connected with κόλιξ). (1) a goblet, drinking vessel: calix mulsi, Cic. (2) a cooking vessel: Ov.

callĕo -ēre (callum), to be thick-skinned. LIT., plagis, Pl. TRANSF., (1) intransit., to be hard, insensible: Sulpicius ap. Cic. L. (2) intransit., to be practised, experienced: Pl.; usu alicuius rei, Liv. (3) transit., to know by experience, understand: iura, Cic.; res, Liv.; with infin.: Lucr., Hor., Juv.

calliditās -ātis, f. (1) in a good sense, *expertness, cleverness*: vincere omnes calliditate et celeritate ingenii, Nep.

(2) 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.; in pl., *artful dodges*: Ter.

callidus -a -um (calleo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful*; also in bad sense, *sly, cunning*.

(1) of persons: agitator (equi), Cic.; artifex, Cic.; legum scriptor peritus et callidus, Cic.; of skill in the arts: Hor. The nature of the skill is indicated by ad: ad fraudem, Cic.; by genit.: rei militaris, Tac., Cic., Liv.; by infin.: Hor.

(2) of things, esp. in bad sense: audacia, Cic.; nimis callida iuris interpretatio, too subtle, Cic.; ingenium (of Tiberius), Tac.

Adv. **callidē**, *cleverly, cunningly*: Pl.; dicere, Cic.; occultare, Sall.

Callifae -arum, f. a town in Samnium.

Callimachus -i, m. (Καλλίμαχος), a celebrated Greek poet and grammarian from Cyrene, active at Alexandria about 270 B.C.

Calliōpē -ēs and **Calliōpēa** -ae, f. (Καλλιόπη, the beautiful-voiced), Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general: Hor., Ov. Meton.: vos, O Calliope, etc., all the Muses collectively, Verg.; also for poetry: Ov.

Callipōlis -is, f. (Καλλιπολις). (1) a town on the Thracian Chersonese (now Gallipoli). (2) a town on the Tauric Chersonese.

Callirrhōē (poet. **Callirrhōē**) -es, f. (Καλλιρρόη). (1) daughter of the river Achelous, wife of Alcmæon. (2) a well at Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis.

callis -is, m. (f. in Liv.). LIT., a narrow track, footpath, cattle track: invius, Liv.; Ov., Verg. TRANSF., upland pastures: Italiae calles et pastorum stabula, Cic., Liv., Tac.

Callistō -ūs, f. (Καλλιστώ), daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, mother of Arcas by Jupiter, punished by one of the goddesses, and placed by Jupiter among the stars as Ursa Major or Helice.

callōsus -a -um (callum), having a hard skin, hard, solid: ova, Hor.

callum -i, n. hard skin or flesh on animals or plants: calceamentum callum solorum, Cic.; aprugnum, Pl.; pedum, Plin.; pirorum, Plin. TRANSF., toughness, insensibility: ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.; quorum animis diuturna cogitatio callum vetustatis obduxerat, Cic.; Quint.

calō (kālō) -are (καλῶ), to call, summon; t. t. of religious ceremonies, esp.: comitia calata, an assembly called to consecrate a priest or king; hence, sarcastically: calatis granis, Cic.

calō -ōnis, m. a soldier's servant, camp-memial: Caes., Liv.; gen., a drudge: Cic., Hor.

calōr -ōris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat, glow. LIT., vis frigoris et caloris, Cic.; ignis, vitalis, Lucr.; esp. of weather: vitandi caloris causa, Cic.; calores austrini, Verg.; mediis caloribus, in full summer, Liv. TRANSF., passion, excitement, ardour: cogitationis, Quint.; esp. the fire of love: Ov., Hor.

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. Adj. **Calpurnianus** -a -um, belonging to a Calpurnius.

The most famous members of this gens were (1) C. Calp. Piso, praetor and proprætor in Spain, 186 B.C. (2) L. Calp. Piso, consul in 112 B.C. (3) L. Calp. Bestia, tribune 121 B.C., consul 111 B.C., and general against Jugurtha. (4) Calpurnia, wife of Julius Caesar.

caltha -ae, f. a plant, prob. the common marigold: Verg.

calthūla -ae, f. (caltha), a woman's robe of a yellow colour: Pl.

calūmnia (kalumnia) -ae, f. trick, artifice, chicanery, craft; gen.: inimicorum calumnia, Cic.; religionis calumnia, deceitful pretence, Cic.; calumniā adhibere, Cic.; Academicorum, misrepresentation, Cic.

Esp. at law. (1) a false accusation, malicious prosecution: calumnia litium alienos fundos petere, Cic.; calumniā iurare, to swear that an accusation is not malicious, Cic. (2) an action for false accusation: calumniā privato iudicio non effugere, Cic.; Tac.

calūmniātor (kalumniator) -ōris, m. (calumnior), a false accuser, pettifogger: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse; boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic.

calūmniōr (kalumnior) -ari, dep. (calumnia), to accuse falsely, misrepresent a person or thing: se, Quint.; festinationem, Quint.; absol., to bring false accusations, to practise trickery: iacet res in controversiis isto calumniante biennium, Cic.

calva -ae, f. (calvus), the bald scalp of the head: Liv., Mart.

calvēo -ēre, to be bare of hair, bald: Plin.

Calvisius -ii, m. Roman name. (1) C. Calv. Sabinus, legate of Caesar. (2) Calvisius, the accuser of Agrippina, the mother of Nero.

calvitēs -ēi, f. (calvus), baldness: Suet.

calvitium -i, n. (calvus), baldness: Cic.

calvor -ī, dep. to form intrigues, deceive: Pl.

calvus -a -um, bald, without hair: Suet.; of plants: Mart.

Calvus, a Roman cognomen, see Licinius.

calx -cis, f. the heel: certare pugnis, calcibus, Cic.; calcem terere calce, to tread close on the heels, Verg.; caedere calcibus, to kick, Pl.; accipe calcem, take a kicking, Juv. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. iactare), to kick against the pricks, Ter.

calx -cis, f., rarely m. a stone. Hence (1) a pebble used as a counter in various games: Pl. (2) limestone, lime, chalk: lintribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa convehere, Cic.; viva, quicklime, and exstincta, slaked lime, Vitr. (3) meton., since the goal in a racecourse was marked with chalk, 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.

Călȳdōn -ōnis, f. (*Καλυδών*), a very ancient city in Aetolia.

¶ Hence adj. **Călȳdōnius** -a -um, *Calydonian*: heros, *Meleager of Calydon*, Ov.; amnis, the *Achelous*, Ov.; sus, aper, the boar sent to Calydon by Diana, slain by Meleager, Mart.; f. adj. and subst. **Călȳdōnis** -idis = *Deianira*: Ov.

Călȳpsō -ūs, acc. -o, f. (*Καλψώ*), a nymph, daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), who entertained Ulysses in the island of Ogygia.

cāmāra = camera; q.v.

Cāmārīna (*Cāmērina*) -ae, f. (*Καμάρινα*), a town on the southern coast of Sicily.

Cambūnii montes, m. mountains forming the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia.

Cambȳsēs -is, m. (*Καμβύσης*). (1) husband of Mandane, father of the elder Cyrus. (2) son and successor of the elder Cyrus, king of Persia from 529 to 521 B.C.

cāmēlla -ae, f. (dim. of camera), a goblet: Ov.

cāmēlus -i, m. and f. (*κάμηλος*), a camel or dromedary: Cic., Hor., Tac.

Cāmēna -ae, f. (orig. casmena, connected with carmen), usually in pl., Latin goddesses of poetry, in later times identified with the Greek Muses; meton., poetry: Hor.

cāmēra (camara) -ae, f. (*καμάρα*). (1) a vaulted chamber, vault: Lucr., Cic. L. (2) a kind of flat covered boat: Tac.

Cāmēria -ae, f. and **Cāmērium** -i, n. a town in Latium. Adj. **Cāmērinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cameria.

Cāmērinum -i, n. a town in Umbria (now Camerino).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cāmers** -ertis, of Camerinum, an inhabitant of it; adj. **Cāmertinus** -a -um.

Cāmillus -i, m. cognomen of several members of the gens Furia, the most famous of whom, M. Furius Camillus, took Veii, and freed Rome from the Gauls.

cāmīnus -i, m. (*κάμινος*). (1) a forge: Ov.; semper ardente camino, with ceaseless industry, Juv. (2) a fire-place: Hor.; meton., fire: Iulicentus, Cic. L.; prov.: oleum addere camino, to aggravate an evil, Hor.

cammārus -i, m. (*κάμμαρος*), a crustacean, regarded as a poor man's food; perhaps crayfish: Juv., Mart.

Campānia -ae, f. (campus, cf. Fr. champagne, the level country), a district of central Italy, the capital of which was Capua. Adj.

Campānicus, **Campānius** -a -um, *Campanian*; also adj. and subst. **Campānus** -a -um, *Campanian*, a *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.; adrogantia, Cic.

campester -tris -tre (campus). (1) of level country, flat: loca campestris, Liv.; iter, march in level country, Caes.; n. pl. as subst. **campestris** -ium, a plain: Tac.

(2) relating to the *Campus Martius* and its exercises: ludus, Cic.; n. sing. as subst. **campestre** -is (sc. velamentum), a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins: Hor.

(3) relating to the comitia held in the *Campus Martius*: certamen, Liv.; quaestus, Cic.

campus -i, m. a level space, a plain, field.

LIT., (1) in gen.: campos et montes peragrarē, Cic.; herbidus aquosusque, Liv., Lucr., Verg., Hor.; field of battle: Liv. (2) esp. of the *Campus Martius* at Rome, as a place for various exercises, and for meetings of the assembly of the Roman people (comitia); hence meton., the comitia: fors domina campi, Cic.; curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, Cic. (3) of other Campi, in Rome and elsewhere.

TRANSF., (1) any free space, field, or theatre of action: cum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic. (2) any level surface (like aequor); esp. of the sea: caeruleos, Pl.; natantes, Lucr.; liquentes, Verg., Ov.

Camulōdūnum -i, n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain (now Colchester).

cāmūr -a -um (probably connected with κάμπτω), hooked, curved: cornua, Verg.

Cănăcē -ēs, f. (*Κανάκη*), daughter of Aeolus.

cănălis -is, m. a waterpipe, channel, canal: Verg., Caes.

cănărius -a -um (canis), relating to a dog, canine: Plin. Adj. prop. **Cănăria** (insula), one of the Happy Islands in the Atlantic: Plin.

cancelli -ōrum, m. pl. (dim. of cancer), a lattice, railing, grating. LIT., fori, Cic.; circi, Ov. TRANSF., bounds, limits: extra cancellos egredi, Cic.

cancer -cri, m. (connected with καρκινός), a crab. LIT., Plin., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the Crab, the sign of the Zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice: Ov. Hence meton., the south: Ov.; summer heat: Ov. (2) the disease cancer: Ov.

Candăvia -ae, f. a mountainous district of Illyria.

candēfācio -facere -fēcī -factum (candeo/facio), to make of a shining white: Pl.

candēla -ae, f. (candeo). (1) a wax or tallow candle, taper: candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum, Juv.; candelam apponere valvis, to set the house on fire, Juv. (2) a cord coated with wax to preserve it from decay: fascēs involuti candelis, Liv.

candēlābrum -i, n. (candela), a candle-stick, candelabrum: Cic., Mart.

candēo -ēre -ūi, to be of a shining white, to shine, glitter. LIT., candet ebur solis, Cat., Hor. TRANSF., to glow with heat: candente carbone, Cic.; Hor.

candesco -ēre -ui (inch. of candeo), to begin to shine: Ov. TRANSF., to begin to glow with heat: Lucr., Ov.

candidātōrius -a -um (candidatus), relating to a candidate: munus, Cic. L.

candidātus -a -um (candidus), clothed in white: Pl. M. as subst. **candidātus** -i, a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white: consularis, for the consulship, Cic.

candidūlus -a -um (dim. of candidus), shining, dazzling: dentes, Cic.

candidus -a -um (candeo), shining white, glittering white (whereas albus = dead white).

LIT., (1) in gen.: barba, Verg.; luna, Verg.; lilia, Verg.; tunicae linteae, Liv.; tentoria, Ov.; dies, Ov.; candidum altā nive Soracte, Hor.; n. as subst. **candidum** -i, white colour: Ov., Plin. Prov.: candida de nigris facere, Ov. (2) of the complexion or

limbs, often with the suggestion of beauty, *fair*: corpora (Gallorum), Liv.; brachia, Ov.; puer, Hor.; Bassareus, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of time or fortune, *happy*: hora, Ov.; pax, Tib. (2) of writing, *clear*, *lucid*: genus dicendi, Cic., Quint. (3) of character, *honest*, *straightforward*: pauperis ingenium, Hor.; pectore candidus, Ov. (4) *clothed in white*, after the fashion of candidates for offices: turba, Tib.; pompa, Ov. (5) *signifying acquittal*, as white voting-stones did: sententia, Ov.

Adv. **candidē**. (1) *in white*: vestibus, Pl. (2) *clearly, candidly*: Quint.

candor -ōris, m. (candeo), *dazzling white colour, whiteness, lustre*. LIT., candor marmoreus, Lucr.; solis, Cic.; of the Milky Way: via candore notabilis ipso, Ov.; esp. of the body: candor huius et proceritas, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of character, *sincerity, candour*: animi, Ov. (2) of writing, *clarity, simplicity*: Quint.

cāneo -ēre -ūi (canus), *to be white or hoary*: temporibus geminis caneabat sparsa senectus, Verg.; gramina canent, of dew, Verg.; partic. **cānens**, *hoary*.

Cānēphōros, f. (Κανηφόρος), usually in plur. **Cānēphōre** (Κανηφόροι). LIT., *basket-bearers; statues by Greek sculptors representing Athenian maidens bearing sacrificial baskets*.

cānesco -ēre (inch. of caneo), *to become white or hoary*. LIT., canescunt aequora, Ov. TRANSF., *to become old*: Cic., Ov.; hence fig., of discourse: cum oratio nostra iam canesceret, Cic.

cānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of canis), *a dog*. LIT., Plin. Appell., of a violent woman: Pl. TRANSF., (1) *the Dog-star, Sirius*: canicula exoritur, Cic.; sitiens, Hor. (2) *the worst throw upon the dice*: Pers. (cf. canis).

cāninus -a -um (canis), *relating to a dog, canine*. LIT., lac, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *littera, the letter R*, Pers. (2) *gen., snarling, spiteful*: latrare canina verba in foro, Ov.; eloquentia, Quint.

cānis (cānes: Pl.) -is, c. (connected with κύν), *a dog, hound*.

LIT., venaticus, Cic.; alere canes in Capitolio, Cic.; cave canem, *beware of the dog*, inscription on a house-door, Varr.; prov.: cane peius et angue vitare, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, as a term of reproach, *a low or spiteful person*; of accusers: Cic.; *a parasite, hanger-on*: Clodianus canis, Cic. (2) as a constellation: canis maior, Verg.; canis minor, Ov. (3) of other creatures; *the dog-fish or the shark*: Plin.; canes, *the dogs of Scylla*, Lucr., Verg. (4) in dice, *the worst throw*: canes damnosi, Prop.

cānistra -ōrum, n. pl. (κάνιστρα), *bread, fruit, or flower baskets*: Cic. L., Verg.

cānitiēs, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (canus), *a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair*: Ov.; hence meton., *grey hair*: Verg.; *old age*: Hor.

canna -ae, f. (κάννα), *a reed*: palustris, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a reed-pipe*: Ov. (2) *a small boat*: Juv.

cannābis -is, acc. -im, abl. -i, f. (κάνναβις), and **cannābum** -i, n. *hemp*: Plin., Pers.

Cannae -ārum, f. pl. *a small town in Apulia, near the River Aufidus, scene of a defeat of the Romans by Hannibal 216 B.C.* Adj. **Cannensis**

-e, of or belonging to Cannae, appell.: pugna, any disastrous slaughter (e.g. the proscription of Sulla), Cic.

cāno cānere cēcīni cantum, *to sing or play*.

(1) intransit.: a, of men, *to sing*: voce, Cic.; ad tibicinem, Cic.; in oratory of a sing-song delivery: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, Cic.; b, of birds and of animals: volucres, Prop.; of the cock, *to crow*: Cic.; of frogs, *to croak*: Plin.: c, of men, *to play on an instrument*: tibiā, Lucr.; citharā, Tac.; fidibus, Cic.; milit. t. t.: canere receptui, *to sound the signal for retreat*, Liv.: d, of instruments, *to sound*: tubae cornuaque cecinerunt, Liv.; classicum canit, Liv.

(2) transit.: a, *to sing with the voice*: carmen, Cic.; cantilenam eandem, *the old sweet song*, Ter.; hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, *thinks only of his own advantage*, Cic.; b, *to sing of, to celebrate in song*: ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.; arma virumque cano, Verg.; with indirect quest.: quae sit causa canamus, Lucr.; with acc. and infin.: anser Gallos adessee caneabat, Verg.; c, *to sound or play an instrument*, esp. as milit. t. t.: classicum, Caes.; bellicum, Cic.; signum, Verg.; d, *to prophesy*: ut haec quae fiunt canere di immortales viderentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: te mihi mater, veridica interpres deum, aucturum caelestium numerum cecinit, Liv.

Cānōpus -i, m. (Κάνωπος), *a city in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile*; hence meton., *Lower Egypt*: Verg., and *Egypt generally*: Luc. Adj. **Cānōpeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Canopus; **Cānōpitae** -arum, m. pl. *inhabitants of Canopus*: Cic.

cānor -ōris, m. (cano), *melody, song, sound*: cycni, Lucr.; lyrae, Ov.; Martius aeris rauci, Verg.

cānōrus -a -um (canor), *melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding*; used both of sounds and of the sources of sounds: orator, Cic.; ales, *the swan*, Hor.; gallus, Cic.; aes, *the trumpet*, Verg.; profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, Cic.; so of a fault in delivery, of a sing-song pronunciation: vox nec languens nec canora, Cic. N. as subst. **cānōrum** -i, *harmonious sound*, Cic.

Cantabria -ae, f. *a region in north-west Spain, not subdued till the reign of Augustus*; hence subst. **Cantāber** -bri, m. *a Cantabrian* (usually in plur.); and adj. **Cantābricus** -a -um, *Cantabrian*.

cantāmen -inis, n. (canto), *incantation*: Prop. **cantātor** -ōris, m. *a singer*: Mart.

canthāris -idis, f. (κανθαρίς), *a beetle*: Plin.; esp. *the Spanish fly*: Cic., Ov.

canthārus -i, m. (κάνθαρος). (1) *a large goblet with handles, a tankard*: Pl., Hor., Verg. (2) *a kind of sea-fish, the black bream*: Ov., Plin.

canthērinus (cantērinus) -a -um (canterius), of a horse: Pl.

canthērius (cantērius) -i, m. (κανθήριος), *a gelding, nag*: Pl., Cic.; prov.: cantherium in fossam, of 'putting on the shelf', Liv.; meton., *an impotent man*: Pl.

canthus -i, m. (κανθός), *the tire of a wheel*: Quint.; 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. L.; canticum agere, Liv. (2) *a song*: Quint. (3) *a sing-song delivery in an orator*: Cic., Plin. L.

cantilēna -ae, f. *an old song, twaddle, chatter*: ut cerebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. L.; Ter.

cantio -ōnis, f. (cano). (1) *a song*: Pl., Suet. (2) *an incantation, enchantment*: veneficia et cantiones, Cic.

cantito -are (freq. of canto), *to sing or play repeatedly*: Ter.; carmina in epulis, Cic.

Cantium -i, n. *a district in Britain (now Kent)*.

cantiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of cantio), *a flattering, enticing song*: si cantiunculis tantus vir inretitus teneretur, Cic.

canto -are -āvi -ātum (freq. of cano), *to sing or play*.

(1) *intransit.*: **a**, of men, *to sing*: ad manum histrioni, *to sing to the dumb-show of an actor*, Liv.: **b**, of birds: cantantes aves, Prop.; of the cock, *to crow*: Cic.: **c**, of men, *to play on an instrument*: avenis, Ov.; fidibus, Pl.: **d**, of instruments, *to sound*: bucina cantat, Ov.; tibia, Ov.

(2) *transit.*: **a**, *to sing*: carmina, Hor.: **b**, *to sing of, to celebrate in singing*: convivia, Hor.; cantari dignus, *worthy to be celebrated in song*, Verg.: **c**, of an actor, *to play a part*: Orestem, Suet.: **d**, *to reiterate, continually mention*: harum mores, Ter.; Caesarem, Cic. L.: **e**, *to predict*: vera cantas, Pl.: **f**, *to sing an incantation*: carmen, Ov.; hence, *to bewitch*: cantata luna, Prop.

cantor -ōris, m. (cano). (1) *a singer, poet, musician*: cantor Apollo, *player on the lyre*, Hor.; contemptuously: cantor formularum, Cic.; cantores Euphronis, *eulogists*, Cic. (2) *an actor, esp. the actor who cried plaudite at the end of the piece*: Cic., Hor.

cantrix -icis, f. (cantor), *a female singer or musician*: Pl.

cantus -ūs, m. (cano). (1) *song, melody, poetry*: **a**, of persons: Sirenum, Cic.: **b**, of birds and animals: galli, Hor.; avium, Cic.: **c**, of instruments, *playing*: vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic. (2) *prophecy*: veridici cantus, Cat. (3) *incantation*: Verg., Ov.

Canulēius -i, m. *name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Canuleius, tribune of the people 445 B.C., author of the law permitting marriages between plebeians and patricians*.

cānus -a -um, *whitish-grey, grey*.

LIT., fluctus, Lucr.; lupus, Ov.; esp. of hair: cano capite, Pl.; capilli, Hor.

Hence m. pl. as subst. **cāni** -ōrum (sc. capilli), *grey hair*: Cic.

TRANSF., *old, aged*: senectus, Cat.; Fides, Verg.

Cānūsium -i, n. *a town of Apulia (now Canosa)*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cānūsīnus** -a -um, *Canusian, a Canusian*: Canusina lana, *Canusian wool*, which was very celebrated: Plin.

¶ Hence f. as subst. **Cānūsīna** -ae (sc. vestis), *a garment of Canusian wool*: Mart.; **Cānūsīnātus** -a -um, *clothed in such a garment*: Suet.

cāpācitas -ātis, f. (capax), *breadth, capacity*: Cic.

Cāpāneus (trisyll.) -ēi; acc. -ēa, voc. -eu, m. (Καπανεύς), *one of the seven warriors who attacked Thebes, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt*.

cāpax -ācis (capio), *able to hold much, broad, wide, roomy*.

LIT., mundus, Lucr.; urbs, Ov.; with genit.: circus capax populi, Ov.; cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *receptive, able to grasp, capable, fit for*: aures avidae et capaces, Cic.; with genit.: capax imperii, Tac.; with ad: animus ad praecepta capax, Ov.

cāpēdo -inis, f. (capis), *a bowl used in sacrifices*: Cic.

cāpēduncula -ae, f. (dim. of capedo), *a small bowl used in sacrifices*: Cic.

cāpella -ae, f. (dim. of capra). (1) *a she-goat*: Verg., Hor., Cic. (2) *a star in the constellation Auriga*: Ov.

Cāpēna -ae, f. *a town in Etruria, at the foot of Mount Soracte*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cāpēnās** -ātis, of Capena, *an inhabitant of Capena*; adj. **Cāpēnus** -a -um, of or belonging to Capena: porta Capena, *a gate in Rome at the beginning of the Via Appia*.

cāper -ri, m. (κάπρος). LIT., *a he-goat*: Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *the smell under the arm-pits*: Ov.

cāpēro -are, *to be wrinkled*: Pl.

cāpesso -ēre -ivi and -iī -itum (desider. of capio), *to seize, lay hold of eagerly*. LIT., arma, Verg.; cibum oris hiatu et dentibus (of animals), Cic. Esp. of places, *to strive to reach, to make for*: omnes mundi partes medium locum capessentes, Cic.; Melitam, Cic.; Italiam, Verg. With reflex., *to betake oneself to a place*: se in altum, Pl.

TRANSF., *to take up, take upon oneself, undertake*: fugam, Liv.; libertatem, Cic.; iussa, Verg.; rempublicam, *to enter public life*, Cic.; so: magistratus, imperium, honores, provincias, Tac.; bellum, Liv.

Cāphāreus and **Cāphēreus** (trisyll.) -ēi; acc. -ēa, voc. -eu; m. (Καφαρέως), *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*: adulescens bene capillatus, Cic.; vinum capillato diffusum consule, *made when long hair was worn (i.e., very old)*, Juv.

cāpillus -i, m. (connected with caput, and κεφαλή). (1) *the hair of the head or of the beard*: compositus, Cic.; promissus, Caes. (2) *a hair*; seldom sing., often plur.: compti, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

cāpio capēre cēpi captum (old fut. capso: Pl.), *to take*.

(1) in gen. LIT., *to take, to seize*: arma, Caes., Cic.; saxa manu, Verg.; esp. of places, *to take possession of*, 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 for auguries: templa ad inaugurandum, Liv. TRANSF., **a**, *to take in hand, to take up, adopt a thing*: fugam, Caes.; consulatum, Cic.; of an opportunity:

satis scite et commode tempus ad aliquem audeundi, Cic.; as an example: documentum ex aliquo, Cic.; of a quality: avi prudentiam, Cic.: **b**, to take or choose a person; as a companion: aliquem consiliis socium, Verg.; to select out of a number: in singulos annos sacerdotem Iovis sortito, Cic.; aliquem flaminem, as a flamen, Liv.

(2) to catch, take possession of by force, in a hostile manner. LIT., by hunting, etc.: pisces, Cic.; in politics: lubido reipublicae capiundae, Sall.; esp. in war: agros de hostibus, Cic.; urbem, castra hostium, Cic.; belli nefarios duces, Cic.; partic. as subst. captus -i, m. (=captivus), a captive: Nep. TRANSF., **a**, to seize, take possession of: admiratio, metus capit aliquem, Liv.; nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic.; dementia cepit amantem, Verg.: **b**, to attack, to injure in some specified way; pass. capi, to be injured or diseased: oculis et auribus captus, blind and deaf, Cic.; captus mente, distracted, Cic.: **c**, to charm, captivate, deceive: adulescentium animos dolis, Sall.; adversarium, Cic.; capere aliquem sua humanitate, Nep.: **d**, at law, to convict: Cic.

(3) to receive. LIT., cibum, Sall.; esp. of money: honores aut divitias, Cic.; pecuniam, to take money by force or bribery; legal t. t., to take as heir: ex hereditate nihil, Cic.; of tribute, pay, etc.: stipendium iure belli, Caes. TRANSF., to receive, suffer, undergo, take on; esp. in the formula: videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Cic.; laetitiam, Cic.

(4) to take in, to hold, to contain. LIT., una domo capi non possunt, Cic., Ov., Verg. TRANSF., **a**, to grasp, to comprehend: nullam esse gratiam tantam quam non capere animus meus posset, Cic.; Liv.: **b**, to contain, keep in: irarum fluctus, Lucr.

cāpis -idis, f. (capio), a one-handed vessel, used in sacrifices: Liv.

cāpistro -are (capistrum), to fasten with a halter: Ov., Plin.

cāpistrum -i, n. a halter: Verg. TRANSF., maritale, Juv.

cāpitālis -e (caput). LIT., relating to the head, or to life: periculum, Pl. Esp. as legal t. t., that which imperils a man's life or caput (i.e., social position and civil rights in Rome); of capital crimes: res, Cic.; flagitia, Ter.; of punishment: poena, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) deadly, mortal: inimicus, Pl.; odium, Cic.; oratio, dangerous, Cic. (2) first, chief, distinguished: Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, Cic. L.; ingenium, Ov.

As subst. **cāpitāle** (also in post-Aug. form **cāpitāle**), n. a capital crime: Pl., Cic., Plin.

cāpito -ōnis, m. (caput), a man with a large head: Cic.

Cāpitōlium -i, n. (caput). LIT., the temple of Jupiter built upon the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill or mons Capitulinus. Adj. **Cāpitōlinus** -a -um, Capitoline: clivus, Cic.; ludi, games in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus, Liv.; m. pl. as subst. **Cāpitōlini** -ōrum, the superintendents of these games: Cic.

cāpitulātum, adv. (capitulum), briefly, summarily: Nep.

cāpitūlum -i, n. (dim. of caput), a little head. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., in comedy, of a person: Pl., Ter.

Cappādōcia -ae, f. a district of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.

¶ Hence adj. **Cappādōcus** -a -um, Cappadocian; subst. **Cappadox** -ōcis, a Cappadocian.

capra -ae, f. (caper), a she-goat. LIT., Cic.; ferae, Verg. TRANSF., (1) a star in the constellation Auriga: Hor. (2) the odour under the arm-pits: Hor. (3) Caprae palus, the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared, Liv.

cāprēa -ae, f. (capra), a roe: Verg.; prov.: iungere capreas lupis, of an impossibility, Hor.

Caprēae -ārum, f. small island off the Campanian coast, to which Tiberius retired for the last ten years of his life (now Capri).

caprēolus -i, m. (caper). (1) a roebuck: Verg. (2) meton., plur., props, supports: Caes.

Cāpricornus -i, m. (caper/cornu), Capricorn, a sign of the Zodiac: Cic., Hor.

cāprificus -i, f. (caper/ficus), the wild fig-tree, and its fruit: Ter., Hor., Plin.

cāprigēnus -a -um (caper/gigno), born of goats: Pl., Verg.

cāprīmulgus -i, m. (caper/mulgeo), a goat-milker—i.e., a countryman: Cat.

caprinus -a -um (caper), relating to a goat: pellis, Cic.; grex, Liv.; prov.: de lana caprina rixari, to contend about trifles, Hor.

cāprīpēs -pēdis (caper/pes), goat-footed: satyri, Lucr., Hor.

capsa -ae, f. (capio), a box or case, esp. for books: Cic., Hor.

Capsa -ae, f. (Kápa), a town in Byzacium (now Kapsa, south of Tunis).

¶ Hence **Capsenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Capsa.

capsārius -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.

captātio -ōnis, f. (capto), an eager seizing, a catching at: verborum, quibbling, logomachy, Cic., Quint.

captātor -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 taking. TRANSF., (1) a cheat, deception: in parvula re captionis aliquid vereri, Cic. (2) harm, loss: mea captio est, si, Cic. L. (3) a fallacy, sophism: quanta esset in verbis captio, Cic.; captiones discutere, explicare, repellere, Cic.

captiōsus -a -um (captio), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) deceitful: societatem captiosam et indignam, Cic. (2) sophistical, captious, insidious: captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **captiōsa** -ōrum, sophistries: Cic.

Adv. **captiōsē**, insidiously: interrogare, Cic.

captiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of captio), fallacy, quibble: omnes captiunculas pertimescere, Cic.

captivitas -ātis, f. (captivus), captivity: Tac. TRANSF., (1) collectively, a number of captives: Tac. (2) capture: urbium, Tac.

captivus -a -um (captus, capio), *taken, captured*. LIT., naves, Caes.; agri, Tac.; pisces, Ov.; esp. *taken in war, captive*: cives Romani, Cic.; as subst. **captivus** -i, m.; **captiva** -ae, f. *a captive*: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., *relating to a prisoner*: sanguis, Verg.; crines, Ov.
capto -are (freq. of capio), *to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt*.

LIT., feras, Verg.; volucres, pisces, Tib.
TRANSF., (1) gen. *to strive after, desire, seek*: sermonem alicuius, Pl.; plausus, risus, Cic.; with infin.: Ov. (2) *to entrap, entice, allure*: insidiis hostem, Liv.; testamenta, *to hunt for legacies*, Hor.

captūra -ae, f. (capio). LIT., *capture*, esp. of animals: Plin. TRANSF., *prey*: Plin., Suet.; gen. *gain*: Suet.

captus -ūs, m. (capio). (1) *a catching, taking; meton., that which is taken*: Plin. (2) *power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea*: ut est captus hominum, Cic.; Germanorum, Caes.

Cāpua -ae, f. *chief town of Campania* (now *Santa Maria di Capua*).

cāpūlāris -e (capulus), *fit for a coffin*: Pl.

cāpūlus -i, m. (capio). (1) *a coffin*: ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave*, Lucr. (2) *a handle*: aratri, Ov. Esp. *the hilt of a sword*: Cic., Verg.

caput -itis, n. (connected with κεφαλή), *the head*.

(1) LIT., *the head of a living creature*: belua multorum caputum, Hor. Esp. of human beings: capite operto, obvoluto, involuto, Cic.; caput alicui auferre, abscidere, praecidere, percutere, Liv.; capita conferre, *to put their heads together* (of secret conversation), Liv.; per caputque pedesque ire praecipitem in lutum, *to go over head and heels*, Cat.; prov.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither beginning nor end*; supra caput esse, *to be imminent, to threaten*, Cic.; caput extollere, *to raise one's head again*, Cic.; poet. *as the seat of understanding*: Hor.

(2) meton., *a living individual, a head of cattle*: bina boum capita, Verg. Esp. of human beings, *a person*: caput liberum, Cic.; carum caput, Verg.; in counting numbers: caputum Helvetiorum milia cclxiii, Caes.; exactio caputum, *poll-tax*, Cic.; capite censi, *reckoned by the head*, Cic.

(3) *a person's life, existence*: coniuratio in tyranni caput facta, Liv.; capitis periculum, *danger to life*, Ter., Liv.; esp. in Rome, *a man's political and social rights*: iudicium capitis, *a sentence involving loss of caput*, 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.

(4) of things without life, *the top, summit, extremity*: papaveris, Liv.; arcus capita, *the ends*, Verg.; capita aspera montis, Verg.; of rivers, *the source*: amnis, Verg.; Rhēni, Caes.; fig., *the source*: quo invento ab eo quasi capite disputatio ducitur, Cic.; in ea est fons miseriarum et caput, Cic.

(5) of persons and things, *the head, leader, chief, headquarters, chief point*: omnium Graecorum concitandorum, Cic.; cenae, *the main dish*, Cic.; civilis prudentiae, *leading*

principle, Cic.; legis, *heading*, Cic.; of money, *capital*: de capite ipso demere, Cic.; of places, *the capital*: Roma caput orbis terrarum, Liv.

Cāpys -yos, m. (Κάπυς). (1) *son of Assaracus, father of Anchises*. (2) *a king of Alba*. (3) *a companion of Aeneas*. (4) *a king of Capua*.

Cār Cāris, m. (Κάρ), *an inhabitant of Caria*.

¶ Hence **Cāria** -ae, f. (Καρία), *a district in the south-west of Asia Minor*. Adj.

Cāricus -a -um, *Carian*; f. as subst. **Cārica** -ae (sc. ficus), *a kind of dried fig*: Cic.

Cārācalla -ae, m. *the Roman emperor Antoninus Caracalla* (A.D. 211-217).

Cārālis -is, f. (Κάραλις), and plur. **Cārāles** -ium, f. *a town in Sardinia* (now *Cagliari*).

¶ Hence adj. **Cārālitanus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Caralis*.

Caratācus -i, m. *a British leader, son of Cunobelinus, defeated by the Romans*, A.D. 51.

carbāsēus -a -um (carbasus), *made of canvas*: vela, Cic., Verg.

carbāsus -i, f. (κάρπασος), plur. heterocl.; **carbāsa** -ōrum, n. *fine Spanish flax*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., of things made of flax; garments: Verg., Ov.; curtains: Lucr.; and esp. *sails*: Verg.

¹**carbo** -ōnis, m. *burning or burnt wood*: Ter., Pl., Lucr., Cic.; fig., *carbone notare, to mark with black, i.e. think ill of anyone*, Hor.; prov.: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, *to be disappointed*, Phaedr.

²**Carbo** -onis, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens Papiria*.

carbōnārīus -i, m. (carbo), *a charcoal burner*: Pl.

carbuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of carbo), *a little coal*. TRANSF., (1) of a sorrow: Pl. (2) *a precious stone*: Plin. (3) *a kind of sandstone*: Plin. (4) *a carbuncle*: Plin.

carcer -ēris, m. *a prison, jail, cell*.

LIT., in carcerem ducere, condere, conicere, contrudere, includere, Cic.; emitti e carcere, Cic.; qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) 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.; fig.: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to go right back to the beginning*, Cic.

carcērārius -a -um (carcer), *belonging to a prison*: Pl.

Carchēdōniūs -a -um (Καρχηδόνιος), *Carthaginian*: Pl.

carchēsium -i, n. (καρχήσιον), *a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., from its similar shape, *the top of a mast, scuttle*: Luc.

Cardāces -um, m. (Persian carda, *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. M. as subst. **cardiācus** -i, *one who so suffers*: Cic., Hor., Plin.

cardo -inis, m. (connected with Gr. καρδαίνω, *to swing*), *a hinge*.

LIT., of a door: cardinem versare, *to open a door*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *the point round which anything turns, a pole: cardo duplex, the ends of the earth's axis, Cic.; quattuor cardines mundi, the four cardinal points, Quint. (2) fig. a chief circumstance, or consideration upon which many others depend: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Verg.*

carduus -i, m. *a thistle: Verg.*

cārē, adv. from carus; q.v.

cārectum -i, n. (carex), *a sedgy spot: Verg.*

cārēo -ēre -ūi -itūrus, *to be without; gov. the abl. in classical period. (1) to be without what is not wanted, be free from: culpa, Pl.; dolore, Cic.; morte, Hor. (2) to do without, abstain from, make no use of: vino, Pl.; hence, of a place, to absent oneself from: foro, senatu, publico, Cic.; patria, to leave Rome, Tac. (3) to be without something desirable, need, miss: consuetudine amicorum, Cic.; libertate, Hor.; lege carens civitas, lawless, Cic.; absol.: quamquam non caret is qui non desiderat, Cic.*

cārex -icis, f. *rush or sedge: Verg.*

cārīēs, acc. -em, abl. -e (other cases not found), f. *rottenness, decay: Ov.*

cārīna -ae, f. *the keel of a ship. LIT., carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes.; Liv., Tac., Ov. TRANSF., (1) meton., a ship, vessel: Verg., Hor., Ov. (2) in plur. Cārīnae -ārum, f. the Keels; a district in Rome between the Coelian and Esquiline Hills, where Pompey's house stood.*

cārīnārius -i, m. *a dyer of yellow: Pl.*

cārīōsus -a -um (caries), *rotten, decayed: dentes, Plin. TRANSF., senectus, Ov.*

cārīs -idis, f. (καρίς), *a kind of crab: Ov.*

cārītis -ātis, f. (carus), *dearness, high price.*

LIT., *nummorum, scarcity of money, Cic.; annonae, high price of corn, Cic.; absol. (sc. annonae), high cost of living: annus in summa caritate est, it is a very dear year, Cic.*

TRANSF., *affection, love, esteem: in caritate et honore esse, Liv.; complecti aliquem amicitia et caritate, Cic.; benevolentia devincire homines et caritate, Cic.; civium, esteem of the citizens, Cic.; in pastores, Cic.; inter natos et parentes, Cic.; liberorum, for one's children, Cic.; erga patriam, Liv.; in plur.: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.*

carmen -inis, n. (connected with cano; old form casmen). (1) *a song, tune, either vocal or instrumental: carmina vocum, Ov.; citharae, Lucr.; also of birds; the swan's: Ov.; the owl's: Verg. (2) poetry, a poem of any kind: fundere, condere, contexere, Cic.; componere, fingere, scribere, Hor.; facere, Verg.; esp. of lyric poetry: carmine tu gaudes, Hor.; amabile, erotic verse, Hor.; also of a part of a poem: Lucr., Cic.; a poetic inscription: Verg., Ov. (3) a prediction, oracular declaration: Verg., Liv. (4) an incantation: Hor., Verg. (5) a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse: cruciatus, Cic.; lex horrendi carminis erat, 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.*

¶ Hence adj. **Carmentalis** -e, of or belonging to Carmentis: porta, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, the right arch of which was called the porta scelerata, because the Fabii went through it on their journey to Cremera, where they were destroyed.

Carmo -ōnis, f. *town in Hispania Baetica (now Carmona, in Andalusia).*

Carna -ae, f. (apparently the same as Carda and Cardea), *the goddess of hinges, and so of family life.*

carnarium -i, n. (caro), *the larder, pantry: Pl.; also a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung: Pl.*

Carnēādēs -is, m. (Καρνεάδης), *philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the New Academy at Athens. Adj. Carnēādēus -a -um.*

carnifex -ficis, m. (*caro/facio), *an executioner, hangman: Pl., Cic.; used also as a term of reproach; either as murderer, tormentor: carnifex civium sociorumque, Cic.; or gen. as scoundrel: Pl., Cic.*

carnificina -ae, f. (carnifex). (1) *the hangman's office: Pl. (2) execution, torture: Cic.; or the place where it is done: Liv. TRANSF., torture: Cic.*

carnifico -are (carnifex), *to behead, or mangle: Liv.*

carnosus -a -um (caro), *fleshy, of animals and plants: Plin.*

Carnūtes -um, m. *a people in the middle of Gaul: Caes.*

¹**cāro** -ēre, *to card: lanam, Pl.*

²**cāro** carnis, f. *flesh. LIT., lacte et carne vivere, Cic.; plur.: carnes viperae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) contemptuously, of a man: ista pecus et caro putida, Cic. (2) the pulpy parts of fruit: Plin.*

Carpāthus -i, f. (Κάρπαθος), *an island in the Aegean Sea (now Scarpanto). Adj. Carpāthius -a -um: vates, senex, Proteus, Ov.*

carpātina -ae, f. (καρπατίνη), *a rustic shoe: Cat.*

carpentum -i, n. *a two-wheeled carriage, especially used by the women of Rome: carpento in forum invehī, Liv.; also used by other nations: 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 carpere carpsi carptum (connected with καρρός and ἀρνέω), *to pluck, pluck off.*

LIT., (1) *to pluck fruit, flowers, etc.: flores ex arbore, Ov.; uvam de palmitē, Verg. (2) to pull off other things: summas media inter cornua saetas, Verg.; pensum, to card, Hor., Verg. (3) of animals, to take something as food: gramen, to graze, of a horse, Verg.; thyma, of bees, to suck, Hor.*

TRANSF., (1) *to select, choose out: flosculos, Cic.; paucos ad ignominiam, Cic. (2) to enjoy: diem, Hor.; auras vitales, Verg. (3) to proceed on a journey: viam, Verg., Hor.; iter, Hor., Ov.; and of places, to pass over, hasten over: prata fuga, Verg.; mare, Ov. (4) to carp at, slander, calumniate: aliquem maledico dente, Cic. (5) to consume, weaken: vires paulatim, Verg.; hence as milit. t. t., to annoy, harass: equitatu agmen adversariorum, Caes. (6) to break up, 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*: adgredi, Liv. (3) *at different times*: dimissi carptim et singuli, Tac.

carptor -ōris, m. (carpo), *one who carves food*: Juv.

Carrhae -arum, f. pl. *a town in Mesopotamia where Crassus was defeated by the Parthians, 53 B.C. (now Charran)*.

carrūca -ae, f. *a kind of four-wheeled carriage*: Mart., Suet.

carrus -i, m. (carrum -i, n.), *a kind of four-wheeled baggage-waggon*: Caes., Liv.

Carsēōli (Carsiōli) -ōrum, m. *a town in Latium*.

¶ Hence **Carsēōlānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Carseoli*.

Cartēia -ae, f. (1) *a town in Hispania Baetica*. (2) *town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

Carthāgo (Karthāgo) -inis, f. (1) *the city of Carthage in N. Africa*. (2) *Carthago (Nova), colony of the Carthaginians in Hispania Tarraconensis, founded by Hasdrubal in 242 B.C. (now Cartagena)*.

Adj. **Carthāgīniensis** -e, *Carthaginian (of either Carthage)*.

cāruncūla -ae, f. (dim. of caro), *a small piece of flesh*: Cic.

cārus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *high-priced, dear*. LIT., *costly*: pisces, agnīnam, bubulam, Pl.; annona, Pl., Cic.; with abl. of price: quod non opus est, assecarum est, Cato. TRANSF., *dear, beloved*: dis, Hor.; populo, Cic.; patria, quae est mihi vita mea multo carior, Cic.; carum habere, to love, esteem, Cic.

Adv. **cārē**, *dearly, at a high price*: aestimare, ap. Cic.

Cārŷae -ārum, f. (Καρŷαί), *a village in Laconia, with a temple to Artemis (Diana)*.

¶ Hence **Cārŷātides**, acc. -idas, f. *the Laconian maidens who served in the temple of Artemis*; hence, in architecture, *figures of women used instead of columns*: Vitruvius.

Cārystōs -i, f. (Κάρυστος), *town on the south coast of Euboea, famous for its marble*.

¶ Hence adj. **Cārystēus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Carystos*; adj. and subst. **Cārystius**, *of Carystos, an inhabitant of Carystos*.

cāsa -ae, f. (from same root as castrum), *a hut, cottage, cabin*: Cic., Verg.

cascus -a -um (an Oscan word), *old*: Cic.

cāsēōlus -i, m. (dim. of caseus), *a little cheese*: Verg.

cāsēus -i, m. (cāsēum -i, n.: Pl.), *cheese*: Cic., Ov.; caseum premere, *to make cheese*, Verg.

cāsīa -ae, f. (κασία), (1) *a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon*: Verg. (2) *the sweet-smelling mezereon*: Verg., Ov.

Cāsīlinum, -i, n. *a town in Campania on the Vulturnus*.

¶ Hence **Cāsīlinenses** -ium, m. *inhabitants of Casilinum*.

Cāsīnum -i, n. *a town in Latium*. Adj. **Cāsīnas** -ātis, *of or belonging to Casinum*.

Caspium mārē or **pēlāgus**, and **Caspīus ōcēānus** (τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαιος), *the Caspian Sea*. Also with other nouns, 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*.

Cassandrēa and -īa, ae, f. (Κασσάνδρεια), *the town of Potidaea in Chalcidice, destroyed by Philip, re-built and re-named by Cassander*.

¶ Hence **Cassandreuses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Cassandrea*; **Cassandreus** -ei, m. (Κασσανδρεός) = *Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandrea*: Ov.

cassēs -ium, m. pl. (abl. sing. casse: Ov.), *poet., a net*. (1) *a hunter's net, snare*: Verg., Tib.; ponere, Ov. TRANSF., *a trap, snare*: Ov. (2) *a spider's web*: Verg.

cassīda -ae, f. = *cassis*; q.v.

Cassīōpē -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), *wife of Cepheus, mother of Andromeda, changed into a constellation*.

Cassīōpē -ēs, f. (Κασσιόπη), *town in Corcyra*.

cassis -idis (cassīda -ae: Verg.), *a metal helmet*: Pl., Caes., Verg. Meton., *war*: Juv.

cassītērum -i, n. (κασσίτερος), *tin*.

¶ Hence **Cassītērides** -um, f. (Κασσιτερίδες), *the tin islands, the Scilly Isles*: Plin.

Cassius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*. Its most notable members were (1) **L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla**, *celebrated as an upright judge, author of the lex tabellaria Cassia (137 B.C.), that jurymen should vote by ballot*. Hence **Cassīānus** -a -um, *Cassian*: iudex, *an upright judge*, Cic. (2) *the consul L. Cassius, conquered and killed by the Helvetii, 107 B.C.* (3) **C. Cassius Longinus**, *one of the murderers of Caesar*. (4) **C. Cassius Longinus**, *a celebrated lawyer in the first century A.D.*

cassus -a -um, *empty, hollow*. LIT., *nux*, Pl.; with abl., *devoid of*: lumine cassus, or aethere cassus, *dead*, Verg. TRANSF., *worthless, useless, vain*: cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic.; copia verborum, Lucr. N. pl. as subst. **cassa** -orum, *vanities*: Pl. In cassum or incassum, adv., *in vain*: Lucr., Verg., Liv.

Castālia -ae, f. (Καστάλια), *a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*. Adj. **Castālīus** -a -um and **Castālīs** -idis, f. *Castalian*: sorores, *the Muses*, Mart.; also **Castalides** -um, plur., as subst. in same sense.

castānēa -ae, f. (1) *the chestnut-tree*: Verg., Plin. (2) *the chestnut*: Verg., Plin.

castellānus -a -um (castellum), *relating to a fortress*: triumphī, *on the capture of fortresses*, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **castellāni** -ōrum, *the garrison of a fortress*: Sall., Liv.

castellātīm, adv. (castellum), *in single fortresses*: dissipati, Liv.

castellum -i, n. (dim. of castrum), *a castle, fortress, fort*. LIT., Caes., Cic., Hor.; poet., *a dwelling on a height*: Verg. TRANSF., *a shelter, refuge*: Cic.; omnium scelerum, Liv.

castēria -ae, f. *a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers*: Pl.

castigābilis -e (castigo), *worthy of punishment*: Pl.

castigātio -ōnis, f. (castigo), *punishment (usually verbal), reproof*: adficere aliquem castigationibus, Cic.; verborum, Liv.

cāstīgātor -ōris, m. (castigo), *one who re-proves or corrects*: Pl., Hor., Liv.

castigatōrius -a -um (castigo), *correcting*: Plin. L.

castigo -are (castus/ago), *to set or keep right*. (1) *to reprove, chasten, punish*: pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic., Liv. (2) *to check, restrain*: castigatus animi dolor, Cic., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **castigātus** -a -um, *checked, restrained*; hence *small, neat*, as a term of praise: pectus, Ov.

castimōnia -ae, f. (castus). (1) *purity, morality*: Cic. (2) *ceremonial purity*: Cic., Liv.

castitās -ātis, f. (castus), *chastity*: Cic., Hor., Tac.

¹**castor** -ōris, m. (κάστωρ), *the beaver*: Cic.

²**Castor** -ōris, m. (Κάστωρ), *the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and brother of Helen*.

¶ Hence **ecastor** and **mecastor**. By **Castor**!, common forms of oath in Rome, esp. among women.

castōreum -i, n. *an aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver*: Lucr., Verg.

castrensis -e (castra), *pertaining to a camp*: Cic., Prop.

castro -are, *to castrate*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *to enervate*: Sen., Mart.

castrum -i, n. (from same root as casa).

(1) sing., *a castle, fort, fortress*: Nep., Liv.; oftener in sing. as a proper name, e.g., Castrum Inui, in Latium.

(2) plur. **castra** -ōrum, n. *a camp, encampment*. LIT., *a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted by palisades (vallum)*: stativa, permanent, Cic.; aestiva, summer quarters, Cic., Suet.; hiberna, winter quarters, Caes., 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.; remove, *or movere retro, to retreat*, Liv.; esp. *the camp of the praetorian guard at Rome*: praetoriana, Suet.; and in proper names, e.g., Castra Cornelia, *a height near Utica*. TRANSF., *a, a day's march*: tertiis castris pervenit, Liv.; *b, martial service*: magnum in castris usum habere, Caes.; *c, fig., like the English camp, of a party*: in Epicuri nos adversarii nostri castra coniecimus, Cic.; *d, of a beehive*: cerea castra, Verg.

castus -a -um (connected with Gr. καθᾶρος), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *clean, pure, of persons and things*. (1) *morally pure, temperate*: homo castissimus, Cic.; homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic.; M. Crassi castissima domus, Cic. (2) *chaste*: matronarum castissima, Cic.; cubile, Cat. (3) of religion, *pious, religious, holy*: hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Verg.; castam contionem sanctum campum defendo, Cic.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.), **castē**.

(1) *purely, spotlessly*: caste et integre vivere, Cic. (2) *innocently, chastely*: Cic.; *piously, religiously*: caste ad deos adire, Cic., Ov.

cāsula -ae, f. (dim. of casa), *a little hut, cottage*: Juv.

cāsus -ūs, m. (cado), *a falling, fall*.

LIT., *nivis*, Liv.; *graviore casu decidunt turres*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *fall*: cum gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. (2) in grammar,

case: casus rectus, *the nominative*, Cic. (3) *occasion, opportunity*: aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall.; navigandi, Caes. (4) *anything that befalls, an accident, event, occurrence*: novi casus temporum, Cic.; abl. casu, *by chance*: evenire non temere nec casu, Cic. (5) *misfortune, mishap*: meus ille casus tam horribilis, tam gravis, etc., Cic.; reipublicae, Sall.; casus nostros, Verg. (6) *destruction, downfall*, of things or persons: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus (plur.), Caes.; urbis Troianae, Verg. (7) gen., *end*: extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg.

cātadrōmus -i, m. (κατάδρομος), *a rope for rope-dancing*: Suet.

Cātādūpa -ōrum, n. (Κατάδουπα), *the Nile cataracts near Syene*.

cātāgēlāsīmus -a -um (καταγέλασιμος), *serving as a subject of jest*; as subst., *a banterer*: Pl.

cātāgrāphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), *painted, parti-coloured*: Cat.

Cātāmītus -i, m. *the Latin name for Gany-medes*.

Catāōnīa -ae, f. *a district of the Roman province Cappadocia*.

cātāphractes -ae, m. (καταφρακτής), *a breast-plate of iron scales*: Tac.

cātāphractus -a -um (καταφρακτος), *mail-clad*: Liv., Prop.

cātāplūs -i, m. (κατάπλους), *the arrival of a ship*; hence meton., *a ship that is arriving*: Cic., Mart.

cātāpulta -ae, f. (καταπέλτης), *an engine of war for throwing arrows, etc., a catapult*: Caes., Liv.; hence meton., *a missile*: Pl.

cātāpultārius -a -um (catapulta), *belonging to a catapult*: Pl.

cātāracta (cātarracta) -ae, f. and **cātāractes** -ae, m. (καταράκτης). (1) *a waterfall, esp. a cataract of the Nile*: Sen. (2) *a sluice or flood-gate*: Plin. L. (3) *a portcullis*: Liv.

cātasta -ae, f. (κατάστασις), *a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market*: Tib., Pers.

cātēia -ae, f. *a kind of spear*: Verg.

¹**cātellus** -i, m. and **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catulus), *a little dog, puppy*: Pl., Cic., Juv.; as a term of endearment: Pl., Hor.

²**cātellus** -i, m. and **cātella** -ae, f. (dim. of catena), *a little chain*: Pl., Liv., Hor.

cātēna -ae, f. *a chain, fetter*. LIT., *aliquem catenis vincire, Liv.; in catenas conicere, Liv.; alicui catenas inicere, Cic.; in catenis tenere, Caes.; catenas rumpere, Hor.* TRANSF., (1) *restraint*: legum catenae, Cic., Hor., Liv. (2) *a series*: Lucr.

cātēnātus -a -um (catena), *chained, bound*. LIT., Britannus, Hor. TRANSF., *labores, unremitting, Mart.; versus, connected, Quint.*

cāterva -ae, f. *crowd, troop*. (1) of men, gen.: magna togatorum, Cic. Esp.: *a, a troop of soldiers, esp. of barbarian soldiers, or mercenaries as opp. to Roman legionaries*: Verg., Tac.: *b, a company of actors*: Cic. (2) of animals: pecudum, Lucr.; avium, Verg.

cātervārius -a -um (caterva), *belonging to a troop*: Suet.

cātervātīm, adv. (caterva), *in troops, in masses*: Sall., Lucr., Verg.

cāthēdra -ae, f. (καθέδρα). (1) *an easy chair, principally used by ladies*: Hor.; also, *a sedan chair*: Juv. Meton.: cathedrae molles, *luxurious women*, Juv. (2) *a professor's chair*: Juv.

Cătîlîna -ae, m. L. Sergius, a Roman of noble birth, who headed a conspiracy against the state, which Cicero exposed. He was killed in battle, 62 B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Cătîlînărius** -a -um, Catilinarian.

cătîllo -are (catillus), to lick plates: Pl.

¹**cătîllus** -i, m. (dim. of catinus), a small dish or plate: Hor.

²**Cătîllus** -i, m. son of Amphiarus, one of the legendary founders of Tibur.

Cătîna or **Cătăna** -ae, f. (Κατάνη), a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna (now Catania). Adj. **Cătînensis** -e, of or belonging to Catina.

cătînus -i, m. (κάτινον), a deep dish or bowl: Hor.

Căto -ōnis, m.

(1) a cognomen belonging to members of the gens Porcia, esp.: a, M. Porcius Cato, Cato the Censor (234-149 B.C.), celebrated for his uprightness and strenuous support of the old Roman simplicity and discipline, author of the *Origines* and *De Re Rustica*. Hence adj. **Cătōniānus** -a -um: b, M. Porcius Cato Uticensis, Cato the younger (95-46 B.C.), Stoic and enemy of Julius Caesar, who killed himself at Utica after the battle of Thapsus. Hence subst. **Cătōnini** -orum, m. the party of the younger Cato.

(2) a cognomen belonging to members of the gens Valeria, esp. to M. Valerius Cato, a freedman of Gaul, grammarian and poet in the time of Sulla.

cătōnium i, n. (κάτω), the lower world; with a play on the word Cato: vereor ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic. L.

cătŭlinus -a -um (catulus), relating to a dog: caro, Pl.; f. as subst. **cătŭlina** -ae (sc. caro), dog's flesh: Plin.

Cătŭllus -i, m. C. Valerius (c. 85-55 B.C.), the Roman lyric and epigrammatic poet, born at Verona. Adj. **Cătŭlliānus** -a -um.

¹**cătŭlus** -i, m. a young animal: suis, Pl.; leonis, Hor.; lupi, Verg.; ursae, Ov.; esp. a young dog, whelp, puppy: Cic., Lucr., Verg.

²**Cătŭlus** -i, m. a cognomen in the gens Lutatia, esp. of (1) C. Lutatius Catulus, consul 242 B.C., who brought the first Punic war to a close by his victory at the Aegates islands. (2) Q. Lutatius Catulus, consul with Marius, 102 B.C., defeated the Cimbri at the battle of Vercellae; perished in the proscription of Marius, 87 B.C. (3) Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, aristocratic statesman, contemporary with Cicero; consul 78 B.C.; died 60 B.C.

cătŭs -a -um, sharp, esp. of intellect, both in good and in bad sense: cata est et callida, Pl.; prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic.; with infin.: iaculari, Hor.

Adv. **cătē**, skilfully, cleverly: Cic.

Caucăsus -i, m. (Καύκασος), the Caucasus mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. Adj. **Caucăsius** -a -um, Caucasian.

cauda (cōda) -ae, f. the tail of an animal: leonis, Cic.; caudam trahere, to wear a tail, a fool's cap, Hor. In Cic., humorously: cauda Verrina, the appendage to the name of Verres which changed it to Verrucius, with a play on the word verres (boar).

caudēus -a -um (caudex), wooden: Pl.

caudex=codex; q.v.

caudicālis -e (caudex), relating to wood: Pl.

Caudium -i, n. an old city in Samnium, near the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, 321 B.C. Adj. **Caudinus** -a -um, Caudine: furculae, Liv.; proelium, Cic.

caulae -ārum, f. pl. (cavus). (1) a hole, opening: Lucr. (2) a sheep-fold: Verg.

caulis (colis) -is, m. (connected with καλός), the stalk of a plant: Verg.; esp. the cabbage-plant: Cic., Hor.

Caulōn -ōnis, m. and **Caulōniā** -ae, f. a town on the east coast of Bruttium in Italy.

Caunus (**Caunōs**) -i, f. (Καῦνος), a town on the coast of Caria. Adj. and subst. **Caunēus** or **-ius** -a -um, Caunian, a Caunian; esp. f. as subst. **Caunea** (sc. ficus), a Caunian dried fig.

caupo -ōnis, m. a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper: Pl., Cic., Hor.

caupōna -ae, f. (caupo), a tavern, inn: Cic., Hor.

caupōnius -a -um (caupo), belonging to an innkeeper: Pl.

caupōnor -ari, dep. (caupo), to trade in anything: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn.

caupōnŭla -ae, f. (dim. of caupo), a little inn: Cic.

Caurus (**Cōrus**) -i, m. the north-west wind: Verg., Caes.

causa (caussa) -ae, f. a cause, in the various senses of the English word.

(1) a reason, motive, inducement: magna, levis, iusta, Cic.; cum causa, with good reason, Cic.; sine causa, without reason, Cic.; with genit.: causa belli, Cic.; rerum, Verg.; with infin. (poet.): quae causa fuit consurgere, in arma, Verg.; usually followed by quia, quod, cur, ut, ne: Cic., Hor.; also, as reason why not, by quin: Ter., Cic.; or quominus: Liv.; adferre causam, Cic.; causam dare, Cic.; causae esse, Caes.; sometimes in the sense of pretext or excuse: causam accipere, Cic.; causas novarum postulationum quaerere, Cic.; fingere causam, Cic.; per causam, with genit., under the pretext of, Caes.

(2) interest: causa plebis, the people's cause, Liv.; esp. abl., causā, on account of, for the sake of: ioci causa, Cic.; verbi causa, for example, Cic.; mea causa, Cic.; so tua, nostra, etc.

(3) a case at law, a law-suit: causa privata, publica, Cic.; capitis, Cic.; causae dictio, pleading, Cic.; causam defendere, Cic.; causam dicere, to plead, Cic.; causam cognoscere, to examine, try, Caes.; causam perdere or causa cadere, to lose a suit, Cic.

(4) case, in other, kindred senses: a, a contention, claim: armis inferiores, non causa, Cic.; b, situation, condition: erat in meliore causa, Cic.; c, a subject of discussion: Cic.

causārius -a -um (causa), sickly, diseased: Sen. M. pl. **causārīi** -orum, as milit. t. t., invalided, discharged on account of illness: Liv.

causīa -ae, f. (καυσία), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat: Pl.

causidicus -i, m. (causa/dico), *an advocate, barrister*, often used contemptuously to denote one who pleads for money and without skill; distinguished from *orator*: Cic.

causificor -ari, dep. (causa/facio), *to bring forward a pretext*: Pl.

causor -ari, dep. (causa), *to give as a reason, or pretext; to plead, pretend*: multa, Lucr.; consensus patrum, Liv.; valetudinem, Tac. Absol.: causando, Lucr., Verg. With acc. and infin.: Liv.

causticus -a -um (καυστικός), *burning, caustic*. Subst. **causticum** -i, n. *caustic*: Plin.

causula -ae, f. (dim. of causa). (1) *a little law-suit*: Cic. (2) *a slight occasion*: Auct. B. Afr.

cautēs -is, f. *a rough sharp rock*: Caes., Verg.

cautio -ōnis, f. (caveo). (1) *caution, care, foresight, precaution*: cautio est=cavendum est, *one must take care*, Pl., Ter.; cautionem adhibere, Cic.; res cautionem habet, *the affair needs caution*, Cic.; or *allows of foresight*, Cic. L. (2) *legal t. t., security, bail, bond*: Cic.; chirographi, written, Cic.

cautor -ōris, m. (caveo). (1) *one who is on his guard*: Pl. (2) *one who gives bail for another*: Cic.

cautus -a -um, partic. from caveo; q.v.

cāvaedium -i, n.=cavum aedium, *the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house*: Plin. L.

cāvēa -ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place, cavity*: Plin. Esp. (1) *an enclosure, a den for animals, a birdcage*: Cic. *a beehive*: Verg. (2) *the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre*: prima, *the first tier, the place of honour where the nobility sat*; media, summa, *less distinguished seats*, Cic.; sometimes of the whole theatre: Pl., Cic.

cāvēo cāvēre cāvi cautum (poet. imperat. cāvē), *to be on one's guard*.

(1) *to guard against, beware*; absol.: cavetis, Cic.; esp. in imperat.: cave, *take care!* Ter., Hor.; with ab: ab aliquo, Pl., Cic.; with acc. of person or thing, *to be on one's guard against*: me, Cic.; omnia, Cic.; pass.: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, *we must be on our guard against*, Cic.; sometimes with infin.: in quibus cave vereri, Cic. L.; more often with ne (or ut ne) and subj.: cavet ne decipiatur, Pl.; quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic.; with subj. alone: cave ignoscas, *take care not to*, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *to take care that*: Pl., Cic.

(2) *to take care for, provide*, with dat. of persons for whom: qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Cic.; with ad: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem, Cic. Esp. as commercial and legal t. t.: a, *to give security for*: praedibus (abl.) et praediis populo, Cic.: b, *to get security*: ab sese caveat, Cic.: c, *to provide, to order*; by will: heredi velle cavere, Cic.; in a treaty: de quibus cautum sit foedere, Cic.; in a law: cautum est in legibus Scipionis ne, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **cautus** -a -um. (1) *cautious, wary, careful, circumspect*: parum putantur cauti providique fuisse, Cic.; in scribendo, Cic.; consilia cautiora, Cic.; vulpes, *sly*, Hor. (2) of property, *made safe, secured*: quo mulieri esset res cautior, Cic., Hor.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **cautē**. (1) *cautiously*: caute pedetemptimque dicere, Cic., Caes. (2) *with security*: Cic. Also adv. **cautim**, *cautiously*: Ter.

cāverna -ae, f. (cavus), *a hollow place, grotto, cavern*: Verg., Cic.; navis, *the hold*, Cic.; caeli, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr.

cāvilla -ae, f. *jesting, raillery, scoffing*: Pl.

cāvillatio -ōnis, f. (cavillor), *raillery, jesting, irony*: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., *sophistry*: Quint.

cāvillator -ōris, m. (cavillor), *a jester, joker*: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., *a quibbler*: Sen.

cāvillor -ari, dep. *to jest, joke, jeer*: cavillor ac iocor, Cic. L.; transit., *to satirize*: togam praetextam, Cic. L.; tribunos, Liv. TRANSF., *to quibble*: Liv.

cāvo -are (cavus), *to hollow, make hollow, excavate*: naves ex arboribus, Liv.; oppida cuniculis, *to undermine*, Plin.; parmam gladio, *to pierce*, Verg.; luna cavans cornua, *waning*, Plin.

¶ Hence partic. **cāvātus** -a -um, *hollowed out, hollow*: rupes, Verg.

cāvum -i, n. and **cavus** -i, m. (cavus), *a hollow, hole, cavity*: Verg., Hor., Liv.

cāvus -a -um, *hollow, concave*: vena, Cic.; vallis, Liv.; nubes, Verg.; flumina, *deep-channelled*, Verg.; luna, *waning*, Plin.

Cāystros or **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 demonstrative particle joined on to pronouns and adverbs—e.g., hisce, Cic. It is often shortened to **c**, as in hic, nunc; and before ne becomes **ci**, as in sicine.

Cēa or **Cia** -ae, f. and **Cēōs**, acc. Ceo (Κέως), *one of the Cyclades Islands, birth-place of the poet Simonides*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cēus** -a -um, *Cean, a Cean*: Caeae Camenae, *the poetry of Simonides*, Hor.

Cēbrēn -ēnis, m. (Κεβρήν), *a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone and Hesperie*.

¶ Hence **Cēbrēnis** -idos, f. *the daughter of Cebren, i.e. Hesperie*: Ov.

Cecrops -ōpis, m. (Κέκροψ), *the mythical first king of Athens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Cecrōpius** -a -um, *Cecropian*: arx, Ov.; f. as subst. **Cecrōpia** -ae, *the citadel of Athens*: Plin.; meton., *Athens*: Cat. Subst. **Cecrōpidēs** -ae, m. *a male descendant of Cecrops*, e.g. Theseus: Ov.; plur., *the Athenians*: Verg.; **Cecrōpis** -idis, f. *a female descendant of Cecrops*, e.g. Aglauros, *daughter of Cecrops*: Ov.; Procne and Philomela, *daughters of Pandion*: Ov. As f. adj., *Cecropian* or *Attic*: terra, Attica, Ov.; ales, Procne, Ov.

cēdo cēdere cessi cessum.

(1) in gen., *to go, proceed*. LIT., per ora, Hor. TRANSF., a, *to come to something, to turn out, to happen*: Hor., Verg., Tac.; alicui male, Ov.: b, *to fall to the lot of*: ut etiam is quaestus huic cederet, Cic.; res omnis Albana in Romanum cedit imperium, Liv.: c, *to change to, to become*: huc omnis aratri cessit honos, Verg.; poena in vicem fidei, Liv.: d, *to go for, be equivalent to*: epulae pro stipendio, Tac.

(2) *to go away, withdraw, give ground, retire.* LIT., cedam atque abibo, Cic.; e patria, or (simply) patria, Cic.; ab or de oppido, Cic. TRANSF., a, *to depart*: e vita or vita, Cic.; horae cedunt et dies, Cic.; e memoria or memoria, Liv.: b, *to give ground to, to submit, yield*: infenso hosti, Liv.; minis, Cic.; tempori, Cic.; precibus, Cic.: c, *to be inferior to*: alicui virtute, Caes., Cic., Verg.: d, *to give up a right or some property*; with abl. and dat.: alicui possessione bonorum, Cic.: e, transit., esp. with n. object, *to grant, yield*: multa multis de iure, Cic.; *permitto* aliquid iracundiae tuae, *do* adulescentiae, *cedo* amicitiae, *tribuo* parenti, Cic.; so: *cedo ut, grant that*, Liv.

cēdō and plur. **cettē** (ce/do), colloquial imperat., *give here.* LIT., of things or persons: *cedo* aquam manibus, Pl.; *cedo ut bibam*, Pl. TRANSF., (1) *out with it! let us hear, tell us*: Pl., Ter., Cic.; often followed by *dum*: Ter. (2) *to call attention, see here*: *cedo mihi leges* Atinias, Cic.

cēdrus -i, f. (κέδρος), the cedar: Plin. Meton., cedar-wood: Verg.; cedar oil: carmina linenda cedro, *worthy of immortality* (as the cedar oil preserved from decay), Hor.

Cēlaena -arum, f. (Κελαινώ), a town in Phrygia, on the Maeander: Liv. Adj. **Cēlaena** -us -a -um, Cēlaenean.

Cēlaeno -ūs, f. (Κελαινώ). (1) *daughter of Atlas, placed in the sky as one of the Pleiades.* (2) *one of the Harpies.* Appell., a covetous woman: Juv.

cēlātor -ōris, m. (celo), a concealer: Luc.

cēlēber -bris -bre (masc. **cēlebris**: Tac.), filled, crowded. LIT., of places, frequented: locus, Cic.; forum, Cic.; celeberrima fontibus Ide, many-fountained Ida, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of occasions, well attended: funus fit regium, magis amore civium et caritate quam cura suorum celebrare, Liv. (2) *celebrated, famous, renowned*; of things: res tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic.; of persons: clarissimarum urbium excidio celeberrimi viri, Liv. (3) *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. L.; annua, Tac.

cēlēbrātor -ōris, m. (celebro), one who praises or extols: Mart.

cēlēbritās -ātis, f. (celeber). (1) *a crowd, multitude*: virorum ac mulierum, Cic. (2) *a numerous attendance at*: loci, Cic.; of a festival, celebration: supremi diei, at a funeral, Cic. (3) *fame, renown*: celebratam sermonis hominum consequi, Cic.

cēlēbro -are (celeber).

LIT., *to visit frequently, or in large numbers*: domum alicuius, Cic.; forum, Sall., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to fill*: contiones convicio cantorum, Cic.; ripas carmine, Ov. (2) *to celebrate, solemnize*: festos dies ludorum, Cic.; celebratur omnium sermone laetitiaeque convivium, Cic. (3) *to publish, make known*: factum esse consulum Murenam nuntii litteraeque celebrassent, Cic. (4) *to sing the praises of, to honour*: egressum alicuius ornare atque celebrare, Cic.; nomen alicuius scriptis, Cic.; domestica facta, Hor.; honores

alicuius, Verg.; memoriam, Tac. (5) *to practise often, repeat, exercise*: artes, Cic.; nec unum genus est divinationis publice privatimque celebratum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **cēlēbrātus** -a -um.

(1) of places, much frequented: forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. (2) of festivals, kept solemn, festive: dies festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Liv. (3) famous, celebrated: res celebratissimae omnium sermone, Cic.; eloquentia, Tac.

Cēlemna -ae, f. a town in Campania.

cēler -ēris -ēre, adj. (with compar. celerior and superl. celerrimus), swift, quick, rapid.

LIT., of persons and things: motus, Lucr.; Mercurius, Hor.; navis, Cat.; with infin.: Hor.

TRANSF., mens qua nihil est celerius, Cic.; in a bad sense, hasty, rash, precipitate: consilia celeriora, over-hasty plans, Liv.; celeres iambos, Hor.

Adv. **cēlērē**, quickly, swiftly: Pl.; also **cēlērītēr**: Pl., Caes., Cic.; compar. celerius, superl. celerrime.

Cēlēres -um, m. (perhaps connected with κέλῃς), early name for Roman nobles, esp. the body-guard of the kings: Liv.

cēlērīpēs -pēdis (celer/pes), swift-footed: Cic. L.

cēlērītās -ātis, f. (celer), quickness, swiftness.

LIT., equorum, Cic.; also plur.: Cic. TRANSF., orationis, Cic.; actionis, Cic.; animorum, Cic.

cēlōro -are (celer). (1) transit., *to make quick, hasten, accelerate*: fugam, Verg. (2) intransit., *to hasten*: Lucr., Cat., Tac.

Cēlēus -i, m. (Κελεός), king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.

cella -ae, f. a room. (1) a store-room: in cellam dare, imperare, emere, *to give out, order, buy things for the house*, Cic. Sometimes qualified by adj.: cella penaria, for corn, olearia, for oil, vinaria, for wine, Cic. TRANSF., Capua cella atque horreum Campani agri, Cic.; apium, a cell in a beehive, Verg. (2) a garret, a mean apartment: Ter., Mart.; esp. for the use of slaves: Cic. (3) in a temple, the shrine of the god's image: Cic., Liv.

cellārius -a -um (cella), relating to a store-room: Pl. M. as subst. **cellārius** -i, a store-keeper, cellarer: Pl.

cellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cella), a little chamber: Ter.

cēlo -are, *to hide, conceal, keep secret*; of persons or material things and also, transf., of thoughts, feelings, etc.: se tenebris, Verg.; aurum, Hor.; factum, Verg.; sententiam suam, Cic.; dolorem vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare, Cic.

Normally with acc. of the thing concealed and acc. of person from whom it is concealed: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic.; sometimes in pass. with personal subject, the thing concealed remaining in acc. or being expressed by de with abl.: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, Ter.; te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum, Cic. L.

cēlōx -ōcis, adj. m. and f. (connected with celer), swift, quick: Pl.; f. as subst. **cēlox** -ōcis (sc. navis), a swift vessel, yacht: Liv.; publica, packet-boat, Pl.

celsus -a -um (from *cello), *upraised, high, lofty*.

LIT., (deus homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of rank, *eminent*: celsissima sedes dignitatis et honoris, Cic. (2) morally, *lofty, elevated*: celsus et erectus, Cic., Quint. (3) in a bad sense, *proud, haughty*: Cic.; celsi Ramnes, Hor.

Celsus -i, m. a Roman cognomen; esp. A. Cornelius, a Latin writer on medicine of the first century A.D.

Celtae -ārum, m. pl. the Celts, esp. those of Central Gaul. Adj. **Celticus** -a -um, Celtic.

Celtibēri -ōrum, m. the Celtiberians, a people in the middle of Spain. Adj. **Celtibēr** -ēra -ērum and **Celtibērīcus** -a -um, Celtiberian. Subst. **Celtibēria** -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.

LIT., cena recta, a complete dinner of three courses, Suet.; caput cenaee, the chief dish, Cic.; inter cenam, during dinner, Cic.; invitare ad cenam, to ask to dinner, Cic.; obire cenas, itare ad cenas, Cic.; cenam alicui dare, to give anyone a dinner, Cic. L.; venire ad cenam, Cic.; redire a cena, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a dish, course at a dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. (2) the company invited: ingens cena sedet, Juv. (3) 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 garret, attic: Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic.; mutat cenacula, Hor.

Cēnaeum -i, n. (Κηναίων ἀγορά), the north-western promontory of Euboea, on which was a temple of Jupiter.

¶ Hence adj. **Cēnaeus** -a -um, of Cenaeum: Iuppiter, Ov.

cēnātīcus -a -um (cena), relating to dinner: spes, Pl.

cēnātio -ōnis, f. (cena), an eating-room, dining-hall: Plin. L., Juv., Mart.

cēnātōrius -a -um (cena), relating to dinner. N. pl. as subst. **cēnātōria** -ōrum, clothes to dine in: Petr., Mart.

cēnātūrio -ire (ceno), to wish to dine: Mart.

Cenchrēae -ārum, f. (Κενχρεάι), one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf. Adj. **Cenchrēus** -a -um, Cenchrean.

cēnīto -are (freq. of ceno), to dine often, be accustomed to dine: apud aliquem, Cic. L., Suet.

cēno -are (cena).

(1) intransit., to dine, sup: cenare bene, Cic.; cenare apud aliquem, Cic.; cum aliquo, Hor.; impers.: cum cenaretur apud Vitellios, Liv. Perf. partic., with a middle meaning, **cenatus**, having dined, after dinner: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

(2) transit., to dine on, to eat: cenam, Pl.; aves, Hor. Once in the sense to spend in dining: cenatae noctes, Pl.

Cenomāni -ōrum, a Celtic people in Gaul.

cenŏ censere censui censum, to estimate, to form or express an opinion or valuation.

(1) to appraise, estimate: a, of the censor at Rome, to take an account of the names and

property of Roman citizens: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic.; capite censi, the lowest class of Roman citizens, whose persons only were counted, Sall.; sintne ista praedia censui censendo? are those estates fit to be put on the censor's list? (as the property of the possessors), Cic.: b, to make a return to the censor: in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti? Cic.: c, gen.: si censenda atque aestimanda res sit, Cic.; censeri de aliquo, to be regarded as belonging to a certain person, Ov.; unā victoriā Carius censebatur, Tac.

(2) to express an opinion, be of an opinion: a, gen.: ita prorsus censeo, Cic.; tibi igitur hoc censeo, Cic.; with ut and the subj. or subj. alone: magno opere censeo desistas, I advise, Cic.: b, of one in authority, to vote, recommend by vote or advice: captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.; pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant, Caes.: c, of the senate (as iubere for the populus), to resolve: senatus censuit uti, Caes.; censuere patres duas provincias Hispaniam fieri, Liv.

cenŏ -ōnis, f. (censeo), an assessment, estimate, expression of opinion. TRANSF., in jest: bubula, a scourging, Pl.

censor -ōris, m. (censeo), the censor. LIT., a Roman magistrate, of whom there were regularly two, responsible esp. for the census; q.v. TRANSF., a severe judge, a rigid moralist, a censorer: Cic.; castigatōr censorque minorum, Hor.; Ov.

censōrius -a -um, relating to the censor. LIT., 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. TRANSF., rigid, severe: Quint.

censūra -ae, f. (censor), the censor's office, censorship. LIT., censuram gerere, Cic., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., judgment, in gen.: Ov., Juv.

census -ūs, m. (censeo), the enrolment of the names and the assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the census.

LIT., 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.

TRANSF., (1) the censor's list: Cic. (2) the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank: senatorum=800,000 sesterces, Suet.; equester=400,000 sesterces, Suet. (3) in gen., property, wealth: homo sine censu, a poor man, Cic.; dat census honores, Ov.; Hor., Liv.

centaurēum and **centaurium** -i, n. (κενταύρεον), the plant centauray: Lucr., Verg.

Centaurus -i, m. (Κένταυρος), a centaur, a supposed monster of Thessaly, half man and half horse: Verg.; nobilis, Chiron, Hor.; also as the name of a ship: Verg. Adj. **Centaurēus** -a -um.

centēnārius -a -um (centenus), containing a hundred, relating to a hundred: Varr., Plin.

centēni -ae -a; poet. also sing., centena arbore, Verg.; (centum), a hundred together, esp. distributively, a hundred each: centeni quemque sequuntur, Verg.; often also in

- giving large numbers: *viciens centena milia passuum*, Caes.
- centēsīmus** -a -um, num. ordin. (centum), the hundredth: *lux ab interitu Clodii*, Cic.
- F. sing. as subst. **centēsīma** -ae (sc. pars), the hundredth part; hence (1) a tax of one per cent.: Cic. (2) as interest on money, one per cent. (reckoned at Rome by the month, therefore = 12 per cent. per annum); *binæ centesimae* = 24 per cent.; *quaternae*, Cic.; *perpetuae*, compound interest, Cic.
- centiceps** -cipitis (centum/caput), hundred-headed: *belua, Cerberus*, Hor.
- centiens** or **centiēs**, adv. (centum), a hundred times: HS. *centies* (sc. centena milia), ten million sesterces, Cic.; fig.: *centiens eadem imperare*, Pl.
- centimānus** -a -um (centum/manus), hundred-handed: Hor. Ov.
- cento** -ōnis, m. (κέντρον), patchwork: Juv.; in war, coverings to ward off missiles or extinguish fires: Caes.; prov.: *centones sarcire alicui*, to deceive with a tissue of lies, Pl.
- centum**, indecl. numer. (1) a hundred: Cic. (2) hyperbol., any indefinitely large number: *centum puer artium*, Hor.; *linguae*, Verg.
- centumgēminus** -a -um, hundred-fold: *Briareus*, hundred-armed, Verg.
- centumpondium** -i, n. (centum/pondus), a weight of a hundred pounds: Pl.
- centumvirālis** -e (centum viri), relating to the *centumviri*: *causa*, heard before the *centumviri*, Cic.
- centum viri** or **centumviri** -ōrum, m. pl. a bench of judges (first 105; under the emperors 180) appointed annually at Rome to deal with civil suits.
- centuncūlus** -i, m. (dim. of cento), a little piece of patchwork: Sen.; as a saddle-cloth: Liv.
- centūplex** -icis (centum/plico), a hundred-fold: Pl.
- centūria** -ae, f. (centum), a division of 100. (1) a company of soldiers, esp. as milit. t. t., a century, one-sixtieth of a legion: Caes., Liv. (2) a century, one of the 193 divisions into which *Servius Tullius* distributed the Roman people: Cic., Liv.; *praerogativa*, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting, Cic.
- centūriātim**, adv. (centuria), by centuries or companies: Caes., Cic.
- centūriātus** -ūs, m. (centurio). (1) a division into companies or centuries: Liv. (2) the centurion's office: Cic.
- ¹**centūrio** -are (centuria), to divide into centuries: *iuventutem*, 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: Caes., Cic., Liv.
- centūriōnātus** -ūs, m. (²centurio), an election of centurions: Tac.
- Centūripae** -ārum, f. and **Centūripa** -ōrum, n. (τὰ Κεντόριπα), a town in Sicily (now Centuripe).
- ¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Centūripinus** -a -um, of or belonging to Centuripa; an inhabitant of it.
- centussis** -is, m. (centum/as), a hundred asses: Pers.

- cēnūla** -ae, f. (dim. of cena), a little meal: Cic., Mart.
- cēnum**, see caenum.
- Cēōs**, see Cea.
- Cēphallēnia** -ae, f. (Κεφαλληνία), island in the Ionic Sea (now Cefalonia).
- ¶ Hence **Cēphallēnes** -um, m. inhabitants of Cephallenia.
- Cēphāloedis** -is, f. a small town in Sicily. Adj. and subst. **Cēphālōeditānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephaloedis, an inhabitant of it.
- Cēphēnes** -um, m. pl. (Κηφῆνες), a people of Ethiopia.
- ¶ Hence adj. **Cēphēnus** -a -um, Cephēnian.
- Cēpheus** (dissyl.) -ēi, m. (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda. Adj. **Cēphēius** -a -um, of or belonging to Cephēus: *virgo, Andromeda*, Ov.; *arva, Ethiopia*, Ov.; **Cēphēus** -a -um, Ethiopian: Prop., Ov.; also **Cēphēis** -īdis, f. = Andromeda: Ov.
- Cēphīsus** (-os) -i, m. (Κηφισός). (1) a river in Boeotia, and, as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence **Cēphīsius** -i, m. = Narcissus: Ov. F. adj. **Cēphīsis** -īdis, of or belonging to Cephīsus: undae, Ov. (2) a river of Attica: Ov. Adj. **Cēphīsiās** -ādis, f. of or belonging to the Cephīsus.
- cēra** -ae, f. (connected with κηρός), wax. LIT., mollissima, Cic.; *ceras excudere* (of bees making their hive), Verg. TRANSF., of articles made of wax; a writing-tablet coated with wax: Cic., Ov.; a wax seal: Cic.; a waxen image of an ancestor: Sall., Ov.
- Cērāmicus** -i, m. (Κεραμικός), the name of two places at Athens, one inside the walls, the other outside, used as cemeteries; in the latter, statues were erected to those who fell in war.
- cērārīum** -i, n. (cera), a fee for sealing a document: Cic.
- cērastēs** -ae, m. (κεράστης), the horned snake: Prop., Plin.
- cērāsūs** -i, f. (κέρασος). (1) a cherry-tree: Ov. (2) a cherry: Prop.
- Cērāsūs** -untis, f. (Κερασούς), a town in Pontus, from which Lucullus brought the cherry to Italy.
- cēraunius** -a -um (κεραύνιος): *cearaunia gemma*, a kind of precious stone, Plin.; **Cēraunī montes** and alone **Cēraunīa** -ōrum, n. mountains in Epirus.
- Cerbērus** -i, m. (Κέρβερος), the three-headed (or hundred-headed) dog guarding Hades. Adj. **Cerbēreus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cerberus.
- cercōpithēcus** -i, m. (κερκοπιθηκος), a kind of long-tailed ape: Mart., Juv.
- cercūrus** -i, m. (κέρκυρος). (1) a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus: Pl., Liv. (2) a kind of sea-fish: Ov.
- Cercyōn** -ōnis, m. (Κερκύων), a brigand in Attica, killed by Theseus. Adj. **Cercyōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cercyon.
- cerdo** -ōnis, m. (κέρδος), a workman, artisan: Juv.; *sutor cerdo*, a cobbler, Mart.
- cērēbellum** -i, n. (dim. of cerebrum), a small brain: Plin.
- cērēbrōsus** -a -um (cerebrum), hot-headed, hot-tempered: Hor.
- cērebrum** -i, n. the brain. LIT., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the understanding: Pl., Hor. (2) hot temper: Pl.; *cerebri felicem*, Hor.

Cērēs -ēris, the Roman goddess of agriculture, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpine. TRANSF., bread, grain, corn: Verg., Hor.; sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.

Adj. **Cērēālis** -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture: Ov.; papaver, the emblem of Ceres, Verg.; cenae, splendid, fit for Ceres, Pl.; aediles, who superintended the supply of provisions. N. pl. as subst. **Cērēālia** -ium, the festival of Ceres on April 10.

cērēus -a -um (cera), waxen. LIT., Cic.; castra, the cells of a hive, Verg. M. as subst., a wax taper: Cic. TRANSF., wax-coloured: pruna, Verg.; flexible like wax: cereus in vitium flecti, Hor.

cērīntha -ae, f. (κηρήθη), the wax flower, a plant of which bees are fond: Verg.

cērīnus -a -um (κηρίνος), wax-coloured: Plin.; n. pl. as subst. **cērīna** -orum, wax-coloured garments: Pl.

cerno cernere crēvi crētum (see also certus; connected with κρῖνω), to separate, sift.

LIT., in cribris, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to distinguish: a, with the senses: ut non sensu, sed mente cernatur, Cic.; esp. with 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.: b, with the mind, to perceive: animus plus cernit et longius, Cic.; often in pass. to be distinguished: fortis animus et magnus duobus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. (2) to decide: a, in battle: ferro, Verg.; magnis in rebus inter se, Lucr.: b, to resolve, determine: quodcumque senatus creverit, agunto, Cic.; quid de Armenia cernerent, Tac.: c, as legal t. t., to decide 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 -are, to smear or cover with wax, gen. in perf. partic. pass.: cerata tabula, Pl.; tabella, Cic.; taedae, Ov.

cērōma -ātis, n. (κηρώμα), an ointment of oil and wax used by wrestlers: Juv. TRANSF., a place for wrestling: Plin.; wrestling: Mart.

cērōmāticus -a -um (κηρωματικός), anointed with the ceroma: Juv.

cerritus -a -um (contracted from cerebritus, from cerebrum), frantic, mad: Pl., Hor.

certāmen -inis, n. (²certo), a contest, struggle.

LIT., (1) in games, etc.: biugum, Verg.; pedum, Ov. (2) in battle: vario certamine pugnatum, Caes.; navale certamen, Liv., Verg.

TRANSF., any contention or rivalry: honoris et gloriae, Cic.; in certamen virtutis venire, Cic.; est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.

certātim, adv. (²certo), emulously, eagerly: Cic., Liv., Verg.

certātio -ōnis, f. (²certo), a contest. LIT., in games: corporum, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., rivalry: honesta inter amicos, Cic.; relinquatur . . . virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.; esp. a legal contest: poenae, as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, Cic.

certē, adv. from certus; q.v.

¹certo, adv. from certus; q.v.

²certo -are (connected with cerno), to settle by contest; hence to contend, struggle.

LIT. (1) in games: cursu, Sall.; sagitta, Verg. (2) in battle: armis, Cic., Tac.; acie, Verg.: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen. to contend, to vie with: officiis inter se, Cic.; ioco, Hor.; verbis, oratione, Liv.; foll. by infin.: vincere, Verg.; esp. in law, to dispute: inter se, Cic.; foro si res certabitur, Hor.

certus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (originally partic. of cerno).

(1) settled, resolved, decided: certum est mihi consilium, Pl.; certum est mihi, I am resolved; sibi certum esse a iudiciis causisque discedere, Cic.; of persons: certus mori, determined to die, Verg.; certus eundi, determined to go, Verg., Tac.

(2) definite, certain, fixed: certus ac definitus locus, Cic.; dies, Cic., Liv., Tac., Verg.; signum, agreed upon, Caes.; also indef. (like quidam, but emphatic): certi homines, certain men, Cic.

(3) sure, to be depended on: bona et certa tempestate, Cic.; certissima populi Romani vectigalia, Cic.; of persons: homo certissimus, to be depended upon, Cic.; certissimus auctor, Verg.

(4) of things as known, undoubted, sure: res, Caes., Liv.; argumentum, Cic.; si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; certum scio, I know for certain, Ter., Cic. L.; certum habeo or pro certo habeo, I consider it certain, I feel sure, Cic. L., Liv.; pro certo nego, Cic.; polliceor, Cic.; dico, Cic.; adfirmo, Liv.; pono, Liv.

(5) of persons knowing, sure, certain of a thing: certi sumus perisse omnia, Cic. L.; with genit.: spei, Tac.; with de: de genitura, Suet.; esp. in prose in the phrase: certiore facere aliquid, to inform; with genit.: sui consilii, Cic.; with de: de Germanorum discessu, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: Caes.; with ind. quest.: quid egerim, Cic.

Adv. **certē**, certainly, assuredly: certe scio, Cic.; ea quae certe vera sunt, Cic.; in answers, without doubt: Cic.; also in a restrictive sense, esp. after a concessive clause, or with a pronoun, at least, at all events: res fortasse verae, certe graves, Cic.

Adv. **certō**, certainly, assuredly: nihil ita expectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.; esp. in phrase: certo scio, I am convinced, Pl., Ter., Cic.; in answers, certainly: Pl., Ter.

cērŭla -ae, f. (dim. of cera), a little piece of wax: miniata, a kind of red pencil for marking errors, Cic. L.

cērussa -ae, f. white lead, used by painters and as a cosmetic: Ov., Mart., Plin.

cērussatus -a -um (cerussa), painted with white lead: buccae, Cic.; cutis, Mart.

cerva -ae, f. (cervus), a hind: Ov.; poet., gen., deer: Cat., Verg.

cervārius -a -um (cervus), relating to deer: Plin.

cervical -ālis, n. (cervix), a cushion for the head, a pillow, bolster: Juv.

cervicŭla -ae, f. (dim. of cervix), a little neck: Cic., Quint.

cervīnus -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 -īcis, f. *the nape of the neck, the neck*; in Sall. and Cic., always plur., *cervices*.

LIT., of living beings: Cic., Verg., Hor., Liv.; alicui cervices frangere, *to break a person's neck*, Cic.; dare cervices alicui, *to submit to the executioner*, Cic.; so also: cervices securi subicere. Esp. fig., from the bearing of a yoke: imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic.; bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, *they had on hand*, Liv.; so of endurance or effort: suis cervicibus republicam sustinent, Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate things: amphorae, Mart.; Peloponnesi, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, Plin.

cervus (formerly cervos) -i, m. *a stag, a deer*. LIT., Lucr., Hor., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., milit. t. t.: cervi, *stakes stuck in the ground as a palisade, chevaux-de-frise*, Caes., Liv.

caespes, see caespes.

cessātio -ōnis, f. (cesso), *a delaying*: Pl.; hence, in gen., *inactivity, laziness*: libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessātor -ōris, m. (cesso), *one who loiters*: cessatorem esse solere, praesertim in litteris, Cic. L., Hor.

cessio -ōnis, f. (cedo), *a giving up, a cession*; legal t. t.: in iure cessio, *a surrender*, Cic.

cesso -are (freq. of cedo), *to give over, leave off*.

(1) *to be slack, delay or cease work at a particular task*: si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic.; quid cessas? Ter.; in suo studio atque opere, Cic.; ab opere, Liv.; nullo officio, Liv.; in vota precesque, Verg. With infin: adloqui, adoriri, Ter.; de nobis detrahare, Cic., Pl., Hor. Also in impers. pass.

(2) gen., of persons, *to do nothing, be idle, rest*: deos nihil agere et cessare patitur, Cic. (of Epicurus' philosophy); cessare et ludere, Hor.

(3) gen., of things, *to be left alone, to be at rest, do nothing*: opus, Tib.; arma, Prop.; cessasse Letoidos aras, *remained unvisited*, Ov.; of land, *to lie fallow*: alternis cessare novales, Verg.

(4) as legal t. t., *to default*: Suet.

cestrospendōnē -ēs, f. (κεστροσφενδώνη), *an engine for hurling stones*: Liv.

¹**cestus** and **cestos** -i, m. (κεστός), *a girdle*, esp. *the girdle of Venus*: Mart.

²**cēstus** -ūs, m. see caestus.

cētārium -i, n. (cetus), *a fish-pond*: Hor.

cētārius -i, m. (cetus), *a fishmonger*: Ter., Cic.

cēte, see cetus.

cētēroqui or **cētēroquīn**, adv., *otherwise, else*: Cic.

cētērus -a -um (connected with ετερος), *the other, the rest*; nom. sing. m. not found; sing. otherwise used collectively: cetera classis, Liv.; usually found in the plur. **cētēri** -ae -a: omnes ceterae res, *all the other*, Cic.; also as subst., *the others*: cetera de genere hoc, Hor.; esp. in phrase: et cetera, or ceteraque, or cetera, and so on, Cic.

Acc. n. sing. as adv. **cētērum**, *for the rest, otherwise*: praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, Cic. L.; also used, esp. after Cicero, in the senses of *moreover*: Liv., and *but*: Liv., Suet.

Acc. n. pl. as adv. **cētērā**, *otherwise*: excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor.; Verg., Liv.

Cēthēgus -i, m. *a Roman cognomen in the gens Cornelia*; esp. of C. Cornelius Cethegus, *a conspirator with Catiline, put to death by Cicero in 63 B.C.*

cētra, see caetra.

cētrātus, see caetratus, Liv.

cette, see cēdo.

cētus -i, m. and **cētos**, n., plur. **cēte** (κητος), *any large sea-creature, such as the whale, seal, dolphin*: Pl., Verg., Plin.

ceu, adv., *as, like as*; used for comparisons, esp. in poetry and late prose: fugit ceu fumus, Verg.; ceu cum, *as when*, Verg.; ceu si, *as if*, Lucr. Also in conditional sense by itself, *as if*: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Verg.; and so with subjunc.: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Verg.

Cēy̅x -y̅cis, m. (Κήνξ), *husband of Alcyone, changed with her into a kingfisher*: Ov. Plur., appell. **cēyces** -um, m. *the male kingfishers*: Plin.

Chaerōnēa -ae, f. (Χαιρώνεια), *a town in Boeotia, scene of a victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Thebans, 338 B.C.*

Chalcēdon (Calchēdon) -ōnis, f. (Χαλκηδών), *a town in Bithynia on the Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium*. Adj. and subst. **Chalcēdōniūs** -a -um, *Chalcedonian, a Chalcedonian*.

Chalcioecōs -i, f. (Χαλκιοικός), *with the brazen house, name of the Greek Athena, a temple of Minerva*: Liv.

Chalcioḗpē -ēs, f. (Χαλκιοῖπη), *daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, wife of Phrixus*.

Chalcis -idis or -idos, f. (Χαλκίς), *the chief city of Euboea, on the banks of the Euripus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Chalcīdīcus** -a -um, *Chalcidian*: versus, poems of Euphorion, born at Chalcis, Verg.; arx, Cumae, said to have been a colony of Chalcis, Verg.; **Chalcīdēnsis** -e, *Chalcidian*.

Chaldaei -orum, m. pl. (Χαλδαῖοι), *the Chaldaeans, an Assyrian people, famous as astronomers and astrologers*; hence gen., *astrologers*: Cic.

Adj. **Chaldaeus** -a -um: grex, band of astrologers, Juv.; **Chaldāicus** -a -um, Cic.

chālŷbēiūs -a -um, of steel: Ov.

Chālŷbes -um, m. (Χάλυβες), *a people in Pontus, famous for their steel*.

chālŷbs -y̅bis, m. (χάλυψ), *steel*: vulnificus, Verg., Prop. TRANSF., *articles made of steel*; a sword: Sen.; a horse's bit: Luc.; the tip of an arrow: Luc.

chamaelēon -ōnis and -ontis, m. (χαμαιλέον), *the chameleon*: Plin.

chānē or **channē** -es, f. (χάνη, χάννη), *a fish, the sea perch*: Ov., Plin.

Chāōnes -um, m. (Χάωνες), *a people of north-western Epirus*.

¶ Hence **Chāōnia** -ae, f. *their district*; adj. **Chāōniūs** -a -um, *Epirote*: pater, Jupiter, whose oracle was at Dodona, Verg.; f. adj. **Chāōnis** -idis, *Chaonian*: arbos, an oak at Dodona, Ov.

Chāos, acc. Chaos, abl. Chao (other cases not found), n. (χάος), *boundless empty space*. Hence (1) *the lower world*: Ov.; personified, *Chaos, the father of Night and Erebus*: Verg.

(2) *the shapeless mass out of which the universe was made*: Ov.; a *Chao*, since the world began, Verg.

chara -ae, f. *an edible root*: Caes.

Chāristia -ōrum, n. (χαριστία), *a festival celebrated among the Romans on February 22, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of family disagreements*: Ov.

Chārites -um, f. pl. (Χάριτες), *the Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae), *Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia*: Ov.

Chāron -ontis, m. (Χάρων), *Charon, the ferryman, who took the souls of the dead over the river Styx*.

Chārondās -ae, m. (Χαρώνδας), *a celebrated legislator of Catania*.

charta -ae, f. (χάρτης), *a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*.

LIT., Plin., Lucr., Hor.; *charta dentata, smoothed*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the papyrus plant*: Plin. (2) *that which is written upon paper, a letter, poem, etc.*: ne charta nos prodat, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. (3) *a thin leaf of any substance*: plumbea, Suet.

chartūla -ae, f. (dim. of charta), *a little paper, a small piece of writing*: Cic. L.

Chārybdīs -is, f. (Χάρυβδις), *a dangerous whirlpool in a narrow channel (commonly identified with the Straits of Messina) opposite the rock Scylla*: Cic.; fig., *anything voracious, greedy or destructive*: Charybdim bonorum, voraginem potius dixerim, Cic.; *quanta laborabas Charybdi*, Hor.

Chatti (Catti) -ōrum, m. (Χάττοι), *a Germanic people*.

Chauci -ōrum, m. *a Germanic people on the coast of the North Sea*.

chēlē -ēs, f. (χήλη), plur. chelae, *the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, and (since these reach into the constellation of Libra) Libra*: Verg.

chēlydrus -i, m. (χέλυδρος), *an amphibious snake*: Verg.

chēlys, acc. -yn, voc. -y, f. (χέλυς), *the tortoise*: Petr.; and hence, *the lyre made of its shell* (pure Latin, testudo): Ov.

chēragra and **chirāgra** -ae, f. (χειράγρα), *the gout in the hands*: Hor., Mart.

Cherrōnēsus and **Chersōnēsus** -i, f. (Χερρόνησος and Χερσόνησος), *a peninsula*; esp. (1) *Cher. Thracia* (or absol. Cherronesus), *the Thracian Chersonese* (now Gallipoli). (2) *Cher. Taurica* (or absol. Cherronesus), *the Crimea*.

Chērusci -ōrum, m. *a people in North Germany*.

chīlīarchēs -ae and **chīlīarchus** -i, m. (χιλίαρχης and χιλιάρχος), *a commander of 1,000 soldiers; among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister*: Nep.

Chīmaera -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; also the name of a ship*: Verg. Adj. **Chīmaerēus** -a -um.

chīmaerifēr -fēra -fērūm (Chīmaera/fero), *producing the Chīmaera*. F. as epithet of Lycia: Ov.

Chionē -ēs, f. (Χιώνη). (1) *mother of Eumolpus by Neptune*. (2) *mother of Autolycus by Mercury*.

Chīos or **Chīus** -i, f. (Χίος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its wine and marble*.

¶ Hence adj. **Chīus** -a -um, *Chian*: vinum, Pl.; n. also as subst. **Chīum** (sc. vinum), *Chian wine*: Hor.; **Chīi** -orum, m. *the Chians*: Cic.

chirōgrāphum -i, n. (χειρόγραφον), *an autograph, a person's own handwriting*: alicuius chirographum imitari, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a document so written*: Cic. (2) *a bond*: Suet.

Chirōn -ōnis, m. (Χείρων), *a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyra, tutor of Aesculapius, Jason, and Achilles; he was finally transformed into a constellation*.

chirōnōmos -i, c. and **chirōnōmōn** -untis or -ontis, m. (χειρονόμος, χειρονομῶν), *one who uses the hands skilfully, a mime*: Juv.

chirurgia -ae, f. (χειρουργία), *surgery*; fig.: sed ego diaetā curare incipio, chirurgiae taedet, *violent remedies*, Cic. L.

chlāmýdātus -a -um (chlamys), *dressed in a chlamys*: Pl., Cic.

chlāmys -ydis, f. (χλαμύς), *a large upper garment of wool, Greek in origin, sometimes purple and inwrought with gold, worn mainly but not exclusively by soldiers*: Pl., Cic., Verg., Ov.

Chlōris -idis, f. (Χλωρίς) = *Flora, the goddess of flowers*, Ov.; also as a *Greek female name*: Hor.

Choerilus -i, m. (Χοίριλος), *a bad poet of Iasus who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Persian expedition*.

chōrāgīum -i, n. (χορηγία), *the training and production of a chorus*: Pl.

chōrāgus -i, m. (χορηγός), *he who pays for the production of a chorus*: Pl.

chōraulēs -ae, m. (χοραυλῆς), *a flute-player, accompanying the dance of the chorus*: Juv., Mart.

chorda -ae, f. (χορδή), *cat-gut; usually as the string of a musical instrument*: Cic., Lucr., Hor.

chōrēa (poet. also chōrēa) -ae, f. (χορεία), *a dance, a dance in a ring*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

chōrēus -i, m. and **chōrius** -i, m. (χορείος), *the metrical foot —, afterwards called a trochee*: Cic.

chōrōcīthārista -ae, m. (χοροκυθαριστής), *one who accompanies a chorus on the cithara*: Suet.

chōrus -i, m. (χορός), *a dance in a circle, a choral dance*.

LIT., *agitate, exercere*, Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the persons singing and dancing, the chorus*: Cic.; *Dryadum*, Verg.; *Nereidum*, Verg.; *the chorus of a tragedy*: Hor. (2) *a crowd, troop of any kind*: Catilinam stipatum choro iuventutis, Cic.

Chrēmēs -ētis, -is, or i, m. *name of an old miser in Roman comedy*: Ter., Hor.

Christus -i, m. (Χριστός), *Christ*: Plin. L.;

Christiānus -i, m. (Χριστιανός), *a Christian*: Tac., Suet., Plin. L.

chrōmis -is, c. (χρόμις), *a sea-fish*: Ov.

Chrýsa -ae, f. and **Chrýsē** -ēs, f. (Χρῆση), *a town on the Troas coast, with a temple of Apollo*.

chrýsanthus -i, m. (χρυσός ἄθος), *a flower, perhaps the marigold*: Verg.

Chrýsās -ae, m. *a river in Sicily* (now Dittaino).

Chrýsēs -ae, m. (Χρῆσης), *a priest of Apollo at Chrysa*.

¶ Hence **Chrýsēis** -idis, f. (Χρυσήϊς), *his daughter, carried off by Agamemnon*.

Chrýsippus -i, m. (Χρυσίππος), Stoic philosopher of the third century B.C., from Soli in Cilicia, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno. Adj. **Chrýsip-péus** -a -um, of or belonging to Chrysippus.

chrýsólithos -i, m. and f. (χρυσόλιθος), chrysolite, or topaz: Plin., Prop., Ov.

chrýsophrys, acc. -yn, f. (χρυσόφρυς), a kind of sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye: Ov.

chrýsos -i, m. (χρυσός), gold: Pl.

cibārius -a -um (cibus), relating to food. Lit., res, Pl.; uva, used for eating only, not for wine, Pl. N. pl. as subst. **cibāria** -orum, food, rations, corn allowed to provincial magistrates: Cic.; for soldiers: Caes.

TRANSF. (from the food of slaves), ordinary, common: panis, black bread, Cic.

cibātus -ūs, m. (cibo), food, nourishment: Pl., Lucr.

cibo -are (cibus), to feed (animals): Suet.

cibōrium -i, n. (κιβώριον), a large drinking-vessel shaped like the seed-pod of the Egyptian bean: Hor.

cibus -i, m. food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder. Lit., capere, Pl.; capessere (of animals), Cic.; sumere, Nep.; cibus animalis, nourishment that the lungs draw from the air, Cic.; fallax, bait, Ov.

TRANSF., sustenance: quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

Cibýra -ae, f. (Κιβύρα), a town in Magna Phrygia, near Caria.

¶ Hence **Cibýrāta** -ae and **Cibýrāticus** -a -um, of or belonging to Cibýra.

cicāda -ae, f. a cicada, or tree cricket: Verg.; expectate cicadas, wait for summer, Juv.

cicātricōsus -a -um (cicatrix), covered with scars: Pl., Quint.

cicātrix -icis, f. a scar, cicatrice. Lit., Cic., Hor., Ov.; adversae or corpore adverso, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable, Cic. TRANSF., (1) on plants, a mark of incision: Verg. (2) the patch upon an old shoe: Juv. (3) fig.: refricare obductam iam reipublicae cicatricem, Cic.

ciccus -i, m. (κικκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless: ciccum non interduim, Pl.

cicer -ēris, n. a chick-pea: Pl., Hor.

Cicéro -ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens Tullia, esp. of:

(1) M. Tullius Cicero, Roman statesman, orator, and writer, born 106 B.C. at Arpinum, murdered at the command of Antony, 43 B.C.; adj. **Cicéronianus** -a -um, Ciceronian.

(2) Q. Tullius Cicero, brother of the above.

cichōrēum -i, n. (κικχόριον), succory or endive: Hor.

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum** -i, n. fanciful names for spice: Pl.

cicōnia -ae, f. a stork: Hor., Ov.

cicur -ūris, tame: bestia, Cic.

cicūta -ae, f. hemlock: Ov. TRANSF., (1) poison extracted from the hemlock: Lucr., Hor. (2) a shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk: Lucr., Verg.

cīēo ciēre cīvi citum (connected with κίω, κινέω), to cause to move, to move, stir.

Lit., (1) gen., to move: natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.; puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor.; in stronger sense, to disturb, agitate: mare venti et aurae cient, Liv. (2) to rouse for a specific purpose,

to incite, to summon: aliquem ad arma, Liv.; to summon to help: nocturnos manes carminibus, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) gen. to give rise to, to excite, to arouse: procellas proelia atque acies, Liv.; seditiones, Liv.; motus, Lucr., Cic.; gemitus, to utter; sometimes to intensify: pugnam ciere, to give new impulse to the battle, Liv. (2) to call by name: aliquem magna voce, Verg.; patrem, name one's father, i.e. prove one's free birth, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **citius** -a -um, quick, speedy: navis, Ov., Verg., Hor., Tac. TRANSF., mors, Hor.; vox, Cic.; pes, the iambus, Ov.

Adv. **citō**, compar. citius, superl. citissime, quickly, speedily: Pl., Cic., Hor. Esp. in phrases: non cito, not easily, Cic.; serius aut citius, sooner or later, Ov.; citius quam, sooner than, rather than, Cic., Hor.

Cilicia -ae, f. (Κιλικία), a region in Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cilix** -icis, Cilician, a Cilician; f. adj. **Cilissa** -ae, Cilician: spica, saffron, Ov.; adj. **Cilicius** -a -um, Cilician; n. as subst. **Cilicium** -i, a coarse garment, originally made of Cilician goats' hair; and adj. **Ciliciensis**, Cilician.

cilium -i, n. the eyelid: Plin.

Cilnius -a -um: Cilnia gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, from which Maecenas was descended.

Cimber -bri, m.; usually pl. **Cimbri** -ōrum (Κιμβριοί), the Cimbrians, a German tribe who invaded Italy and were defeated by Marius. Adj. **Cimbricus** -a -um, Cimbrian.

cimex -icis, m. a bug: Cat.; as a term of reproach: Hor.

Cimīnus -i, m. and **Cimīnius lacus**, a lake in Etruria near to a mountain of the same name.

Cimmērii -ōrum, m. (Κιμμέριοι). (1) a Thracian people, living on the Dnieper. Adj. **Cimmērius** -a -um, Cimmerian.

(2) a mythical people, living in caves between Baiae and Cumae, in eternal darkness. Adj. **Cimmērius** -a -um, Cimmerian = dark: lacus, the lower world, Tib.

Cimōn -ōnis, m. (Κίμων), an Athenian statesman and general, son of Miltiades.

cinaedīcus -a -um (cinaedus), unchaste: Pl.

cinaedus -i, m. (κίναϊδος). (1) one who indulges in unnatural lust: Pl., Cat.; as adj., wanton, shameless: Cat., Mart. (2) a wanton dancer: Pl. (3) a fish of inelegant habits, the wrasse: Plin.

Cināra -ae, f. (Κινάρα). (1) an island in the Aegean Sea. (2) a woman's name: Hor.

cincinnātus -a -um (cincinnus), having curled hair: Pl., Cic.

cincinnātus -i, m. a cognomen in the gens Quinctia, esp. of L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, a type of old Roman honesty and simplicity, called from the plough to be dictator in 458 B.C.

cincinnus -i, m. (κίκκινος), curled hair, a lock of hair: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., artificial rhetorical ornament: Cic.

Cincius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, esp. (1) L. Cincius Alimentus, Roman historian at the time of the second Punic war. (2) M. Cincius Alimentus, tribune of the people, 204 B.C., author of the lex Cincia forbidding advocates to receive pay.

cincticulus -i, m. *a little girdle*: Pl.
cinctūra -ae, f. (cingo), *a girdle*: Suet., Quint.
cinctus -ūs, m. (cingo), *a girding*. LIT., cinctus
 Gabinus, *a particular way of wearing the toga*,
 at religious festivals, so as to make it look
 like a girdle, Liv., Verg. TRANSF., *a girdle*:
 Suet.

cinctūtus -a -um (cinctus), *girded*: Hor., Ov.
cīnēfactus -a -um (cinis/facio), *turned to*
ashes: Lucr.

cīnērārius -i, m. (cinis), *an attendant who*
heated in hot ashes the irons for curling the
hair: Cat.

Cinga -ae, m. *a tributary of the Iberus in*
Hispania Tarraconensis (now Cinca).

Cingētōrix -rīgis, m. (1) *a chief of the Treveri*
in Gaul. (2) *a British chief*.

cingo cingere cingi cinctum, *to surround, to*
encircle.

(1) in a narrow sense: **a**, *to surround or*
equip the body, to gird; esp. pass., cingi, as
 middle, *to gird oneself; with clothing*: zona,
 Pl.; often *with a weapon*: ense, Ov.; gladio,
 Liv.; poet. with acc.: inutile ferrum cingitur,
 Verg.; *in a particular manner*: alte, Hor.;
 Gabino cinctu, Liv.; absol., *to prepare, gird*
oneself: Pl., Verg.: **b**, *to crown or wreath*
the head: tempora floribus, Hor.; comam
 lauro, Hor.

(2) in a wider sense, *to surround*: **a**, of
 places: tellus oras maris undique cingens,
 Lucr.; colles cingunt oppidum, Caes.; esp. as
 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.: **b**, of
 persons, *to escort, to accompany*: cingere
 alicui latus, Liv., Ov.

cingūla -ae, f. (cingo), *a girdle*: Ov.

cingūlum -i, n. (cingo), *a girdle, a sword-*
belt: Petr.; usually pl.: Verg.

cingulum -i, n. *a town in Picenum*.

cingulus -i, m. (cingo), *a girdle of the earth,*
a zone: Cic.

cīniflo -ōnis, m. = cinerarius, Hor.

cinis -ēris, m., rarely f. (connected with
 κίνης), *ashes*.

LIT., gen.: in cinerem dilabi, *to become*
ashes, Hor.; from the use of ashes for
 scouring came the prov.: huius sermo
 cinerem haud quaeritat, Pl. Esp. *the ashes,*
remains of some particular thing; of a corpse
after cremation: cinis atque ossa alicuius, Cic.;
 of a city that has been burnt: patriae cineres,
 Verg.

TRANSF., *as a symbol of destruction*: Troia
 virum acerba cinis, *the grave*, Cat.

Cinna -ae, m. *a Roman cognomen, esp. of (1)*
L. Cornelius Cinna, partisan of Marius in
the civil war against Sulla, noted for his
cruelty. Adj. **Cinnānus** -a -um.

(2) *his son, one of Caesar's murderers*.

(3) C. Helvius Cinna, *a poet, friend of*
Catullus.

cinnāmōmum or **cinnāmum** -i, n. (κιν-
 νάμωμον, κιννάμωμον), *cinnamon*: Ov.; as a term
 of endearment: Pl.

Cīnyps -ŷphis, m. (Κίνυψ), *a river in Libya,*
between the two Syrtes.

¶ Hence adj. **Cīnŷphius** -a -um, *relating*
or belonging to the Cīnyps: Verg.; in gen.,
African: Ov.

Cīnŷras -ae, m. (Κινŷρας), *a mythical king of*
Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of
Adonis. Adj. **Cīnŷrēius** -a -um, *relating or*
belonging to Cīnŷras: virgo, Myrrha, Ov.;
 iuvenis, Adonis, Ov.

cippus -i, m. *a pale, stake*; esp. (1) *a tombstone*:
 Hor. (2) plur. milit. t. t., *palisades*: Caes.

circā (alternative form for circum); possibly
 from circum ea, adv. and prep.

Adv., *around, round about*: gramen erat
 circa, Ov.; sometimes directly connected
 with the subst. without esse: multarum
 circa civitatum, Liv.; omnia circa, *all things*
around, Liv.; circa undique, *all around*,
 Liv.

Prep. with acc. (1) of space: **a**, *around,*
near: templa circa forum, Cic.: **b**, *around to*:
 legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.
 (2) of persons, *around or with*: trecentos
 iuvenes circa se habebat, Liv. (3) of time,
about: circa eandem horam, Liv.; lucem,
 Suet.; Demetrium, *about the time of Deme-*
trius, Quint. (4) of number (like circiter),
about: ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta,
 Liv. (5) *about, in respect to*: circa bonas artes
 publica socordia, Tac.

circāmoerium -i, n. (circa/muras), *the space*
around a wall = pomerium; q.v., Liv.

Circē -ēs and -ae; acc. -am and -ēn; abl. -a, f.
 (Κίρκη), *an enchantress, daughter of the Sun*
and Perse, said to have lived at one time near
Circeii.

¶ Hence adj. **Circaeus** -a -um, *Circean*:
 poculum, *enchanted*, Cic.; moenia, *Tusculum,*
said to have been built by her son Telegonus,
 Hor.; litus, *the promontory of Circeii*, Ov.

Circēii -ōrum, m. *the town of Circeii, on the*
promontory of the same name in Latium. Adj.

Circēiensis -e, of or belonging to Circeii.

circensis -e (circus), *belonging to the circus*:
 ludi, *the games in the circus*, Cic., Liv. M. pl.
 as subst. **circenses** -ium, m. (sc. ludi), *the*
circus games: Verg., Juv.

circīno -are (circinus), *to make round, to form*
into a circle: Plin.; poet.: easdem circinat
 auras, *flies through in a circle*, Ov.

circīnus -i, m. (κίρκινος), *a pair of compasses*
for describing a circle: Caes.

circītēr (circus). (1) adv., *about*; of time:
 media circiter nocte, Caes.; of number:
 circiter ccxx naves, Caes. (2) prep. with
 acc., *about*; of time: circiter Kalendas,
 Cic. L., Caes., Hor.; of place (very rare):
 loca haec circiter, Pl.

circulus = circulus; q.v.

circūeo, see circumeo.

circūitio and **circūmītio** -ōnis, f. (circueo,
 circumeo), *a going round*. LIT., esp. as milit.
 t. t., *patrol*: Liv. TRANSF., *a roundabout way*
of speaking: quid opus est circumitione et
 anfractu? Cic.

circūitus (circūmītus), -ūs, m. (circueo,
 circumeo), *a going round in a circle, circuit*.
 LIT., of physical movement: circuitus orbis,
 Cic.; hence *a roundabout way, circuitous*
course: longo circuitu petere aliquem locum,
 Caes., Liv.; also *compass, circumference,*
extent: eius munitionis circuitus xi milia
 passuum tenebat, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) rhet., *a period*: Cic. (2) *a*
roundabout way of speaking: Quint.; of
 acting: Petr.

circulātīm, adv. (circular), *in circles or groups*: Suet.

circulātor -ōris, m. (circular), *a stroller, a pedlar*; of certain philosophers: Sen.

circulor -ari, dep. (circulus). (1) *to gather in groups for conversation*: Caes. (2) *to collect a group around oneself*: Sen. *

circūlus (syncop. **circulus**: Verg.) -i, m. (dim. of circus), *a circle, circular figure, circuit*. LIT., circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic.; priusquam hoc circulo excedas, Liv.; muri, Liv.; *of the orbit of a planet*: stellae circulos suos orbisque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *any circular body*: flexilis obtorti circulus auri, poet. = *a golden collar*, Verg. (2) *a circle or group for conversation*: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecretari, Cic.; Tac., Mart.

circum (prob. acc. of circus = κίρκος, *in a circle*), adv. and prep.

Adv., *round about, around*: quae circum essent, Caes.; stant circum, Verg.; circum undique, *round about, on all sides*, Verg.

Prep. with acc. (sometimes following its noun, esp. in poetry). (1) *round, around*: terra circum axem se convertit, Cic.; hence *round about, near*: circum haec loca commorabor, Cic.; urbes quae circum Capuam sunt, Cic.; circum pedes, *in attendance*, Cic.; often of persons: circum aliquem esse, Cic.; habere aliquem circum se, Sall. (2) *around to*: legatio circum insulas missa, Liv.

circūmāgo -āgēre -ēgi -actum, *to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle*.

(1) *to turn round*. LIT., equos frenis, Liv.; se, Liv.; corpora, Tac.; also as a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round: Sen. TRANSF., of time, circumagi or circumagere se, *to pass away, to be spent*: annus se circumegit, Liv.; Lucr.; of changing the feelings, *to influence, bring round*: facile circumegit et flexit, Suet.

(2) *to drive about from one place to another*. LIT., huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nil opus est te circumagi, Hor. TRANSF., *to distract*: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, Liv.

circumāro -are, *to plough round*: Liv.

circumcaesūra -ae, f. *the external outline of a body*: Lucr.

circumcīdo -cīdēre -cīdi -cīsum (circum/caedo), *to cut round, to cut, trim*. LIT., ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, Cic.; caespitem gladiis, Caes. TRANSF., *to make less, by cutting, diminish, cut off*: multitudinem, Cic.; sumptus, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **circumcīsus** -a -um. (1) *of localities, abrupt, steep, inaccessible*: saxum, Cic.; collis ex omni parte circumcīsus, Caes. (2) *abridged, brief*: Plin. L.

circumcīcā, adv., *all round about*: ap. Cic. L., Pl.

circumclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum, *to shut in, enclose on all sides, surround*: cornua argento, Caes.; esp. *to surround in a hostile manner*: circumcludi duobus exercitibus, Caes. TRANSF., Catilina meis praesidiis, meā diligentia circumclusus, Cic.

circumcōlo -ēre, *to dwell around, dwell near*: Liv.

circumcurso -are (intens. of circumcurro), *to run round*: Pl., Lucr., Cat.

circumdo -dare -dēdi -dātum, *surround*.

(1) *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 subicere ignes circumdareque, Cic.; arma umeris, Verg.; equites cornibus, Liv.; in tmesis: collo dare braccia circum, Verg. TRANSF., *to supply*: paci egregiam famam, Tac.

(2) *to surround something with something else*; with acc. and abl. (rarely double acc.). LIT., animum corpore, Liv.; tempora vittis, Ov.; regio insulis circumdata, Cic. Esp. in a hostile sense: oppidum coronā, Liv. TRANSF., exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus, Cic.

circumdūco -dūcēre -duxi -ductum, *to lead round, move or drive round*.

LIT., exercitum, Pl.; aratrum (of the founding of a colony when a plough was driven around the site of the wall), Cic.; flumen ut circino circumductum, Caes.; cohortes quattuor longiore itinere, Caes.; absol.: praeter castra hostium circumducit, *he marches round*, Liv.; with two accusatives: aliquem omnia sua praesidia, *to take him round them*, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to cheat*: Pl. (2) *of discourse, to extend, amplify*: Quint.

circumductio -ōnis, f. (circumduco). (1) *cheating*: Pl. (2) rhet. t. t., *a period*: Quint.

circūmēo (circuēo) circum(m)ire, circum(m)ii or -ivi, circuitum, *to go round*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: flagrantēs aras, Ov.; hostium castra, Caes.; metam ferventi rotā, Ov.; esp. milit., *to surround*: aciem, cornu, urbem, Caes. (2) *to go all round, to visit*: urbem, Liv.; plebem, Liv.; praedia, Cic.; oram maris, Cic.; vigiliās, Liv. Esp. *to go round to canvass or solicit*: senatum cum veste sordida, Liv.; circumire ordines et hortari, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to cheat, circumvent*: Pl., Verg. (2) *to express by circumlocation*: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *avoided mentioning*, Tac. (3) fig., *to surround, beset*: circumiri totius belli fluctibus, Cic.

circūmēquito -are, *to ride round*: moenia, Liv.

circūmerro -are, *to wander round*: Sen.

circumfēro -ferre -tūli -lātum, *to carry round, take round*.

LIT., in gen.: circumferuntur tabulae inspiciendi nominis causa, Cic.; poculum circumfertur, Liv.; circa ea omnia templa infestos ignes, Liv.; esp. of the eyes, *to turn them all round*: acies, Verg.; oculos, Liv.; as religious t. t., *to lustrate, purify*, by carrying round consecrated objects: socios pura circumtulit unda, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., *to spread*: incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac.; bellum, Liv.; esp. *to spread news*: quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov.

circumflecto -flectēre -flexi -flexum, *to bend round, to turn about*: longos cursus, Verg.

circumflo -are, *to blow round*; fig.: ut ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari posse videatur, Cic.

circumflūo -fluēre -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow round*.

LIT., utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *intransit., to overflow, abound*: nec ea redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, *diffuse*, Cic.; with abl., *to abound in*: circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic.; gloria, Cic. (2) *transit., to encompass*: Luc.

circumflūus -a -um (circumfluo). (1) *act., flowing round, circumfluent*: umor, Ov. (2) *pass., flowed round, surrounded by water*: insula, Ov., Tac.

circumfōrānēus -a -um (circum/forum). (1) *round the forum*: aes, money borrowed from the bankers whose shops were round the Forum, Cic. (2) *attending at markets*: pharmacopola, Cic.

circumfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum.

(1) *to pour around*. LIT., usually in pass., circumfundī, or reflexive, se circumfundere, *to be poured round=to surround*; with dat.: amnis circumfunditur parvae insulae, Liv. TRANSF., of persons or abstract things: equites Hannoni Afrisque se circumfundere, Liv.; undique circumfusus molestiis or voluptatibus, Cic.

(2) *act., to surround, encompass, and pass., to be surrounded*; usually with instrumental abl. LIT., mortuum cera, Nep.; parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari quem oceanum appellatis, Cic. TRANSF., of persons, etc.: praefectum castrorum et legionarios milites circumfundunt, Tac.; multis circumfusus Stoicorum libris, Cic.

circumgēmo -ēre, *to growl round about*: ovile, Hor.

circumgesto -are, *to carry round*: epistulam, Cic. L.

circumgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum (circum/gradior), *to go round, travel round, esp. with hostile intent*: exercitum, Sall.; terga, Tac.

circumiācēo -ēre, *to lie round about, adjoin*; absol. or with dat.: circumiacent Europae, Liv.

circumicio -icere -iēcī -iectum (circum/iacio).

(1) *to throw round, put round*; with acc. alone: vallum, Liv., Tac.; or with acc. of thing thrown and dat. of thing round which: multitudinem hominum moenibus, Caes.

(2) *to surround one thing with another*; with acc. and instrumental abl.: extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **circumiectus** -a -um, in sense (1) of the verb, *thrown round, so surrounding, adjacent*: nationes, Tac.; with dat.: aedificia circumiecta muris, Liv.

circumiectus -ūs, m. (circumicio), *a surrounding, enclosing*: qui (aether) tenero terram circumiectu amplectitur, Cic.; ut ita munita arx circumiectu arduo niteretur, Cic.

circumitiō=circuitio; q.v.

circumlīgo -are. (1) *to bind round, bind to*: natam mediae hastae, Verg. (2) *to bind round with*: ferrum stuppa, Liv.; circumligatum esse angui, Cic.

circumlīno -linēre, no perf., -litum (also **circumlīno** -ire: Quint.). (1) *to smear one thing over another*: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. (2) *to besmear with, bedaub*: circumlitis

auro, Ov.; poet., gen., *to cover*: circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circumlūo -lūēre, *to wash round, flow round*: quo (mari) in paeninsulae modum pars (arcis) circumluitur, Liv.

circumlūvīo -ōnis, f. (luo), *alluvial land*: Cic. **circummitto** -mittere -misi -missum, *to send round*: legationes, Caes.; tribuno cum duorum signorum militibus circummisso, Liv.

circummūnio (circummoenio: Pl.), -ire, *to fortify round, to wall round, to shut in by lines of circumvallation*: Uticam vallo, Caes.

circummūnitio -ōnis, f. (circummunio), *the investing or circumvallation of a fortress*: Caes.

circumpādānus -a -um (circum/Padus), *round about the Po, near the river Po*: campi, Liv.

circumpendeo -ēre, *to hang around*: Ov.

circumplaudo -ēre, *to clap or applaud on all sides*: aliquem, Ov.

circumplector -plecti -plexus, dep. *to embrace, enclose, surround*: domini patrimonium circumplexus quasi thesaurum draco, Cic.; collem opere, Caes.

circumplīco -are, *to fold round, wind round*: si anguem vectis circumplavicisset, Cic.

circumpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to place or put round*: nemus stagno, Tac.; piper catillis, Hor.

circumpōtatio -ōnis, f. (circum/poto), *drinking round in succession*: ap. Cic.

circumrētio -ire (circum/rete), *to enclose in a net, ensnare*. TRANSF., aliquem, Lucr.; te circumretitum frequentia populi Romani video, Cic.

circumrōdo -rōdēre -rōsi, *to gnaw round*: escam, Plin. TRANSF., dudum enim circumrodo quod devorandum est, I have long hesitated to speak out, Cic.; dente Theonino circumroditur, is slandered, Hor.

circumsaepio -saepire -saeptus, *to hedge round, enclose*: stagnum, Suet. TRANSF., ignibus, Cic.; corpus armatis, Liv.

circumscindo -ēre, *to tear off, round, to strip*: quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare lictor, Liv.

circumscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line*.

LIT., orbem, Cic.; stantem virgula, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of*: locum habitandi alicui, Cic.; vitae spatium, Cic. (2) *to confine, limit, restrict*, esp. of the powers of magistrates: tribunum plebis, Cic., Caes. (3) *to set aside, exclude*: sententias, Cic. (4) *to take in, deceive, ensnare*: fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, Cic.; adulescentulos, *to defraud*, Cic.; vectigalia, *to embezzle*, Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **circumscriptus** -a -um, as rhet. t. t. (1) *rounded, periodic*: verborum ambitus, Cic. (2) *concise*: explicatio, Cic. Adv. **circumscriptē**. (1) *in rhetorical periods*: circumscripte numero seque dicere, Cic. (2) *fully*: complecti singulas res, Cic.

circumscriptio -ōnis, f. (circumscribo), *an encircling; hence circumference*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *outline, boundary*; gen.: terrae, Cic.; temporis, limit, Cic.; in rhetoric, *a period*: Cic. (2) *swindling, defrauding*: adulescentium, Cic.

circumscrip̄tor -ōris, m. (circumscribo),
a cheat, swindler: Cic., Juv.

circumsēco -ēcāre -sectum, to cut round:
aliquid serra, Cic.

circumsēdēo -sēdēre -sēdi -sessum, to sit
round: Sen. Esp. to surround with hostile
intent, besiege, beleaguer: aliquem vallo, Cic.
TRANSF., lacrimis omnium circumsessus,
assailed, Cic.; blanditiis, Liv.

circumsessio -ōnis, f. (circumsedeo), an
encircling, a beleaguering: Cic.

circumsido -ēre, to sit down before a place,
besiege: Liv., Tac.

circumsilio -ire (circum/salio), to leap or
jump round: (passer) circumsiliens, Cat.
TRANSF., circumsilit agmine facto mor-
borum omne genus, Juv.

circumsisto -sistere -stēti, or (more rarely)
-stiti, to place oneself round, to surround, esp.
with hostile intent: me, Pl.; plures paucos
circumsistebant, Caes.; sex lictores cir-
cumsistunt, Cic.; curiam, Liv.

circumsōno -sonare -sonui. (1) transit.: a,
to sound all around: clamor hostes circum-
sonat, Liv., Sen.: b, to make to resound:
murum armis, Verg.

(2) intransit., to resound, to echo with: locus
circumsonat ululatus, Liv.; aures tuas
vocibus undique circumsonare, Cic.

circumsōnus -a -um (circumsono), sounding
all around: turba canum, Ov.

circumspectātrix -icis, f. (circumspecto), one
who looks about her, a female spy: Pl.

circumspectio -ōnis, f. (circumspicio), a
looking about. TRANSF., circumspection,
caution: circumspectio aliqua et accurata
consideratio, Cic.

circumspecto -are (freq. of circumspicio),
to look around.

(1) intransit., to look round repeatedly:
bestiae in pastu, Cic., Liv.; fig.: dubitans,
circumspectans, haesitans, Cic.

(2) transit.: a, to look round at, esp. with
anxiety or suspicion: omnia, Cic.; patri-
ciorum vultus, Liv.: b, to look round to seek
for something or somebody: circumspectare
omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque
usquam noscitare, Liv.: c, gen., to wait for,
watch for: defectionis tempus, Liv.

circumspectus -a -um, partic. from cir-
cumspicio; q.v.

circumspectus -ūs, m. (circumspicio). (1)
looking round: Plin. TRANSF., attention to:
detinere aliquem ab circumspectu rerum
aliarum, Liv. (2) prospect, view on every
side: Cic.

circumspicō -spicere -spexi -spectum, to
look round.

(1) intransit.: qui in auspiciis adhibetur
nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic.; esp.
anxiously: circumspicit, aestuat, Cic.; diversi
circumspiciunt, Verg. TRANSF., to consider:
circumspicite celeriter animo qui sint rerum
exitus consecuti, Cic.

(2) transit., to look round at, to survey:
cornua sua, Liv.; lucos, Ov.; to look round
and see: saxum ingens, Verg. TRANSF., to
consider carefully: consilia, Caes.; omnia
pericula, Cic.; also to look about for, seek
for: externa auxilia, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **circumspectus** -a -um.
(1) pass., of things, deliberate, well considered:

verba circumspecta, Ov., Quint. (2) act.,
of persons, circumspect, cautious: Suet.,
Quint., Sen.

circumsto -stare -stēti, to stand round or in a
circle.

(1) intransit.: Caes., Verg.; hence partic.
as subst. **circumstantes**, the bystanders:
Liv.

(2) transit., to surround: equites senatum,
Cic.; sellam, Liv., Verg., Ov.; esp. with
hostile intent, to beleaguer: circumstare
tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum
gladiis curiam, Cic. TRANSF., cum tanti
undique terrores circumstarent, Liv.; also
transit.: Cic., Liv., Verg.

circumstrēpo -ēre, to make a noise round,
shout clamorously around: legatus clamore
seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac.; also with
what is said as object: quidam atrociora
circumstrepebant, Tac.

circumstrūo -struere -struxi -structum, to
build round: Suet.

circumsurgens -entis, rising round: iuga, Tac.

circumtēro -tēre, to rub against on all sides;
poet., to crowd round: Tib.

circumtextus -a -um (texo), woven all round:
circumtextum croceo velamen acantho, Verg.

circumtōno -tōnare -tōnui, to thunder round;
poet., to make a loud noise around: hunc
circumtonuit Bellona, Hor.

circumtonsus -a -um (tondeo), shaven or
shorn all round: Suet. TRANSF., of discourse,
artificial: Sen.

circumvādo -vādere -vāsi, to attack from
every side, to surround. LIT., immobiles
naves circumvadunt, Liv. TRANSF., cum
terror circumvasisset aciem, Liv.

circumvāgus -a -um, wandering round,
flowing round: Oceanus, Hor.

circumvāllo -are, to surround with a fortifi-
cation, to blockade, beleaguer: oppidum, Caes.;
Pompeium, Cic.; fig.: tot res repente cir-
cumvallant, Ter.

circumvectio -ōnis, f. (circumvehor). (1) a
carrying round of merchandise: portorium
circumvectionis, transit dues, Cic. L. (2)
circuit, revolution: solis, Cic.

circumvector -ari (intens. of circumvehor).
(1) to ride or sail round: Ligurum oras, Liv.
(2) poet., to go through, describe: singula
dum circumvectamur, Verg.

circumvêhor -vehi -vectus, to be carried
round.

(1) to ride or sail round: iubet circumvectos
(equites), ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem,
Liv.; navibus circumvecti, Caes.; with acc.:
cum classe Corsicae oram, Liv.

(2) poet., to describe: frustra circumvehor
omnia verbis, Verg.

circumvêlo -are, to veil round, envelop:
aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov.

circumvênio -vênire -vêni -ventum, to come
round, surround, encircle.

LIT., homines circumventi flamma, Caes.;
Cocyos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Verg.;
Rhenus modicas insulas circumveniens,
Tac. Esp. to surround with hostile intent:
hostes a tergo, Caes.; cuncta moenia exercitu,
Sall.

TRANSF., (1) to beset, oppress, assail:
aliquem iudicio capitis, Cic. (2) to cheat,
defraud: innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumvertor (-vortor) -verti, to turn oneself round: Pl.; with acc.: rota perpetuum qua circumvertitur axem, Ov.

circumvestio -ire, to clothe all round, poet.: ap. Cic.

circumvincio -ire, to bind all round: aliquem virgis, Pl.

circumviso -ēre, to look around at: Pl.

circumvölito -are, to fly round: lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Verg. TRANSF., to rove about, hover round: circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circumvölo -are, to fly round: turba praedam circumvolat, Verg. TRANSF., nox atra caput, Verg.; alis (of death), Hor.

circumvölvo -volvĕre -volvi -völütum, to roll round; usually pass., to revolve: sol magnum circumvolvitur annum, completes its annual course, Verg.

circus -i, m. (κίρκος), a ring.

(1) in gen., a circle, orbit: candens, the Milky Way, Cic.

(2) an oval course for races; esp. the Circus Maximus, or Circus, the great circus or racecourse in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated over 100,000 spectators: Liv., Cic., Tac., Ov.; also the Circus Flaminius and Circus Maritimus.

ciris -is, f. (κίρκις), a mysterious bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed: Ov., Verg.

cirrātus -a -um (cirrus), curly-haired: Mart.

Cirrhā -ae, f. (Κίρρα), a city of Phocis, near Delphi, sacred to Apollo.

¶ Hence adj. **Cirrhāeus** -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 in Numidia.

cis, prep., with acc., on this side of. (1) of place: cis Taurum, Cic. (2) of time: cis dies paucos, within a few days, Pl.

Cisalpinus -a -um, on this (the Roman) side of the Alps: Gallia, Caes., Cic., Liv.

cisium -i, n. a light two-wheeled vehicle: Cic.

Cisrhēnānus -a -um, on this (the Roman) side of the Rhine: Germani, Caes.

Cisseus -ēi, m. (Κίσσεός), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.

¶ Hence **Cissēis** -idis, f. daughter of Cisseus, Hecuba.

cista -ae, f. (κίστη), a chest, box, for keeping money, fruit, books, etc.: Cic.; for sacred utensils: Cat., Ov., Tib.; a ballot-box: Plin.

cistella -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest or box: Pl., Ter.

cistellātrix -īcis, f. (cistella), the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box: Pl.

cistellūla -ae, f. (dim. of cistella), a little chest or box: Pl.

cisterna -ae, f. a subterranean reservoir, a cistern: piscinae cisternaeque sevandis imbribus, Tac.

cistifer -fēri, m. (cista/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 vices, in Asiatic coinage: Cic. L.; Liv.

cistūla -ae, f. (dim. of cista), a little chest or box: Pl.

cītātus -a -um, partic. from 'cito; q.v.

cītēr -tra -trum (cis), on this side; positive found in Cato; usually compar. **cītērīor** -us, genit. -ōris. LIT., on this side: Gallia, Cic. TRANSF., nearer: ad haec cītēriora veniam et notiora nobis, more closely concerning us, Cic.

Superl. **cītīmus** -a -um, nearest: terris, Cic.

Abl. f. **citrā** as adv. and prep.; q.v.

Cīthāerōn -ōnis, m. (Κιθαῖρῶν), a mountain in the south-west of Boeotia, scene of the Bacchic orgies.

cīthāra -ae, f. (κίθάρα), a stringed instrument, lyre, lute: Lucr., Verg., Hor., Tac. Meton., the art of playing the cithara: Hor., Verg.

cīthārista -ae, m. (κιθαριστής), a player on the cithara: Cic.

cīthāristriā -ae, f. (κιθαριστρια), a female player on the cithara: Ter.

cīthārizo -are (κίθαρίζω), to play the cithara: Nep.

cīthāroedīcus -a -um (κιθαροδικός), relating to the citharoedus: Suet.

cīthāroedus -i, m. (κιθαροδός), one who plays the cithara, with voice accompanying: Cic., Hor.

Citium -i, n. (Κίτιον), a city on the coast of Cyprus, birth-place of the Stoic philosopher, Zeno.

¶ Hence **Cītīensis** -e and **Cītīēus** -a -um, belonging to Citium, a Citian.

cītō, adv. from cieo; q.v.

cīto -are (freq. of cieo).

(1) to put into violent motion: arma, Stat. (mainly post-Aug., except in partic. citatus; see below). TRANSF., to excite, start up: motum (animi), Cic.

(2) to summon, call forward; esp.: a, for political or military purposes; so to summon the senate: patres in curiam, Liv.; the people to vote: in campo Martio centuriatim populum, Liv.; the citizens to take the oath of military allegiance: citati milites nominatim apud tribunos militum in verba P. Scipionis iuraverunt, Liv.: b, at law: si Lysiades citatus iudex non responderit, Cic.; citat reum, non respondet; citat accusatorem, Cic.; omnes ii ab te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic.; in hanc rem te, Naevi, testem citabo, Cic.: c, fig., from the summoning of witnesses, to appeal to, point to authorities, supporting facts, etc.: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic.: d, to call upon a god for help: aliquem falso, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.: Liv.) **cītātus** -a -um, quick, rapid, speedy: Rhēnus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes.; citato equo, at full gallop, Liv.; gradu, agmine, Liv.

Adv. **cītātīm**, quickly, hastily: Auct. B. Afr.

citrā (abl. f. from citer). (1) adv., on this side, nearer than some particular point: Ov., Liv., Tac. (2) prep. with acc., on this side of, nearer than: citra Veliam, Cic.; citra Rhenum, Caes.; of time, since: citra Troiana tempora, Ov. TRANSF., short of, not extending to: scelus, necem, Ov.; hence post-Aug. (esp. Quint. and Plin.), without: usum, Quint.; vulnus, Plin.

citrēus -a -um (citrus). (1) *belonging to the citrus-tree: mensa, made of citrus-wood*, Cic. (2) *belonging to the citron-tree*: Plin.

citrō, adv. (dat. from citer), *to this side*; found only in combination with ultro: ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro, *up and down, hither and thither, backwards and forwards*, Cic.

cītrus -i, m. (1) *the citrus, a kind of African cypress with an aromatic timber used in making furniture*: Luc., Plin. (2) *the citron-tree*: Plin.

cītus -a -um, partic. from cieo; q.v.

cīvīcus -a -um (civis), *relating to a citizen, civic: bella, civil war*, Ov.; esp. *civica corona*, or absol. **civica** -ae, f. *the civic crown, a chaplet of oak leaves awarded to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription ob civem servatum*: Cic.

civīlis -e (civis), *of a citizen*.

(1) *relating to a citizen, civic, civil: bellum*, Cic.; *discordia*, Sall.; *irae*, Tac.; *quercus = corona civica (see civicus)*, Verg. Esp.: *ius civile, the civil law of the Romans*, Cic.; or *civil rights*: Cic.; or *the Roman forms of procedure in law*: Liv.

(2) *becoming a citizen, befitting a citizen: nulli civilis animus*, Liv.; hence, *popular, affable, courteous: quid civilius illo?* Ov., Tac., Suet.

(3) *relating to public life or the state: scientia*, Cic.; *ratio*, Cic.; *civilium rerum peritus*, Tac.; esp. *civil* as opp. to *military: non militaria solum sed civilia quoque munera*, Liv.

Adv. **civīlītēr**. (1) *like a citizen*: Liv., Juv., Tac. (2) *politely*: Ov., Tac.

cīvīlītās -ātis, f. (civis). (1) *the science of politics*, used by Quint. as a translation of *ἡ πολιτική*. (2) *politeness, civility*: Suet.

cīvis -is, c. *a citizen*; esp. of Rome (opp. *hostis* or *peregrinus*): *civis Romanus*, Cic.; *aliquem civem asciscere*, Cic.; *feri civem Romanum*, Cic.; also *a fellow citizen: cives mei*, Cic.

Outside Rome, *a citizen* of some other country: *civis Attica*, f., Ter.; *a subject under a king: imperare corpori ut rex civibus suis*, Cic.; *a citizen of the world: totius mundi*, Cic.

cīvītās -ātis, f. (civis).

(1) *abstr., citizenship, the condition or rights of a citizen: civitatem dare alicui*, Cic.; *amittere*, Cic.; *aliquem civitate donare*, Cic.; *aliquem in civitatem asciscere*, Liv.; in *populi Romani civitatem suscipi*, Cic.; *civitatem consequi, adipisci, habere, impetrare, adimere*, Cic.; *civitate mutari*, Cic.

(2) *concr.: a, a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth: concilia coetusque hominum iure sociati, quae civitates appellantur*, Cic.; *civitates aut nationes, civilized states or barbarous tribes*, Cic.; *civitatem instituere, administrare*, Cic.; *civitates condere*, Cic.: **b**, *the inhabitants of a city, townsfolk*: Caes., Cic.: **c**, (rarely) *a city, town: expugnare civitatem*, Quint., Tac.

clādēs -is, f. (connected with κλάω). LIT., *destruction, material damage or loss: dextrae manus*, Liv.; of *plague*: Lucr.; of *fire*: Suet., Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., *disaster, injury: civitatis*, Cic. Esp., *misfortune in war, defeat: cladem*

inferre, Liv.; *facere*, Sall.; *accipere*, Cic., Liv.; *hosti inferre*, Cic. Meton., *of persons that cause disaster: militum clades*, Cic.; *geminus Scipiadas, cladem Libyae*, Verg.

clam (connected with celo). (1) adv., *secretly* (opp. *palam*), *in secret: esse, to remain unknown*, Liv.; *plura clam remove*, Cic.; *clam ferro incautum superat*, Verg.

(2) prep., *unknown to, without the knowledge of: a, with abl.: clam vobis*, Caes.: **b**, (more often) with acc.: *clam matrem*, Pl.; *clam me est, it is unknown to me*, Cic.

clāmātor -ōris, m. (clamo), *a shouter, a bawler, noisy declaimer*: Cic.

clāmītātio -onis, f. (clamito), *a shouting, bawling*: Pl.

clāmīto -are (freq. of clamo), *to cry loudly or often, shout violently*. LIT., *Cauneas clamitabat, cried figs of Caunus*, Cic.; *ad armal clamitans*, Liv.; foll. by acc. and infin.: *saepe clamitans liberum se esse*, Caes.; foll. by jussive subjunc.: *Tac., or ut or ne: Tac.; to call a person something: aliquem syco-phantam*, Ter. TRANSF., *to proclaim, declare: nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa clamitare calliditatem videntur*, Cic.

clāmo -are (connected with κλέω), *to call, shout, cry aloud*.

LIT., (1) in gen. of men: *loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt*, Cic.; *de suo et exoris interitu*, Cic.; of animals: *anseris qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt*, Cic. (2) *to call to or upon: comites*, Ov.; *morientem nomine*, Verg. (3) *to shout something: hoc de pecunia*, Cic.; with words quoted: *Io triumphel clamasse*, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: *clamare ille cum raperetur, nihil se miserum fecisse*, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: *clamare coeperunt sibi ut haberet hereditatem*, Cic.; *to proclaim: aliquem furem*, Hor.

TRANSF., *to proclaim, declare: eum clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse*, Cic.

clāmōr (old form **clāmos**) -ōris, m. *a loud shouting, cry*.

LIT., of men: *clamor populi infestus atque inimicus*, Cic.; *clamorem edere, tollere*, Cic., Liv., Verg.; *excitare*, Liv.; *clamor oritur*, Sall.; *auditur*, Caes. Esp. (1) *shout of applause: haec sunt, quae clamoris et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt*, Cic.; of *disapproval: aliquem clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis consecrari*, Cic. (2) *war-cry: clamorem tollere*, Caes., Liv. (3) *cry of sorrow: lamentantium militum*, Liv. (4) *of birds: gruum*, Lucr.

TRANSF., of lifeless things, *echo, reverberation: montium*, Hor., Verg.

clāmōsus -a -um (clamo). (1) act., *noisy, clamorous*: Quint., Juv. (2) pass., *filled with noise: circus*, Mart., Juv.

clancūlum (clam). (1) adv., *secretly, in secret*: Pl., Ter. (2) prep. with acc., *unknown to: clanculum patres*, Ter.

clandestīnus -a -um (clam), *secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine: conloquia cum hostibus*, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Lucr.

Adv. **clandestīnō**, *secretly*: Pl.

clango -ere, *to sound, resound*: Stat.

clangor -ōris, m. (clango), *a sound, clang, noise: Liv.; of birds: Ov.; of a trumpet: Verg.*

Clānīus -i, m. *a river of Campania*.

clārē, adv. from *clarus*; q.v.

clārēo -ēre (*clarus*). LIT., to be bright, to shine: Enn., Cic. poet. TRANSF., (1) to be clear to the mind, be evident: Lucr. (2) to be distinguished, illustrious: Enn.

clāresco *clārescere* *clārui* (inch. of *clareo*).

LIT., to the sight, to become clear, bright: Tac.; to the hearing, to sound or resound clearly: *clarescunt sonitus*, Verg.; Quint.

TRANSF., (1) to become clear to the mind, become evident: Lucr. (2) to become illustrious: Tac.; ex gente Domitiā duae familiae *claruerunt*, Suet.

clārigātio -ōnis, f. (*clarigo*). (1) the demand for satisfaction and ultimatum delivered by the Fetialis: Quint., Plin. (2) the fine imposed on one caught beyond prescribed limits: Liv.

clārigo -are (*clarus*), to demand satisfaction, used of the Fetialis: Plin.

clārisonus -a -um (*clarus/sono*), clearly sounding: vox, Cat.

clārītās -ātis, f. (*clarus*). LIT., to the sight, clearness, brightness: Plin.; to the hearing: in voce, Cic.; vocis, Quint. TRANSF., (1) clearness to the mind, plainness: Quint. (2) fame, celebrity, renown: num claritatis, num gloriae paenitebat? Cic.; Herculis, Tac.

clārītudo -inis, f. (*clarus*), clearness, brilliancy. LIT., to the sight: deae (i.e., lunae), Tac. TRANSF., fame, renown, celebrity: Sall., Tac.

clāro -are (*clarus*). LIT., to the sight, to make bright or clear: Cic. poet. TRANSF., (1) to make plain to the mind: animi naturam versibus, Lucr. (2) to make illustrious, renowned: labor Isthmii clarabit pugilem, Hor.

Clārōs -i, f. (*Κλάρως*), a small town in Ionia, on a promontory near Colophon, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo.

¶ Hence adj. **Clārīs** -a -um (*Κλάριος*), *Clarian*, surname of Apollo: Ov.; poeta, the poet Antimachus of Colophon.

clārus -a -um (connected with *clamo* and obs. *calo*), clear, distinct.

LIT., of sound, clear, loud: clamor, Pl.; vox, Caes., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to the sight, bright, shining, brilliant: lumina mundi, Verg.; lucerna, Hor.; clarissimae gemmae, Cic.; poet., of the wind, making clear, bringing fair weather: aquilo, Verg. (2) to the understanding: clear, evident, plain: certa et clara, Ter.; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, Cic. (3) of reputation: a, in a good sense, illustrious, renowned, distinguished: vir clarissimus, Cic.; clarus gloria, Cic.; clarus in philosophia et nobilis, Cic.; ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic.; clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr.; of things: pugna, Pl.; oppidum, Cic.; victoria clarissima, Cic.: b, in a bad sense, notorious: illa oppugnatione fani antiquissimi quam clara apud omnes, Cic.; populus luxuriā superbiāque clarus, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **clārē**, clearly. LIT., as regards sight, clearly, brightly: videre, Pl.; fulgere, Cat. As regards hearing, aloud, distinctly: plaudere, dicere, Pl.; gemere, Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) of understanding, clearly, distinctly: apparere, ap. Cic.; ostendere, Quint. (2) illustriously: explendescere, Nep.

classiārius -a -um (*classis*), of the fleet: centurio, Tac. More often m. pl. as subst. **classiārii**, marines, naval forces: Caes., Tac.

classicūla -ae, f. (dim. of *classis*), a little fleet, flotilla: Cic. L.

classicus -a -um (*classis*). (1) relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were divided: Varro. Esp. of the highest classis: Cato.

Hence Gellius' distinction between *scriptor classicus* ('classical') and *scriptor proletarius*.

(2) relating to the armed forces, esp. to the fleet: milites, Liv.; bella, naval war, Prop.; so m. pl. as subst. **classici** -ōrum, marines, Tac. N. sing. also as subst. **classicum** -i, the signal for battle given by a trumpet: *classicum canit*, Liv.; meton., the trumpet itself: *classicum inflare*, Verg., Liv.

classis -is, f. (connected with *κλέω* and *calo*, to summon), a summoning; hence a group as summoned, a division, class.

(1) one of the divisions into which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people: Cic., Liv.; hence fig.: *quintae classis*, of the lowest rank, Cic.

(2) the armed forces: a (archaic), a land army: Hortinae classes, Verg.: b (usual sense), the fleet: *classem facere*, Caes.; comparare, aedificare, to build a fleet, Cic.; instruere atque ornare, to fit out a fleet, Cic.; *classem appellere*, to land, Cic.; armare, deducere, Verg.

(3) in gen., a class, group: Quint., Suet., Petr.

Clastidium -i, n. a town in Gallia Cisalpina (now *Chiasteggio*).

Clāterna -ae, f. a fortress in Gallia Cisalpina, near Bononia.

clātri -ōrum, m. (*κλήτρα*), a trellis or grating: Hor.

clatro -are (*clatri*), to provide or cover with a trellis or grating: Pl.

claudēo -ēre and **claudio** -ēre (*claudus*), to limp, halt, be lame; gen. used fig.: si (beata vita) una ex parte clauderet, Cic.; of orators: in quacunq; enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, Cic.

Claudiānus -i, m. (*Claudius*), a Roman poet of Alexandria (c. A.D. 400).

claudicatio -ōnis, f. (*claudico*), a limping: Cic.

claudico -are (*claudus*), to limp, be lame: graviter claudicare ex vulnere ob rempublicam accepto, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to incline, be deflected: *claudicat axis mundi*, Lucr. (2) fig., to halt, waver, be defective: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.; of speech: nihil curtum, nihil claudicans, Cic.

clauditās -ātis, f. lameness: Plin.

Claudius (**Clōdīus**) -a -um, the name of two Roman gentes, one patrician and the other plebeian, of whom the most celebrated members were:

(1) Appius Claudius Crassus, the most notorious of the decemvirs of 451 B.C.

(2) Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., the builder of several great public works.

(3) Publius Clodius Pulcher, tribune of the people, enemy of Cicero, killed by Milo, 52 B.C.

(4) the emperor Claudius (10 B.C.-A.D. 54).

Adj. **Claudiānus** -a -um, **Claudiālis** -e, **Clōdiānus** -a -um, *Claudian*.

¹**claudio** *claudēre* *clausi* *clausum* and **clūdo** *clūdere* *clūsi* *clusum* (connected with *clavis* and *κλέω*).

(1) in gen. *to shut, close* (opp. *aperire*). LIT., *forem cubiculi*, Cic.; *portas alicui*, Caes.; *lanum, to close the gates of the temple of Janus*, Liv. TRANSF., *to stop, to close*: *claudere aures alicui rei*, Cic.; in ipsius consuetudinem, quam adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit, me insinuaſſo, Cic.; horum ferocia vocem Evandri clausit, Liv.

(2) *to close up a passage or place, to make inaccessible*: omnes aditus clauduntur, Cic.; quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv.; adhuc clausum fuisse mare scio, Cic.; rivos, *to dam*, Verg.

(3) *to conclude, bring to an end*: opus, Ov.; octavum lustrum, Hor.; esp. as milit. t. t.: agmen claudere, *to bring up the rear*, Caes.

(4) *to shut in, shut up*. LIT., aliquem in curiam or in curia, Liv.; urbs loci natura terra marique clauditur, *is enclosed*, Cic.; n. as subst. **clausum** -i, *an enclosed place*: Verg., Sall. Esp. as milit. t. t., *to blockade, invest*: oppidum undique, Sall.; of hunting: nemorum saltus, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *to confine, hide*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere, Sall.; of character: clausus, *close, reserved*, Tac.; of rhythm in speech or writing: sententias numeris, Cic.; pedibus verba, Hor.

***claudio** = claudio; q.v.

claudus (cludus) -a -um, *limping, halting, lame*. LIT., Volcanus, Cic.; 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. TRANSF., *crippled, defective, wavering*: naves, Liv.; clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, Ov.; poet.: carmina alterno versu, *elegiac verse*, Ov. **claustrum** -i, n. (claudio), gen. plur., *a means of closing or shutting in*.

LIT., of physical objects: **a**, *a bolt, bar*: claustra revellere, Cic.; laxare, Verg.; relaxare, Ov.: **b**, *an enclosure, prison, den*: venti circum claustra ferunt, Verg.; diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv.: **c**, *a barricade, dam, fortress*: claustra loci, Cic.; montium, Tac.; milit. t. t., *the key to a position*: claustra Aegypti, Liv.

TRANSF., *arta claustra portarum naturae effringere, to break into her secrets*, Lucr.; vitai claustra, *'the fastnesses of life'*, Lucr.; claustra ista nobilitatis refigissem, Cic.

clausula -ae, f. (claudio), *the end, conclusion*: epistulae, Cic.; in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, Cic.; esp. in rhetoric, *the close of a period*: Cic.

clāva -ae, f. (clavus), *a knotty staff or cudgel*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; also *a foil for teaching the use of weapons*: Cic.; *the club of Hercules*: Verg., Ov.

clāvārium -i, n. (clavus), *an allowance to Roman soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails*: Tac.

clāvātor -ōris, m. (clava), *one who carries a cudgel*: Pl.

clāvīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of clavis), *the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop*: Cic.

***clāviger** -gēri, m. (clava/gero), *the club-bearer*, epithet of Hercules: Ov.

***clāviger** -gēri, m. (clavis/gero), *the key-bearer*, epithet of Janus as god of doors: Ov.

clāvis -is; acc. clavem or -im; abl. clave or -ī; f. (connected with κλέψ), *a key*: Pl., Liv.;

adulterina portarum, a false or skeleton key, Sall.; *claves adimere uxori, to separate from one's wife*, Cic. TRANSF., *clavis adunca trochi, a stick for trundling a hoop*, Prop.

clāvus -i, m. (cf. κλέψ).

(1) *a nail*. LIT., clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.; clavus trabalis, *a spike*, as a sign of firmness, an attribute of Necessitas, Hor.; 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 clavum anni movebis, *reckon the beginning of the year*, Cic. TRANSF., *a tiller, 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.; also worn by sons of senators or knights: Ov., Liv. TRANSF., *clavus = a tunic*, with either the broad or the narrow stripe: Hor.

Clāzōmēnae -ārum, f. (Κλαζομεναί), *a town on the coast of 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*.

LIT., of persons: Pl., Liv.; clementes iudices et misericordes, Cic.; ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: castigatio, Cic.; esp. of wind, water, weather, *calm, mild*: flamen, Cat.; annis clementissimus, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **clēmētēr**. LIT., *mildly, gently, mercifully*: clementer ferre aliquid, Pl., Lucr., Cic. L.; clementer et moderate ius dicere, Caes.; clementer ductis militibus, *without plundering*, Liv. TRANSF., *gently, gradually*: clementer editum iugum, *gently rising*, Tac.

clēmētia -ae, f. (clemens). LIT., *mildness, mercy, clemency*: Ter., Ov.; clementia mansuetudoque, Cic.; confugere in clementiam alicuius, Cic.; clementia uti, Cic. TRANSF., of weather, *mildness*: aestatis, Plin.

Clēōnae -ārum, f. (Κλεωναί), *a city in Argolis, near Nemea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Clēōnaeus** -a -um, *Cleonian*.

Clēōpātra -ae, f. (1) *the daughter of Philip of Macedon and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus*. (2) *the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, queen of Egypt, the mistress of Antony, whose forces allied with hers were overthrown by Augustus at Actium*.

clēpo clēpēre clepsi cleptum (κλέπτω), *to steal*: ap. Cic.; se, *to conceal oneself*, Sen.

clepsydra -ae, f. (κλεψύδρα), *a water clock*, esp. as used to measure the time allotted to orators: ad clepsydram latrare, Cic. Hence of the time so allotted: binas clepsydras petere, *to wish to speak for the length of two clepsydrae*, Plin.; dare, *to give leave to speak*, Cic.

clepta -ae, m. (κλέπτης), *a thief*: Pl.

clībānus -i, m. (κλίβανος), *an earthen or iron vessel used for baking bread*: Plin.

cliens -entis, m. (archaic cliens, from clueo, κλύω, *to hear*; lit. *a listener*). In Rome, *a client, dependent, one under the protection of a*

patronus (q.v.); in Gaul and Germany, a vassal; used of entire nations, allies: Caes.

TRANSF., cliens Bacchi, Hor.

clīēnta -ae, f. (cliens), a female client: Pl., Hor.

clīēntēla -ae, f. (cliens), clientship.

(1) at Rome, the relation between the client and his patron: esse in alicuius clientela, Cic.; in alicuius clientelam se conferre, Cic. TRANSF. (gen. in plur.), clients: Caes., Cic., Tac.

(2) elsewhere, the relation of a weaker nation to a more powerful one, dependence: dicare se alicui in clientelam, Caes.

clīēntulus -i, m. (dim. of cliens), a little client: Tac.

clīnāmen -inis, n. (*clino), inclination, swerving aside: Lucr.

clīnātus -a -um (partic. from obsolete verb clino=κλινω), inclined, bent, leaning: Cic. poet.

Clīnias -ae, m. (Κλεινας), the father of Alcibiades.

¶ Hence **Clīniādes** -ae, m. Alcibiades.

Clīō -ūs, f. (Κλειώ). (1) the Muse of history. (2) a daughter of Oceanus.

clīpēo -are, to arm with a shield; ante-class. except in partic. **clīpēatus** -a -um, armed with a shield: agmina, Verg., Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **clīpeati** -orum, soldiers with shields: Pl., Liv.

clīpēus -i, m. and **clīpēum** -i, n. the (round) bronze shield of the Roman soldiers.

LIT., Pl., Cic., Verg., Hor.; prov.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, to do anything too late, Ov.

TRANSF., of objects resembling a shield in shape. (1) the disk of the sun: Ov. (2) (gen. clipeum), a medallion portrait of a god or distinguished man: Liv., Tac.

Clīsthēnēs -is, m. (Κλεισθένης), an Athenian statesman of the sixth century B.C.

Clītarchus -i, m. (Κλειταρχος), a Greek historian who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expeditions.

clītellae -ārum, f. a pack-saddle, a pair of panniers: Pl., Hor., Cic. L.

clītellārius -a -um (clitellae), belonging or relating to a pack-saddle: Pl.

Clītēnum -i, n. a town of the Aequi.

Clītōmāchus -i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος), an Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades.

Clītōr -ōris, m. (Κλειτώρ) and **Clītōrīum** -i, n. a town in Arcadia. Adj. **Clītōrius** -a -um, Clitorian.

Clītumnus -i, m. a river in Umbria (now Clitunno).

clīvōsus -a -um (clivus), hilly, steep, precipitous: rus, Verg.; Olympus, Ov.

clīvus -i, m. (*clino), a slope, rise, gradient.

LIT., lenis ab tergo clivus erat, Liv.; clivum mollire, Caes.; Verg., Hor. TRANSF., an ascent, rising road, esp.: clivus Capitolinus, the ascent from the Forum up the Capitoline hill, Cic. L., Liv.; so: clivus sacer, Hor. Prov. of the early stages of a task: clivo sudamus in imo, Ov.

clōāca -ae, f. (from *cluo, I cleanse), a sewer or drain: fossas cloacasque exhaurire, Liv., Cic., Hor. Esp.: cloaca maxima, the sewer (attributed to Tarquinius Priscus) which drained the Forum and discharged into the Tiber, Liv.

Clōācina -ae, f. (from *cluo, I cleanse), the cleanser, surname of Venus whose image stood

where the Romans, after the Sabine war, purified themselves with myrtle boughs.

Clōdīus=Claudius; q.v.

Cloelīus (Cluīlīus) -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous member was Cloelia -ae, f. a Roman girl, given as a hostage to Porsenna, who swam back across the Tiber to Rome.

Clōthō f. (nom. and acc. only) (Κλωθώ), the spinner, one of the Parcae.

clūēo -ēre (κλώω), I hear myself called, I am called, am named: quaecunque cluent, whatever has a name, Lucr.; Pl.

clūnis -is, m. and f. (usually pl.), the buttocks, hinder parts: Pl., Hor., Liv.

clūrīnus -a -um, of or pertaining to apes: Pl.

Clūsium -i, n. a town of Etruria (now Chiusi). Adj. **Clūsīnus** -a -um, of Clusium.

Clūsīus -ii, m. (cludo), the shutter, epithet of Janus.

Clēmēne -ēs, f. (Κλυμένη), the wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon.

¶ Hence adj. **Clēmēnēius** -a -um: proles, Phaëthon, Ov.

clystēr -ēris, m. (κλυστήρ). (1) a clyster: Suet. (2) syringe: Suet.

Clŷtaemnestra -ae, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα), daughter of Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia. She killed her husband with the help of Aegisthus, and was herself killed by Orestes.

Clŷtiē -ēs, f. (Κλυτή), daughter of Oceanus, beloved by Apollo, changed into the plant heliotropium.

Cnīdus (-ōs), or **Gnīdus** (-ōs), -i, f. (Κνίδος), a town in Caria, famed for the worship of Venus. Adj. **Cnīdīus** -a -um, Cnidian.

Cnossus=Gnossus; q.v.

cōācervātio -ōnis, f. (coacervo), a heaping up (of proofs): Cic., Quint.

cōācervo -are, to heap up, accumulate: pecuniae coacervantur, Cic. TRANSF., argumenta, Cic.

cōācesco -ācescere -ācūi, to become sour: ut enim non omne vinum, sic non omnis natura vetustate coacescit, Cic.; fig.: quam valde eam (gentem Sardoniorum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.

cōactio -ōnis, f. (cogo), a collecting: coactiones argentarias facitavit, Suet.

cōacto -are (intens. of cogo), to compel: Lucr.

cōactor -ōris, m. (cogo). (1) a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc.: Cic., Hor. (2) coactores agminis, the rear-guard, Tac. (3) one who compels: Sen.

cōactū, abl. sing. as from coactus, m. (cogo); by force, under compulsion: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.; Caes., Lucr.

cōactum -i, n., subst. from coactus, partic. of cogo; q.v.

cōaedificō -are, to build on: campum Martium, Cic.

cōaequo -are, to level, make plain, even. LIT., montes, Sall. TRANSF., ad libidines tuas omnia coaequasti, placed on the same footing, Cic.

cōagmentātio -ōnis (coagmento), a connexion, binding together: corporis, Cic.

cōagmento -are (coagmentum), to fix together, stick together, join together. LIT., opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. TRANSF., verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.; pacem, to conclude, Cic.

cōagmentum -i, n. (cogo), *a joining together, a joint*: Pl.; lapidum, Caes.

coāgūlum -i, n. (cogo), *that which causes to curdle, rennet*: Ov., Plin.; meton., *curds*: Plin.

cōalesco -ālescere -ālūi -ālītum.

(1) *to grow together, to become one in growth*: saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. TRANSF., *to coalesce, unite*: sic brevi spatio novi veteresque (milites) coaluere, Sall.; ut cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv.; in hunc consensum, Tac.

(2) *to take root, grow*. LIT., of plants: novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov.; grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. TRANSF., *to become established or firm*: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac.; so in perf. partic.: coalita libertas, Tac.

cōangusto -are, *to narrow, limit, confine*: haec lex coangustari potest, Cic.

coarcto, etc. = coarto, etc.; q.v.

cōargūo -ūēre -ūī (cum/arguo), *to show in a clear light*.

(1) in gen., *to demonstrate fully, to prove by evidence*: certum crimen multis suspicionibus, Cic.; perfidiam alicuius, Cic.; sin autem fuga laboris desidiū, repudiatio supplicum superbiam coarguit, Cic.

(2) *to prove false or wrong*: a, of things: (legem) coarguit usus, Liv.: b, of persons, *to prove to be wrong, to convict of error, to confute*: quo (decreto) maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Cic.: c, of persons, *to prove to be guilty, to convict of a crime*: criminibus coarguitur, Cic.; with genit. of crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic.

cōartatio -ōnis, f. (coarto), *a drawing together, a confining in a small space*: Liv.

cōarto -are, *to confine, draw together* (opp. laxare, dilatare).

LIT., Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv.; Cic. L., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of discourse, *to compress, abbreviate*: ut quae coartavit, dilatat nobis, Cic.

(2) of time, *to shorten*: consulatū aliorum, Tac.

cōaxo -are (onomatop.; cf. ῥοᾶξ), *to croak* (of a frog): Suet.

coccinātus -a -um (coccinus), *clad in scarlet*: Suet., Mart.

coccinēus -a -um (coccum), *scarlet-coloured*: Petr.

coccīnus -a -um (coccum), *scarlet-coloured*: Juv., Mart. N. pl. as subst. **coccīna** -orum, *scarlet clothes*: Mart.

coccum -i, n. (κόκκος), *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.

TRANSF., (1) *scarlet dye*: Verg., Hor. (2) *scarlet cloth or garments*: Suet.

coclēa (cochlēa) -ae, f. (κοχλίαν), *a snail*: Pl., Cic., Hor. Meton. *the snail-shell*: Mart.

coclēare (cochlēare) -is, n. and **coclēarium** -i, n. (coclea), *a spoon* (in the form of a snail-shell): Mart., Plin.

cocles -itis, m. *a one-eyed man*: Pl.; also *a Roman cognomen*, esp. of Horatius Cocles, *the Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna*.

coctilis -e (coquo), *baked*: lateres, Varr.; muri (Babylonis), *made of burnt brick*, Ov.

Cōcŷtōs and -ūs, -i, m. (Κωκῡτός, *the stream of wailing*), *a river of the lower world*. Adj. **Cōcŷtīus** -a -um, *Cocytian*: virgo, Alecto, Verg.

cōda = cauda; q.v.

cōdex (older form **caudex**) -dīcis, m. *the trunk of a tree*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a block to which men were bound for punishment*: Pl., Juv. (2) as a term of abuse, *dolt, block-head*: Ter. (3) *a book, made up of wooden tablets, covered with wax*; hence gen., *a book*: Cic., Quint. Esp. *an account-book, a ledger* (adversaria = *a day-book*, the accounts from which were entered into the codex every month): in codicem referre, Cic.

cōdicārius (caudicārius) -a -um (codex), *made of tree trunks*: naves, Sall.

cōdīcilli -ōrum, m. (dim. of codex), *little trunks, logs*: Cato. TRANSF., (1) *small tablets upon which to make memoranda*: Plin. (2) *something written on tablets, a letter*: Cic.; *a petition*: Tac.; *a codicil*: Tac.; *an imperial rescript or order*: Suet.

Codrus -i, m. (Κόδρος). (1) *the last king of Athens*. (2) *a bad poet, mentioned by Vergil*.

coel-, see cael-.

cōēmo -ēmēre -ēmi -emptum, *to buy in large quantities, buy up*: te quae te delectarint coemisse, Cic.; Hor.

cōemptio -ōnis, f. (coemo), legal t. t. (1) *a form of marriage which consisted in a mock sale of the parties to one another*: Cic. (2) *a fictitious sale of an estate, to rid it of sacrificial duties attached to it*.

cōemptiōnālis -e (coemptio), *relating to a coemptios*: senex, *an old man used for a fictitious marriage*; hence gen., *poor, worthless*, Pl.

coen-, see caen-.

cōēo -īre -īī (rarely -īvi) -ītum (cum/eo), *to go together, come together, assemble*.

LIT., of the actual movement of persons.

(1) gen.: populus coibat, Hor.; ad solitum locum, Ov. (2) as enemies, *to engage*: inter se coisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg.; Ov. (3) *to unite so as to form a whole, to combine*: coire inter se, Caes.; in unum, Liv.; in orbem, Liv.; esp. *to unite in marriage, cohabit*: Ov.; cum uxore, Quint.

TRANSF., (1) of other associations of persons, esp. political: cum hoc tu coire ausus es, Cic.; adversus rempublicam, Liv. As transit. verb. with noun societas; act., *to form an alliance*: societatem vel periculi vel laboris, Cic.; pass.: societas coitur, Cic. (2) of things, *to unite, come together*: ut placidis coeant immitia, Hor.; of wounds: neve retractando nondum coeuntia rumpam vulnera, Ov.; coit formidine sanguis, curdles, Verg.; mentiar, an coeat duratus frigore pontus, freezes, Ov.

coepio coepere coepi coeptum (the present-stem tenses ante-class., being replaced by those from incipio; the perfect-stem tenses, supine, etc., are class.; derived from the obs. verb apio), *to begin, commence*.

(1) act., coepi = *I have begun or I began*; fut. partic. coepturus; absol.: dies coepit, Sall.; with acc.: orationem, Tac.; Romanos coepturos bellum, Liv.; usually with infin. act.: ire, Lucr.; oppugnare, Caes.; dicere, Cic.; with dicere understood: coepit cum talia vates, Verg., Liv.; with infin. pass.: rapinae fieri, Cic.

(2) pass., in past partic., perf. tense, etc.: coeptum bellum, Sall.; nocte coepta, Tac. With infin. (esp. pass. infin.): lapides iaci coepti sunt, Caes.; postquam armis disceptari coeptum sit, Cic. N. as subst. **coeptum** -i, a thing begun or undertaken: Lucr., Verg., Liv. **coepto** -are (intens. of coepi). (1) transit., to begin or undertake eagerly; with infin.: coercere seditionem, Tac.; appetere ea, Cic.; with acc.: Ter.; fugam, Tac. (2) intransit.: coeptantem coniurationem disiecit, Tac. **coeptum** -i, n. from coepio; q.v. **coeptus** -ūs, m. (from coepi; rare and only in plur.), a beginning: appetendi, Cic. **coēpūlōnus** -i, m. a fellow-reveller, companion at a feast: Pl. **coērcēo** -cēre -cūi -cītum (arceo), to enclose, shut in.

LIT., physically, to encompass, enclose: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic.; Lucr., Ov. Hence to confine, restrain: (aqua) iubetur coerceri Cic.; quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv.; to keep in order: virgā aureā turbam, Hor.; to prune: vitem ferro amputans coeret, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., to limit, confine, restrain: cupiditates, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.; magistratus noxium civem multā, vinculis verberibusque coerco, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; of speech or writing: Cic., Hor.

coērcitio -ōnis, f. (coerceo), a confining, restraint: profusarum cupiditatum, Tac.; hence punishment: magistratus, Liv.; the right to punish: Suet.

coeruleus = caeruleus; q.v.

coetus (cōitus) -ūs, m. (coeo). LIT., a meeting together: Lucr.; esp. (coitus only), sexual union: Ov. TRANSF., a meeting, assemblage: in omni coetu concilioque, Cic.; coetus nocturni, Liv.; coetum or coetus celebrare, to assemble in large numbers, Verg., Cic. poet. **Coeus** (dissyll.) -i, m. (Κοῖος), a Titan, father of Latona.

cōgītātio -ōnis, f. (cogito), thinking.

LIT., in gen., the act or faculty of thinking, conception: homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic.; dicebas, speciem dei percipi cogitatione, non sensu, Cic.; ea quae cogitatione depingimus, Cic.; on a particular topic, reflection, meditation, consideration, reasoning: ad hanc causam non sine aliqua spe et cogitatione venerunt, Cic.; ad reliquam cogitationem belli se recepit, Caes.

TRANSF., 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. Esp. a thinking of, intention, design: accusationis cogitatio, Cic.

cōgītātus -a -um, partic. from cogito; q.v.

cōgīto -are (cum/agito), to turn over in the mind, to think, reflect, consider.

(1) in gen.: cui vivere est cogitare, Cic.; with acc.: rem, Ter.; 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 indir. quest.: cogita qui sis, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: ad haec igitur cogita, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Caes. (2) more

particularly: a, to think of, intend, plan: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, Caes.; qui nocere alteri cogitat, Cic.; de parricidio, Cic.; ellipt.: inde ad Taurum cogitabam, I intended to go, Cic. L.: b, with adv., to be disposed towards: si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **cōgītātus** -a -um, considered, deliberate: Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **cōgītāta** -ōrum, thoughts, reflections, ideas: Cic.; adv. **cōgītātē**, carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration: rem tractare, Pl.; scribere, Cic.

cognātio -ōnis, f. (cognatus).

LIT., relationship, connexion by blood: cognatio quae mihi tecum est, Cic.; cognatione cum aliquo coniunctum esse, Cic.; aliquem cognatione attingere, Cic.; propinqua cognatione Hannibali iunctus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) meton., persons related, kindred, family: cognationis magnae homo, with a large connexion, Caes.; tota cognatio advehatur, Cic. (2) in gen., connexion, agreement, resemblance: studiorum et artium, Cic.; Quint.

cognātus -a -um (gnatus = natus, from nascor), related, connected by blood.

LIT., Ter., Cic.; m. and f. often as subst. **cognātus** -i, m., **cognāta** -ae, f. a relation either on the father's or mother's side.

TRANSF., (1) (poet.) of objects and animals, kindred, akin: urbes, sanguis, Verg. (2) in gen., related, similar, cognate: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri, Cic.; Hor.

cognitio -ōnis, f. (cognosco), getting to know, study, knowledge of or acquaintance with a person or thing.

(1) in gen.: aliquem cognitione atque hospitio dignum habere, Cic.; cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.; plur., meton., an idea, a conception: insitas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic.

(2) in certain special senses (cf. cognosco): a, recognition: Ter.: b, a legal inquiry, investigation: consulibus cognitionem dare, Cic.; cognitionem de existimatione alicuius constituere, Cic.; rerum capitalium, Liv.; de libellis, Tac.

cognītor -ōris, m. (cognosco), a knower. As legal t. t. (1) a witness to the identity of a Roman citizen in a foreign country: Cic. (2) an attorney, advocate: Cic. Hence in gen., a supporter: huius sententiae, voucher for, Cic.; Liv., Hor.

cognōmēn -inis, n. (gnomen = nomen).

LIT., a surname, family name, the name following the name of the gens (e.g., Cicero): quorum alteri cognomen Capitoni est, Cic.; Liv.; cognomen habere sapientis, Cic.; cognomen sumere or trahere or sibi adripere ex aliqua re, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., a name: Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, Verg.

cognōmentum -i, n. a surname: Pl., Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., a name: Tac.

cognōmīnātus -a -um (gnomen = nomen).

(1) = συνώνυμος, of the same meaning: verba, synonyms, Cic. (2) surnamed: Suet.

cognōmīnis -e (cognomen), having the same name: Pl., Verg.; with dat.: cognomine Insubribus pago, Liv.

cognosco -gnosċere -gnōvi -gnitum (cum/gnosco=nosco), to become acquainted with, get to know, learn; and in the perf. tenses, to know.

(1) in gen., through the senses or the understanding; with acc.: regiones, Caes.; amnem, Verg.; cognoscere naturam rerum, Cic.; aliquem bene cognovisse, Cic.; aliquid experiendo magis quam discendo, Cic.; aliquem ex litteris alicuius, Cic.; aliquem hominem pudentem et officiosum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Attici nostri te valde studiosum esse cognovi, Cic. L.; Lucr., Caes.; abl. absol. cognito, it being known: cognito vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv.; with indir. quest.: cognoscite nunc, quae potestas decemviris et quanta detur, Cic.

(2) in certain special senses: a, to know again, recognize: cum eum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic.: b, of judges, to examine, hear, decide: causa cognita, Cic.; cognoscere de actis Caesaris, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **cognitus** -a -um (with compar. and superl., poet.), known, proved: homo virtute cognitā, Cic.

cōgo cōgċere cōgċi cōactum (cum/ago), to bring, drive, or draw to one point.

LIT., (1) in gen., to bring together, collect; of cattle: pecudes, Verg.; of men: vi et necessario in portum coacti, Cic.; of troops: exercitum magnasque copias, Caes.; of political or legal gatherings: senatum, Cic.; comitium, Caes.; iudices, Cic.; of lifeless objects: pecuniam ex decumis, Cic.; Ter., etc. (2) esp. to bring close together, compress: in artissimas ripas cogitur amnis, Liv.; so to thicken, of liquids or of a thin material: frigore mella cogit hiems, Verg.; lac coactum, curdled, Ov.; n. of partic. as subst. **cōactum** -i, thick woven cloth, felt: Caes.; as milit. t. t.: agmen cogere, to bring up the rear, Caes.; hence fig., to be the last: ut nec duces simus nec agmen cogamus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to bring together, restrict, confine: ius civile in certa genera, Cic.; Boios in ius iudiciumque populi Romani, Liv. (2) esp., to compel to do something: aliquem ad militiam, Sall; ad bellum, Liv.; with infin.: te emere coegit, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv.; with ut and the subj.: cogere incipit eos ut absentem Heraclium condemnarent, Cic.; with acc. of the thing one is compelled to do: cogi aliquid, Liv., Quint.; quid non mortalia pectora cogis? Verg.; partic. **cōactus**, constrained: invitus et coactus, Cic. (3) as t. t. in logic, to infer, conclude: Cic.

cōhaerentia -ae, f. (cohaereo), coherence: mundi, Cic.

cōhaerċo -haerċere -haesi -haesum, to cling together.

LIT., (1) of a whole, to have coherence, subsist, hold together: mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, Cic. (2) of one thing, to cling to, adhere to another thing: nec equo mea membra cohaerent, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to be coherent or consistent, to hang together: vix diserti adulescentis cohaerebat oratio, Cic. (2) to be connected in any way to a person or thing: haec ratio implicita est cum illis pecuniis et cohaeret, Cic.

cōhaeresco -haerescċere -haesi (inch. of cohaereo), to hang together, mutually adhere: atomi inter se cohaerentes, Cic.

cōhċrċs -ċdis, m. a coheir: Cic., Hor.

cōhibċo -ċere -ċi -ċitum (cum/habeo). (1) to hold in, contain, hold together: brachium togā, Cic.; omnes naturas ipsa (natura) cohibet et continet, Cic.; auro lacertos, Ov.

(2) to confine, restrain. LIT., ventos carcere, Ov.; crinem nodo, to tie, Hor. TRANSF., to hinder, hold back, control, repress: conatus alicuius, Cic.; manūs, oculos, animum ab auro, Cic.; iras, Verg.; spes, Tac.

cōhōnesto -are, to do honour to: exsequias, Cic.; statuas, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

cōhorresco -horresċere -horrui, to shudder or shiver: quo (sudore) cum cohorrisset, Cic.; quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cōhors (chors) -tis, f. (connected with χορός and hortus).

LIT., an enclosure, yard, esp. for cattle, poultry, etc.: Ov., Mart.

TRANSF., a troop, company, throng: fratrū stipata, Verg.; gigantum, Hor.; of things: februm, Hor. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the tenth part of a legion: Caes.; often, as opposed to legiones, the auxiliary forces of the allies: Sall., Tac. (2) praetoria cohors, the retinue of the governor of a province, Cic.

cōhortātio -ōnis, f. (cohortor), an exhortation, encouragement: cohortatio quaedam iudicium ad honeste iudicandum, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

cōhorticūla -ae, f. (dim. of cohors), a little cohort: ap. Cic. L.

cōhortor -ari, dep. to encourage, incite, exhort; esp. of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, but also in gen.: Caes., Cic., Tac. Followed (1) by ad: aliquem ad virtutem, Cic.; exercitum more militari ad pugnam, Caes. (2) by ut or ne with the subj.: Caes., Tac. (3) by ad and the gerund: aliquem ad honorandum Serv. Sulpicium, Cic.

cōinquinō -are, to pollute, defile: Col.

cōitio -ōnis, f. (coeo). (1) a coming together, meeting: Ter. (2) a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy: suspicio coitionis, Cic.; coitiones tribunorum adversus nobilium iuventutem ortae, Liv.

cōitus -ūs, see coetus.

cōlāphus -i, m. (κόλαφος), a cuff, blow, box on the ear: colapho icere, Pl.; colaphos infringere, Ter.; incutere, Juv.

Colchis -idis, f. (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea.

¶ Hence adj. **Colchicus** -a -um, of Colchis: Hor.; f. adj. **Colchis** -idis, Colchian; used as subst., esp. of Medea: Hor.; adj. and subst. **Colchus** -a -um, of Colchis, a Colchian: Hor., Ov.

cōlċus -i, see culleus.

cōliphīa (cōlŷphīa) -ōrum, n. a kind of nourishing food used by athletes: Pl., Juv.

cōlis=caulis; q.v.

coll-, see also under conl-.

collāre -is, n. (collum), a chain for the neck: Pl.

Collātia -ae, f. a town in Latium.

¶ Hence **Collātinus** -a -um, belonging to Collatia; esp. as surname of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, native of Collatia.

collinus -a -um (collis), hilly, relating to a hill, situated on a hill. Esp. 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.

collis -is, m. a hill, high ground: Cic., Caes., Verg., Liv.

collum -i, n. (**collus** -i, m.), the neck. LIT., of men and animals: in collum inuasit, fell on his neck, Cic.; collum torquere, to arrest, take prisoner, Liv.; posuit collum in pulvere, Hor. TRANSF., the neck of a bottle: Phaedr.; of a poppy: Verg.

collŷbus -i, m. (κόλλυβος), exchange of money: Cic. L.; the rate of exchange: Cic.

collŷra -ae, f. (κολλŷρα), a kind of pastry broken into broth, vermicelli: Pl.

collŷricus -a -um: ius, vermicelli broth, Pl.

collŷrium -i, n. (κολλŷριον), eye-salve: Hor.

cōlo cōlĕre cōlŷ cultum, to cultivate, till, tend.

LIT., (1) of agriculture: agrum, Cic.; praedia studiose, Cic.; vitem, Cic.; Hor., Verg. (2) to dwell in a place, inhabit: hanc domum, Pl.; nemora, Lucr.; urbem, Cic.; insulas, Liv.; absol.: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., to take care of, attend to. (1) of physical objects: formam augere colendo, Ov. (2) of a quality, study, or way of life, to foster, cultivate, practise, study: studium philosophiae prima adulescentia, Cic.; fidem virtutem, sapientiam, Cic.; amorem, Verg.; vitam, Pl., Cic. L. (3) to pay respect to, honour, worship; of deities: deos, Cic.; of religious objects: Musarum delubra, Cic.; templum miro honore, Verg.; of men, to honour, reverence, court: aliquem summa observantia, Cic.; donis, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **cultus** -a -um, cultivated, tilled, planted. LIT., loci culti, Cic.; ager cultissimus, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **culta** -orum, cultivated land: an culta ex silvestribus facere potui? Liv.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) physically; tidy, well-dressed, smart: femina cultissima, Ov.; sonum linguae et corporum habitum et nitorem cultiora quam pastoralia esse, Liv. (2) mentally; refined: Cic., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **cultē**, elegantly: Ov., Quint., Tac.

cōlōcāsia -orum, n. pl. (κολοκάσιον), the Egyptian bean: Verg., Mart.

cōlōna -ae, f. (colonus), a country-woman: Ov.

Cōlōnae -ārum, f. (Κολωναί), a town in Troas.

Cōlōnēus -a -um (Κολώνειος), belonging to the Attic deme Colonus: Oedipus Coloneus, a tragedy of Sophocles.

cōlōnĭa -ae, f. (colonus). (1) a farm, estate, dwelling: Pl., Col. (2) a colony. LIT., constituere coloniā, Cic.; colonos deducere in colonias, Cic., Liv. Often as part of a proper name; e.g. Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, now Cologne: Tac. TRANSF., the colonists: deducere, Cic.; mittere in locum, Cic., Caes., Liv.

cōlōnĭcus -a -um (colonus). (1) relating to agriculture: leges, Varr. (2) relating to a colony, colonial: cohortes, levied in Roman colonies, Caes., Suet.

cōlōnus -i, m. (colo). (1) a farmer: Cic., Verg., Hor.; sometimes a tenant farmer: Caes., Cic. (2) a colonist, inhabitant of a colony: Caes., Cic.; poet. gen.=inhabitant: Verg.

Cōlōphōn -ōnis, f. (Κολοφών), one of the twelve Ionian towns on or near the coast of Lydia, famed for its cavalry. Adj. **Cōlōphōnĭācus**

-a -um, **Cōlōphōnĭus** -a -um, Colophonian.

cōlor (old form **colos**) -ōris, m. colour, tint, hue.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Cic.; colorem ducere, of the grape, to become coloured, Verg. Esp. (1) complexion: verus, real, Ter.; fucatus, artificial, Hor.; mutare, to change colour, Hor., Ov. (2) beautiful complexion, beauty: nimium ne crede colori, Verg.

TRANSF., like English 'colour'. (1) outward show, external appearance: colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. (2) esp. of style in speech or writing, cast, character, tone: color urbanitatis, Cic.; tragicus, Hor. (3) an artful excuse or colouring of a questionable action: Juv., Quint.

cōlōro -are (color), to colour. LIT., corpora, Cic.; cum in sole ambulem natura fit ut colorer, get tanned, Cic. TRANSF., to give tone or colour to: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **cōlōrātus** -a -um, coloured: arcus, Cic.; esp. of complexion, tanned, dark: Verg., Tac., Quint.

cōlosserōs -ōtis, m. (Κολοσσός/Ἔρως), appellation of a large handsome man: Suet.

cōlossēus -a -um (κολοσσῆιος), colossal, gigantic: Plin., Suet.

cōlossĭcus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic: Plin.

cōlossus -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. (**cōlostrum** -i, n.), the first milk after calving, beestings: Mart., Plin.; used as a term of endearment: Pl.

cōlŷbra -bri, m. a serpent, snake: Verg., Ov.

cōlŷbra -ae, f. a female serpent, a snake: Hor., Ov.

cōlŷbrifer -fĕra -fĕrum (coluber/fero), snake-bearing, snaky-haired, epithet of Medusa: Ov. **cōlŷbrĭnus** -a -um (coluber), snake-like.

TRANSF., cunning, wily: Pl.

cōlum -i, n. a colander, sieve, strainer: Verg.

cōlumba -ae, f. (columbus), a pigeon, dove: Pl., Cic.; Cythereiades (as sacred to Venus), Ov.; as a term of endearment: Pl.

cōlumbā -āris, n. (columba), a kind of collar for slaves like a pigeon-hole: Pl.

cōlumbārium -i, n. (columba). (1) a dove-cot: Plin. (2) a tomb with niches to carry urns of ashes: Inscr.

cōlumbĭnus -a -um (columba), relating or belonging to a pigeon: pulli, Cic. L., Hor.; also as subst., a little dove: Mart.

cōlumbŷlus -i, m. (dim. of columbus), a little pigeon: Plin. L.

cōlumbus -i, m. a male dove or pigeon: Pl., Hor.

¹cōlŷmella -ae, f. (dim. of columna), a little column: Caes., Cic.

²Cōlŷmella -ae, m. a Roman cognomen, esp. of L. Iunius Moderatus, a Roman writer upon agriculture, native of Cadiz, contemporary of Seneca and Celsus.

cōlŷmen -inis, n. (*cello), that which is raised on high, a height, summit, ridge.

LIT., sub altis Phrygiae columnibus, mountains, Cat.; of buildings, roof, gable: Cato, Sen.

TRANSF., (1) *chief, summit, crown*: audaciae, Pl.; columnen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. (2) *support*: familiae, Ter.; reipublicae, Cic.; rerum, Hor.

cōlūmna -ae, f. (connected with columnen), a pillar, column.

LIT., marmorea, Cic.; prov.: incurrere amentem in columnas, *to run one's head against a stone wall*, Cic. Esp. of particular columnns. (1) *columna rostrata, a column adorned with beaks of ships, erected in honour of the victory of Duilius over the Carthaginians*, Quint. (2) *columna Maeniana, 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. (3) *columnae, pillars as signs of booksellers' shops in Rome*, Hor. (4) *columnae Protei, the boundaries of Egypt (columns being used to mark boundaries)*, Verg. (5) *columnae Herculis, the pillars of Hercules, i.e. Calpe and Abyla at the Straits of Gibraltar*, Tac., Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *a support, pillar of the state*: iniurioso ne pede promas stantem columnam, Hor. (2) *a water-spout*: Lucr.

cōlumnārius -a -um (columna), *belonging to a pillar*; used only as subst. (1) **cōlumnārius** -i, m. *one punished at the columna Maeniana (see columna), a rascal, thief*: ap. Cic. L. (2) **cōlumnārium** -i, n. *a tax on pillars*: Cic. L., Caes.

cōlumnātus -a -um (columna), *supported on columns*: Varr.; os, *resting on the hand*, Pl.

cōlurnus -a -um (for corulus, from corulus), *made of hazel-wood*: hastilia, Verg.

cōlus -i and -ūs, f. (m.: Cat., Prop., Ov.), *a distaff*: Verg., Stat.

colūtea -orum, n. pl. (κολουτέα), *a pod-like kind of fruit*: Pl.

cōma -ae, f. (κόμη), *the hair of the head*.

LIT., of men: Cic., Verg., Hor.; often in plur.; also of animals: aureā comā, *of the golden fleece*, ap. Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the leaves of trees*: Hor., Verg. (2) *of rays of light*: Cat.

cōmans -antis (coma), *hairy*: colla equorum, Verg.; galea, *crested*, Verg. TRANSF., stella, *a comet*, Ov.; narcissus sera comans, *putting out late leaves*, Verg.

cōmarchus -i, m. (κόμαρχος), *the mayor or chief officer of a village*: Pl.

cōmātus -a -um (coma), *hairy*. LIT., tempora, Mart.; hence Gallia Comata, *as a name for Transalpine Gaul*: Cic., Plin. TRANSF., silva, *in full leaf*, Cat.

¹**combībo** -bibere -bībi. (1) *to drink with another*: Sen. (2) *to drink in, suck up, imbibe*: venenum corpore, Hor.; fig.: quas (artes) si dum est tener combiberit, Cic.

²**combībo** -ōnis, m. (from ¹combībo), *a boon companion, comrade in drinking*: Cic. L.

combūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum, *to burn up, consume entirely*.

LIT., libros, Caes.; aliquem vivum, Cic.; of the burning of the dead: aliquem in foro, Cic.

TRANSF., aliquem iudicio, *to ruin*, Cic.; diem, *to consume*, Pl.; combustus, *consumed by passion*, Prop.

¶ Hence, from past partic. pass. **combustum** -i, n. *a burn or scald*: Plin.

Cōmē -ēs, f. (κώμη, village). (1) *Hiera Come, a place in Caria*. (2) *Xylina Come, a place in Pisidia*. (3) *Acoridos Come, a place in Phrygia*.

cōmēdo -esse -ēdi -ēsum or -estum, *to eat up, consume*.

LIT., ex se natos (of Saturn), Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *gen., to consume*: aliquem oculis, *to devour with one's eyes*, Mart.; se, *to consume oneself in grief*, Cic. (2) *of property, to waste, squander*: patrimonium, Cic., Hor.; so, comically, of the owner, *to eat him out of house and home*: Pl., Ter.

cōmes -itis, c. (cum/eo), *a fellow-traveller, companion on a journey*.

¶ Hence (1) *a companion, comrade, associate*; mainly used of persons, often with genit. of the enterprise shared: fugae, Cic.; victoriae, Caes.; seditionum, Tac.; aliquem comitem habere, Cic.; non praebere se comitem illius furoris sed ducem, Cic. Fig., of things and abstractions: mortis comes gloria, Cic.

(2) *one who attends for a particular purpose, an attendant*, esp.: a, *the tutor of a boy*: Verg., Suet.: b, *usually in plur., comites, the retinue which accompanied a Roman magistrate*: comites omnes magistratum, Cic.: c, *usually in plur., in later times, courtiers, the imperial court*: Suet.

cōmētēs -ae, m. (κομήτης), *a comet*: Cic., Verg.; in apposition to sidus: Tac.

cōmīcus -a -um (κομικός), *relating to comedy, comic*: poeta, Cic.; res, Hor.; esp. *represented in comedy*: adulescens, Cic. M. as subst.

cōmīcus -i, m. (1) *an actor in comedy*: Pl. (2) *a writer of comedy*: Cic.

Adv. **cōmīcē**, *in the manner of comedy*: comice res tragicas tractare, Cic.

cominus = **comminus**; q.v.

cōmis -e, *courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable*; of persons: dominus, Cic.; in amicis tuendis, Cic.; erga aliquem, Cic.; in uxorem, Hor.; of things: comi hospitio accipi, Liv.; sermo, Tac.

Adv. **cōmīter**, *courteously, kindly*: Pl., Cic., Ov.

cōmissābundus -a -um (comissor), *revelling, rioting*: temulento agmine per Indiam comissabundus incessit, Liv.

cōmissātiō -ōnis, f. (comissor), *a revel, riotous procession*: Cic., Liv.

cōmissātor -ōris, m. (comissor), *a reveller*: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., comissatores coniurationis, *of those involved in Catiline's conspiracy*, Cic. L.

cōmissor (κομάζω) -ari, dep., *to make a joyful procession, to revel*: comissatum ire, Pl., Liv.; comissari in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmītās -ātis, f. (comis), *courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility*: comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

cōmītātus -ūs, m. (comitor), *a train, retinue, following*: optimorum et clarissimorum civium, Cic.; praedonis societas atque comitatus, Cic.; Caes., Verg.; esp. (1) *in imperial times, the court, imperial suite*: Tac. (2) *a caravan, convoy*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est), Cic.

cōmītēr, adv. from comis; q.v.

cōmītia, see comitium.

cōmītiālis -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, Pl.; morbus, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Sen., Cels.

¶ Hence subst. **cōmītiālis** -is, m. one afflicted with epilepsy: Plin.

cōmītiātus -ūs, m. (comitia), the assembly of the people in the comitia: Cic.

cōmītiū -i, n. (cum/eo).

(1) sing. a place of assembly, esp. one at Rome, at the end of the forum.

(2) plur. **cōmītia** -ōrum, n. the assembly of the Roman people for the election of magistrates, etc.; hence the elections. There were three official forms of comitia: centuriata, an assembly according to the centuriae instituted by Servius Tullius; curiata, an assembly of the curiae, in later times rarely held except formally; tributa, the assembly of the people in their tribes; of these the centuriata is the form usually referred to. Comitā habere, to hold an assembly of the people, Cic., Liv.; consulum or consularia, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, Liv.; tribunicia, quaestoria, Cic.; comitia conficere, dimittere, Cic. L.; differre, Liv. Sometimes used of elections outside Rome: Cic., Liv. Fig.: de capite meo sunt comitia, Pl.

cōmīto -are (comes) to accompany: Prop., Ov. Esp. as partic. **cōmītātus** -a -um, accompanied: alienis viris, Cic.; dolore, Ov.; with adverbs: bene, parum, Cic.

cōmītor -ari, dep. (comes), to attend, to accompany, to follow; absol.: magnā comitante catervā, Verg.; with acc.: matrem, Lucr.; eos, Caes.; nautas fuga, Verg.; esp. to follow to the grave: Verg.; with dat., esp. fig.: tardis mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, Cic.

commācūlo -are, to spot all over, pollute: manus sanguine, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.; Tac.

Commāgēnē -ēs, f. (Κομμαγενή), a province in the north of Syria (capital Samosata). Adj. and subst. **Commāgēnus** -a -um, of Commagene, an inhabitant of Commagene.

commānīpūlāris -is, m. a soldier belonging to the same maniplo or company, a comrade: Tac.

commāritus -i, m. a fellow-husband: Pl.

commēātus -ūs, m. (commeo), free passage, going and coming. (1) a thoroughfare, communication: Pl. (2) milit. t. t., leave of absence, furlough: sumere, dare, Liv.; in commeatu esse, to be on furlough, Liv.; commeatu abesse, Suet. (3) a transporting, passage, trip: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare, Caes. (4) milit. t. t., sing. or plur., supply of provisions, food, forage: parare, Liv., Sall.; accipere, arcessere, convehere, advehere, portare, Liv.; petere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu prohibere, Caes.; aliquem commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludere, Cic.

commēdītor -ari, dep. to practise, represent, imitate: Lucr.

commēmīni -isse, to remember fully; absol.: Pl.; with genit.: Pl.; with infin.: dicere, Pl.; with acc.: hoc, Pl.; hominem, Cic.

commēmōrābilis -e (commemoro), worthy of mention, memorable: Pl.; pietas, Cic.

commēmōrātio -ōnis, f. (commemoro), reminding, mention: officiorum, Cic.; Quint., Tac.; posteritatis, by posterity, Cic.

commēmōro -are. (1) to call to mind, recollect: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic.

(2) to remind another person of something, so to mention, relate, recount: gratiam amicitiam cognitionemque, Cic.; 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.

commendāticūs -a -um (commendatus), giving recommendation: litterae, a letter of introduction, Cic.

commendātio -ōnis, f. (commendo). (1) recommendation, commendation: commendatio nostra ceterorumque amicorum, Cic.; Sall.; fig.: oculorum, by the eyes, Cic. (2) that which recommends, excellence: ingenii, liberalitatis, Cic., Quint.

commendātor -ōris, m. (commendo), one that commends: Plin. L.

commendātrix -icis, f. (commendo), one that commends: legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic.

commendo -are (cum/mando), to commit to the care, keeping, or protection of anyone.

LIT., ego me tuae fidei, Ter.; totum me tuo amori, Cic. L.; tibi eius omnia negotia, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) to commit, in gen.: nomen suum immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid litteris, to commit to writing, ap. Cic. L. (2) to recommend; hence to set off, render agreeable: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copiā, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **commendātus** -a -um, recommended, commended: quae (res) commendatio erit memoriae hominum? Cic.; hence esteemed, prized, valued: Plin.

commensus, partic. of commetior; q.v.

commentāriōlū -i, n. (dim. of commentarius), a short treatise: Cic., Quint.

commentārius -i, m. and **commentārium** -i, n. (commentus, from comminiscor). (1) a note, memorandum, or note-book, a diary: in commentarium referre, Cic. (2) as title of a book, notes written up, a memoir, usually plur.; so of Caesar's works on the Civil War and Gallic War: Cic. (3) legal t. t., a brief: Cic.

commentātiō -ōnis, f. (commentor). (1) reflection, careful consideration, meditation; hence practice: philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est, Cic.; so of an orator's practising: commentationes cotidianae, Cic. (2) a dissertation: Plin.

commenticius -a -um (commentus, from comminiscor), invented, fictitious: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; civitas Platonis, ideal, Cic.; crimen, false, Cic.

commentor -ari, dep. (freq. of comminiscor).

(1) to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply: futuras secum miseriae, Cic.; de populi Romani libertate, Cic.; ut ante commentemur inter nos qua ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic.

(2) *to practise, prepare*: commentabar declamans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio cotidie, Cic.; with acc.: commentari orationem in reum, Cic.; partic. perf. pass.: commentata oratio, Cic.

(3) *to produce as the result of thought and study, to invent*: Pl.; esp. of written works, *to compose, write*: mimos, Cic.

commentor -ōris, m. (comminisor), *a discoverer, inventor*: uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

commēo -are, *to go up and down, come and go, visit frequently*: vulgatum erat inter Veios Romamque nuncios commeari, Liv.; ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeari possent, Caes.; Delos quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commuebant, Cic.

So of ships: navis, quae ad ea furta, quae reliquisses, commeari, Cic.; of the heavenly bodies: sursum deorsum, ultro citro, Cic.; of letters: crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, *find their way to us*, Cic.

commercium -i, n. (commercor).

(1) *trade, commerce*: commercio prohibere aliquem, Sall., Tac., Liv., Plin. Hence, meton.: **a**, *the right to trade*: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.; **b**, *an article of traffic, merchandise*: Plin.; **c**, *a place of trade, depot*: Plin.

(2) in gen., *intercourse, communication, correspondence*: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic.; commercium sermonum facere, Liv.; commercium belli, *negotiations as to ransom of prisoners, etc.*, Verg., Tac.; plebis, *with the people*, Liv.

commercor -ari, dep. (merx), *to buy together, buy up*: captivos, Pl.; arma, tela alia, Sall.

commēreo -ēre (also **commērēor**, dep.: Pl., Ter.). (1) *to deserve fully*: aestimationem, Cic.; poenam, Ov. (2) *to commit a fault*: noxiam, Pl., Ter., Ov.

commētor -mētiri -mensus, dep. (1) *to measure*: siderum ambitus, Cic. (2) *to measure against something, compare*: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto -are (freq. of commeo), *to go frequently*: Pl., Ter.

commigro -are, *to remove in a body, to migrate*: huc vicinia, Ter.; Pl., Cic. L.

commilitium -i, n. (cum/miles), *companionship in war or military service*: Tac. Hence, in gen., *companionship, fellowship*: Ov.

commilito -ōnis, m. (cum/miles), *a fellow-soldier*: Cic., Suet.

comminatio -ōnis, f. (comminor), *a threatening, threat*: Cic., Liv.

commingo -mingere -minxi -mictum, *to make water on*: Hor. TRANSF., *to defile*: Cat.

comminisor -minisci -mentus, dep. (connected with memini and mens), *to think out, contrive, invent*; in gen., of expedients, lies, etc.: mendacium, Pl.; also of philosophical speculation: monogrammos deos, Cic.; of practical devices: litteras, balinearum usum, Suet.; perf. partic. in passive sense, **commentus** -a -um, *feigned, invented*: funera, Ov.; crimen, Liv. N. as subst. **commentum** -i, *a fiction, an invention*: opinionum commenta, *fancies*, Cic.; millia rumororum commenta, Ov.; also *a contrivance, device*: Liv., Suet.

commīnor -ari, dep. *to threaten*: comminati inter se, Liv.; with acc.: pugnam, obsidionem, oppugnationem, Liv.; necem alicui, Suet.

commīnūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum, *to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces*: Pl.; statuam, anulum, Cic. TRANSF., *to lessen, diminish, to weaken, deprive of strength*: opes civitatis, Cic.; vires ingenii, Ov.; comminuti sumus, Cic. L.

commīnus, adv. (manus). (1) *hand to hand* (opp. eminus), esp. as milit. t. t., *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.; fig.: comminus agamus, Cic. (2) *without the notion of contest, close up, close at hand*: comminus aspicere, Ov.; videre, Tac.

commiscēo -miscēre -miscūi -mixtum, *to mix together, to mix up*. LIT., ignem Vestae cum communi urbis incendio, Cic.; commixta frusta mero cruento, Verg.; fumus in auras commixtus, Verg. TRANSF., *temeritatem cum sapientia*, Cic.; Verg.

commisērātio -ōnis, f. (commiseror), *pity, a pitying*; in rhetoric, *part of an oration intended to excite pity*: Cic.

commisēresco -ēre, *to pity*: Enn. Impersonal: Ter.

commisēror -ari, dep. *to pity, commiserate, bewail*: fortunam, Nep.; of a speaker, *to excite pity*: cum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic.

commissio -ōnis, f. (committo), *a setting together; hence the start of games, contests, etc.*: ab ipsa commissione, Cic. L.; ludorum, Suet. TRANSF., *a prize declamation*: Suet.

commissūra -ae, f. (committo), *a joining together, connexion, joint, knot*: molles digitorum, Cic.; navium, Plin. TRANSF., *verborum*, Quint.

commītigo -are, *to make soft*: Ter.

committo -mittēre -misi -missum.

(1) *to unite, connect, combine*. LIT., duas noctes, Ov.; opera, Liv.; nondum commissa inter se munimenta, Liv.; esp. *to bring together in a contest, to match*: pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet.; hence *to compare*: Juv., Prop. TRANSF., *to begin, set on foot, initiate*: a, of contests: pugnam cum aliquo, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; bellum, Liv.; ludos, Cic.: b, in gen.: iudicium, Cic.; so with ut and the subj., *to bring it about that*: non committam posthac ut me accusare de epistularum negligentia possis, Cic. L.; with cur, Liv.; quare, Caes.; infin.: Ov.: c, esp. of crimes, etc., *to commit, perpetrate*: tantum facinus, Cic.; multa et in deos et in homines impie, Cic.; fraudem, Hor.; absol., *to commit a crime, to sin*: nemo enim committeret, Cic.; contra legem, Cic.: d, hence of penalties, *to incur*: poenam, Cic.; perf. partic., *forfeited*: hereditas Veneri Erycinae commissa, Cic.

(2) *to entrust, commit*, esp. with reflex. pronoun: se in senatum, Cic.; se urbi, Cic.; aliquem fidei potestatique eius, Cic.; collum tonsori, Cic.; alicui rempublicam, Liv.; committere alicui, ut videat ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat, Cic.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **commissum** -i. (1) *something undertaken, an undertaking*: supererat nihil aliud in temere commissio

quam, Liv. Esp. a crime, fault, transgression: factum aut commissum audacius, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) something entrusted, a trust, a secret: commissa enuntiare, Cic.

commōdē, adv. from commodus; q.v.

commōditās -ātis, f. (commodus). (1) proportion, symmetry: membrorum, Suet. (2) fitness, esp. of style: Cic. (3) a fit occasion: commoditas ad faciendum idonea, Cic. (4) convenience, advantage: qui ex bestiis fructus, quae commoditas percipi potest, Cic.; ob commoditatem itineris, Liv. (5) of persons, kindness: Ov.; as term of endearment: Pl.

commōdo -are (commodus). (1) to make fit, adapt, accommodate: Plin. (2) to adapt oneself to suit another person, to please, oblige, serve: ut eo libentius iis commodes, Cic. L.; tantum ei in hac re, Cic. L.; hence, with acc., to furnish, lend, give: nomen suum alicui, Cic.; aurum, Cic.; reipublicae tempus, Liv.; alicui aurem, Ov.

commōdūle and **commōdūlum**, adv. (from dim. of ¹commodus), quite conveniently: Pl.

¹**commōdus** -a -um (modus), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) to measure, in full, complete: talentum, statura, Pl.; cyathis, Hor.

(2) proper, fit, appropriate, convenient, satisfactory: a, absol.: valetudine minus commoda uti, Caes.; litterae satis commoda de Britannicis rebus, Cic.: b, fit for a particular purpose; with dat.: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; with ad: Ov.: c, of persons, character, etc., friendly, obliging, pleasant: mores commodi, Cic.

N. as subst. **commōdum** -i. (1) a suitable time, opportunity; esp. with reference to a person, his leisure, convenience: nostro commodo, at our convenience, Cic.; commodo tuo, Cic. L.; per commodum, Liv.; quod commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, Cic. L.; commodum alicuius expectare, Cic. (2) use, advantage, interest: pacis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic., Liv.; servire, or consulere, alicuius commodis, Cic. (3) remuneration for services: tribunatus (militum) commoda, Cic. L.; Ov. (4) a loan: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic.

Accus. of above as adv. **commōdum**. (1) at the right time, opportunely: Pl.; commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic. L. (2) just then, esp. with temporal clause: commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, Cic. L.; Ter.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **commōdē**. (1) rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately: dicere, Cic., Pl., Ter. (2) pleasantly, comfortably: navigare, Cic. L.; commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. (3) kindly: feceris igitur commode mihi gratum si, Cic.

²**Commōdus** -i, m. Roman emperor from A.D. 180 to A.D. 192.

commōlior -iri, dep. to set in motion: fulmina, Lucr.

commōnēfacio -facere -fēci -factum (commoneo/facio). (1) to remind, warn: aliquem etiam atque etiam, Cic.; aliquem beneficii sui, Sall. (2) with acc. of thing, to call to mind: istius turpem calamitosamque praetura, Cic.; Caes.

commōnēo -ēre. (1) to remind, warn: quod vos lex commonuit, Cic.; quin is unoquoque gradu de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic.; non exprobrandi causa, sed commonendi gratia, Cic.; animos de periculo, Cic.; cum quidam ex illis amicis commonerent oportere decerni, Cic. (2) to call to mind: amice aliquid, Quint.

commōnstro -are, to show fully and distinctly: hominem, Pl., Ter.; aurum alicui, Cic.

commōrātio -ōnis, f. (commoror), a delaying, loitering, lingering: tabellariorum, Cic. L.; rhet. t. t., the dwelling for some time on one point: Cic., Quint.

commōrior -mōri -mortuus, dep. to die together with; with dat.: tibi, Sen.

commōror -ari, dep. (1) to linger, make a stay, remain: Romae, Cic.; unam noctem ad Helorum, Cic.; apud aliquem, Cic.; consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic.; rhet. t. t., to dwell on: pluribus verbis in eo, Cic. (2) transit., to delay: Pl., Sen.

commōtio -ōnis, f. (commoveo), a violent movement: animi, excitement, Cic.

commōtiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of commotio), a slight indisposition: Cic. L.

commōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum (contracted perf. forms commosse, etc.: Cic.), to move entirely or violently, to shake, to move away.

LIT., of physical movement: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr.; se ex eo loco, Cic.; castra, Cic.; columnas, to carry off, Cic.; cervum, to chase, Verg.; sacra, to carry about (at festivals, etc.) the sacred utensils, Verg.; nummum, to employ in commerce, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of the mind or the passions, to move, influence, disturb: commorat omnes nos, had upset us, Ter.; animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, Ter.; his omnes, in quibus est virtutis indoles, commoventur, Cic.; aut libidine aliqua aut metu commotum esse, Cic.; nova atque inusitata specie commotus, Caes.; eiusdem miseriis ac periculis commovetur, Cic.; with ad, or ut, to incite. (2) to start up, produce, cause: risum, Cic.; magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; bellum aut tumultum, Cic.; iram, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **commōtus** -a -um. (1) tottering, insecure, unsteady: aes alienum, Tac.; genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. (2) moved in mind, excited: animus commotiōr, Cic.

commūnicatio -ōnis, f. (communico), a communicating, imparting: consilii, Cic.; sermonis, Cic. L.; as rhet. t. t. = ἀνασχετικὴ, in which the orator pretends to consult the audience: Cic.

commūnico -are (communis), to share, divide out. (1) in gen., to share, give a share in: 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.; so without object, to take counsel with, confer with: cum aliquo de maximis rebus, Cic. (3) to join, unite: quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum

dotibus communicant, Caes. (4) *to take a share in, participate in*: mecum meam provinciam, Pl.; Cic.

commūnio -ire, *to fortify thoroughly on all sides*: castella, Caes. TRANSF., *to fortify, strengthen*: causam testimoniis, Cic.

commūnio -ōnis, f. (communis), *sharing, mutual participation*: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio iuris est, Cic.; Tac.

commūnis -e (connected with moenia, munus), *shared, common, general, universal, public* (opp. proprius=*individual, private*).

In gen.: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter.; vita, *the customs of society*, Cic.; sensus, *sense of propriety*, Hor.; 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.

Esp. of persons, *approachable, not pretentious, affable*: Cyrum minorem communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.

N. as subst. **commūne** -is. (1) *common property*, esp. in plur.: Cic., Hor. (2) *state, commonwealth*: Siciliae, Cic.; hence, adverbial phrase in **commūne**, *for the public good, for common use*: in commune conferre, Cic.; also in general: Tac.

Adv. **commūnīter**, *in common with others, jointly, generally*: Cic., Hor.

commūnitās -ātis, f. (communis), *community, fellowship*: nulla cum deo homini communitas, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *sense of fellowship*: Cic. (2) *condescension, affability*: Nep.

commūnitio -ōnis, f. (communis), rhet. t. t., *an introduction*: Cic.

commurmūro -are (Plin.) and **commurmūror** -ari, dep. *to mutter, murmur*: ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

commūtābilis -e (commuto), *changeable*: vitae ratio, Cic.; as rhet. t. t.: exordium, *such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question*, Cic.

commūtātio -ōnis, f. (commuto), *a change, alteration*: temporum, Cic.; aestuum, Caes.

commūtātus -ūs, m. (commuto), *a change, alteration*: Lucr.

commūto -are. (1) *to change, alter entirely*: iter, consilium, Caes.; cursum, sententiam, Cic.; reipublicae statum, Cic.; tempora in horas commutantur, Cic.; nihil commutari animo, Cic.

(2) *to exchange, change one thing for another*: gloriam constantiae cum caritate vitae, Cic.; fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, *to barter*, Cic.; captivos, *to interchange*, Cic.

cōmo cōmēre compsi comptum (contr. from coemo), *to put together*. (1) in partic. comptus only, *formed, framed*: Lucr. (2) *to make tidy or beautiful, to arrange, adorn*; esp. of the hair, *to comb, braid, do the hair*: capillos, Cic.; longas compta puella comas, Ov.; praecincti recte pueri comptique, Hor.; of rhetorical ornament: Quint.

Partic. **comptus** -a -um, also as adj., *adorned, neat*: oratio, Cic., Quint.; comparative: Tac.

cōmoedīa -ae, f. (κωμῳδία), *a comedy*: Ter., Cic., Hor.

cōmoedīcē, adv. *as in comedy*: Pl.

cōmoedus (κωμῳδός). (1) subst. -i, m. *a comic actor*: Cic., Quint., Juv. (2) as adj. -a -um, *comic*: natio, Juv.

cōmōsus -a -um (coma), *hairy*: Phaedr.; of plants, *leafy*: Plin.

compactio -ōnis, f. (compingo), *a putting or joining together*: membrorum, Cic.

compactum or **compectum** -i, n. (cum/paciscor), *an agreement*: compacto, Cic.; de compecto, Pl.; ex compacto, Suet., *according to agreement*.

compactus -a -um, partic. from compingo; q.v., or = compectus; q.v.

compāges -is, f. (cum/pango). (1) *a joining together, connexion*: lapidum, Ov. (2) *something that joins, a joint, seam*; so of a ship: per se ipsa omnibus compagibus aquam acciperet, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (3) *something joined together, a structure*: inclusi compagibus corporis, Cic.; of the state: Tac.

compāgo -inis, f. (cum/pango), *a joining together* (cf. compages): Ov.

compar -pāris. (1) subst., c. *an equal*; hence *a companion or a mate*: Pl., Hor., Ov. (2) as adj., *like, similar*; with dat.: milites militibus compares, Liv.

compārābilis -e (²comparo), *capable of comparison, comparable*: comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet, Cic.; Liv.

compārātio -ōnis, f. (²comparo), *a preparing, a providing*: novi belli, Cic.; veneni, Liv.; criminis, *of evidence necessary for an accusation*, Cic.

compārātio -ōnis, f. (²comparo), *a putting together*; hence *a comparing, comparison*: orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, Cic.; utilitatum, Cic. Esp. in rhetoric: comparatio criminis, *the weighing of a good motive against a crime*, Cic.

compārātivus -a -um (²comparo), *relating to comparison, comparative*: iudicatio, Cic., Quint.

comparco (**comperco**) -parcere -parsi or -persi. (1) *to scrape together, to save up*: Ter. (2) *to refrain*: Pl.

compārēo -pārere -pārui. (1) *to appear, be visible*: Pl., Lucr.; cum subito sole obscurato non comparuisset (Romulus), Cic. (2) *to be present, be in existence*: Pl.; signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.; Liv.

compāro -are (cum/paro), *to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish*. LIT., convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; se, *to make oneself ready*, Cic.; insidias alicui, Cic.; classem, Cic.; exercitum, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; alicui a civitatibus laudationes per vim et metum, Cic.; bellum adversus aliquem, Caes.

TRANSF., *to arrange, settle, dispose*; of character: sic fuimus semper comparati ut, etc., Cic.; of institutions: iura praeclara atque divinitus a nostris maioribus comparata, Cic.; esp. of the arrangements made by magistrates to share out their duties: inter se comparare provincias, Liv.; comparare ut, Liv.; uter, Liv.

compāro -are (compar), *to couple together, form into pairs*.

LIT., *labella labellis*, Pl.; esp. *to bring together for a contest, to match*: comparari cum Aesernino Samnite, cum patrono disertissimo, Cic.

TRANSF., *to liken, to compare*: homo similitudines comparat, Cic.; Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum, Cic.; meum factum cum tuo comparo, Cic.

compasco -pascere -pastum, *to feed* (cattle) together: si compascuus ager est, ius est compascere, Cic.

compascuus -a -um, *relating to common pasturage*: ager, *pasturage held in common*, Cic.

compectus (or **compactus**) -a -um (cum/pacisor), *in agreement*: Pl.

compedio -ire (compes), *to fetter*: Pl., Varr.

compellatio -ōnis, f. (²compello), *an accosting, rebuking, reprimanding*: crebrae vel potius cotidiana compellationes, Cic. L.

¹**compello** -pellere -puli -pulum.

(1) *to drive to one place, collect, bring together*; of cattle: pecus totius provinciae, Cic.; hence of other things, or of persons: consules e foro in curiam, Liv.; naves in portum, Caes.; Romanos in castra, Liv.; fig.: omne Auruncum bellum Pometiam compulsus est, *confined to*, Liv.

(2) *to force or impel a person to an action or situation, to compel*: aliquem ad bellum, Ov.; in eundem metum, Liv.; in hunc sensum et allici beneficiis hominum et compelli iniuriis, Cic.; with infin.: Ov., Tac.

^{*}**compello** -are (connected with appello).

(1) in gen., *to address, accost, call by name*: aliquem voce, Verg. (2) *to reproach, chide, rebuke*: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum, Liv.; ne compellarer inultus, Hor. (3) legal t. t., *to accuse before a court of justice*: iudicem qui non adfuerit, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.

compendiarius -a -um (compendium), *short*: via, Cic.; f. and n. as subst., *a quick method, short cut*: Sen.

compendium -i, n. (cum/pendo), *a weighing together*; hence (1) *saving*, and hence *gain, profit, advantage* (opp. dispendium): privato compendio servire, Caes.; in re uberrima turpe compendium effugere, Cic. (2) *a shortening, abbreviation*: fieri dictis compendium volo, Pl.; so: compendi facere, *to make or keep short*, Pl. (3) plur. in concr. sense, *short ways, short cuts*: per compendia maris, Tac.; montis, Ov.

compensatio -ōnis, f. (compenso), *a balancing of an account, compensation*: incommoda commodorum compensatione leniant, Cic.

compenso -are, *to weight together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance*: laetitiam cum doloribus, Cic.; summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic.; bona cum vitiis, Hor.

comperco = comparco; q.v.

comperendinatio -ōnis, f. (comperendino), *a putting off a trial to the next day but one*: Tac.

comperendinatus -ūs, m. = comperendinatio; q.v.: Cic.

comperendino -are (perendinus), *to remand to the next day but one*: reum, Cic.; absol.: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic.

compério -perire -péri -pertum (cum/pario), *to find out, discover, gain certain information of*: haec certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.; nihil de hoc comperi, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: eum posse vivere, Cic.; so also Ter., Hor. Esp. used in perf. partic. **compertus** -a -um. (1) *known, undoubted*: levem auditionem pro re comperta habere, *for a certainty*, Caes.; ea dicimus quae comperta habemus, quae vidimus, Cic.; compertum narrare, Sall.; abl. absol., *comperto, it having been discovered for certain*: satis comperto Eordaeam petitors Romanos, Liv. (2) of persons, *convicted*: probri, Liv.

compërior = compério: Ter., Sall., Tac.

compës -pëdis, f. *a fetter or foot shackle*, gen. found in the plur.: Pl., Ov. TRANSF., qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.; Telephum tenet puella grata compede vinctum, Hor.

compesco -pescere -pescui, *to hold in, restrain, check, curb*: ramos, Verg.; equum angustis habenis, Tib.; seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac.; clamorem, Hor.

compëtor -ōris, m. (competo), *a rival, a competitor*: Cic.

compëtrix -icis, f. (competo), *a female rival or competitor*: Cic.

compëto -pëtëre -pëtivi and -pëtii -pëtitum, *to come together, to meet*. LIT., Varr. TRANSF., (1) *to agree, coincide in point of time*: tempora cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. (2) *to be equal to, match*; with dat.: animo corpus, Suet.; absol., esp. with negative, *to be competent, capable*: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv.; neque oculis neque auribus satis compete-bant, Tac.

compilatio -ōnis, f. (compilo), *a pillaging, hence (contemptuously), a compilation of documents*: Chresti, Cic. L.

compilo -are, *to bundle together*; hence *to pack up and take off, to plunder, rob*: aedes, Pl.; fana, Cic.; templa ornamentis, Liv.; fig.: consulum sapientiam, Cic.

compingo -pingere -pëgi -pactum (pango), *to put together, construct*. TRANSF., *to confine, lock up, conceal*: aliquem in carcerem, Pl.; aurum, Pl.; se in Apuliam, Cic. L.; fig.: in iudicia et coniunctulas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi et compingi, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **compactus** -a -um, *constructed, built*: Lucr., Cic., Verg.; hence *firm, compact*: Plin., Suet.

compitalicius -a -um (compitalis), *relating to the Compitalia*: dies, Cic. L.; ludi, Cic.

compitalis -e (compitum), *relating or belonging to cross-roads*: Lares, the deities who presided over cross-roads, Suet.

N. as subst. **Compitalia** -ium or -orum, *the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated annually at cross-roads on a day appointed by the praetor, shortly after the Saturnalia*: Cic. L.

compitum -i, n. (competo), *a place where two or more roads meet, cross-roads*: Cic., Verg.

complacëo -cëre -cui or -citus sum. (1) *to please several persons at once*: Ter. (2) *to please exceedingly*: Pl., Ter.

complano -are, *to level*: terram, Cato; domum, *to raze*, Cic.

complector -plecti -plexus, dep. (cum/plecto), *to embrace, to clasp.*

LIT., *to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass*: aliquem medium, Liv.; aliquem artius, Cic.; of a vine: quidquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.; so: amaracus illum floribus, Verg.; collem opere, Caes.; animum mundi caelo, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to hold fast, master*: quam (facultatem) quoniam complexus es, tene, Cic.; so of sleep: me artior somnus, Cic.; sopor artūs, Verg. (2) *to attach oneself to, esteem*: quos fortuna complexa est, the favourites of fortune, Cic.; aliquem summa benevolentia, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (3) of the mind, *to embrace, grasp, comprehend*: omnia una comprehensione, Cic.; deum cogitatione, Cic.; Ov., Tac. (4) *to unite in oneself or itself*: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.; esp. *to include, of speech or writing*: omnia istius facta oratione, Cic.

complémentum -i, n. (compleo), *that which completes or fills up, a complement*: inania quaedam verba quasi complementa numerorum, Cic.

complēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum, *to fill up.*

LIT., (1) *fossas sarmentis et virgultis*, Caes.; paginam, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, Cic.; with genit.: convivium vicinorum cotidie compleo, Cic. (2) *as milit. t. t.*: a, *to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc.*: legiones, Caes.; cohortes, Tac.: b, *to man, fill with men*, a place, ship, etc.: late loca milite, Verg.; naves, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to fill a place with light, smell, shout, clamour, etc.*: omnia clamoribus, Liv.; sol cuncta suā luce lustrat et complet, Cic. (2) *to fill a person with a feeling*: civitatem summa spe et voluntate, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (3) *to fulfil*: fata sua, Ov.; centum et septem annos complesse, Cic. (4) of a sum, *to make up*: neque est adhuc ea summa (imperati sumptus) completa, Cic. (5) *to complete, finish a task*: his rebus completis, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **complētus** -a -um, *perfect, complete*: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexio -ōnis, f. (complector), *connexion, combination*. LIT., *complexiones atomorum inter se*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in rhetoric: brevis totius negotii, a short summary of the whole matter, Cic.; so: verborum, Cic.; absol., a period: Cic. (2) in logic: a, *the statement of a syllogism*: Cic.: b, *a dilemma*: Cic.

complexus -ūs, m. (complector), *an embrace.*

LIT., (1) of persons, in love or friendship: aliquem de complexu matris avellere, Cic.; currere ad alicuius complexum, Cic. (2) *combat*: complexum armorum vitare, Tac.; Caesaris, Caes. (3) of things, *grasp, compass*: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *affection, love*: complexus totius gentis humanae, Cic. (2) in discourse, *connexion*: Quint.

complico -are -āvi -ātum (post-Aug. -ūi -itum), *to fold together, fold up*. LIT., *epistulam*, Cic. L.; *rudentem*, Pl. TRANSF., *complicata notio, confused, intricate*, Cic.

complōrātiō -ōnis, f. (comploro), *a lamentation, a weeping and bewailing*: mulierum, Liv.; comploratio sui patriaeque, Liv.

complorātus -ūs, m. = comploratio; q.v.: Liv.

complōro -are, *to bewail or weep, to lament loudly and violently*: mortem, Cic.; desperata complorataque res est publica, Liv., Ov.

complūres, n. complūra (rarely complūrīa) -ium, *several*; as adj.: Ter., Cic.; as subst.: Cic., Suet.

complūriens (complūriēs), adv. (complures), *many times, frequently*: Pl.

compluscūli -ae -a (complures), *a good many*: Pl., Ter.

complūvium -i, n. (cum/pluo), *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., Suet.

compōno -ponēre -pōsui -pōsitum.

(1) *to put, place, lay, bring together* separate persons or things, whether like or unlike: in quo (loco) erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic.; manibus manus atque oribus ora, Verg. Esp. of unlike persons or things: a, *to match, place together as opposites*: pergis pugnantia secum frontibus adversis componere, Hor.: b, *to compare*: dignitati alicuius suam, Cic.; parva magnis, Verg.; dicta cum factis, Sall.

(2) *to collect together a whole from several parts, compose*: exercitus eius compositus ex variis gentibus, Sall.; venena, Ov.; aggerem tumuli, Verg.; esp. of writers, *to compose*: volumen de tuenda sanitate, Cic.; oratio ad conciliandos plebis animos composita, Liv.; versus, Hor.; also of plans and agreements, *to form*: pacem, Pl., Liv., Verg.; consilium, Liv.; ex composito, *according to plan*, Liv., Tac.

(3) *to put, arrange, settle* separate persons or things or parts in their right places or right mutual relation: sidera, Cic.; agmen, Liv.; verba, Cic.; cinerem, *ashes of the dead*, Ov.; togam, Hor. Esp. of the body and its parts: se thalamis, Verg.; membra, Verg.; comas, Ov.; composito et delibuto capillo, Cic.; vultum, Tac. TRANSF., a, of immaterial things, *to dispose, to settle in a particular way*: itinera sic ut, etc., Cic.; auspicia ad utilitatem reipublicae composita, Cic.: b, of strife or disturbance, *to allay, calm, reconcile*: lites, Verg.; controversias regum, Caes.; Armeniam, Tac.; amicos aversos, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **compōsitus** -a -um, *placed together*. (1) *constructed, put together* (cf. compono (2) above): crimen, *invented*, Cic.; indignatio, *studied*, Tac.; verba, *compound*, Quint. (2) *arranged in order, settled* (cf. compono (3) above): respublica, Cic.; composito agmine legiones ducere, Tac.; so of oratory: oratio, Cic.; and of the orator himself: orator, Cic.; esp. of the features in feigning an expression: composito vultu, Tac. Hence: a, *adapted to a purpose*: in ostentationem, Liv.; historiae, Quint.; adliciendis moribus, Tac.: b, of strife or disturbance, *calm, settled*: adfectus, Quint., Tac.

Adv. **compōsitē**, *in an orderly way*: dicere, Cic., Sall., Tac.

comporto -are, *to carry, bring together, collect*: frumentum ab Asia, Caes.; arma in templum, Cic.; Verg.

compōs -pōtis (cum/potis), *having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharing in*: animi, Ter.; mentis, *in full possession of mental faculties*, Cic.; voti, *one whose wish is fulfilled*, Hor., Liv.; scientiae compotem esse, *to be able to know something*, Cic.; rationis et consilii compos, Cic.; qui me huius urbis compotem fecerunt, *enabled me to be in this city*, Cic.; tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv.; sometimes also with abl.: Cic., Liv.

compōsitē, adv. from compono; q.v.

compōsitio -ōnis, f. (compono), *a putting together*. (1) gen. (cf. compono (1) above); so of opponents, *a matching*: gladiatorum compositiones, Cic. (2) (cf. compono) *a composing, compounding*: sonorum, Cic.; unguentorum, Cic.; of a book: iuris pontificalis, Cic. (3) (cf. compono) *an orderly arrangement*: membrorum, Cic.; anni, *of the calendar*, Cic.; of words: compositio apta, Cic.; also of the settlement of differences: pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic.

compōsitor -ōris, m. (compono), *an arranger, adjuster*: Cic., Ov.

compōsitūra -ae, f. (compono), *a connexion, joining*: oculorum, Lucr.

compōsitus -a -um, partic. from compono; q.v.

compōtatio -ōnis, f. *a drinking party* (translation of συμπόσιον): Cic.

compōtio -ire (compos), *to make master or partaker of* (ante- and post-class.); with abl. of the thing: Pl.; genit.: App.

compōtor -ōris, m. *a drinking-companion*: Cic.

compōtrix -icis, f. (compotor), *a female drinking-companion*: Ter.

compransor -ōris, m. *a dinner companion*: Cic.

comprēcātio -ōnis, f. (comprecor), *common supplication*: haec sollemnis deorum comprēcatio, Liv.

comprēcōr -ari, dep. *to pray to, supplicate*: deos, Ter.; caelestum fidem, Cat.; Cytherea, comprecor, ausis adsit, Ov.; with acc., *to pray for*: Sen., Plin. L.

comprēhendo -prehendere -prēhendi -prēhensum and **comprendo** -prendere -prendi -prensum, *to grasp*.

(1) *to take together, to unite*: naves, Liv. TRANSF., *to embrace, comprise, include*: multos amicitia, Cic.; quae omnia una cum deorum notione comprehendimus, Cic.; breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic.; ne plura consecter, comprehendam brevi, Cic.; aliquid numero, *to count, express in numbers*, Verg.

(2) *to take firmly, seize*. LIT., a, of things and places: quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.; raedas equosque, Caes.; aliis comprehensis collibus, Caes.; esp. of things *catching fire* or of *fire catching* them: ignem, *to catch fire*, Verg.; ignis robora comprehendit, *seizes on*, Verg.; avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger, Ov.; without igne: comprehensa aedificia, Liv.: b, of persons, in supplication: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes.; esp. *to capture, arrest*: tam capitale hostem, Cic.; vivum in fuga, Caes.; *to catch red-handed*: in furto, Cic.; so of the crime itself: nefandum

adulterium, Cic. TRANSF., with the senses or intellect, *to comprehend, perceive*: sensu or sensibus, Cic.; memoria, Cic.; animo intellegentiam alicuius rei, Cic.; intellegere et cogitatione comprehendere qualis sit animus, Cic.; esse aliquid, quod comprehendere et percipi posset, Cic.

comprēhensibilis -e (comprehendo), *that which can be comprehended, comprehensible*: natura non comprehensibilis, Cic.

comprēhensio -ōnis, f. (comprehendo), *a grasping, laying hold of*. (1) (cf. comprehendere (1) above) *a taking together, uniting*; hence of a rhetorical period: verba comprehensione devicta, Cic., Quint. (2) (cf. comprehendere (2) above) *a seizing, apprehending*: sontium, Cic. TRANSF., *a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension*: complecti omnia una comprehensione, Cic.

comprendo = comprehendere; q.v.

compressio -ōnis, f. (comprimo), *a pressing together*; hence (1) *an embrace*: Pl. (2) *compression of style, conciseness*: compressione rerum breves, Cic.

compressū, abl. sing. from verbal noun compressus (comprimo), *by pressing together*: Cic.; hence *by embracing*: Pl., Ter.

compressus -a -um, partic. of comprimo; q.v.

comprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (cum/premo), *to compress*.

(1) *to press together, squeeze together* separate things: dentes, Pl.; digitos compresserat et pugnum fecerat, Cic.; prov.: compressis manibus sedere, *to sit with folded hands, idle*, Liv.; ordines, *to close the ranks*, Liv.

(2) *to press a thing tightly*; hence *to embrace*; also *to check, hold back*: animam, hold the breath, Ter. TRANSF., a, *to restrain or stop* actions and feelings: delicta magna, Cic.; plausus ipse admiratione compressus est, Cic.; gressum, Verg.; furentis hominis conatum atque audaciam, Cic.; seditionem, Liv.: b, *to suppress, hold back* things: frumentum, Cic. L.; famam, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **compressus** -a -um, with compar. adv. **compressius**, *more or rather concisely*: loqui, Cic.

comprōbatio -ōnis, f. (comprobo), *approval*: Cic.

comprōbator -ōris, m. (comprobo), *one who approves*: Cic.

comprōbo -are. (1) *to approve fully*: orationem omnium adsensu, Liv.; istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. (2) *to confirm, prove, establish*: patris dictum sapiens temeritas 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 -mittere -mīsi -missum, *to agree to refer a cause to arbitration*: Cic. L.

Compsa -ae, f. *town of the Hirpini in Samnium* (now Conza); hence **Compsānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Compsa*.

comptus -a -um, partic. from como; q.v.

comptus -ūs, m. (1) (como), *a head-dress*: Lucr. (2) (=coemptio), *a band, tie*: Lucr.

compungo -pungere -punxi -punctum, *to prick, puncture on all sides*.

LIT., collum, Phaedr.; hence *to tattoo*: barbarus compunctus notis Threiciis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) gen. *to prick, sting*: ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, Cic. (2) of the action of light, or heat and cold: Lucr.

compūto -are, *to reckon together, calculate, compute*: rationem digitis, Pl.; facies tua computat annos, *shows thy age*, Juv.; absol.: computarat, pecuniam impetrarat, Cic.

compūtresco -ēre, *to rot, to putrefy*: Lucr.

Cōmum -i, n. *a lake-side town in Cisalpine Gaul, birth-place of the elder and younger Pliny* (now Como). Adj. **Cōmensis** -e, *of or belonging to Comum*.

cōnāmen -mīnis, n. (conor). (1) *an effort, endeavour*: Lucr., Ov. (2) in concr. sense, *a support*: Ov.

cōnātum -i, n. (conor), *an undertaking*; gen. in plur.: conata efficere, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Caes.

cōnātus -ūs, m. (conor), *an exertion, effort*. (1) in gen.: hoc conatu desistere, Cic.; tumultus Gallicus haud magno conatu brevi oppressus est, Liv. (2) *an impulse, inclination*: ut (beluae) conatum habere naturales pastus capessendos, Cic. (3) in concr. sense, *an undertaking*: compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic.

concāco -are, *to defile all over*: Phaedr.

concaedēs -ium, f. pl. *a barricade of trees*: Tac.

concālēfācio -fācēre -fēcī -factum, and pass. **concālēfio** -fieri -factus sum, *to warm thoroughly*: brachium, Cic.; Lucr.

concālēo -ēre, *to be warm through and through*: Pl.

concālesco -cālescere -cālūi, *to become thoroughly warm*: corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. TRANSF., *to glow with love*: Ter.

concallesco -callescere -callūi (calleo), *to become thoroughly hard*. TRANSF., (1) *to become practised, expert*: tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. (2) *to become callous or without feeling*: Cic. L.

Concāni -ōrum, m. (sing. **Concānus**: Hor.), *a savage tribe in Spain, who drank horses' blood*.

concastigo -are, *to punish, chastise severely*: Pl. **concāvo** -are (concavus), *to hollow out, make hollow or concave*: brachia geminos in arcus, curves, bends, Ov.

concāvus -a -um, *hollow, vaulted, arched, concave*: cymbala, Lucr.; altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; aqua, swelling, Ov.

concēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum.

(1) intransit., *to go away, retire, withdraw*. LIT., ex aedibus, Ter.; superis ab oris, Verg.; caelo, Verg.; ab alicuius oculis, Cic.; cum coniugibus ac liberis in arcem Capitoliumque, Liv.; docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic.; concedere vita, *to die*, Tac.; so absol.: quando concessero, Tac. TRANSF., *a, to come over to, join with*, esp. with in and acc., *to submit*: in alicuius ditionem, Liv.; in Attali sententiam, Liv.: *b, to yield, give way to*, with dat.: voluptas concedit dignitati, Cic.; concedere naturae, *to die a natural death*, Sall.; so, *to be inferior to*: nemini studio, Cic.; amore nobis, Tac.: *c, to give in to, agree to*: tibi, Ter.; alicuius postulationi, Cic.; hence *to pardon*: alienis peccatis, Cic.

(2) transit. (usually with acc. and dat.): *a, to yield a thing, grant, give up*: alicui libertatem in aliqua re, Cic.; alicui primas in dicendo partes, Cic.; reipublicae dolorem atque amicitias suas, *sacrifice*, Cic.: *b, to pardon, overlook*: multa virtuti eorum, Caes.: *c, to permit, allow*; with infin.: Caes., Hor., Liv.; with ut clause: Lucr., Cic.: *d, to concede, grant that*, with acc. and infin.: Lucr., Cic.

concēlēbro -are. LIT., *to visit a place often, or in large companies*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) of any occupation, *to pursue eagerly, assiduously*: studia per otium, Cic. (2) *to celebrate a festivity*: diem natalem, Pl.; triumphum, Cic.; spectaculum, Liv. (3) *to praise, extol*: fama et litteris eius diei victoriam, Cic.

concēnātio -ōnis, f. (ceno), *a supping together* (translation of Gr. σὺνδειπνον): Cic.

concentiō -ōnis, f. (concino), *a singing together, harmony*: Cic.

centurio -are, *to assemble by centuries*; hence *to bring together*: Pl.

concentus -ūs, m. (concino), *a singing together, harmony*: avium, Cic.; tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. TRANSF., *agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord*: melior actionum quam sonorum concentus, Cic.; Tac., Hor.

conceptiō -ōnis, f. (concipio). (1) *conception, a becoming pregnant*: Cic. (2) *the drawing up of legal formulae*: Cic.

conceptus -ūs, m. (concipio). (1) *a conceiving, pregnancy*: hominum pecudumve, Cic.; of plants, *budding*: Plin. (2) *a catching, of fire*: Suet. (3) *a collecting, or a collection*: Plin., Sen.

concerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (carpo), *to pull, pluck, tear in pieces*. LIT., epistulas, Cic. L., Liv. TRANSF., *to abuse*: aliquem ferventissime, ap. Cic. L.

concertātiō -ōnis, f. (concerto), *contest, strife*: magistratum, Cic.; esp. *a contest in words, dispute*: sine ieiuna concertatione verborum, Cic.

concertātōr -ōris, m. (concerto), *a rival*: Tac. **concertātōrius** -a -um (concerto), *relating to a contest*: genus dicendi, Cic.

concerto -are, *to strive eagerly*: cum ero, Ter.; proelio, Caes.; esp. of dispute in words: nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, Cic.

concessiō -ōnis, f. (concedo), *a yielding, granting*. (1) agrorum, Cic. (2) as legal t. t., *an admission of a fault*: Cic. (3) as rhet. t. t., *a concession, yielding of a point*: Quint.

concesso -are, *to cease, leave off*: Pl.

concessū, abl. sing. as from concessus, m. (concedo), *by permission, with leave*: concessu omnium, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

concha -ae, f. (κόχνη), *a sea-shell*: Lucr., Cic., Ov.; and so *a shell-fish*, esp. (1) *a mussel*: Cic. (2) *a pearl-oyster*: Plin.; hence poet., *a pearl*: conchae teretesque lapilli, Ov. (3) *the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye*: Lucr.; poet., *purple dye*: Ov.

TRANSF., *a vessel in the shape of a shell*. (1) for condiments, etc.: concha salis puri, salt-cellar, Hor.; funde capacibus unguenta de conchis, Hor. (2) *a trumpet*: Verg.; esp. *the horn of Triton*: Verg., Hor.

conchis -is, f. (κόχλος), *a kind of bean boiled with its pod*: Juv.

conchīta -ae, m. (κογχίτης), a mussel-gatherer: Pl.

conchyliātus -a -um (conchylium). (1) dyed with purple: peristromata, Cic. (2) dressed in purple: Sen.

conchylium -i, n. (κογχύλιον). (1) a mussel, or gen. shell-fish: Cic. (2) an oyster: Cic., Hor. (3) the shell-fish which yielded the purple dye: Lucr.; meton.: a, purple dye: vestis conchylio tincta, Cic.: b, a purple garment: Quint., Juv.

concido -cidere -cidi (cado), to fall down, tumble to the ground, sink down.

LIT., concidat caelum omne necesse est, Cic.; repentinā ruinā pars eius turris concidit, Caes.; equus eius ante signum Iovis Statoris sine causā concidit, Cic.; pronus in fimo, Verg.; esp. in battle: ita pugnans concidit, Caes.

TRANSF., to sink, collapse, perish, waste away: neque enim tam facile opes Carthaginis tantae concidissent, Cic.; tum ferocia omnis concidit, Liv.; bellum, Tac.; venti, subside, Hor.; so of persons, to be ruined, to fail, esp. at law: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimā concidit, Cic.; iudicium vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic.

concido -cidere -cidi -cīsum (caedo), to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, destroy.

LIT., nervos, Cic.; ligna, Ov.; esp. of beating and fighting: virgis, Cic.; pugnis, Juv.; in battle: concisos equites nostros a barbaris nuntiabant, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to cut through, make breaks in: magnos scrobibus montes, Verg.; pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, Cic. (2) in gen., to ruin, strike down: Antonium decretis, auctoritatem, Cic. (3) as rhet. t. t., to divide too minutely: concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **concīsus** -a -um, cut up small, brief, concise: sententiae, Cic., Quint. TRANSF., of a speaker: Cic.

Adv. **concīsē**, concisely: Quint.

conciēo -ciere -civi -cītum and **concio** -ire (Lucr., Liv., Tac.).

(1) to collect, bring together: totam urbem, Liv.; exercitum ex tota insula, Liv.; auxilia, Tac.

(2) to move violently: concita navis, Ov.; concita flumina, Ov.; concita freta, Verg. TRANSF., a, to excite, rouse, stir up: plebem contionibus, Liv.; immani concitus irā, Verg.: b, to produce, cause, promote agitations, etc.: bellum in his provinciis, Liv.; seditionem, Tac.

conciābūlum -i, n. (concilio), a place of assembly: nundinas et conciābula obire, Liv., Tac.

conciātiō -ōnis, f. (concilio), a bringing together, a uniting, joining: communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, Cic.

TRANSF., (cf. concilio). (1) a uniting in sentiment, conciliating: aut conciliationis causā leniter aut permotiois vehementer aguntur, Cic.; as rhet. t. t., the gaining the favour of the audience: Cic. (2) a procuring or causing (by conciliation): gratiae, Cic. (3) inclination: prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic.

conciliātor -ōris, m. (concilio), one who brings about or procures: nuptiarum, a match-maker, Nep.; proditiōis, Liv., Tac.

conciliātrīcula -ae, f. (dim. of conciliatrix), that which unites or conciliates: Cic.

conciliātrix -icis, f. (conciliator), she who unites; hence a match-maker: Pl., Cic.; vis orationis conciliatrix humanae societatis, which brings together, Cic.

conciliātū, abl. sing. of conciliatus, m. (concilio), by union, by connexion: Lucr.

conciliātus -a -um, partic. from concilio; q.v.

concilio -are (concilium), to bring together, to unite, connect.

LIT., corpora, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) to unite in sentiment, win over; gen.: homines inter se, Cic.; legiones sibi pecuniā, Cic.; animos plebis, Liv.; hence to recommend, make acceptable: dictis artes conciliare suas, Ov. (2) to bring about (by conciliation): pacem, Cic.; sibi amorem ab omnibus, Cic.; nuptias, Nep. (3) in gen., to bring about, cause, procure: pecunias, Cic.; famam clementiae, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **conciliātus** -a -um, won over, inclined, favourable: ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Cic.

concilium -i, n. (cum/calō), a bringing together. (1) of things, a union, connexion: rerum, Lucr. (2) of persons (sometimes of animals), a coming together, assembling: Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv.; hence in concr. sense, a gathering, an assembly: pastorum, deorum, Cic.; ferarum, Ov.; esp. an assembly for deliberation, a council: constituere diem concilio, Caes.; cogere or convocare concilium, Caes.; aliquem adhibere ad concilium, Caes.; concilium sanctum patrum, Hor.; concilium plebis habere, Liv.; Gallorum, Liv.; Achaicum, the Achaean League, Liv.

concinnē, adv. from concinnus; q.v.

concinnitās -ātis, f. (concinnus), elegance, esp. harmony of style: verborum or sententiarum, Cic., Sen.

concinnitudo -inis, f. = concinnitas; q.v., Cic.

concinno -are (concinnus), to put or fit together carefully, to arrange: pallam, Pl.; vultum, Petr. TRANSF., to produce, cause: consuetudo amorem, Lucr.; me insanum verbis concinnat suis, makes me mad, Pl.

concinnus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), well put together, pleasing, on account of harmony and proportion: sat edepol concinna est virgo facie, Pl.; tectorium, Cic.; Samos, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., elegant, neat: helluo, Cic.; esp. of discourse, tasteful, polished: oratio, Cic.; concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. (2) suited, fit, appropriate, pleasing: concinnus amicis, Hor.; tibi concinnum est, it suits you, Pl.

¶ Hence adv. **concinnē**, elegantly: vestita, Pl.; rogare, Cic.

concino -cinere -cīnui (cum/cano).

(1) intransit. LIT., to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert: concinunt tubae, Liv.; sic ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. TRANSF., a, to join together in an utterance, to agree in saying: ne iuvet vox ista veto, qua concinentes conlegas auditis, Liv.: b, in gen., to agree together, harmonize: cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare, Cic.

(2) transit. LIT., haec cum concinuntur, Cic.; carmen ad clausas fores, Ov. TRANSF., a, to celebrate: laetos dies, Hor.: b, to prophesy: tristia omina, Ov.

¹conciō = concio; q.v.

²conciō -ōnis = contio; q.v.

conciōn- = contion-; q.v.

concipiō -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (cum/capio).

(1) to take together, hold together. LIT., to contain, hold: multum ignem trullis ferreis, Liv. TRANSF., of words, to express in a certain form: quod ex ANIMI SENTENTIA iuraris, sicut concipitur more nostro, according to our customary form, Cic.; conceptis verbis iurare, Cic.; vadimonium, Cic.; ius iurandum, Liv.; Qu. Marcio Philippo praeunte in foro votum, to repeat formally at his dictation, Liv.; vota, preces, Ov.; foedus, Verg.

(2) to take completely, take in, absorb. LIT., physically: a, of fluids, to draw in, suck in: concipit Iris aquas, Ov.; terra caducas concepit lacrimas, Ov.: b, of fire, to catch: materies, quae nisi admoto igni ignem concipere possit, Cic.; fig., of love: quem mens mea concipit ignem, Ov.: c, of air, to draw in: pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, quem ventriculum cordis appellant, Cic.: d, to conceive: cum concepit mula, Cic.; with ex and abl.: Cic.; with ab or de: Ov.; fig.: hoc quod conceptum respublica periculum parturit, Cic.: e, of physical qualities, to take, gain: alias aliasque vires, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to receive, take in, grasp by senses or intellect: oculis, Pl.; animo ac mente, Cic. (2) to form inwardly, conceive, imagine: superstitiosa ista, Cic.; of passions, to begin to feel: iram intimo animo et corde, Cic.; spem regni, Liv.; animo iras, Ov.; so of action, to devise, esp. in bad sense: scelus in se, Cic.; nefas, Ov.

conciō -ōnis, f. (conciō), rhet. t. t., the breaking up of a clause into divisions: Cic.

conciōsus -a -um, partic. from ²conciō; q.v.

conciōtatio -ōnis, f. (conciō), quick or violent movement. LIT., remorum, Liv. TRANSF., (1) tumult, sedition: plebi contra patres concitatio et seditio, Cic. (2) disturbance of the mind, passion: ab omni concitatione animi semper vacare, Cic.; animorum, Liv.

conciōtor -ōris, m. (conciō), one who excites, stirs up: seditionis, Cic., Liv., Tac.

conciō -are (freq. of concio), to move quickly or violently, stir up, excite.

LIT., of physical movement: equum calcaribus, to spur to a gallop, Liv.; navem remis, Liv.; Euris concitat aquas, Ov.; servos ex omnibus vicis, Cic.; concitare aciem, to move forward the army, Liv.; se concitare in hostem, to rush against the enemy, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to stir up, incite, impel: Etruriam omnem adversus Romanos, Liv.; omnem Galliam ad suum auxilium, Caes.; animi quodam impetu concitatus, Cic.; Tac. (2) of results, to cause, produce: seditionem ac discordiam, Cic.; invidiam in aliquem, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) concitatus -a -um, quickly or violently moved; hence (1) quick, rapid: conversio caeli, Cic.; quam concitatissimos equos

immittere, spur the horses to a full gallop, Liv. (2) excited, violent, passionate: contio, Cic.; concitatio clamor, Liv.; oratio, Quint.

Adv. concitatē, excitedly: Quint.

conciōtor -ōris, m. (conciō), one who excites or stirs up: belli, vulgi, Liv., Tac.

conclāmatio -ōnis, f. (conclamo), a loud shouting or shouting together: universi exercitus, Caes.; Tac.

conclāmīto -are (freq. of conclamo), to shout loudly, cry violently: Pl.

conclāmo -are. (1) to shout together or shout loudly: vos universi a me conservatam esse rempublicam conclamastis, Cic.; conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad conloquium prodirent, demanded, Caes.; conclamavit, quid as se venirent, called out to ask, Caes.; in joy: cum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv.; conclamare victoriam, Caes.; in grief, to call upon the dead, to bewail: Verg.

(2) to call together: conclamare socios, Ov.; agrestes, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t.: ad arma, to call to arms, Liv.; vasa, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march, Caes.

conclāve -is, n. (cum/clavis), a room, chamber: Pl., Cic., Hor.

conclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (claudio), to shut up, enclose, confine.

LIT., me in cellam, Pl.; bestias delectationis causā, Cic.; mare conclusum, an inland sea, Caes.

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: epistulam, Cic.; perorationem inflammantem restingentem concludere, Cic.; rhet. t. t., to close rhythmically, to round off in a period: sententias, Cic. (3) as philosoph. t. t., to bring to a conclusion, to argue, infer: deinde concludebas summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.; argumenta ratione concludentia, reasonable, logical proofs, Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. conclusē, with well-turned periods: concludere apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsiō -ōnis, f. (concludo), a shutting, a closing; hence in military language, a blockade: Caes. TRANSF., a close, conclusion: conclusio muneris ac negotii tui, Cic. L.; esp. as rhet. or philosoph. t. t. (1) conclusion of a speech, peroration: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic. (2) a period: verborum quaedam ad numerum conclusio, Cic. (3) conclusion in a syllogism, consequence: rationis, Cic.

conclūsiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of conclusio), a foolish inference: contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, Cic.

concolōr -ōris, similar in colour: sus, Verg.; with dat.: concolor est illis, Ov.

concoquo -coquere -coxi -coctum.

LIT., to boil or cook thoroughly or together: Lucr., Sen.; hence to digest: cibum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to bear, endure, stomach: ut eius ista odia non sorbeam solum sed etiam concoquam, Cic. L.; aliquem senatorem (as senator) non concoquere, Liv. (2) to consider maturely, deliberate upon: tibi diu concoquendum est utrum, etc., Cic.; clandestina concocta sunt consilia, have been concocted, Liv. (3) with reflex., to waste away: Pl.

¹**concordia** -ae, f. (concors), *agreement, union, harmony, concord*. LIT., of persons: concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic.; conglutinare, Cic.; constituere, Cic.; reconciliare, Liv.; meton.: et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, *one heart and mind*, Ov. TRANSF., of things: rerum, Hor., Quint., Juv.

²**Concordia** -ae, f. *the goddess Concord*, to whom several temples in Rome were dedicated.

concordit̃r, adv. from concors; q.v.

concordo -are (concors), *to agree, be in harmony*: Ter.; cum animi iudicia opinionisque concordant, Cic.; with dat.: concordant carmina nervis, Ov.; with cum: Quint.

concors -dis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cum/cor), *of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious*: fratres concordissimi, Cic.; secum, Liv., Tac.; so also of things: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic.; regnum, Liv.; pax, Ov.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.), **concordit̃r**, *harmoniously*: vivere cum aliquo, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

concrebresco -brescere -brũi, *to increase*: Verg.

concredo (concreduo: Pl.) -crẽdẽre -crẽdidi -crẽditum, *to entrust, to commit to*: rem et famam suam commendare et concredere alicui, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

concremo -are, *to burn down, burn entirely*: omnia tecta, Liv., Suet.

concrepo -are -ũi -itum. (1) intransit., *to rattle, creak, clash, grate loudly or together*: scabilla concrepant, Cic.; concrepuere arma, Liv.; also *to make a noise by bringing together*: armis concrepat multitudo, Caes.; exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, Liv.; digitis concrepare, *to snap the fingers*, Pl., Cic. (2) transit., *to rattle, strike upon*: aera, Ov.; digitos, Petr.

concreresco -crescere -crẽvi -crẽtum (perf. infin. concresse: Ov.). (1) *to grow, collect, increase, be formed*: de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr.; aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, *is compounded*, Cic. (2) *to become stiff, to congeal, curdle, harden*: nive pruinaque concrescit aqua, Cic.; frigore sanguis, Verg.

¶ Hence perf. partic. **concrẽtus** -a -um. (1) *compounded*. (2) *thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened*: glacies, Liv.; lac, Verg.; dolor, hard, tearless, Ov.

concrẽtio -õnis, f. (concreresco). (1) *a growing together, congealing, condensing*: corporum, Cic. (2) *materiality, matter*: mortalis, Cic.

concrucio -are, *to torture violently*: Lucr.

concubina -ae, f. (concumbo), *a concubine*: Pl., Cic.

concubinatus -ũs, m. (concubinus), *concubinage*: Pl.

concubinus -i, m. (concumbo), *a man living in a state of concubinage*: Cat., Tac.

concubit̃s -ũs, m. (concumbo). (1) *lying together or reclining together* (at table): Prop. (2) *copulation*: Cic., Verg.

concubius -a -um (concumbo), *relating to sleep*, found only in the phrase concubiã nocte: Cic., Liv. (or noctu concubiã: Enn.), *at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night*.

N. as subst. **concubium** -i, *the time of the first sleep*: Pl.

conculco -are (cum/calco), *to tread, trample under foot*: Cato. TRANSF., *to misuse, to despise*: miseram Italiam, Cic.; Macedonicam lauream, Cic.

concumbo -cumbẽre -cũbũi -cũbitum. (1) *to lie together or recline together* (at table): Prop. (2) *to lie with, have intercourse with*: Ter., Cic., Ov.

concũpiens -entis (cupio), *desiring, covetous of*: Enn.

concũpisco -piscẽre -pĩvi or -pĩi -pĩtum (cupio), *to desire eagerly, covet, to endeavour after, aim at*: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic.; signa, tabulas, supellectilem, vestem infinite, Cic.; with infin.: ducere aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Tac.

concurro -currẽre -curri (rarely -cũcurri) -cursum, *to run together*.

Hence (1) *to assemble hurriedly, flock to one spot*: tota Italia concurret, Cic.; ad arma, Caes.; ad curiam, Cic.; ad me restituendum Romam, Cic.

(2) *to rush together, run to meet one another*: ne prorae concurrerent, Liv.; esp. *to meet in conflict, attack, engage*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.; omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Verg.; cum acie legionum rectã fronte, Liv.; with dat.: concurrere equitibus, Liv.; adversus aliquem, Liv.; in aliquem, Sall.; so fig.: concurrentis belli minae, *war on the point of breaking out*, Tac. Also without the idea of conflict: neve asperae (verba) concurrerent neve vastius diducantur, Cic.; concurrat dextera laeva, *of clapping the hands for applause*, Hor. TRANSF., *to happen at the same time*: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic.

concursãtio -õnis, f. (concurso). (1) *a running together, concurrence*. TRANSF., *coincidence*: somniorum, Cic. (2) *a running about, rushing hither and thither*: puerorum, Cic.; concursatio regis a Demetriade nunc Lamiam in concilium Aetolorum nunc Chalcidem, Liv.; esp. *skirmishing of light troops*: Liv.

conkursãtor -õris, m. (concurso), *a skirmisher* (opp. statarius): Liv.

conkursio -õnis, f. (concurso). (1) *a running together, concourse*: atomorum, Cic. (2) *a figure of speech in which the same word is frequently repeated* (Gr. συμπλοκή): Cic.

concurso -are, *to run about, rush hither and thither*: tum trepidare et concursare, Caes.; dies noctesque, Cic.; ignes concursant, Lucr.; with object in acc., *to go round visiting*: omnes fere domos omnium, Cic. As milit. t. t., *to skirmish*: inter saxa rupesque, Liv.

conkursus -ũs, m. (concurso).

(1) *a running together, concourse*: concursus hominum in forum, Cic.; in forum a tota urbe, Liv., Hor., Verg. TRANSF., of abstractions, *union*: honestissimorum studiorum, Cic.

(2) *a rushing together, meeting*: corpusculorum, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; calamitatum, Cic.; navium, *a dashing together*, Caes.; esp. *a hostile encounter*: concursus utriusque exercitus, Caes.; fig.: non posse sustinere concursum omnium philosophorum, Cic.

concussũ, abl. sing. from concussus, m. (concutio), *by a shaking, by concussion*: Lucr.

concutio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (cum/quatio), *to shake together or violently, agitate.*

LIT., frameas, Tac.; caput, Ov.; of earthquakes: concussae urbes, Lucr.; terra ingenti motu concussa est, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to shatter, disturb, impair*: rempublicam, Cic.; regnum, Liv. (2) *to alarm, trouble*: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.; casu concussus acerbo, Verg. (3) *to arouse, excite*: pectus, Verg. (4) (cf. excutio) *to shake the clothes of, and so to search the person*: te ipsum concute, examine yourself, Hor.

condālium -i, n. (κονδύλιον), *a ring for slaves*: Pl.

condēcet -ēre, impers. *it is proper, fit, decent*: capies quod te condecet, Pl.

condēcōro -are, *to adorn carefully*: ludos scaenicos, Ter.

condemnātor -ōris, m. (condemno), *one who causes condemnation, an accuser*: Tac.

condemno -are (cum/damno), *to condemn*.

LIT., Cic., Tac.; the crime in the genit.: aliquem iniuriarum, Cic.; or with de: aliquem de alea, Cic.; or in abl.: eodem crimine, Cic.; the penalty in the genit.: capitis, Cic.; or abl.: capitali poenā, Suet.; or with ad: ad mortem, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *of an accuser, to urge or effect the condemnation of a person*: condemnare aliquem uno crimine, Cic. (2) *in gen., to blame, disapprove*: aliquem inertiae, Cic.; iniquitatis, Caes.; tuum factum non esse condemnatum iudicio amicorum, Cic.

condenso -are, *to make thick, press close together*: Varr.; condenseat (as from condenseo), Lucr.

condensus -a -um, *dense, thick*: puppes litore, Verg.; vallis arboribus condensa, Liv.

condicio -ōnis, f. (condico), *an arrangement, agreement.*

Hence (1) *a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso*: non respuat condicionem, Caes.; condicionem aequissimam repudiare, Cic.; condicionem accipere, Cic.; ea condicione ut . . . (ne . . .), *on condition that . . .*, Cic.; sub condicionibus iis, Liv.; esp. *conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage*: aliam condicionem quaerere, Cic.; condicionem filiae quaerere, Liv.; nullius condicionis non habere potestatem, Nep.; also *relations with a mistress*: Ter., Cic.

(2) *state, condition, place, circumstances*: infima servorum, Cic.; eā condicione nati sumus ut, Cic.; condicio imperii, Cic.; parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem subire, Cic.; condicione super communi, Hor.

condico -dicēre -dixi -dictum, *to make arrangement with, agree to, fix, appoint, settle*: sic condicunt, Tac., Liv.; esp.: alicui condicere cenam or ad cenam, *to engage to dine with somebody*, Pl., Suet.; absol.: cum mihi condixisset, Cic. L.

condignus -a -um, *very worthy*: donum, Pl.; with abl., *very worthy of*: Pl.

Adv. **condignē**: Pl.

condimentum -i, n. (condio), *spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment*. LIT., cibi condimentum est fames, potionis sitis, Cic. TRANSF., Pl.; facetiae omnium sermonum condimenta, Cic.; severitas alicuius multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur, Cic.

condiō -ire (perhaps from condo).

(1) *of fruits, etc., to pickle, to preserve*: oleas, Cato; hence *to embalm*: mortuos, Cic.

(2) *to season, make savoury*: escas, Pl.; ius, Hor.; unguenta, Cic. TRANSF., *to season, temper*: orationem, Cic.; tristitiam temporum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **conditus** -a -um, *seasoned, savoury*. LIT., conditiōra haec facit venatio, Cic. TRANSF., *seasoned, ornamented*: oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic.

condiscipūla -ae, f. *a female schoolfellow*: Mart.

condiscipulātus -ūs, m. (condiscipulus), *companionship in school*: Nep.

condiscipūlus -i, m. *a schoolfellow*: Cic.

condisco -discēre -didici, *to learn thoroughly*: modos, Hor.; with infin.: mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic.; pauperiem pati, Hor.

conditio = condicio; q.v.

conditio -ōnis (condio). (1) *pickling or preserving of fruits*: Varr. (2) *a seasoning, making savoury*: ciborum, Cic.

conditor -ōris, m. (condo), *a founder*: urbis, Liv.; Romanae arcis, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *contriver, composer, author*: Verg.; Romanae libertatis, Liv.; conditor et instructor convivii, Cic.; conditor Romani anni, of himself, as *author of the Fasti*, Ov.

conditōrium -i, n. (condo), *the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved*: Suet., Plin. L.

¹**conditus** -a -um, partic. of condo; q.v.

²**conditus** -a -um, partic. from condio; q.v.

condo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) *to put together*. LIT., *to build, to found*: urbem Romam, Cic.; Liv.; arces, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *to form, establish*: Romanam gentem, Verg.; conlegium ad id novum, Liv.; and esp. *to compose, write*: carmen, Cic.; leges, Liv.; also *to write of*: tristitia bella, Verg.; Caesaris acta, Ov.

(2) *to put up, put away a thing (or person) where it will be safe or unobserved*. LIT., a, of things, *to store*: pecuniam, Cic.; litteras publicas in sanctiore aerario conditas habere, Cic.; aliquid domi suae conditum iam putare, Cic.; esp. of wine, fruits, etc.: frumentum, Cic. (cf. condio) b, of things, *to hide, withdraw*: caelum umbra, Verg.; caput inter nubila, Verg.; fig.: ensem in pectore, Verg.: c, of persons, *to hide*: se deserto in litore, Verg.; *to put, place*: aliquem in carcerem, Cic.; *to bury*: aliquem in sepulcro, Cic. TRANSF., of abstractions: a, *to store*: mandata corde, Cat., Cic., Verg.; b, *to hide*: iram, Tac.; conditae res futurae, Cic.: c, of time, *to pass, dispose of*: longos soles cantando, Verg.; Lucr., Hor., Liv.

condōcēfācio -facēre -fēci -factum, *to train, instruct, teach*: beluas, Cic.; animum, Cic.

condōcēo -dōcēre -docui -doctum, *to train, instruct*: Pl.

condōlesco -dōlescēre -dōlūi (doleo), *to suffer severely, to feel pain*: si pes condoluit, si dens, Cic.; latus ei dicenti condoluisse, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; also of mental pain: Cic., Ov.

condōnātio -ōnis, f. (condono), *a giving away*: bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

condōno -are, *to give away, present*.

LIT., agros suis latronibus, Cic.; consuli totam Achaiam, Cic.; of the praetor: alicui

hereditatem, to award the inheritance, Cic.; sometimes with acc. of gift and of recipient: Pl., Ter.

TRANSF., (1) to give up to, sacrifice to: se vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall.; condonari libidini muliebri, Cic. (2) to forgive a debt: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.; 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.

condormio -ire, to sleep soundly: Suet.

condormisco -ēre, to go to sleep: Pl.

Condrūsi -ōrum, m. a Germanic people in Gallia Belgica.

conductibilis -e (conduco), profitable, useful: consilium ad eam rem, Pl.

condūco -dūcere -dūxi -ductum.

(1) transit.: a, to bring or lead together, collect; of persons: exercitum in unum locum, Caes.; virgines unum in locum, Cic.; of things, to bring together, unite, connect: partes in unum, Lucr.; vineas, Cic.; cortice ramos, Ov. TRANSF., propositionem et adsumptionem in unum, Cic.; b, as commercial term, to hire: aliquem mercede, Cic.; consulem ad caedem faciendam, Cic.; of mercenaries: homines, Caes.; milites Gallos mercede, Liv.; of things: domum, hortum, Cic.; also, to contract for, farm: columnam faciendam, Cic.; portorium, Cic., Liv.

(2) intransit. (3rd person only), to be of use, to profit, to serve; with dat.: quae salutis tuae conducere arbitror, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; with ad and acc.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic., Pl.; with in and acc.: in commune, Tac., Pl.

conducticius -a -um (conduco), hired: fidicina, Pl.; exercitus, mercenary, Nep.

conductio -ōnis, f. (conduco). (1) a bringing together, uniting: Cic. (2) hiring, farming: fundi, Cic.; vectigalium, Liv.

conductor -ōris, m. (conduco). (1) one who hires: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donare, Caes. (2) a contractor: histrium, Pl.; operis, Cic. L.

conduplicatio -onis, f. (conduplico), comically, an embrace: Pl.

conduplico -are, to double: divitias, Lucr.; comically, of an embrace: corpora, Pl.

condūro -are, to harden: ferrum, Lucr.

cōnecto -nectere -nexūi -nexum, to fasten, tie together, connect.

LIT., illae (apes) pedibus conexae ad limina pendent, Verg.; nodum, Cic., Ov.; Mosellam atque Ararim factā inter utrumque fossā, Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., to join, unite: persequere conexos his funeribus dies, close-following, Cic.; amicitia cum voluptate conectitur, Cic.; esp. (1) to unite in discourse: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. (2) of logical connexion: omne quod ipsum ex se conexum sit verum esse, Cic. (3) of personal relationship: alicui conexus per adfinitatem, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **cōnexus** -a -um, joined, connected; n. as subst. **cōnexum** -i, logical connexion: Cic.

cōnexio -onis, f. (conecto), a binding together; hence a logical sequence: Quint.

cōnexus -ūs, m. (conecto), connexion, union: Lucr.

confābŭlor -ari, dep. to talk, converse, or talk over: Pl., Ter.

confarrēatio -ōnis, f. (confarreo), an ancient and solemn form of marriage among the Romans, in which panis farreus was used: Plin.

confarrēo -are (far), to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio: patricos confarreatis parentibus genitos, Tac.

confātālis -e, determined by the same fate: Cic.

confectio -ōnis, f. (conficio). (1) a producing, composing, completing: huius libri, Cic.; belli, successful completion, Cic.; tributis, complete exaction of, Cic. (2) consumption: escarum, Cic.

confector -ōris, m. (conficio). (1) one who produces, completes, finishes: negotiorum, Cic.; totius belli, victor in, Cic. L. (2) a destroyer, consumer: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic.; Suet.

confercio -fercire -fertum (farcio), to press close together, compress, cram together; usually in perf. partic. (with compar. and superl.)

confertus -a -um. (1) closely compressed, dense (opp. rarus): confertae naves, Liv.; confertissima turba, Liv.; conferti milites, in close formation, Caes. (2) with abl., stuffed with, full of: cibo, Cic.; ingenti turbā conferta templa, Liv. TRANSF., vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **confertim**, compactly: pugnare, Liv., Sall.

confēro -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) to bring or put together, collect. In gen.: sarcinas in unum locum, Caes.; capita, Cic.; gradum, to walk beside, Verg.; vires in unum, Liv.

Esp.: a, to bring together money, etc., contribute: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; frumentum, Caes.; quadragena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep.: b, as milit. t. t., to bring into hostile contact or collision: Gallis 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.; fig.: conferre lites, to contend, Hor.: c, of speech and ideas, to interchange, discuss: sermonem cum aliquo, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; iniurias, Tac.; tum si quid res feret, coram conferemus, Cic. L.: d, to compare: Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.; cum illius vita P. Sullae vobis notissimam, Cic.; parva magnis, Cic.; vitam inter se utriusque, Cic.; Hor., Ov.: e, to bring into a small compass, condense: rem in pauca, Cic.

(2) to bring to a particular place. In gen., to remove, transfer: suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, Cic.; se conferre, to betake oneself, flee: se in fugam, Cic., Pl., Caes., Liv.

Esp.: a, to apply, devote: pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.; curam ad philosophiam, Cic.; so se conferre, to devote oneself: ad studium scribendi, Cic.: b, to put off, postpone: aliquid in longiorem diem, Caes.; Cic. L., Liv.: c, to impute, attribute: permulta in Plancium quae ab eo dicta non sunt, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.: d, to transform, change: aliquem in saxum, Ov.

confertim, adv. from confercio; q.v.

confertus, partic. from *confercio*; q.v.

conservēfācio -fācēre, to make very hot, to melt: *Lucr.*

confervesco -fervescēre -ferbūi, to begin to boil, begin to glow. *TRANSF.*, mea cum confertibuit ira, *Hor.*

confessio -ōnis, f. (*confiteor*), a confession, acknowledgment: *errati sui*, *Cic.*; *captae pecuniae*, *Cic.*; adducere aliquem ad ignorationis confessionem, *Cic.*; exprimere ab aliquo confessionem culpae, *Liv.*; ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, *Liv.*

confessus -a -um, partic. from *confiteor*; q.v.

confestim, adv. immediately, without delay: *confestim huc advolare*, *Cic.*; *consequi*, *Cic.*; *patres consulere*, *Liv.*; *Verg.*

conficiens, partic. from *conficio*; q.v.

conficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (*facio*), to make together.

Hence (1) to finish, make ready, bring about, accomplish: *soccas suā manu*, *Cic.*; *litteras*, *Cic.*; *sacra*, *Cic.*; *tantum facinus*, *Cic.*; *bellum*, *Cic.*; *his rebus confectis*, *Caes.*; 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.* *Esp.*: a, of time or space, to complete, pass through: *cursum*, *Cic. L.*; *iter ex sententia*, *Cic.*; *incredibili celeritate magnum spatium paucis diebus*, *Cic.*; *prope centum confecisse annos*, *Cic.*; *extremum vitae diem morte*, *Cic.*; *nondum hieme confecta*, *Caes.*: b, to produce, cause: *alicui reditum*, procure, *Cic.*; *motus animorum*, *Cic.*; *as philosoph. t. t.*: ex quo conficitur ut, it follows from this that, *Cic.*

(2) to get together, obtain: *permagnam ex illa re pecuniam confici posse*, *Caes.*; *frumentum*, *Liv.*; *reliquas legiones*, quas ex novo delectu confecerat, *Cic.*; *exercitus maximos*, *Cic.*; *tribum suam necessariis*, to gain over, *Cic.*

(3) to use up, exhaust, consume: a, of food, to chew, eat: *escas*, *Cic.*; *plures iam pavones confeci*, quam tu pullos columbinos, *Cic.*; also to digest: *confectus et consumptus cibus*, *Cic.*: b, of property, to waste, destroy: *patrimonium suum*, *Cic.*: c, of living creatures, to destroy, kill: *haec sica nuper ad regiam me paene confecit*, *Cic.*: d, in gen., to weaken, wear out, esp. of persons and communities: *vitae cupiditas*, quae me conficit angoribus, *Cic.*; often in pass.: *confici fame*, frigore, lacrimis, curis, dolore, *Cic.*; *confectus macie et squalore*, *Cic.*; *vulneribus*, *Caes.*; *aevo*, *Verg.*; *Britanniam*, *Cic.*; *praevalentis populi vires se ipse conficiunt*, *Liv.*

¶ Hence partic. **conficiens** -entis, productive, effecting, efficient: *causae*, *Cic.*; with genit.: *cum civitate mihi res est acerrima et confidentissima litterarum*, that notes down everything carefully, *Cic.*

confictio -ōnis, f. (*confingo*), a fabrication, invention: *criminis*, *Cic.*

confidens, partic. from *confido*; q.v.

confidentē, adv. from *confido*; q.v.

confidentia -ae, f. (*confidens*): a, confidence: *confidentiam adferre hominibus*, *ap. Cic.*: b, more frequently, impudence, boldness,

shamelessness: *confidentia et temeritas tua*, *Cic.*

confido -fidere -fīsus sum, to have complete trust, be assured, absol.: *nimis confidere*, *Cic.*; with dat.: *sibi*, *Cic.*; *legioni*, *Caes.*, *Liv.*; with abl.: *militum virtute non satis*, *Cic.*; with de: *de salute urbis*, *Caes.*; with acc. and infin., to believe firmly: *id ita futurum esse confido*, *Cic.*

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: *Pl.*, and superl.: *Verg.*) **confidens** -entis, confident, self-reliant: *Pl.*, *Ter.*; often in a bad sense, bold, self-assured: *Cic.*, *Hor.*

Adv. **confidentē**, confidently, boldly, in good or bad sense: *Pl.*, *Ter.*; *confidentius dicere*, *Cic.*

configo -figere -fixi -fixum. (1) to fasten together, nail together: *transtra clavis ferreis*, *Caes.* (2) to pierce through, transfix with a weapon. *LIT.*, *filios suos sagittis*, *Cic.* *TRANSF.*, to pin down, paralyse: *ducentis confixus senatus consultis*, *Cic.*

confingo -fingere -finxi -fictum, to construct, form, fashion. *LIT.*, *nidos*, *Plin.* *TRANSF.*, to fabricate, feign, invent: *crimen incredibile*, *Cic.*; *crimina in aliquem*, *Cic.*, *Liv.*

confinis -e. *LIT.*, having the same boundary, adjacent: *confines erant hi Senonibus*, *Caes.*; *caput collo confine*, *Ov.*; m. as subst.

confinis -is, a neighbour: *Mart.* *TRANSF.*, nearly allied, similar: *studio confinia carmina vestro*, *Ov.*

confinium -i, n. (*confinis*). *LIT.*, a confine, common boundary, limit, border (of countries or estates): *Trevirorum*, *Caes.*; *conveniet in omni re contrahenda vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum et facilem esse*, to those living near, *Cic.*

TRANSF., border-line, boundary: *confinia noctis*, twilight, *Ov.*; *breve confinium artis et falsi*, *Tac.*

confirmatio -ōnis, f. (*confirmo*), a thorough strengthening; hence (1) of an institution, a securing, making firm: *confirmatio perpetuae libertatis*, *Cic.* (2) consolation, encouragement, support: *neque enim confirmatione nostrā egebat virtus tua*, *Cic. L.* (3) confirming or verifying of fact or statement: *Caes.*, *Cic.*; so as rhet. t. t., adducing of proofs: *Cic.*

confirmator -ōris, m. (*confirmo*), one who confirms: *pecuniae*, a surety, *Cic.*

confirmo -are, to make firm, confirm, strengthen.

LIT., *hoc nervos confirmari putant*, *Caes.*; *valetudinem*, to recover health, *Cic.*; *se confirmare*, to recover strength, *Cic. L.*

TRANSF., (1) gen., to strengthen, make lasting: *pacem*, *Cic.*; *consilia*, to support, *Caes.*; *confirmatis rebus*, firmly established, *Caes.*; *se transmarinis auxiliis*, *Caes.*; so as polit. t. t., to ratify: *acta Caesaris*, *Cic. L.*; of the attitudes of persons, to confirm, in allegiance, etc.: *iure iurando inter se*, *Caes.*

(2) to strengthen in mind, encourage: *confirmare et excitare adfectos animos*, *Cic.*; *erige te et confirma*, take courage, *Cic. L.*; *animos Gallorum verbis*, *Caes.*

(3) to confirm an assertion; hence: a, to corroborate, establish it: *nostra argumentis ac rationibus*, *Cic.*, *Caes.*: b, to affirm, assert positively: *id omne ego me rei publicae causā suscepisse confirmo*, *Cic.*

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **confirmatus** -a -um. (1) *encouraged, emboldened*: satis certus et confirmatus animus, Cic., Caes. (2) *certain*: in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatus idem illud, Cic.

confisco -are (fiscus). (1) *to lay up, preserve in a chest*: Suet. (2) *to appropriate to the imperial treasury, to confiscate*: Suet.; also of persons, *to deprive by confiscation*: Suet.

confisio -ōnis, f. (confido), *confidence, assurance*: fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, Cic.

confiteor -fiteri -fessus sum, dep. (fateor). (1) *to confess, admit, acknowledge*: divitias meas, Pl.; peccatum suum, Cic.; amorem nutricia, Ov.; se victos, Caes.; multa se ignorare, Cic.; aliquid de veneno, Cic.

(2) *to reveal, make known*: se, Ov.; vultibus iram, Ov.; confessa deam, *manifesting her divinity*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **confessus** -a -um. (1) in act. sense, *having confessed*; so m. as subst.: Sall. (2) in pass. sense, *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.

conflagro -are, *to blaze up, be well alight*. LIT., classis praedonum incendio conflagrabit, Cic. TRANSF., amoris flammā, Cic.; incendio invidiae, Cic.; Liv.

conflictio -ōnis, f. (confingo), *a striking together, collision, conflict*: corporum, Quint. TRANSF., causarum, Cic.

conflictio -are (intens. of confingo), *to strike together violently*; usually in pass., as (1) *to collide with, contend with*: conflictari cum adversā fortunā, Nep.; cum ingeniis eiusmodi, Ter.; once act. in same sense: Ter. (2) *to be grievously troubled, to be harassed, tormented*, usually with abl.: iniquissimis verbis, Cic.; magnā inopiā necessariorum rerum, Caes.; duriore fortunā, Cic.; difficultatibus, Liv.; so in act., *to harass*: Tac.

conflictus, abl. sing. from conflictus, m. (confingo), *by a striking together*: lapidum, Cic.

confligo -fligere -flixi -flictum.

(1) *transit., to strike or throw together*: corpora, Lucr. TRANSF., *to bring together in order to compare*: factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic.

(2) *intransit., to collide, clash*: illae (naves) graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, Caes.; hence in gen., *to come into conflict*: inter se, Caes.; cum hoste, Cic.; adversus classem, Nep.

conflo -are, *to blow together, to blow up*.

Hence (1) *to blow into flame, kindle*. LIT., quorum operā id conflatum incendium, Liv. TRANSF., *to excite*: seditionem, Cic.; coniurationem, Suet.

(2) *to melt*. LIT., of metals: Plin.; falces in ensem, *to forge*, Verg.; of money, *to coin*: aut flare aut conflare pecuniam, Cic. TRANSF., *to forge, fabricate, put together* (often in bad sense): horum consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, Cic.; ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Cic.; exercitus perditorum civium clandestino scelere conflatus, Cic.; crimen, Cic.; alicui periculum,

Cic.; iudicia domi conflabant, pronuntiabant in foro, Liv.

conflo -flūere -fluxi, *to flow together*: in unum, Cic., Lucr., Liv. TRANSF., *to stream or flock together*. (1) of persons: Athenas, Cic.; ad haec studia, Cic., Caes. (2) of abstractions: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **confliens** -entis, *flowing together*: a confluenta Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhône with the Arar*, ap. Cic. L.

So m. sing. or pl. as subst. **confliens** -entis or **conflientes** -ium, *the confluence or place of junction of two rivers*: Mosae et Rheni, Caes., Liv. As place-name **Confluentes**, f. pl., Coblenz.

confodio -fodere -fodi -fossus. (1) *to dig thoroughly*: hortum, Pl. (2) *to stab, pierce through*: iacentem, Liv.; (Ciceronem) de improvviso domi suae, Sall.; confossus, Verg. TRANSF., tot iudiciis confossi praedamnatique, Liv.

conformatio -ōnis, f. (conformo), *a regular forming, conformation*; hence *form, shape*. LIT., lineamentorum, Cic. TRANSF., *vocis, expression*; verborum, *arrangement*, Cic.; esp. (1) as philosoph. t. t.: conformatio animi, or simply conformatio, *an idea*, Cic. (2) as rhet. t. t., *a figure of speech*: Cic., Quint.

conformo -are, *to form, put together*. LIT., mundum a natura conformatum esse, Cic.; ad maiora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic. TRANSF., *to adapt*: vocem secundum rationem rerum, Cic.; se ad voluntatem alicuius, Cic.

confossus -a -um, partic. (with compar.: Pl.) of confodio; q.v.

confrāgōsus -a -um, *rugged, uneven*: via, Liv.; n. pl. as subst., *uneven places*: Liv. TRANSF., rough, hard: Pl., Quint.

confrāgus -a -um = confragosus: Luc.

confrēmo -frēmere -frēmui, *to murmur, make a noise*: confremuere omnes, Ov.

confrico -fricare -fricui -fricatum, *to rub hard*: caput atque os suum unguento, Cic.; fig.: genua, in entreaty, Pl.

confringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (frango), *to break in pieces*: digitos, Cic.; Pl., Liv. TRANSF., *to destroy, bring to naught*: consilia senatoria, Cic.

confūgio -fūgere -fūgi, *to fly to, take refuge with*: ad aliquem, ad or in aram, Cic.; in naves, Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *to have recourse to*. (1) of external support: ad alicuius misericordiam, Cic.; ad opem iudicum, Cic. (2) of expedients: patrias ad artes, Ov.; confugit illuc ut neget, Cic.; Ter. **confūgium** -i, n. (confugio), *a place of refuge*: Ov.

confūlcio -fulcire -fultus, *to prop up*: Lucr.

confulgeo -ēre, *to shine brightly*: Pl.

confundo -fundere -fudi -fūsum.

(1) *to pour together, mingle, mix*. LIT., cum alicuius lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov.; Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *a, to join together*: tantā multitudine confusā, Caes.; duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.; ea philosophia quae confundit vera cum falsis, Cic.; b, *to confuse, throw into disorder*: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; iura gentium, Liv.; particulas minutas primum

confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divinā, Cic.; vultum Lunae, *to obscure*, Ov.: **c**, *to confuse, trouble, disturb, upset*: confusa pudore, Ov.; audientium animos, Liv.; maerore recenti confusus, Liv.; quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici, Juv.

(2) *to pour into*: cruor confusus in fossam, Hor.; per quas lapsus cibus in eam venam confunditur, Cic. TRANSF., *est hoc quidem in totam orationem confundendum, nec minime in extremam*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **confusus** -a -um, *disorderly, confused*: ita confusa est oratio, ita perturbata, nihil ut sit primum, nihil secundum, Cic.; strages, Verg.; verba, Ov.; confusissimus mos, Suet.; esp. of mental confusion, *embarrassed, troubled*: vultus, Liv.; confusus animo, Liv.; facies confusior, Tac.

Adv. (with compar.) **confusē**, *confusedly*: loqui, Cic.

confusio -ōnis, f. (confundo). (1) *a mixing, blending, union*: haec coniunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. (2) *confusion, disorder*: temporum, Cic.; suffragiorum, *voting not in the centuries, but man by man*, Cic.; religionum, Cic.; oris, *blushing*, Tac., Liv.

confusus -a -um, partic. from confundo; q.v.

confuto -are, *to check the boiling of a liquid*, hence TRANSF., (1) *to check, repress*: maximis doloribus adfectus eos ipsos inventorum suorum memoriā et recordatione confutat, Cic. (2) esp. by speech, *to put down, silence*: audaciam alicuius, Cic.; argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.; Lucr., Liv.

congelo -are.

(1) *transit.*, *to freeze thoroughly*. LIT., Mart. TRANSF., *to harden, thicken*: rictus in lapidem, Ov.

(2) *intransit.*, *to freeze up*. LIT., Ister congelat, Ov. TRANSF., *congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, had become inactive*, Cic.; lingua, Ov.

congeminō -are, *to double, redouble*: ictus crebris ensibus, Verg.

congemo -gēmēre -gēmūi. (1) *intransit.*, *to sigh or groan loudly*: congemit senatus frequens, Cic., Verg. (2) *transit.*, *to bewail, lament*: mortem, Lucr.

congēr -gri, m. (ὄγγρεος), *a sea or conger eel*: Pl.

congēriēs -ēi, f. (congero). Gen., *a heap, mass*: lapidum, Liv. Esp. (1) *a heap of wood, a wood pile*: Ov. (2) *chaos*: Ov. (3) *as rhet. t. t., accumulation*: Quint.

congēro -gērēre -gessi -gestum, *to carry together, bring together, collect*.

LIT., *undique quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, Nep.*; salis magnam viam ex proximis salinis, Caes.; maximam vim auri atque argenti in regnum suum, Cic.; *undique saccos*, Hor.; hence (1) *in gen.*, *to pile up, accumulate*: alicui viaticum, Cic.; auri pondus, Ov.; oscula, Ov. (2) esp., *to build up*: aram sepulcri arboribus; so of birds: locus aëriae quo congregare palumbes, *have built their nests*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *in discourse, to bring together, comprise*: turbam patronorum in hunc sermonem, Cic.; also *to repeat*: argumenta, Quint. (2) *to heap upon*: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.; omnia ornamenta ad aliquem, Cic.; maledicta in aliquem, Cic.;

omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminetium causas in aliquem, *to ascribe, impute*, Cic.

congesticius -a -um (congero), *heaped up, artificially brought together*: agger, Caes.

congestus -ūs, m. (congero), *a collecting, heaping together*.

LIT., *municipia congestu copiarum vastabantur*, Tac.; of birds, *building nests*: herbam (exstitisse) avium congestu, Cic.

TRANSF., *that which is brought together, a heap, mass*: lapidum, Tac., Lucr.

congiarium -i, n. sing. from adj. congiarius (sc. donum), *a donation among the people*, originally of a congius of wine, oil, etc., to each person: Liv. TRANSF., *a donation in money*. (1) *among the soldiers*: Cic. (2) *among the people*: Tac. (3) *among private friends*: ap. Cic. L., Liv.

congius -i, m. *a Roman measure for liquids, containing six sextarii*: Liv.

conglacio -are. Intransit. LIT., *to freeze*: frigoribus congelat aqua, Cic. TRANSF., *Curioni nostro tribunatus congelat, passes inactively*, ap. Cic. L.

Transit., *to turn to ice*: Plin.

conglōbatio -ōnis, f. (conglobo), *a heaping, pressing, crowding together*: Tac.

conglōbo -are (globus), *to form into a ball or sphere*. LIT., *mare conglobatur undique aequabiliter*, Cic.; *figura conglobata*, Cic. TRANSF., *to press together in a mass or crowd*: catervatim uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall.; se in forum, Liv.; *conglobata in unum multitudo*, Liv.; maxime definitiones valent conglobatae, *accumulated*, Cic.

conglōmēro -are, *to roll, twist, entangle together*: Lucr.

conglutinatio -ōnis, f. (conglutino), *a sticking, cementing together*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., *connexio, joining together*: verborum, Cic.

conglutino -are, *to stick together, cement together*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to connect, bind closely*: amicitias, Cic.; voluntates nostras consuetudine, Cic.; *conglutinare ut, so to arrange matters that . . .*, Pl.

congraeco -are (graeus), *to spend like a Greek, i.e. to squander*: Pl.

congrātūlor -ari, dep. *to wish one another joy, congratulate*: congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.; Pl.

congrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (gradior), *to meet*: cum aliquo, Cic.; *inter se*, Liv.; locus, ubi congressi sunt, Cic.; *congrēdi sua sponte cum finitimis proelio*, Cic.; with dat.: *impar congressus Achilli*, Verg.; *to dispute in words, argue*: congrēdi cum Academicis, Cic.

congrēgābilis -e (congrego), *sociable, inclined to collect*: examina apium, Cic.

congrēgatio -ōnis, f. (congrego), *an assembling together, society, union*: nos ad congregationem hominum et ad societatem communitatemque generis humani esse natos, Cic.

congrēgo -are (grex).

(1) *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.

(2) 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.

congressio -ōnis, f. (congregior), (1) *a meeting*: Cic. (2) *intercourse, association*: aliquem ab alicuius non modo familiaritate, sed etiam congressione prohibere, Cic.

congressus -ūs, m. (congregior), *a meeting*; hence (1) *a friendly meeting, social intercourse*: alicuius aditum, congressum, sermonem fugere, Cic., Liv.; often in plur.: congressus hominum fugere atque odisse, Cic., Verg. TRANSF., of lifeless things, *combination*: Lucr.

(2) *a hostile encounter, combat*: ante congressum, Cic.; primo congressu terga vertere nostros cogere, Caes.; Verg.

congruentia -ae, f. (congruo), *agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion*: Suet., Plin. L.

congruo -uēre -ui, *to run together, come together, meet*.

LIT., ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of time, to coincide*: qui suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) *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.

¶ Hence partic. **congruens** -entis. (1) *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable*: vultus et gestus congruens et apta, Cic.; with cum: gestus cum sententiis congruens, Cic.; with dat.: actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic. (2) *harmonious, uniform*: is concentus ex dissimillarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens, Cic.; clamor congruens, *unanimous*, Liv.

Adv. **congruenter**, *aptly, agreeably, suitably*: congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congruus -a -um (congruo), *agreeing, fit, suitable*: sermo cum illā, Pl.

conicio -icēre -iēcī -iectum (iacio).

(1) *to throw together*. LIT., sarcinas in medium, Liv.; sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sortem conicere, *to cast lots*, Cic.; aggerem in munitionem, Caes. TRANSF., mentally, *to 'put two and two together'*, *to conjecture, guess*: de matre suavianda ex oraculo acute arguteque, Cic.; belle coniecta, *clever surmises*, Cic.; esp. *to interpret dreams or omens*: somnium, Pl.; omen, Cic.

(2) *to throw, to hurl*, in gen. LIT., of things: tela in nostros, Caes.; gladium in adversum os, Caes.; cum haec navis invitis nautis vi tempestatis in portum coniecta sit, Cic.; of persons: quem in carcerem, Cic.; in vincula, Cic.; in lautumias, Cic.; esp. with refl., *se conicere, to betake oneself, flee*: in portum, in fugam, in castra alicuius, Cic.; in latebras, Verg. TRANSF., *naves coniectae in noctem, benighted*, Caes.; *se in noctem, to hasten away under cover of night*, Cic.; forenses turbam in quattuor tribus, *to divide*, Liv.;

aliquem ex occultis insidiis ad apertum latrocinium, *to force*, Cic.; crimina in tuam diligentiam, *bring against*, Cic.; tantam pecuniam in propylaea, *to spend*, Cic.; haec verba in interdictum, *to introduce*, Cic.

coniectio -ōnis, f. (conicio), *a hurling, throwing*: telorum, Cic. TRANSF., *conjectural interpretation*: somniorum, Cic.

coniecto -are (freq. of conicio), *to throw together*. TRANSF., *to 'put two and two together', conclude, infer, conjecture, surmise, guess at*: coniectantes iter, Liv.; rem eventum, Liv.; Caesar coniectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes.; de imperio, Tac.

coniectior -ōris, m. (conicio), *an interpreter of dreams or riddles*: Isiāci coniectores, the priests of Isis, Cic.; Pl.

coniectrix -icis, f. (coniectior), *a female interpreter of dreams or riddles*: Pl.

coniectūra -ae, f. (conicio), *a guess, conjecture, inference*. Gen., *coniecturam adhibere*, Cic.; *aberrare coniectura, to be mistaken in*, Cic.; *coniecturam facere (or capere) ex (or de) aliqua re*, Cic.; *adferre coniecturam*, Cic.; *coniectura adsequi or consequi*, Cic.; quantum coniecturā auguramur, Cic. Esp. *interpretation of dreams and omens, divination, soothsaying*: facilis coniectura huius somnii, Pl.; Cic., Ov.

coniectūralis -e (coniectura), *relating to conjecture, conjectural*: controversia, Cic., Quint.

coniectus -ūs, m. (conicio), *a throwing or throwing together*. LIT., *material*, Lucr.; lapidum, Cic.; venire ad teli coniectum, *to come within range*, Liv.; ne primum quidem coniectum telorum ferre, Liv.

TRANSF., *casting or directing towards*: vester in me animorum oculorumque coniectus, Cic.

cōnifer -fēra -fērum (conus/fero), *cone-bearing*: cyparissi, Verg.

cōnigēr (conus/gero), *cone-bearing*: pinus, Cat.

cōnitor -niti -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. LIT., *to lean or press hard against*: Cic. poet.

TRANSF., *to make any great effort*. (1) *physical*: in summum iugum, *to clamber up*, Caes.; in unum locum conixi, Liv.; with infin.: invadere hostem, Liv.; with ut and the subj.: infantes conituntur, sese ut erigant, Cic.; of offspring, *to bring forth with difficulty*: Verg. (2) *mental*: quantum animo coniti potes, Cic.; ad convincendum eum, Tac.

coniūgālis -e (coniunx), *relating to marriage, conjugal*: amcr, Tac.

coniūgatio -ōnis, f. (coniugo), *the etymological connexion of words*: Cic.

coniūgātor -ōris, m. (coniugo), *one who connects, unites*: boni amoris, Cat.

coniūgālis -e (coniugium), *relating to marriage, conjugal*: festa, Ov.

coniūgium -i, n. (coniunx), *a close connexion, union*: corporis atque animae, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *marriage, wedlock*: Tulliae meae, Cic.; tota domus coniugo et stirpe coniungitur, Cic.; poet., of animals: Ov. (2) *husband*: Prop.; wife: Verg., Tac.

coniūgo -are, *to bind together, connect*: est ea iucundissima amicitia, quam similitudo morum coniugavit, Cic.; coniugata verba, *words etymologically connected*, Cic.

coniunctio -ōnis, f. (coniuŋgo), *uniting, joining together*: portuum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of things: coniunctio confusioque naturae, Cic.; as rhet. and philosoph. t. t., *connexion of ideas*: Cic.; as grammar. t. t., *a connecting particle, conjunction*: cum demptis coniunctionibus dissolute plura dicuntur, Cic. (2) of persons, *union, association, connexion*: societas coniunctioque humana, Cic.; citius cum eo veterem coniunctionem dirimere quam novam conciliare, Cic.; Pompeium a Caesaris coniunctione avocare, Cic.; summa nostra coniunctio et familiaritas, Cic.; esp. *connexion by blood or marriage*: coniunctio sanguinis, Cic.; coniunctio adfinitatis, Cic.

coniuŋgo -iungēre -iunxi -iunctum, *to join together*, constr. with dat., cum and abl., or inter se; often also with an instrumental abl. LIT., navi onerariae alteram, Caes.; calamos plures cerā, Verg.; dextram dextrae, Ov.; eam epistolam cum hac epistula, Cic.; hunc montem murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido coniungit, Caes.

TRANSF., *to bring into connexion, unite, join*: noctem diei, Caes.; causam alicuius cum communi salute, Cic.; coniungere bellum, *to undertake in common*, Cic.; amicitias, *to form*, Cic.; esp. *to unite persons by marriage, friendship, alliance*, etc.: filias suas filiis alicuius matrimonio, Liv.; me tibi studia communia coniungunt, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **coniunctus** -a -um, *connected, joined*. (1) of place: sublicae cum omni opere coniunctae, Caes.; with dat. *bordering on, near*: theatrum coniunctum domui, Caes.; Paphlagonia coniuncta Cappadociae, Nep. (2) of time, *contemporary with*: coniunctus igitur Sulpicii aetati P. Antistius fuit, Cic. (3) of other relations, *connected with, agreeing with, proportioned to*: prudentia cum iustitiā, Cic.; talis simulatio est vanitati coniunctor, *is more nearly allied*, Cic.; continuata coniunctaque verba, Cic.; esp. of persons, *connected by blood or marriage or friendship*: homines benevolentia coniuncti, Cic.; homo mihi coniunctus fidissimā gratiā, Cic.; inter se coniunctissimos, Cic.; tam coniuncta populo Romano civitas, Caes.; sanguine coniuncti, Nep.; civium Romanorum omnium sanguis coniunctus existimandus est, Cic.

N. as subst. **coniunctum** -i. (1) *an inherent property or quality*: Lucr. (2) rhet. t. t., *connexion*: Cic.

Adv. **coniunctē** (with compar. and superl.) (1) *conjointly, in connexion*: coniuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; elatum aliquid, *hypothetically* (opp. simpliciter, *categorically*), Cic. (2) *intimately, on terms of friendship*: cum aliquo vivere coniunctissime et amantissime, Cic.

Adv. **coniunctim**, *conjointly, in common*: huius omnis pecuniae coniunctim ratio habetur, Caes.; Liv.

coniunx (coniux) -iūgis, c. (coniuŋgo), *spouse, wife*: Cic., Hor.; more rarely, *husband*: Cic., Verg.; plur. *a married pair*: Cat.; poet. *a betrothed virgin, bride*: Verg., Ov.

coniūrātio -ōnis, f. (coniuro), *swearing together*; hence (1) *union confirmed by an oath*: coniuratio Acarnanica, Liv.; coniurationem

nobilitatis facere, Caes. (2) in bad sense, *conspiracy, plot*: coniuratio Catilinae, Sall.; in ea coniuratione esse, *to be implicated in*, Sall.; coniurationem facere contra rempublicam, Cic. Menton. *the conspirators*: voces coniurationis tuae, Cic.

coniuro -are, *to swear together*.

(1) in neutral or good sense, *to take an oath, to unite together by oath*: omne coniurat Latium, Verg.; barbari coniurare, obsides inter se dare coeperunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: per suos principes inter se coniurant nihil nisi communi consilio acturos, Caes.

(2) in bad sense, *to plot, conspire*: coniurasse supra septem millia virorum ac mulierum, Liv.; ii, quibuscum coniurasti, Cic.; principes inter se coniurant, Sall.; contra rempublicam, Cic.; adversus patriam, Liv.; de interficiendo Pompeio, Cic.; cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv.; with infin.: patriam incendere, Sall.; with ut and subj.: urbem ut incenderent, Liv.

¶ Hence perf. partic. (in act. sense) **coniūrātus** -a -um, *sworn, united by an oath*: Cic., Verg., Ov. M. pl. as subst. **coniūrāti** -orum, *conspirators*: Cic.

coniux = coniunx; q.v.

cōnīveo -nīvēre -nīvi or -nīxi, *to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes*. LIT., oculis somno coniventibus, Cic.; altero oculo, Cic.; poet., of the sun or moon: quasi conivent, Lucr. TRANSF., *to wink at, let pass unnoticed*: consulibus si non adiuvantibus, at coniventibus certe, Cic.; with in and the abl.: quibusdam etiam in rebus coniveo, Cic.

conlābasco -ēre (labo), *to begin to fall, to totter*: Pl.

conlābēfacto -are, *to cause to totter*: Ov.; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr.

conlābēfio -fiēri -factus, *to be made to totter or fall*. LIT., altera (navis), praefracto rostro tota conlabefieret, *was dashed to pieces*, Caes.; igni conlabefacta, *melted*, Lucr. TRANSF., a Themistocle conlabefactus, *overthrown*, Nep. **conlābor** -labi -lapsus, dep. *to fall down, sink down, collapse*.

LIT., of buildings, towns, etc.: conlapsa quaedam ruinis sunt, Liv.; Verg., Tac.; of persons, *to fall down in a swoon or death*: cecidit conlapsus in artus, Verg.; Tac.

TRANSF., *to fall, sink*: Pl., Verg.

conlācērātus -a -um (lacero), *very much lacerated or torn*: corpus, Tac.

conlācrīmatio -ōnis, f. (conlacrimo), *a weeping together*: Cic.

conlācrimo -are, *to weep together or weep much*: Pl., Cic.; transit., *to bemoan, weep for very much*: histrio casum meum totiens conlacrimavit, Cic.

conlactēus -i, m. -a -ae, f. *a foster-brother or sister*: Juv.

conlātio -ōnis, f. (confero), *a bringing together*.

LIT., (1) in war: signorum, *a battle*, Cic. (2) of money, *a contribution, collection*: stipis aut decimae, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a combination*: malitiarum, Pl. (2) *comparison, simile, analogy*: conlatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic.

conlātivus -a -um (confero), *brought together, united*: Pl.

conlātor -ōris, m. (confero), *a contributor*: Pl.

conlātus -a -um, partic. from *confero*; q.v.
conlaudātio -ōnis, f. (*conlaudo*), found only in abl. sing.; *strong or hearty praise*: Cic.

conlaudo -are, *to praise very much*: orationem satis multis verbis, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

conlaxo -are, *to widen, extend*: Lucr.

conlecta -ae, f. (*conligo*, partic. *conlectus*), *a contribution in money*: conlectam a conviva exigere, Cic.

conlectāneus -a -um (*conligo*), *collected*: Plin., Suet.

conlecticius -a -um (*conligo*), *gathered together*: exercitus, quickly levied, Cic. L.

conlectio -ōnis, f. (*conligo*), *a collecting, gathering together, collection*: membrorum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in rhetoric, *a brief recapitulation*: Cic. (2) in logic, *a conclusion, inference*: Sen., Quint.

conlēga -ae, m. (*lēgo*), *one who is chosen with another, a colleague, partner in office*: alicuius conlegam in quaestura fuisse, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

TRANSF., in gen., *an associate*: Pl., Cic., Juv.

conlēgiūm -i, n. (*conlega*).

(1) abstr., *colleagueship, the connexion between those who jointly fill the same office*: P. Decius per tot conlegia expertus, Liv., Tac.

(2) concr., *persons united in colleagueship, a body, guild, corporation, college*; of magistrates: praetorum, tribunorum, Cic.; of priests: pontificum, augurum, Cic.; *a political club*: innumerabilia quaedam conlegia ex omni faece urbis ac servitio constituta, Cic.; *a trade guild*: mercatorum, Liv.; in gen., *a band, body*: ambubaiarum, Hor.

conlēvo -are, *to make quite smooth*: Sen., Plin.

conlibertus -i, m. *a fellow-freedman*: Pl.

conlibet or **conlūbet** -bēre -būit or -bitum est (cum/lūbet or libet), *impers. verb. used only in perfect and tenses formed from perfect; it pleases, is agreeable*: simul ac mihi conlibitum sit de te cogitare, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

conlido -līdēre -līsi -līsum (*laedo*), *to strike together, dash together*.

LIT., *umor ita mollis est, ut facile primi conlidique possit*, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.; esp. in past partic. *conlisus*: Cic.

TRANSF., *to bring into hostile collision*: Graecia barbariae lento conlisa duello, Hor.

conligatio -ōnis, f. (*conligo*), *a binding together, connexion*: causarum omnium, Cic.

conligo -ligēre -lēgi -lectum (*lēgo*), *to gather or bring together, collect*.

LIT., (1) of things: radices, Cic.; vasa, *to pack up*, Liv. (2) of persons: ex agris ingentem numerum perditorum hominum, Cic.; milites, Cic., Liv. (3) *to gather into a smaller space, contract*: pallium, Pl.; togam, Mart.; se conlegit in arma, *shrank into cover behind*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to gather together*: causas, Pl.; dicta, Cic.; hence *to gain, acquire*: ex hoc labore magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem, Cic. (2) *conligere se, or animum, or mentem, to compose oneself, gain courage*: se ex timore, Caes. (3) in the mind, *to put together*: maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates conligo, Cic.; hence *to infer, conclude*: bene etiam conligit haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic.; ex eo

conligere potes, Cic. L.; in pass., of numbers, *to be reckoned* (post-Aug.): centum et viginti anni ab interitu Ciceronis in hunc diem conliguntur, Tac.

conligo -are (*ligo*), *to bind, tie, fasten together*.

LIT., manus, Cic., Liv.; omne conligatum solvi potest, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to connect*: res omnes inter se aptae conligataeque, Cic.; esp. in speech or writing: septingentorum annorum memoriam uno libro, Cic.; ut verbis conligentur sententiae, Cic. (2) *to detain, hinder, stop*: aliquem in Graecia, Cic.; impetum furentis vitae suae periculo, Cic.

conlinēo -are, *to direct in a straight line*: hastam aut sagittam, Cic.; absol.: quis est enim qui totum diem iaculans non aliquando conlineet? *hits the mark*, Cic.

conlino -linēre -lēvi -litum, *to besmear, daub*: crines pulvere, Hor., Ov. TRANSF., Pl.

conliquefactus -a -um (*liquefio*), *liquefied, melted*: Cic.

conlocatio -ōnis, f. (*conloco*). (1) *a placing, arrangement*: siderum, Cic.; esp. in speech or writing, *arrangement, order*: verborum, Cic.; argumentorum, Cic.; bene structam conlocationem dissolvere, Cic. (2) *a giving in marriage*: filiae, Cic.

conlōco -are, *to place, lay, set, arrange*.

LIT., (1) of persons: aliquem in curru, Cic.; in latebris, Verg.; as milit. t. t., *to station*: duas legiones et omnia auxilia in summo iugo, Caes.; alicui insidias ante fundum suum, Cic.; *to billet, quarter*: exercitum in hibernis, Caes. (2) of things: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic.; simulacrum Victoriae ante ipsam Minervam, Caes.; sedes ac domicilium, Cic.; chlamydem ut pendeat apte, *to settle*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to settle, place*: in eius tetrarchia unum ex Graecis comitibus suis, Cic.; aliquem in patrimonio suo, Cic.; aliquem in amplissimo consilio et in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; esp. of women, *to settle in marriage*: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; alicuius filio filiam suam, Cic. (2) of things: a, *to arrange, settle*: res eae quae agentur aut dicentur, suo loco conlocandae, Cic.; verba diligenter conlocata, Cic.; rem militarem, Cic.: b, *to lay out, place, employ*: in aliquo magnam spem, Cic.; adulescentiam suam in amore atque voluptatibus, Cic.; esp. of money, *to spend, invest*: pecuniam in praediis, Cic.; patrimonium in reipublicae salute, Cic.

conlōcūplēto -are, *to enrich*: Ter.

conlōcūtio -ōnis, f. (*conloquor*), *conversation*: conlocutiones familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic.

conlōquium -i, n. (*conloquor*), *talk, conversation, colloquy, conference*: ad conloquium evocare, Cic.; congregari, Liv.; conloquia secreta serere cum aliquo, Liv.; clandestina conloquia cum hostibus, Cic.; conloquium expetere, Caes.; dare, Liv.; inter se habere, Caes.; dirimere, Caes.; interrumpere, Caes.; in alicuius congressum conloquiumque pervenire, Cic.

conlōquor -loqui -locutus, dep. *to speak, talk, converse with anyone, to treat or negotiate with*: cum aliquo, Ter., Caes., Cic.; inter se, Cic.; per litteras, Cic.

conlūcēo -ēre, *to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated*. LIT., sol qui tam longe lateque conluceat, Cic.; conlucent moenia flammis, Verg. TRANSF., vidi conlucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic.; floribus agri, Ov.

conlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsufn. LIT., *to play with*: paribus, Hor. TRANSF., *to have a secret understanding with, to act in collusion*: Cic.

conlūo -lūēre -lūi -lūtum, *to wash thoroughly, rinse*: os, Plin.; ora, *to quench the thirst*, Ov.

conlūsio -ōnis, f. (conludo), *collusion, a secret understanding*: cum aliquo, Cic.

conlūsor -ōris, m. (conludo), *a play-fellow; esp. a fellow-gambler*: Cic.

conlūstro -are, *to illuminate on all sides*: sol omnia clarissima luce conlustrans, Cic.; in picturis alios opaca, alios conlustrata delectant, brilliant colouring, Cic. TRANSF., *to survey, look at on all sides*: omnia oculis, Cic.

conlūtulentō -are, *to dirty or defile all over*: Pl.

conlūvīo -ōnis (Cic., Liv.) and **conlūvīēs** -ēi (Tac.), f. (conluo), *a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth*: Plin. TRANSF., *rabble, medley, offscourings*: omnium seclerum, Cic.; ex hac turba et conluvione discedam, Cic.; conluvies nationum, Tac.

conn-, see comm-.

conn-, see cōn-.

Cōnōn -ōnis, m. (Κόνων). (1) *an Athenian admiral, active about 400 B.C.* (2) *a mathematician and astronomer of Samos, in the third century B.C.*

cōnōpēum -i, n. (κωνοπιεῖον) or **cōnōpium** -i, n. *a net to keep off gnats or mosquitoes*: Hor., Juv.

cōnor -ari, dep. *to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert oneself, strive*; with acc.: opus magnum, Cic.; rem, Liv.; plurima, Verg.; with infin.: facere id quod constituerant, Caes.; ii qui haec delere conati sunt, Cic.; Hor.

comp-, see comp-.

conquassatio -ōnis, f. (conquasso), *a violent shaking*: totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

conquasso -are, *to shake thoroughly, shatter*: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.; Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata, Cic. TRANSF., *conquassatas externas nationes illius anni furore*, Cic.

conquēror -quēri -questus, dep. *to complain loudly of*: fortunas suas, Pl.; bonorum direptiones, Cic.; iniuriam, Liv.; se dissolvi, Lucr.; de istius improbitate, Cic.; conqueror an sileam? Ov.

conquestio -ōnis, f. (conqueror), *a loud complaint*: ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla questio, Cic.; in rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

conquestū, abl. sing. as from conquestus, m. (conqueror), *by loud complaint*: Liv.

conquiesco -quiescere -quīēvi -quīētum, *to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose*.

LIT., *to rest bodily*: videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.; haec (impedimenta) conquiescere vetuit, *to rest from a march*, Caes.; conquiescere meridie, *to sleep*, Caes.

TRANSF., *to be still, quiet, to take repose, stop*: imbre conquiescente, Liv.; conquiescit mercatorum navigatio, *is stopped*, Cic.;

conquiescere a continuis bellis et victoriis, Cic.; in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, *we find recreation*, Cic. L.

conquīnisco -ēre, *to squat, stoop down*: Pl.

conquīro -quīrēre -quīsīvi -quīsītum (quaero), *to seek for, to bring together, to collect, get together*.

LIT., sagittarios, Caes.; naves, Caes.; libros, Liv.; pecuniam, Liv.; also of individual things or persons, *to search for*: aliquem totā provinciā, Cic.

TRANSF., *voluptatem conquirere et comparare*, Cic.; suavitates, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **conquisitus** -a -um, *sought after, selected, chosen, costly*: mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere, Cic.

conquisitio -ōnis, f. (conquiro), *search, collection*: pecuniarum, Tac.; talium librorum, Liv.; esp. *a levying of soldiers, conscription*: exercitus durissimā conquisitione confectus, Cic.; Liv.

conquīsitor -ōris, m. (conquiro). (1) *a recruiting officer*: Cic., Liv. (2) *a claqueur*: Pl.

conr- = corr-; q.v.

consaepio -saepire -saepsi -saepum, *to fence round, to hedge in*: Suet.; esp. as partic.

consaeptus -a -um, *fenced round*: ager, Cic.; n. as subst. **consaeptum** -i, *an enclosure*: Liv.

consālūtatio -ōnis, f. (consaluto), *a mutual salutation of several persons*: forensis, Cic. L.; Tac.

consālūto -are, *to greet together, hail, salute*: inter se amicissime, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem dictatorem, Liv.; eam Volumniam, Cic.; Tac.

consānesco -sānescere -sānūi, *to become healthy, to get well*: illa quae consanuisse videbantur, Cic. L.

consanguīnēs -a -um, *related by blood, brotherly, sisterly*: umbrae, Ov. Generally as subst. **consanguīnēs** -i, m. *brother*: Cic. L.; fig.: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg.; **consanguīnēa** -ae, f. *sister*: Cat.; plur. **consanguīnēi** -orum, m. *relations*: necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.

consanguīnītās -ātis, f. (consanguineus), *relationship by blood, consanguinity*: Verg., Liv.

consaucio -are, *to wound severely*: Suet.

conscēléro -are, *to defile with crime*: miseram domum, Cat.; oculos videndo, Ov.; aures paternas, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.), **conscēlērātus**, *wicked, villainous, depraved*: consceleratissimi filii, Cic.; mens, Cic. M. as subst.: Cic.

conscendo -scendere -scendi -scensum (scando), *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. Esp. as 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.; Thessalonicae (loc.), Liv.; in Siciliam, *for Sicily*, Liv.

conscensio -ōnis, f. (conscendo), *an embarking, embarkation*: in naves, Cic.

conscientia -ae, f. (conscio).

(1) *a joint knowledge with some other person, being privy to*; with subjective genit.: horum omnium, Cic.; with objective: coniurationis, Tac.; eiusmodi facinorum, Cic.; absol.:

conscientiae contagio, Cic.; aliquem in conscientiam adsumere, Tac.

(2) *consciousness, knowledge in oneself*. In gen.: nostrarum ac suarum, Liv.; absol.: nostra stabilis conscientia, Cic. Esp. *consciousness of right or wrong*: conscientia bene actae vitae, Cic.; scelerum et fraudum suarum, Cic.; ex nullā conscientia de culpā, Sall.; praeclarā conscientia, Cic.; absol.: a, a good conscience: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic.: b, a bad conscience: angor conscientiae, Cic.; conscientia ictus, Liv.

conscindo -scindere -scīdi -scissum, to tear or rend in pieces: epistulam, Cic. L. TRANSF., conscissi sibilis, hissed at, Cic. L.

conscio -ire, to be conscious of guilt: nil conscire sibi, Hor.

conscisco -sciscere -scīvi and -scīi -scītum (perf. forms conscisse: Liv.; conscisset: Cic.). (1) to agree on, resolve publicly, decree: Cic.; bellum, Liv.; ut bellum fieret, Liv., Cic. (2) to bring or inflict upon oneself: sibi mortem, necem, to kill oneself, Cic.; sibi exsiliū, Liv.; sibi letum, Lucr. Sometimes sibi is omitted: Liv., Tac.

conscius -a -um (scio).

(1) *having joint or common knowledge with another, privy to, cognizant of*; with genit.: homo meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. L.; poet.: conscia fati sidera, Verg.; alicui conscius esse facinoris, Tac.; with dat. of what is known: conscius facinori, Cic.; coeptis, Ov.; with in and the abl.: conscius in privatis rebus, Cic.; with de and the abl.: his de rebus conscius esse Pisonem, Cic.; absol.: Cic. L., Tac., Hor. M. or f. as subst. **conscius** -i and **conscia** -ae, an accomplice, confidant, fellow-conspirator: Cic., Tac.

(2) *conscious to oneself*; with genit.: si alicuius iniuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Cic.; mens sibi conscia recti, Verg.; etsi mihi sum conscius me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic.; absol.: virtus conscia, Verg.; esp. *conscious of guilt*: animus, Sall., Pl., Lucr.

conscrēor -ari, dep. (screo), to clear the throat: Pl.

conscribillo -are (dim. of conscribo), to scribble or scrawl all over: Varr. TRANSF., nates, to mark with beating, Cat.

conscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, to write together.

Hence (1) to enter on a list, enroll; as milit. t. t., to levy: exercitus, Cic.; legiones, Caes.; as polit. t. t., to enroll in a colony, class, etc.: centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv.; Collinam (tribum) novam delectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat, Cic.; esp. to enroll as a senator; hence the phrase: patres conscripti (for patres et conscripti), senators, Cic.; sing., a senator: Hor.

(2) to put together in writing, write, compose: librum de consulatu, Cic.; epistulam, legem, Cic.; absol., to write a letter: de Antonio quoque Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, Cic.; of physicians, to prescribe: pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. TRANSF., to write all over: mensam vino, Ov.

conscriptio -ōnis, f. (conscribo), a writing, composition, written paper: falsae conscriptiones quaestionum, forged minutes, Cic.

consēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, to cut in small pieces, dismember: membra fratris, Ov.

consēcratio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a dedication, consecration (to gods above or gods below): capitis, Cic.; esp. of the deification of the emperors, apotheosis: Tac.

consēcro -are (sacro), to consecrate, to dedicate to the service of a god.

LIT., (1) of things: locus consecratus, Caes.; totam Siciliam Cereri, Cic.; diem adventus alicuius, make a feast-day, Liv. Sometimes to consecrate to the gods below, to curse: caput eius, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic.; Liv. (2) of persons, to deify: Liber quem nostri maiores consecraverunt, Cic.; esp. of the emperors: consecrare Claudium, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) to devote, make holy: vetera iam ista et religione omnium consecrata, Cic. (2) to make immortal: amplissimis monumentis memoriam nominis sui, Cic. L. **consectarius** -a -um (consector), following logically, consequent: Cic. N. pl. as subst. **consectaria** -orum, logical conclusions, inferences: Cic.

consectatio -ōnis, f. (consector), eager pursuit, desire, striving after: concinnitatis, Cic.

consectatrix -icis, f. (consector), an eager pursuer, devoted friend: consecatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio -ōnis, f. (consecro), a cutting to pieces: arborum, Cic.

consector -ari, dep. (freq. of consequor), to follow, pursue eagerly. (1) in favourable sense, to make for, try to join. LIT., Pl., Ter. TRANSF., tardī ingenii est rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.; esp. to strive after, try to imitate or gain: opes aut potentiam, Cic.; ubertatem orationis, Cic.; vitium de industriā, Cic.

(2) in hostile sense, to chase, hunt. LIT., redeuntēs equites, Caes.; Cic., Liv. TRANSF., omnia me mala consecrantur, Pl.; aliquem et conviciis et sibilis, Cic. L.

consēcūtio -ōnis, f. (consequor). (1) philosophy. t. t., that which follows, an effect, consequence: causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., order, connexion, arrangement: verborum, Cic.

consēnesco -sēnescere -sēnūi, to become old together, or simply to become old.

In gen.: hac casā, Ov., Liv., Hor.

Esp. to lose one's strength, to decay. LIT., insontem, indemnatum in exsilio consenesce, Liv.; consenesce in Sicilia sub armis, Liv.; consenescent vires atque deficiunt, Cic. TRANSF., invidia habet repentinos impetus, interposito spatio et cognita causā consenescit, Cic.; omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenesce, to lose power, Cic.

consensio -ōnis, f. (consentio), agreement, harmony, consent; of persons, agreement: omnium gentium, Cic.; nulla de illis magistratum consensio, Cic.; libertatis vindicandae, Caes.; of things, harmony: naturae, Cic. In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy: consensio scelerata, Cic.

consensus -ūs, m. (consentio), agreement, unanimity, concord, agreement; of persons: omnium, Cic.; optimus in rempublicam consensus, Cic.; abl., consensu, unanimously,

by general consent: resistere, Liv.; of things: mirus quidam omnium quasi consensus doctrinarum concentusque, Cic. In a bad sense, a secret agreement, conspiracy: consensus audacium, Cic.

consentāneus -a -um (consentio), agreeing with, consonant with, fit, suitable: cum iis litteris, Cic. L.; gen. with dat.: Stoicorum rationi, Cic.; impers.: consentaneum est, with ut or infin., it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, Pl., Cic.

Consentes Dii (perhaps from cum/sens, pres. partic. of sum), the twelve chief deities of the Romans, whose gilt statues stood in the forum; perhaps the following: Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.

Consentia -ae, f. a town in Bruttii (now Cosenza). Adj. **Consentinus** -a -um.

consentio -sentire -sensi -sensum, to share in feeling.

(1) of physical sensation, to feel together: vitalis motus, Lucr.

(2) of thought or sentiment, to agree. LIT., of persons; to agree, to assent, to resolve unanimously: animi consentientes, Cic.; with dat.: consentire superioribus iudiciis, Cic.; with cum: cum populi Romani voluntatibus consentiant, Cic.; with de or in and the abl.: Cic.; ad rempublicam conservandam, Cic.; adversus maleficium, Sen.; with acc.: bellum, to resolve upon war, Liv.; with acc. and infin., or infin. alone: Cic., Tac. Also in a bad sense, to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem, Liv.; belli faciendi causa, Cic. TRANSF., of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonize: vultus cum oratione, Caes.; ratio nostra consentit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **consentiens** -entis, harmonious: consentiens populi Romani universi voluntas, Cic.; clamore consentienti, Liv.

consēpio = consaePIO; q.v.

consēquentia -ae, f. (consequor), a consequence, succession: eventorum, Cic.

consēquā -ae, f. = consequentia; q.v.: Lucr.

consēquor -sequi -secūtus, dep.

(1) to follow, go after. LIT., aliquem vestigiis, on foot, Cic.; in hostile sense, to pursue: consequi statim Hasdrubalem, Liv. TRANSF., a, to follow in point of time: mors, quae brevi consecuta est, Cic.; quia libertatem pax consequeretur, Cic.; b, to follow as an effect or consequence, result from: quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, Cic.; c, to follow as a logical consequence: fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic.; d, to follow a particular object or example: consequi suum quoddam institutum, Cic.; mediam consilii viam, Liv.

(2) to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain. LIT., si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic.; in hostile sense, to catch: reliquos omnes equitatu, Caes. TRANSF., to attain to, obtain, get: a, in gen.: cuius rei tantae tamque difficilis facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor; secutum esse prae me fero, Cic.; opes quam maximas, Cic.; amplissimos honores, Cic.; regna, Caes.; 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. L.: b, of states and events, to befall, happen to a person: tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep.: c, to come up to, to equal: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic.; esp. to express adequately in words: alicuius laudes verbis, Cic.; d, to come up to in speech or thought, to understand, grasp: similitudinem veri, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **consēquens** -quentis, appropriate: in coniunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic.; esp. following logically, consequent: consequens est, it follows as a logical consequence, Cic.

N. as subst. **consēquens** -quentis, a logical consequence: Cic.

consēro -sērere -sēvi -situm, to sow, plant; either of seeds and plants: arborem, Liv.; or of ground: agros, Cic. TRANSF., lumine arva (of the sun), to cover, Lucr.; consitus senectute, Pl.

consēro -sērere -sērui -sertum, to connect, tie, join, twine together.

In gen., of a number of objects or one composite object: lorica conserta hamis, Verg.; exodia conserere fabellis potissimum Atellanis, Liv.

Esp. to join in a hostile manner. (1) as 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. (2) as legal t. t.: manum conserere, to commence an action concerning property by laying hands on it, Enn., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. from partic. consertus, **consertē**, connectedly: Cic.

conserva -ae, f. a fellow-slave: Pl. TRANSF., conservae fores, in the same service, Ov.

conservatio -ōnis, f. (conservo), a preservation, keeping, laying up: frugum, Cic. TRANSF., a keeping up: aequabilitatis, Cic.

conservator -ōris, m. (conservo), a preserver: inimicorum, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.

conservitium -i, n. joint servitude: Pl.

conservo -are, to keep, preserve; of persons or concrete objects: cives suos, Cic.; omnes salvos, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; rem familiarem, Cic.; of abstract objects, to preserve, maintain, observe: pristinum animum, Liv.; iusiurandum, to keep, Cic.; legem, Quint.

Pres. partic. as adj. **conservans** -antis, preserving; with genit.: ea quae conservantia sunt eius status, Cic.

conservus -i, m. a fellow slave: Pl., Cic., Hor.

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., Liv.

consessus -ūs, m. (consido), an assembly (of persons sitting together): in ludo talario, Cic.; praeconum, Cic.; ludorum gladiatorumque, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

consideratio -ōnis, f. (considero), consideration, contemplation: considerationem intendere in aliquid, Cic.

considero -are (cum/sidus; cf. desidero), to look at, regard carefully, contemplate: considerare opus pictoris, Cic. TRANSF., to

consider, weigh, reflect upon: considerare secum eos casus, in quibus, etc., Cic.; consideres quid agas, Cic.; with de and the abl.: nunc de praemiis consideremus, Cic.; absol.: ille (ait) se considerare velle, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **considērātus** -a -um. (1) pass., *thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate*: verbum, Cic.; considerata atque provisa via vivendi, Cic. (2) act., of persons, *cautious, wary, circumspect*: homo, Cic., Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **considērātē**, *thoughtfully, carefully*: agere, Cic. **consido** -sīdere -sēdi -sessum, *to sit down, to settle*.

LIT., of persons: hic in umbrā, Cic.; in molli herbā, Cic.; transtris, Verg.; saxo, Ov.; esp. (1) *to sit down in a public assembly or court of justice*: ut primum iudices consederant, Cic.; ad ius 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*: considerare non longius mille passibus a nostris munitionibus, Caes. (3) *to stay, settle down*: hic an Antii, Cic.; Tarquinii, Liv.; vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *to fall to the ground, settle, sink, subside*: quae (Alpes) iam licet considant, Cic.; Ilion ardebat neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. (2) of ideas, *to sink in*: iustitia in mente, Cic. (3) of feelings, *to subside*: ardor animi consedit, Cic.; ferocia, terror, Liv. (4) *to be overcome, sink down or fall into neglect*: totam videmus consedissem urbem luctu, Verg.; consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, Cic.

consigno -are, *to seal, to affix a seal to*: tabulas signis, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to vouch for, authenticate*: antiquitas clarissimis monumentis testata consignataque, Cic. (2) *to record*: litteris aliquid, Cic.

consileasco -silescere -silui, *to become quite still*: Pl.

consiliārius -a -um (consilium), *relating to counsel, deliberating*: senatus, Pl. M. as subst. **consiliārius** -i. (1) *an adviser*: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic.; consiliarii regis, Cic. (2) *an assessor in a court of law*: Suet. (3) of an augur, as *interpreter* of the divine will: Cic.

consiliātor -ōris, m. (consilior), *counsellor, adviser*: Phaedr., Plin. L.

consiliōr -ari, dep. (consilium). (1) *to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel*: difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic. L.; Hor., Tac. (2) *to give counsel, advise*: amicē, Hor.

consilium -i, n. (connected with consulo).

(1) act., *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.; consiliis interesse, Cic.; esp. *the deliberation of a public body*: consilii publici participem fieri, Cic.; consilium habere, Cic.; rem ad consilium deferre, Caes. TRANSF., a, *the assembly of persons giving advice, council*: senatus, id est, orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.; consilium convocare, *a council of war*, Caes.; so: consilio advocato,

Liv.: b, of the appropriate mental quality, *judgment, understanding, prudence*: vir maximi consilii, Caes.; mulier imbecilli consilii, Cic.; vis consili expers, Hor.; Tac.

(2) pass.: a, the result of deliberation; *a resolution, plan, conclusion*: capere consilium, *to form a resolution*, Cic.; belli renovandi, Caes.; subito consilium cepi, *ut antequam luceret exirem*, Cic.; consilium consistit, *holds good*, Cic.; est consilium, foll. by infin.: Cic.; quid sui consilii sit proponit, *he explains what his plan is*, Caes.; inire consilium senatus interficiendi, Cic.; abl.: consilio, *intentionally, designedly*, Cic. L., Lucr., Liv., Verg.; privato consilio, *privatis consiliis* (opp. publico consilio, *publicis consiliis*), *in the interests of private persons*, Cic.; consilium imperatorium, *the strategic plan*, Cic.: b, *a contribution to deliberation; advice, suggestion*: alicui consilium dare, Cic., Hor.; consiliis uti, Cic., Hor.; sequi, Liv.

consimilis -e, *like in all respects, exactly similar*; with genit.: causa consimilis earum causarum quae, etc., Cic.; with dat.: consimilis fugae profectio, Caes.; absol.: laus, Cic.

consipiō -sīpere (sapio), *to be in one's right mind or senses*: Liv.

consisto -sistere -stiti -stitum, *to put oneself in any place*.

In gen., *to take one's stand, place oneself*. LIT., of persons: consistere ad mensam, Cic.; hi proximi consistere, Liv.; tota in illa contione Italia constitit, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *to be posted*: ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi facultas dabatur, Cic. TRANSF., of things. (1) *to fall to, come upon, rest on*: in quo (viro) . . . ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.; so of the fall of dice: quadringentis talis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. (2) *to agree with*: videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere? Cic. (3) *to consist, to be formed of*: maior pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes.; Cic., Lucr. So with ex, or plain abl.: Lucr.

Esp. *to stand still*. (1) *to stop, halt*. LIT., of persons (and animals): consistite! Ov.; consistere et commorari cogit, Cic.; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt, *stop for conversation*, Caes.; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur et consistunt, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to halt*: prope hostem, Caes., Liv.; fig., in speech: in uno nomine, Cic.; with duration indicated, *to halt, stop, stay*: consistere unum diem Veliae, Cic. TRANSF., of lifeless objects: vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic.; of water, *to stop still*: ter frigore constitit Ister, froze, Ov.; of abstract things, *to cease*: labor, Cic.; cum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv. (2) *to stand firmly, keep one's ground, footing*: in fluctibus, Caes.; vertice celso aerae quercus constiterunt, Verg. TRANSF., in forensibus causis praecclare, *to hold one's own*, Cic.; neque mens, neque vox neque lingua consistit, Cic.

consitiō -ōnis, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*: Cic.

consitor -ōris, m. (consero), *a sower, planter*: uvae, Bacchus, Ov.

consitūra -ae, f. (consero), *a sowing, planting*: agri, Cic.

consōbrīnus -i, m. and **consōbrīna** -ae, f. *cousin on the mother's side*: Cic.; also, in gen., *cousin*: Cic.; and in a more extended sense, *second, third cousin*: Suet.

consōcer -cēri, m. *a joint father-in-law*: Suet.

consōciātiō -ōnis, f. (consocio), *union, connexion, association*: hominum, Cic., Liv.

consōcio -are, *to unite, connect, share, make common*: consilia cum aliquo, Cic.; iniuriam cum amicis, Cic.; rem inter se, Liv.; nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. TRANSF., *to make by union*: pinus et populus umbram, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **consōciātus** -a -um, *united, harmonious*: consociatissima voluntas, Cic.; di, Liv.

consōlābilis -e (consolor), *consolable*: dolor, Cic. L.

consōlātiō -ōnis, f. (consolor), *consolation, encouragement, comfort, alleviation*: communium malorum, Cic. L.; timoris, Cic. L.; 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.; meton., *a consolatory treatise or discourse*: Cic., Quint.

consōlātor -ōris, m. (consolor), *a consoler*: Cic.

consōlātōrius -a -um (consolator), *relating to consolation, consolatory*: litterae, Cic. L., Suet.

consōlor -ari, dep. (1) of persons, *to console, comfort, to encourage*: se illo solatio quod, etc., Cic.; foll. by acc. and infin.: Cic., Hor.; aliquem de communibus miseriis, Cic.; spes sola homines in miseriis consolari solet, Cic.; absol.: consolando levare dolorem, Cic.; Ter., Caes., Ov. (2) of things, *to alleviate, lighten, solace*: dolorem, Cic. L., Liv.

consōno -sōnare -sōnūi. (1) *to sound together, sound loudly*: consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare, Liv. TRANSF., *to harmonize, agree with*, with cum or dat. (post-Aug.): Sen., Quint. (2) *to resound, echo*: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Verg.; Pl., Tac.

consōnus -a -um, *sounding together, harmonious*. LIT., *fila lyrae*, Ov. TRANSF., *accordant, fit, suitable*: satis consonum fore ut, Cic. L.

consōpiō -ire, *to lull to sleep, stupefy*: somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.; Endymion a Luna consopitus, Cic.; Lucr.

consors -sortis. (1) act., *having an equal share or lot, sharing in, partaking of*: consortes tres fratres, Cic.; usually with genit.: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, Cic.; mecum temporum illorum, Cic.; tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. Poet. as subst., *brother or sister*: consors magni Iovis, Juno, Ov.; as adj., *brotherly, sisterly*: sanguis, Ov.

(2) pass., *shared*: consorti vitā, Lucr.; consortia tecta, Verg.

consortio -ōnis, f. (consors), *companionship, community, partnership*: humana, Cic., Liv.

consortium -i, n. (consors), *partnership*: Suet.; with genit., *participation in*: si in consortio, si in societate reipublicae esse licet, Liv.; Tac.

conspēctus -a -um, partic. from conspicio; q.v.

conspēctus -ūs, m. (conspicio), *look, sight, view*.

(1) act. LIT., *dare se alicui in conspectum, to allow oneself to be seen by*, Cic.; in conspectu esse, with genit., *to be within sight of a person or thing*, 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. TRANSF., *mental view, survey*: in hoc conspectu et cognitione naturae, Cic.; Liv.

(2) pass., *appearance*: conspectu suo proelium restituit, Liv.; tuus iucundissimus conspectus, Cic.

conspērgo -spērgere -spersi -spersum (spargo), *to sprinkle or moisten by sprinkling*: me lacrimis, Cic. TRANSF., *ut oratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, interspersed with*, Cic.

conspicio -spicere -spexi -spectum, *to catch sight of, behold, perceive*.

LIT., *conspicere nostros equites*, Caes.; *infestis oculis omnium conspici*, Cic.; *milites in summo colle*, Caes.; cum inter se conspici essent, Liv.; Ov.; with acc. and infin.: *calones qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant*, Caes.; esp. *to look at with attention*: *Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciebant*, Liv.; *locum insidiis, for an ambush*, Verg.; in pass., *conspici, to attract notice, to be gazed at*: *vehi per urbem conspici velle*, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., *to see mentally, understand*: corde, Pl.; mentibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **conspēctus** -a -um. (1) in gen., *visible*: *tumulus hosti conspectus*, Liv. (2) *striking, remarkable, conspicuous*: *conspēctus elatusque supra modum hominis*, Liv.; *conspēcta mors eius fuit, quia publico funere est elatus*, Liv.; *victor Tyrio conspēctus in ostro*, Verg.; compar.: *turba conspēctor*, Liv.

Gerundive **conspiciendus** -a -um, *worth looking at, notable*: opus, Liv.; templum, Ov. **conspicor** -ari, dep. (conspicio), *to catch sight of, perceive*: *quem huc advenientem conspico*, Pl.; *ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum*, Caes.; *quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati*, Caes.

conspiciūs -a -um (conspicio). (1) in gen., *visible*: *conspiciuos polus*, Ov. (2) *remarkable, striking, conspicuous*: *conspiciuos late vertex*, Hor.; *Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant*, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

conspirātiō -ōnis, f. (conspiro), *a blowing or breathing together*. Hence *harmony, agreement, union*: *omnium bonorum*, Cic.; *magnā amoris conspiratione consentientes amicorum greges*, Cic.; in a bad sense, *conspiracy, plot*: *conspiratio certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam*, Cic.; Tac.

conspīro -are (cum/spiro), *to blow or breathe together*.

LIT., of instruments, *to blow together, sound together*: *aeraeque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco*, Verg.

TRANSF., *to agree, harmonize in opinion and feeling*. (1) in a good sense: *conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis*, Cic. (2) in

a bad sense, *to conspire, to form a plot*: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes.; in iniuriam, Liv.; in caedem, Tac.; with ad, or ut: Suet.

¶ Hence perf. partic. (in act. sense) **conspirātus** -a -um, *sworn together, united by an oath*: Caes., Phaedr. M. as subst. **conspirāti** -orum, *conspirators*: Suet.

consponsor -ōris, m. a joint surety: Cic. L.

conspūo -spūere, *to spit upon*: Pl., Juv. TRANSF., cana nive Alpes, Hor. (parodying Bibaculus).

conspurco -are, *to cover with dirt, defile*: Lucr.

conspūto -are (freq. of conspuo), *to spit upon contemptuously*: nostros, Cic. L.

constans -antis, partic. from consto; q.v.

constantia -ae, f. (constans), *steadiness, firmness*. (1) in gen.: cursūs cum admirabili incredibilique constantia (of the stars), Cic.; dictorum conventorumque constantia, Cic. (2) of character, *perseverance, firmness*: pertinacia aut constantia intercessoris, Cic.; animi, Ov.; morum, Tac. (3) *uniformity, harmony*: testimoniorum, Cic.

consternatio -ōnis, f. (²consterno). (1) *fear, alarm, dismay, confusion*: pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv.; pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. (2) *a mutiny, tumult*: vulgi, Tac.; muliebris consternatio, Liv.

¹**consterno** -sternere -strāvi -strātum, *to strew, scatter, cover by strewing*: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes.; omnia cadaveribus, Sall.; cubile veste, Cat.; Verg., Liv.; fig.: forum corporibus civium caede nocturna, Cic.; sometimes of standing objects, *to knock over*: tempestas aliquot signa, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **constrātus** -a -um, esp. *constrata navis, a decked ship*, Caes., Cic. N. as subst., *flooring, deck*: Liv., Petr.

²**consterno** -are (connected with ¹consterno). (1) *to throw into confusion, to alarm, to frighten*: procella ita consternavit equos, Liv.; esp. in pass.: equi consternati, startled, Liv.; pavida et consternata multitudo, Liv. (2) *to drive to action by fear, esp. hasty action*: in fugam consternari, Liv.; metu servitutis ad arma consternati, Liv.; Ov.

constipo -are, *to press, crowd together*: tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.; Caes.

constitūo -stitūere -stitūi -stitūtum (statuo), *to cause to stand, set up, place, establish*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, Cic.; taurum ante aras, Verg. (2) as milit. t. t., *to post, station, arrange*: signa ante tribunal, *to set up the standards*, Liv.; legionem Caesar constituit, *drew up*, Caes.; naves in alto, Caes.; intra silvas aciem ordinesque, Caes.; also *to halt*: agmen, Sall., Liv. (3) *to settle people in homes or quarters*: praesidia in Tolosatibus circumque Narbonem, Caes.; plebem in agris publicis, Cic. (4) *to found, set up, buildings, etc.*: turres, Caes.; oppidum, Caes.; nidos, Cic.; hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.; moenia, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to appoint to an office*: regem, Cic.; aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, Cic.; Commium regem ibi, Caes. (2) *to settle, fix upon an amount, time, etc.*: vectigal, Cic.; tempus, diem, Cic., Caes.; mercedem funeris, Cic.; pretium frumento,

Cic.; diem cum aliquo, Caes.; with indir. quest.: armorum quantum quaeque civitas quodque ante tempus efficiat constituit, Caes. (3) in gen., *to settle, arrange*, anything already existing: is cui corpus bene constitutum sit, Cic.; animus bene constitutus, Cic.; rem familiarem, rem publicam, Cic.; controversiam, Cic. (4) *to set up, establish, form*, anything new: quaestionem, Cic.; concordiam, Cic.; exemplum iustitiae, Cic.; tres legiones, Caes. (5) *to decide* about a fact, *decide that* . . . nondum satis constitui molestiae an plus voluptatis adtulerit Trebatius noster, Cic. (6) *to decide* on a course of action, *decide to* . . . (very frequent); absol.: ut erat constitutum, Cic.; with acc. object: haec ex re et ex tempore constitues, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: me hodie venturum esse, Cic. L.; with plain infin.: Lucr.; bellum cum Germanis gerere, Caes.; with ut and the subj.: ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic. L.; ut L. Bestia quereretur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **constitūtus** -a -um, *arranged, settled*. N. as subst. **constitūtum** -i, *anything arranged, settled or agreed upon*: constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, Cic.; ad constitutum experiendi gratia venire, *the appointment*; naturam per constituta procedere, Sen.

constitutio -ōnis, f. (constituo). (1) *the act of settling*: religionum; Cic.; summi boni, *definition*, Cic. (2) *settled condition, disposition*: firma constitutio corporis, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; illa praeclara constitutio Romuli, Cic. (3) *a regulation, order, ordinance*: cogeatur alia aut ex decreto priorum legatorum aut ex novā constitutione senatus facere, Cic. (4) as rhet. t. t., *the issue, point in dispute*: Cic.

consto -stare -stiti -stātum.

(1) *to stand together*, i.e. to stand in a fixed relation to some person or thing. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., a, *to be composed, consist*: unde omnis rerum nunc constet summa creata, Lucr.; ex animo constamus et corpore, Cic.: b, *to depend upon, rest upon*: monuit eius diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.: c, *to correspond to, be consistent with*; with dat.: sibi, Cic., Hor.; constat humanitati suae, Cic.; absol., of accounts, etc., *to correspond, come right*: ratio constat, Cic., Tac.; hence with abl., *to cost*: ambulati uncula prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic.; Caes., Ov.

(2) absol., *to stand firm, stand still*. LIT., nullo loco constabat acies, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to remain the same, to be unaltered*: adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, Liv.; postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Verg.; uti numerus legionum constare videretur, Caes.; esp. of mental attitudes: nec animum eius satis constare visum, Liv.; of resolves, *to be fixed, firm*: animo constat sententia, Verg.; hence alicui constat, *a person is resolved*: mihi quidem constat nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, ap. Cic.; of evidence, facts, etc., *to be established, certain, sure, well-known*: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt exempla adferemus, Cic.; hence impers. constat, often with acc.

and infin., *it is agreed*: quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.; mihi plane non satis constat, utrum sit melius, Cic.; cum de Magio constet, Cic.; de facto, Quint.: **b**, *to exist*: nullum est genus rerum, quod avulsū a ceteris per se ipsum constare possit, Cic.; often in Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **constans** -antis, *steady, firm, unchanging, immovable, constant*. (1) in gen.: constanti vultu graduque, Liv.; quae cursus constantes habent, Cic.; pax, Liv.; fides, Hor.; constans iam aetas, quae media dicitur, Cic. (2) of character, *firm, resolute, constant*: sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici) eligendi, Cic.; Tac., Ov. (3) *consistent, harmonious*: oratio, Cic.; constans parum memoria huius anni, Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **constanter**, *steadily, firmly*. (1) in gen.: constanter in suo manere statu, Cic.; constanter et non trepide pugnare, Caes. (2) of character, *firmly, resolutely*: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. (3) *uniformly, harmoniously*: constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, Caes.; constanter sibi dicere, Cic.

constringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum.

LIT., (1) *to draw, bind together*: sarcinam, Pl. (2) *to bind fast, to confine, fetter*: corpora vinculis, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to bind, restrain, confine*: fidem religionem potius quam veritate, Cic.; orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. (2) of discourse, *to compress, abbreviate*: sententiam aptis verbis, Cic.; Quint.

constructio -ōnis, f. (construo). (1) *a putting together, building, construction, making*: hominis, Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., *the proper connexion of words*: verborum apta et quasi rotunda, Cic.

construō -struere -struxi -structum. (1) *to heap up together*: acervos nummorum, Cic.; divitias, Hor. (2) *to make by heaping up, to construct, build up*: mundum, navem, aedificium, Cic. (3) *to arrange*: dentes in ore constructi, Cic.

constuprator -ōris, m. *a ravisher, debaucher*: Liv.

constupro -are, *to debauch, to ravish*: matronas, Liv.; fig.: emptum constupratumque iudicium, *corrupt*, Cic. L.

consuādēō -suādere -suāsi -suāsum, *to advise earnestly*: Pl.

Consuālīa, see Consus.

consuāsor -ōris, m. (consuadeo), *an adviser*: Cic.

consūdo -are, *to sweat profusely*: Pl.

consuēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (consuesco/facio), *to accustom, habituate*: ea ne me celet, consuefecit filium, Ter.; multitudinem ordines habere, Sall.

consuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum (perf. forms often contr. consuesti, consuestis, consuemus, consuerunt, consueram, consuerim, consuesse).

(1) transit., *to accustom, habituate*: braccia, Lucr.

(2) intransit.: **a**, in gen., *to accustom oneself*; esp. in perf., consuevi, *I am accustomed*; with infin.: qui mentiri solet, peierare consuevit, Cic.; with inanimate

things as subjects: naves quae praesidii causā Alexandriae esse consuerant, Caes.; ut consuesti, *as you are accustomed*, Cic.; in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg.: **b**, *to cohabit with*: cum aliquo, cum aliquā, Cic., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. **consuētus** -a -um. (1) of persons, *accustomed to* (poet.): Pl., Liv.; with infin.: Lucr. (2) of things, *accustomed, usual* (poet.): Ter., Verg., Sall.; superl.: consuetissima verba, Ov.

consuētūdo -inis, f. (consuesco), *custom, usage, habit*.

LIT., in gen.: mos consuetudoque civilis, Cic.; consuetudo populi Romani, Cic.; consuetudo sermonis nostri, Cic.; consuetudo peccandi, Cic.; consuetudo bona, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eam consuetudinem ut, Caes.; ab omnium Siculorum consuetudine discedere, Cic.; non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic.; ut est consuetudo, *as is the usual practice*, Cic.; mutare consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; tenere consuetudinem suam, Cic.; in consuetudinem venire, *to become customary*, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Caes.; consuetudine, *according to custom*, Cic.; ad superiorem consuetudinem reverti, Cic.; sometimes for *manner of speaking*: consuetudo indocta, Cic.

TRANSF., of *habitual dealings with persons*; in gen., *intimacy, familiar acquaintance*: insinuare in consuetudinem alicuius, Cic.; esp. of lovers: stupri vetus consuetudo, *an intrigue of long standing*: Sall.; Ter., Liv., Suet.

consuētus -a -um, partic. from consuesco; q.v.

consul -sulis, m. (old forms consol, cosol; abbreviation cos., plur. coss.; etymology doubtful), *a consul*; plur. consules, *the consuls*, the two chief magistrates of the Roman state under the republic, chosen annually by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but after 367 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 replace a consul deceased or resigned*, Liv.; consul designatus, *consul elect*, so called between the election in July and entrance upon office on the 1st of January, Cic.; consul maior, *the consul who had precedence of his colleague*; consul Flaminius consul iterum, *for the second time*, Cic.; aliquem dicere consulem, Liv.; facere, declarare, Cic.; creare, Cic., Caes.; pro consule, *an officer in the place of the consul*, a proconsul, e.g. a governor of a province: pro consule in Ciliciam proficisci, *to go as proconsul to Cilicia*, Cic.

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.; so was the year of a vintage: Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor.

consulāris -e (consul). (1) *relating to a consul, consular*: aetas, *the age (namely the forty-third year) at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul*, Cic.; fasces, Liv.; lictor, auctoritas, Cic.; candidatus, Cic.; familia, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; locus, *place in the senate*, Cic. (2) *having been a consul*; as adj.: homo, vir, Cic.; m. as subst. **consulāris** -is, *an ex-consul*: Cic.; in the imperial period, a *provincial governor of consular rank*: Tac.

Adv. **consulārītēr**, in a manner worthy of a consul: vita omnis consulariter acta, Liv. **consulātus** -ūs, m. (consul), the office of consul, the consulship: abdicare se consulatu, Cic.; abdicare consulatum, Liv.; abire consulatu, Liv.; adipisci consulatum, Cic.; adferre consulatum in eam familiam, Cic.; petere consulatum, Cic.; peracto consulatu, Caes.

consūlo -sulēre -sūlūi -sultum (cum/root sed- or root sal-).

(1) to reflect, consult, consider. LIT., in gen.: in commune, for the common good, Liv.; in longitudinem, for the future, Ter.; facto non consulto in tali periculo opus esse, Sall.; re consulta et explorata, Cic.; quid agant consultant, Caes.; esp. with dat., to take counsel for some person or thing, to have regard for the interests of, look to: tuae rei, Pl.; parti civium consulere, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; dignitati alicuius, Cic.; alicui optime, Cic.; suae vitae, Caes. TRANSF., after deliberation, to come to a conclusion, to take measures: quae reges atque populi male consuluerint, Sall.; obsecro ne quid gravius de salute et incolumitate tuā consulas, Caes.; consulere in, to take measures against: nihil in quemquam superbe ac violenter, Liv.; aliquid boni (or optimi) consulere, to take in good part: haec missa, Ov.; Quint.

(2) 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.; esp.: a, to refer to a political body: senatus a Bestiā consultus est, placeretne legatos Iugurthae recipi moenibus, Sall.; populum de eius morte, Cic.; b, to take legal advice: qui de iure civili consuli solent, Cic.; c, to consult an oracle or deity: haruspice, Cic.; Phoebi oracula, Ov.; exta, Verg.; Apollinem Pythium quas potissimum regiones tenerent, Cic.; id possetne fieri, consuluit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **consultus** a-um. (1) of things, well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed: omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. (2) of persons, experienced, with genit.: consultissimus vir omnis divini et humani iuris, Liv.; consultus insanientis sapientiae, Hor.; esp. in law, iuris consultus, as adj. or m. subst.: Cic.; so **consultus** -i, alone, as m. subst., a lawyer: Hor.

N. as subst. **consultum** -i. (1) the act of deliberation, reflection, consideration: consulto opus est, Sall. (2) the result of deliberation, a resolution, plan, decision: consulto conlegae, virtute militum victoria parta est, Liv.; facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.; of the considered answer of an oracle: dum consulta petis, Verg. 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.; so of the decree of a Sicilian senate (βουλή): Cic.

Abl. as adv. **consultō**, deliberately, designedly: consulto fecisse aliquid, Cic.; non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

Adv. (with compar.) **consultē**, advisedly, after consideration: caute ac consulte gerere aliquid, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

consultātiō -ōnis, f. (consulto). (1) a full consideration, deliberation: venit aliquid in consultationem, Cic.; consultationem raptim transigere, Liv.; meton., a case or subject under consideration: Quint. (2) an asking for advice, inquiry: consultationi alicuius respondere, Cic. L.

consulto -are (freq. of consulto). (1) to consider maturely, weigh, ponder. In gen.: quid illaec consultant? Pl.; de officio, Cic.; triduum ad consultandum dare, Liv.; ad eam rem consultandam, Liv.; in longius, for the future, Tac.; in medium, for the common good, Sall.; consultabat, utrum Romam proficisceretur, an Capuam teneret, Cic.; esp. with dat., to consult for, provide for: reipublicae, Sall.

(2) to consult, ask advice of: quid me consultas? Pl.; Tib., Plin.

consultor -ōris, m. (consulto). (1) an adviser: egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall.; Tac. (2) one who asks advice, esp. legal advice, a client: consultoribus suis respondere, Cic.; Hor.

consultrix -icis, f. (consultor), she who consults, cares for, provides: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum, Cic.

consum -futurum -fore, to be, to happen; only found in future forms: Pl., Ter.

consummātiō -ōnis, f. (consummo). (1) a summing up, adding up: Plin. (2) a finishing, completion, consummation: maximarum rerum, Sen.

consummo -are (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 nomenque velut consummata eius belli gloria, Liv. (2) to bring to perfection: ars, Quint.; animus, Sen., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **consummātus** -a -um, complete, perfect, consummate: eloquentia, Quint.; orator, Quint.; ars, Plin.

consumō -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, to take altogether, consume.

(1) 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.; curam in re una, Hor.; tota in dulces consumunt ubera natos, Verg.

(2) in gen., to use up, consume, finish. LIT., omnia tela, to shoot away, Caes.; omne frumentum, Caes.; patrimonium, Cic.; omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.; of effort: multam operam frustra, Cic.; esp. of time, to spend, pass: magna diei parte consumpta, Caes.; aestatem in Trevis, Caes.; consumendi otii causa, Cic. TRANSF., to waste or wear away, destroy: omnia flammā, Caes.; aedes incendio, Liv.; viscera morsu, Ov.; 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 consuming, destroying: Cic.

consumptor -ōris, m. (consumo), a consumer, destroyer: confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consũo -sũere -sũi -sũtum, *to sew together, stitch together*: Varr. TRANSF., *dolos, to form*, Pl.; *os, to close*, Sen.

consurgo -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, *to rise up together, or simply rise up, stand up*.

LIT., (1) of persons: triarii consurrexerunt, Liv.; ex insidiis, Caes.; foro, Ov.; ad iterandum ictum, Liv.; senatus cunctus consurgit, Cic.; esp. of an orator, *to rise up to speak*: consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe et inquit, Liv.; also *to rise up in honour of someone*: consurrexisse omnes et senem sexum recepissee, Cic. (2) of things without life: consurgunt geminae quercus, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to be roused to action*: magno tumultu ad bellum, Liv.; ad gloriam, Liv. (2) of things, *to rise, arise, break out*: consurgunt venti, Verg.; novum bellum, Verg.; ira, Quint.

consurrectio -õnis, f. (consurgo), *a general standing up*: iudicium, Cic.

Consus -i, m. (? condo), *an ancient Roman deity, apparently concerned with agriculture*; hence **Consũalia** -ium, n. pl., *the festivals of Consus*, on the 19th of August and 15th of December.

consũsurro -are, *to whisper together*: Ter.

contabẽfãcio -fãcere, *to consume, cause to waste away*: Pl.

contãbesco -tãbescere -tãbũi, *to waste away gradually*: cor, Pl.; Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic.

contãbulãtio -õnis, f. (contabulo), *a covering with boards, planking, floor, storey*: Caes.

contãbũlo -are, *to cover with boards, to equip with floors or storeys*: murum, turrem, Caes.

contactus -ũs, m. (contingo), *contact, touching, touch*: sanguinis, Ov., Verg.; esp. of what is unclean, *contagion*: contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos, Liv. TRANSF., *oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos*, Tac.

contãgẽs -is, f. (contingo), *touch, contact*; perhaps with the extra notion of *harmony, fellow-feeling* (Epicurus' συμπάθεια): Lucr.

contãgio -õnis, f. (contingo), *a touching, contact*: cum est somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, Cic.; esp. *a touching of something unclean, contagion, infection*: contagio pestifera, Liv. TRANSF., *moral infection, bad companionship, evil example*: turpitudinis, Cic.; furoris, Liv.

contãgium -ii, n. (contingo), *a word perhaps coined by Lucr. as a convenient metrical alternative to contages and contagio, q.v., touch, contact*; sometimes in Lucr. with the extra notion of *harmony, fellow-feeling* (Epicurus' συμπάθεια), but esp. *infection, contagion*: contagia morbi, Lucr.; mala vicini pecoris contagia, Verg. TRANSF., *moral infection*: aegrae mentis, Ov.; contagia lucris, Hor.

contãmino -are (cum/root tag-, as in tango). (1) *to pollute, to render unclean by contact or mixture, infect*: sanguinem, Liv.; se scelere, Cic.; veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic. (2) in Ter., describing the methods of Ter., Pl., and others, perhaps to blend original Greek plays, perhaps even here to spoil.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **contãminãtus** -a -um, *polluted, unclean*: Cic., Liv., Hor., Tac.

contechnor -ari, dep. (techna), *to devise a trick*: Pl.

contẽgo -tẽgere -texi -tectum, *to cover*.

LIT., se corbe, Cic.; caput amictu, Verg.; locum linteis, Liv.; eos uno tumultu, *to bury*, Liv.; esp. *to conceal or shield by covering*: corporis partes, quae aspectum sint deformem habiturae, contegere atque abdere, Cic.

TRANSF., *libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiã*, Cic.

contẽmẽro -are, *to pollute, defile*: Ov.

contemno -temnere -tempsi -temptum, *to think meanly of, despise, contemn*: tuum consilium, Ter.; mea dona, Lucr.; dicta, Sall.; humanos, Cic.; Romam prae sua Capua inridere atque contemnere, Cic.; with infin.: contemnere coronari, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: ut ipsum vinci contemnerent, Cic.; se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **contemptus** -a -um, *despised, despicable, contemptible*: vita contempta ac sordida, Cic.; homo contemptus et abiectus, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

contemplãtio -õnis, f. (contemplor), *a surveying, contemplation*. LIT., caeli, Cic. TRANSF., *naturae*, Cic.; Tac., Plin. L.

contemplãtor -õris, m. (contemplor), *one who surveys or contemplates*: caeli, Cic.

contemplãtu, abl. sing. from contemplatus, m. (contemplor), *by surveying, by contemplation*: Ov.

contemplor (contemplo) -ari, dep. (templum), *to mark out a quarter or enclosure (templum)*; hence *to look at attentively, survey, regard, contemplate*.

LIT., caelum suspicere caelestiaque contemplari, Cic.; situm Carthaginis, Liv.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

TRANSF., *to consider carefully*: ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplermini, Cic.

contemptim, adv. (contemno), *contemptuously*: Pl., Lucr.; de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

contemptio -õnis, f. (contemno), *contempt, scorn, disdain*: pecuniae, Cic.; deorum, Liv.; hostibus in contemptionem venire, Caes.

contemptor -õris, m. (contemno), adj. and subst., *a despiser or contemptuous*: divitiarum, Liv.; divum, Verg.; nemo tam contemptor famae est, Liv.; contemptor lucis animus, Verg.; contemptor animus, Sall.

contemptrix -ricis, f. form of contemptor; q.v.: Pl., Ov., Plin.

¹**contemptus** -a -um, partic. from contemno; q.v.

²**contemptus** -ũs, m. (contemno), *contempt, disdain*. (1) act.: operis, Quint.; ambitionis, Tac. (2) pass.: turpis contemptus, Lucr., Liv., Ov.; esp. in dat.: Gallis brevis nostra contemptui est, Caes.

contendo -tendẽre -tendi -tentum, *to strain, to exert*.

(1) *to strain in relation to some other person or thing*; hence: a, transit., *to compare, contrast*: ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic.; Hor., Tac.: b, intransit., *to strive with another*: cum victore, Caes.; cynis (dat.), Lucr.; contra Paridem, Verg.; pro vitulis contra leones, Cic.; inter se de principatu,

Caes.; cum Libone de mittendis legatis, Caes.; at an auction, to bid against: Cic.

(2) in gen.: a, transit., to stretch, strain, exert. LIT., vincla, Verg.; tormenta, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; ballistas lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum contendere atque adducere, Cic.; and hence of missiles, to shoot, cast: tela, Verg. TRANSF., summas vires, Lucr.; omnes nervos ut, Cic.: b, intransit., to strain, exert oneself. LIT., of physical exertion: eniti et contendere debet ut vincat, Cic.; fuga salutem petere contendunt, Caes.; esp. to hasten on a journey, try to reach: Bibracte ire contendit, Caes.; fig.: si potuissemus, quo contendimus pervenire, Cic. TRANSF., in gen.: maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque, Cic.; ob eam causam contendit, ut plura dicerem, Cic.; esp. to strive for a concession, favour, etc.: non erat causa, cur hoc tempore aliquid a te contenderem, Cic.; ab aliquo valde de reditu in gratiam, Cic.; vehementer contendere ab aliquo ut, etc., Cic.; also to assert with confidence, maintain: contententes numquam eam urbem fuisse ex Triphylia, Liv.; Cic., Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **contentus** -a -um, strained, stretched, tense. LIT., funis, Hor.; onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., eager, zealous: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque venimus, Cic.; Lucr.

Adv. (with compar.) **contentē**, eagerly, earnestly: pro se dicere, Cic.

¹**contentē**, adv. from contendo; q.v.

²**contentē**, adv. from contineo; q.v.

contentio -ōnis, f. (contendo), exertion, effort, striving. (1) in relation to some other person or thing; hence: a, a contrast, comparison: hominum ipsorum, Cic.; fortunarum contentionem facere, Cic.; as rhet. t. t., antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas: Cic., Quint.: b, in competition with others, combat, contest, strife: magna contentio belli, Cic.; adversus procuratores contentio dicendi, Cic.; contentiones habere cum aliquo, Caes.; also competition for: honorum, Cic.; libertatis, Liv., Quint.

(2) in gen., exertion, straining: vocis, Cic.; animi, Cic.

contentiōsus -a -um (contentio), pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome: oratio, Plin.

¹**contentus** -a -um, partic. from contendo; q.v.

²**contentus** -a -um, contented, partic. from contineo; q.v.

conterminus -a -um, bordering upon, adjacent, near: contermina stabula ripae, Ov. N. as subst., an adjoining region, a confine: Tac., Plin.

contēro -tērere -trīvi -trītum, to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, to grind, pound.

LIT., cornua cervi, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to destroy, wear away: omnes iniurias voluntariā quādam oblivione, to obliterate, Cic.; reliqua conterere et contemnere, trample under foot, Cic.; ferrum, to wear away by using, Ov.; se in musicis, geometriā, astris, Cic.; of time, to consume, spend: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, Cic.; bonum otium socordiā atque desidiā, Sall.

conterrēo -ēre, to terrify, frighten exceedingly: conterrere loquacitatem alicuius vultu ipso aspectuque, Cic.; his nuntiis senatus conterritus, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

contestor -ari, dep. to call to witness: deos hominesque, Cic.; hence as legal t. t., contestari litem, to inaugurate an action by calling witnesses, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **contestātus** -a -um, in pass. sense: lis contestata, Cic. TRANSF., virtus contestata, approved, Cic.

contexo -texere -texui -textum, to weave together, twine together. LIT., lilia amaranthi, Tib.; ovium villis contextis homines vestiuntur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of material things, to lay together; hence to build, construct, put together: sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, Caes.; equum trabibus acernis, Verg. (2) of abstract things, to connect, unite: extrema cum primis, Cic.; hence to form, devise: crimen, Cic.; carmen longius, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **contextus** -a -um, interwoven, connected, united: contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr.; perpetuae et contextae voluptates, an unbroken series of pleasures, Cic.; contexta historia eorum temporum, continuous, Nep.

Adv. **contextē**, in close connexion: Cic.

¹**contextus** -a -um, partic. from contexo; q.v.

²**contextus** -ūs, m. (contexo), uniting, connexion: contextum dissolvere, to break up the connexion between atoms or the fabric composed of atoms, Lucr. TRANSF., mirabilis contextus rerum, Cic.; totus quasi contextus orationis, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

conticesco (conticisco) -ticescere -ticūi (taceo), to become silent, to be silent.

LIT., conscientiā convictus repente conticuit, Cic.; neque ulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet, Cic.; Hor., Verg.

TRANSF., to become still or quiet, to abate, cease: illae scilicet litterae conticuerunt forenses et senatoriae, Cic.; tumultus, Liv.

contignatio -ōnis, f. (contigno), a constructed floor, storey: Caes., Liv.

contigno -are (tignum), to put planks together, to floor: Caes.

contigūus -a -um (contingo). (1) act., that which touches another, contiguous, near: domus, Ov.; pars circi quae Aventino contigua, Tac.; Cappadoces, Tac. (2) pass., with dat., within reach of: contiguus missae hastae, Verg.

continens -entis, partic. from contineo; q.v.

continentia -ae, f. (contineo), self-control, moderation, temperance: continentia in omni victu cultuque corporis, Cic.; Sall., Caes.

contineo -tinere -tinui -tentum (teneo).

(1) to hold together, to keep together: cum agger altiore aquā contineri non posset, Caes.; legiones uno in loco, Caes.; so to connect, join: quod oppidum Genabum pons fluminis Ligeris continebat, Caes. TRANSF., nec enim ulla res vehementius rempublicam continet quam fides, Cic.

(2) to keep in, surround, contain. LIT., mundus qui omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic.; beluas immanes saeptis, to confine, Cic.; se suo loco, Caes.; alvus continet quod recipit, Cic.; milit. t. t., to shut in: Pompeium quam augustissime,

Caes.; milites sub pellibus, Caes. TRANSF., in gen.: se in suis perennibus studiis, Cic.; Belgas in officio, *to maintain in allegiance*, Caes.; petimus ab Antonio, ut ea quae continet neque adhuc protulit explicet nobis, Cic.; esp. *to include, 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.

(3) *to hold back, restrain*. LIT., naves copulis, Caes.; risum, Cic.; gradum, *to check*, Verg. TRANSF., suos a proelio, Caes.; contineo me ab exemplis, Cic.; omnes cupiditates, Cic. L.; non posse milites contineri quin, Caes.

¶ Hence pres. partic. act. **continens** -entis. (1) *lying near, adjacent, bordering upon*: praedia continentia huic fundo, Cic.; continenti litori, Liv.; continentibus diebus, *in the days immediately following*, Caes. (2) *hanging together, unbroken*: agmen, Liv.; terra continens, *the mainland*, Nep.; so also without terra, as subst., **continens** -entis, f. *a continent*: Caes., Liv.; of time, *continuous, unbroken*: e continenti genere, *in unbroken genealogical succession*, Cic.; totius diei continens labor, Caes.; continenti cursu, Liv. (3) *self-controlled, temperate, continent*: puer, Cic.; continentior in vita hominum, quam in pecuniā, Caes.; superl.: Cic.

N. as subst. (rhet. t. t.) **continens** -entis, *the main point*: causae, Cic., Quint.

Adv. **continentēr**. (1) *without break, of space: sedetis, close together*, Cat.; of time, *continuously*: totā nocte ierunt, Caes., Liv. (2) *continently, temperately*: vivere, Cic.

¶ Past partic. pass. **contentus** -a um, *contented, satisfied*; with abl.: suis rebus, Cic.; ea victoria, Cic.; paucis, Hor.; contentus quod, Cic.; with infin.: Ov., Quint.

contingo -tingere -tigi -tactum (tango).

(1) *transit., to touch*: a, in gen.: terram osculo, Liv.; paene terram (of the moon), Cic.; funem manu, Verg.; dextram, *to grasp*, Liv.; cibos ore, Ov.: b, *to touch with something, smear or sprinkle with*: oras pocula circum mellis liquore, Lucr.; lac sale, Verg. TRANSF., *to affect, infect*; esp. in perf. partic.: contacta civitas rabie iuvenum, Liv.; contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop.; ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov.: c, as geograph. t. t., *to border on, touch*: quorum agri non contingunt mare, Cic., Liv.; with dat., or with inter se: Caes.; of personal relationship: aliquem sanguine ac genere, Liv., Hor.: d, *to reach*: Italiam, Verg.; avem ferro, Verg.; ex tantā altitudine contingere hostem non posse, Liv.; optatam cursu metam, Hor.; nec contigit ullum vox mea mortalem, Ov. TRANSF., aevi florem, Lucr.; hence *to concern, affect*: Romanos nihil (consultatio) contingit, nisi quatenus, etc., Liv.

(2) *intransit., to happen, to befall* (usually of good luck); with dat.: mihi omnia, quae opto, contingant, Cic.; with infin.: celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriā contigit, Cic.; non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.; with ut: quoniam autem, tecum ut essem, non contigit, Cic.

continūatio -ōnis, f. (continuo), *an unbroken continuance or succession*: tribunatus, Liv.; imbrum, Caes.; causarum, Cic.; rhet. t. t., *a period*: nimis longa continuatio verborum, Cic.

continūitās -ātis, f. (continuus), *continuity, unbroken succession*: Varr., Plin.

¹**continūō**, adv. from continuus; q.v.

²**continūō** -are (continuus), *to connect up, unite, make continuous*. LIT., in space: (aer) mari continuatus et iunctus est, Cic.; fundos, Cic.; binas aut amplius domos, Sall.; aedificia moenibus, Liv.; so: verba, *to form into a sentence*, Cic. Pass. in middle sense, *to join up with*: Cic., Tac.

TRANSF., esp. in time: prope continuatis funeribus, *in almost immediate succession*, Liv.; 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 up, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted*.

LIT., in space: Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, *connected with the mainland*, Ov.; Rhenu uno alveo continuus, Tac.

TRANSF., esp. in time, *successive, following on, uninterrupted*: secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes.; superiora continuorum annorum decreta, Cic.; oppugnatō, Liv.; amor, Prop.; with abl. of persons or periods, *continuously occupied with*: Tac.; translationes, *in an unbroken stream*, Cic.

Abl. n. sing. as adv. **continūō**, *immediately, at once*: Pl., Cic., Caes., Verg.; esp. in conjunction with a temporal clause introduced by ubi, postquam, etc., *immediately after, as soon as*: Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., in argument, *forthwith, necessarily, as an immediate consequence* (usually with neg. or virtual neg.): non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic.

contio -ōnis, f. (contr. from conventio). LIT., *an assembly of the people or of the soldiers, a public meeting*: contionem advocare, Cic., Caes., Liv.; populi, militum, Caes.; vocare ad contionem, Liv.; contionem habere, dimittere, Liv.; prodire in contionem, Cic.; producere aliquem in contionem, Liv.; aliquid in contione dicere, Cic.; pro contione, *at a meeting*, Sall., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *the speech made in such an assembly*: contiones turbulentae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic.; habere contiones in Caesarem graves, Caes.; funebris, *a funeral oration*, Cic., Tac. (2) *the speaker's platform*: in contionem ascendere, Liv., Cic.

contionābundus -a -um (contionor), *haranguing, speaking in public*: Liv.

contionālis -e (contio), *relating to a public assembly*: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. L.; illa contionalis hirudo aerarii, *that blood-sucker and demagogue*, Cic. L.; senex, Liv.

contionārius -a -um (contio), *relating to a public assembly*: ille contionarius populus, Cic. L.

contionātor -ōris, m. (contionor), *a popular orator, demagogue*: Cic.

contionor -ari, dep. (contio). (1) *to attend an assembly*: nunc illi vos singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv. (2) *to speak in public before an assembly*: apud milites, Caes.; superiore e loco, Cic.; also *to proclaim publicly*: C. Cato contionatus est se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. L.

contioncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of contio), *a short harangue*: Cic.

contollo -ĕre (obsol. for confero), *to bring together*: gradum, Pl.

contōnat, impers. *it thunders violently*: Pl.

contorquĕo -torquĕre -torsi -tortum, *to twist, whirl, turn violently, contort*: gubernaculum, Lucr.; membra quocunque vult, Cic.; proram ad laevas undas, Verg.

Esp. *to whirl in throwing a spear, etc., so to hurl*: lit., telum validis contortum viribus ire, Lucr.; contorquere hastam in latus, Verg. TRANSF., verba, *to hurl forth*, Cic., Plin. L.

¶ Hence partic. **contortus** -a -um. (1) *intricate, confused, complicated*: contortae et difficiles res, Cic. (2) *whirling; so powerful, vigorous*: oratio, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) **contortē**, *intricately*: Cic.

contortio -ōnis, f. (contorqueo), *a whirling, twisting*: contortiones orationis, intricacies of speech, Cic.

contortor -ōris, m. (contorqueo), *a twister, one who perverts*: legum, Ter.

contortŭlus -a -um (dim. of contortus), *somewhat intricate*: Cic.

contortus -a -um, partic. from contorqueo; q.v.

contrā (from cum, as extra from ex), adv. and prep.

Adv., *opposite, over against, on the opposite side*. LIT., of place: adi contra, Pl.; ulmus erat contra, Ov.; omnia contra circaque plena hostium erant, Liv. TRANSF., in other relations: a, of equivalence, *in return, back*: cum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Pl.; amare, Pl.; diligere, Cat.; auro contra constat filius, *is worth his weight in gold*, Pl.: b, of difference, *otherwise*: alia aestimabilia, alia contra, Cic.; often foll. by atque, *or quam*: simulacrum Iovis contra atque antea fuerat convertere, Cic.; cum contra fecerint quam polliciti sint, Cic.: c, of opposition, *against*: accingere, Lucr.; pugnare, Lucr.; consistere, Caes.; dicere, Cic.

Prep. with acc., *opposite to, over against*. LIT., of place: insula quae contra Brundisium portum est, Caes. TRANSF., *against, in opposition to, contrary to*: contra opinionem, Cic.; contra ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Caes.; esp. of hostile action or speech: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes.; contra populum Romanum coniurasse, Caes.; contra deos disputare, Cic. Contra occasionally is placed after its acc.: quos contra, Cic.; so, in Vergil, after nouns.

contractio -ōnis, f. (contraho), *a drawing together, contraction*. LIT., contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic.; frontis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *abbreviation, shortness*: orationis, Cic.; syllabae, Cic. (2) *anxiety, depression*: animi, Cic.

contractiuncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of contractio), *slight depression*: animi, Cic.

contractus -a -um, partic. from contraho; q.v. **contrādico** -dicĕre -dixi -dictum, *to gainsay, speak against, contradict*: sententiis aliorum, Tac.; nec contradici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv.

contradictio -ōnis, f. (contradico), *a speaking against, contradiction*: Quint., Tac.

contrāho -trāhĕre -traxi -tractum.

(1) *to draw together, collect, unite* (opp. dissipare). LIT., omnia in unum locum, Cic. L.; cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.; magnam classem, Nep.; Luceriam omnes copias, Cic.; Scipionem et Hasdrubalem ad conloquium, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to unite*: contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv.: b, *to conclude or complete a business arrangement*: rem, rationem, negotium, Cic.; contrahere magnam rationem cum Mauritaniae rege, Cic.: c, in gen., *to cause, bring on, bring about*: amicitiam, Cic.; offensionem, Cic.; aes alienum, *to contract debt*, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; lites, Cic.; porca contracta, *due to expiate a crime*, Cic.

(2) *to draw together by way of shortening or narrowing, to contract*. LIT., frontem (in frowning), Pl., Cic., Hor.; castra, Caes.; pulmones se contrahunt, Cic.; contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, Cic.; orbem (of the moon), Ov.; vela, *to furl one's sails, fig. to be moderate*, Cic.; of the action of cold: contracto frigore pigrae, i.e. numbed, Verg. TRANSF., *to shorten, reduce, draw in*: orationem in verbum contrahere, Cic.; appetitus omnes contrahere, Cic.; of the spirits, *to depress*: animum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.) **contractus** -a -um, *drawn in, contracted, narrow*. LIT., in space: locus exiguus atque contractus, Verg., Hor., Cic. TRANSF., his iam contractoribus noctibus, Cic.; contractum genus vocis, Cic.; dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic.; of circumstances, *straitened*: paupertas, Hor.; of persons, *retired, quiet*: contractus leget, Hor.

contrārius -a -um (contra), *opposite, over against*. LIT., of place: collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes.; vulnera, *wounds in front*, Tac.; contrarius ictus, Liv.; classis contraria flamina, *contrary winds*, Ov.; also of mutual opposition: in contrarias partes fluere, Cic.; in comparison, followed by atque: qui versantur contrario motu atque caelum, Cic.

TRANSF., *opposed, contrary*: contrariae epistolae, *contradictory*, Cic.; in contrarias partes disputare, *disserere, 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.; in comparison, followed by atque or ac: contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic.; esp. of hostile action or speech: arma, Ov., Lucr., Verg.; hence *injurious*: otium maxime contrarium esse, Caes.

N. as subst. **contrārium** -i, *the opposite*: Cic., Tac.; also in plur.: Verg., Ov., Cic.; ex contrario, *on the other side*, Caes., Cic.

Adv. **contrāriē**, *in an opposite direction or manner*: sidera contrarie procedentia, Cic.; verba relata contrarie, Cic.

contractabiliter, adv. (contractabilis), *with feeling*: Lucr.

contractatō -ōnis, f. (contracto), a touching, handling: Cic.

contracto -are (tracto), to touch, feel, handle. LIT., vulnus, Ov.; pectora, Ov.; esp. of familiar handling: Hor.; and so of defiling: Pl., Tac. TRANSF., totaque mente contractare varias voluptates, consider, Cic.

contrémisco -trémiscere -trēmūi. (1) intransit., to tremble violently, to quake: contrémiscere totā mente atque artubus omnibus, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. (2) transit., to tremble before, be afraid of: periculum, Hor.

contrémo -ére, to tremble violently, quake: tellus, Lucr.

contribūo -tribūere -tribūi -tributum (tribus), to put in the same division with, brigade with, incorporate with, unite: Calagurritani qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes.; Ambracia quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv. TRANSF., to bring together, bring in, contribute: Ov., Tib.

contristo -are (tristis), to make sorrowful, sadden: contristat haec sententia Balbum Cornelium, ap. Cic. L. TRANSF., pluvio frigore caelum, make gloomy, Verg.; Hor.

contritus -a -um, partic. from contero; q.v.

contrōversia -ae, f. (controversus), a dispute, properly at law, but also in gen.: hereditatis, about an inheritance, Cic.; contrōversiam habere de fundo, Cic.; componere, Caes.; in contrōversia versari, esse, Cic.; rem adducere in contrōversiam, deducere in contrōversiam, vocare in contrōversiam, to make matter of debate, Cic. TRANSF., possible dispute, contradiction, question: sine contrōversia, indisputably, Ter., Cic.; contrōversia non erat quin, there was no doubt that, Cic.

contrōversiosus -a -um (contrōversia), controverted, strongly disputed: res, Liv.

contrōversus -a -um (contro, like contra, formed from cum), that which is a subject of debate, controverted: res, Cic., Liv., Quint.

contrūcido -are, to cut in pieces, hew down, slay: debilitato corpore et contrucidato, Cic.; fig.: rempublicam, Cic.

contrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsum, to thrust, push together: nubes in unum, Lucr.; aliquos in balneas, Cic.

contrunco -are, to cut in pieces: filios, Pl.; cibum, Pl.

contubernālis -is, c. (contubernium). LIT., as milit. t. t. (1) a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent: domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, Cic. (2) a young man who accompanied a general to learn the art of war: fuit in Cretā postea contubernalis Saturnini, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., a comrade, mate: alicui contubernalem in consulatu fuisse, Cic.; habuisses non hospitem sed contubernalem, Cic. (2) the husband or wife of a slave: Plin.

contubernium -i, n. (taberna). (1) concr.: a, a tent in which ten men and an officer lodged: deponere in contubernio arma, Caes.; Tac.: b, the common dwelling of a male and female slave: Tac.

(2) abstr.: a, a sharing in the same tent, comradeship: militum, Tac.: b, the attendance of a young man on a general to learn the art of war: contubernii necessitudo, Cic., Liv.: c, fig., in gen.: companionship, intimacy,

Suet., Tac.: d, esp. the living together of slaves as man and wife: Col., Curt.; hence concubinage: Cic.

contūēor -tūēri -tūitus sum, dep. (1) to survey, to look at attentively. LIT., aspice ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. TRANSF., to consider, reflect upon: a contuendis nos malis advocat, Cic.; Lucr. (2) to catch sight of: Pl.

contūtū (contutu), abl. sing. from contuitus, m. (contueor), by surveying, attentive looking: Plin., Pl.

contūmācia -ae, f. (contumax), stubbornness, obstinacy; gen. in a bad sense: insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic., Liv., Tac.; in a good sense, firmness: libera contumacia (of Socrates), Cic.

contūmax -ācis, stubborn, obstinate: quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbiior? Cic.; contumaces et inconsultae voces, Tac.; in a good sense, firm, unyielding: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac.

Adv. **contūmācītēr**, stubbornly, obstinately: Cic., Liv.; in a good sense: Sen., Quint.

contūmēlia -ae, f. outrage.

LIT., physical violence; from persons: Tac.; from things: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

TRANSF., esp. of speech, insult, affront: contumeliam iacere in aliquem, Cic.; facere, Pl., Ter.; lacerare aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; onerare contumeliis, Cic.; vexare omnibus contumeliis, Cic.; contumeliae causa describere, Cic.; contumelia appellare perfugam, insultingly, Caes.; vertere aliquid in contumeliam suam, to take as an insult, Caes., Hor.

contūmēliosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (contumelia), outrageous, insulting, abusive: epistulae in aliquem contumeliosae, Cic.; id contumeliosum est plebi (followed by acc. and infin.), Liv.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **contūmēliosē**, abusively: dicere, Cic., Ter., Liv.

contūmūlo -are. (1) to heap up in a mound: Plin. (2) to bury, inter: Ov.

contundo -tundere -tūdi -tūsum, to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces.

LIT., allia serpyllumque, Verg.; of persons, to beat up: anum saxis, Hor.; pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic.; contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, Liv.

TRANSF., to crush, demolish: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.; animum, Cic.; audaciam alicuius contundere et frangere, Cic.; calumniam stultitiamque alicuius obterere ac contundere, Cic.

contūor -i=contueor; q.v., Pl., Lucr.

conturbatō -ōnis, f. (conturbo), disorder, confusion, perturbation: mentis, Cic.

conturbo -are, to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion: ordines Romanorum, Sall.; rempublicam, Sall. TRANSF., (1) to disturb in mind, cause anxiety: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. L.; animum, Lucr. (2) conturbare rationes (or absol., conturbare: Cic.), to bring a person's finances into confusion, to ruin, make bankrupt: conturbare putat sibi licere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.), **conturbātus** -a um, *disordered*: Cic.

contus -i, m. (κοντός). (1) *a pole used for pushing a boat along*: Verg. (2) *a long spear or pike*: Tac.

cōnūbiālis -e (conubium), *relating to marriage, connubial*: Ov.

cōnūbium -i, n. (from nubo; in poets sometimes trisyll.), *marriage, intermarriage*. Esp. of legal Roman marriage: sequuntur conubia et adfinitates, Cic.; hence ius conubi, or simply conubium, *the right to intermarry*: conubium finitimis negare, Liv. In gen., poet., *marriage*: Pyrrii conubia servare, Verg.; *intercourse*: Ov.

cōnus -i, m. (κωνός), *a cone*: Cic., Lucr. TRANSF., *the apex of a helmet*: Verg.

convādor -ari, dep. *to bind to appear before a court*: Pl.

convālesco -vālescere -vālūi, *to become strong*.

(1) in gen.: postquam pestifer ignis convalluit, *blazed up*, Ov.; cum mala per longas convalluere moras, *have become rooted*, Ov.; so of political power: (Milo) in dies convalescebat, Cic.; his ille (Caesar) rebus ita convalluit ut, Cic.

(2) esp. *to recover from a disease, gain strength, get well*: non aegri omnes convalescunt, Cic.; ex morbo, Cic. TRANSF., ut convalescere aliquando et sanari posset, Cic.; ut tandem sensus convalluere mei, Ov.

convallis -is, f. *a valley shut in on all sides*: Lucr., Cic., Verg.

convāso -are (vasa), *to pack up baggage*: Ter.

convecto -are (freq. of conveho), *to bring together, collect*: praedam, Verg., Tac.

convector -ōris, m. (conveho), *a fellow-traveller*: Cic. L.

convēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, *to bring together, carry into one place*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.; lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic.; Liv.

convello -vellere -velli -vulsum, *to tear, pluck up, pull away, wrench off*.

LIT., repagula, Cic.; gradus Castoris, Cic.; Herculem ex suis sedibus convellere atque auferre, Cic.; viridem ab humo silvam, Verg.; dapes avido dente, *devour*, Ov.; as milit. t. t.: convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards, to decamp*, Cic., Liv.

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.; verbis pectus, Ov.

convēna -ae, c. adj. (convenio), *coming together*: Pl.; in plur., subst., *a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude*: pastores et convenas congregare, Cic.

convēniens, partic. from convenio; q.v.

convēnientia -ae, f. (conveniēns), *agreement, harmony, conformity*: quaedam convenientia et coniunctio naturae, Cic.

convēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum. (1) *to meet*. Intransit., *to come together, to assemble*: ex provinciā, Caes.; ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; celeriter ad clamorem hominum citicer millia sex convenerant, Caes.; uno tempore undique comitiorum ludorum censendique causā, Cic.; so, fig., of communities: civitates

quae in id forum conveniunt, *which belong to that district*, Cic.; as legal t. t.: convenire in manum, of the wife, *to come into the power of her husband by marriage*, Cic. Transi., *to visit, meet, call upon*: videre et convenire, Pl.; quotidie plurimos, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) *to fit*. LIT., si cothurni laus illa esset ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. TRANSF., *to agree with, be congenial to, be fitting to*: haec tua deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi, Cic.; non in omnes omnia convenire, Cic.; impers.: convenit, *it is fitting*; with infin., or acc. and infin.: illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? Cic.; Ter., Lucr., Hor.

(3) *to agree*; usually in pass. sense, *to be agreed upon*: id signum quod convenerat, *which had been agreed upon*, Caes.; pax convenit, Liv.; impers., convenit, *it is agreed*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic.; cum de facto conveniret, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **conventus** -a -um; n. as subst. **conventum** -i, *an agreement, compact*: pactum, conventum, stipulatio, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Suet.; superl.: Plin. L.) **convēniens** -entis. (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.; with inter se: Lucr.; with cum: Ov.

Adv. **convēniēnter**, *agreeably with, suitably to*: conveniēnter cum naturā vivere, Cic.; constanter conveniēnterque sibi dicere, Cic.; conveniēnter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv.

conventicius -a -um (convenio), *to do with coming together*: patres, *assembled*, Pl. N. as subst. **conventicium** -i (sc. aes) = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *the money received by Greek citizens for attendance in the popular assembly*: Cic.

conventicūlum -i, n. (dim. of conventus).

(1) *a coming together, assembly, association*: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. (2) *a place of meeting*: Tac.

conventio -ōnis, f. (convenio). (1) *an assembly*: Varr. (2) *an agreement, compact*: Liv.

conventum -i, n. from convenio; q.v.

conventus -ūs, m. (convenio). LIT., (1) *a coming together, an assembly*: virorum mulierumque celeberrimus, Cic.; in nocturno conventu fuisse apud M. Laecam, Cic.; omnium sociarum civitatum, Liv.; esp. *an assembly of the inhabitants of a province*: conventus agere, *to hold the assizes*, Cic.; hence *a corporation or company formed in a province*: conventus Syracusanus, Cic. (2) of atoms, union, combination: Lucr.

TRANSF., *agreement*: Cic.

converbēro -are, *to beat violently*: Plin. TRANSF., Sen.

converro (convorro) -verrere -verri -versum, *to sweep together, brush up*: Pl. TRANSF., (1) *to beat thoroughly*: Pl. (2) *hereditates omnium, scrape together*, Cic.

conversatio -ōnis, f. (conversor). (1) *frequent use*: Sen.; esp. *frequent sojourn in a place*: Plin. (2) *dealings with persons*: Sen., Quint., Tac.

conversio -ōnis, f. (converto).

LIT., a turning round: caeli, Cic.; mensium annorumque conversiones, periodical return, Cic.

TRANSF., in rhetoric. (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 -are (freq. of converto), to turn round frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Pass. **conversor** -ari, in middle sense, to live: Plin.; to have dealings with: Sen.

converto (convorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, to turn round, whirl round. LIT., (terra) circum axem se summa celeritate convertit et torquet, revolves, Cic. Esp. to turn in the opposite direction.

(1) to turn back: palam anuli ad palmam, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t.: signa convertere, to wheel round, Caes.; terga or se convertere, to flee, Caes.; vox boum Herculem convertit, makes Hercules turn round, Liv.; iter convertere, Caes.; reflex.: se ad montes, Caes.; as intransit. verb: cum paucis ad equites, Sall. TRANSF., a, to change, alter: convertere formas, Lucr.; mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, Caes.; cavendum ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiae, Cic.; Hecubam in canem esse conversam, Cic.; as intransit. verb: hoc vitium in bonum convertibat, Cic.; b, to translate: librum e Graeco in Latinum, Cic.

(2) to turn in any direction, direct towards. LIT., naves in eam partem, quo ventus fert, Caes.; ferrum in me, Verg.; spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, facing, Cic.; video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, Cic. TRANSF., to direct, devote: omne studium curamque ad hanc scribendi operam, Cic.; reflex., se ad otium pacemque, Cic.; rationem in fraudem malitiamque, Cic.; pecuniam publicam domum, to embezzle, Cic.; as intransit. verb, to turn: ad sapientiora, Tac.

convestio -ire, to clothe: Enn. TRANSF., to cover, surround: domus duobus lucis convestita, Cic.; luce, Lucr.

convexitās -ātis, f. (convexus), convexity: mundi, Plin.

convexus -a -um (conveho). (1) vaulted, arched, convex: Verg., Ov.; n. as subst. (sing. or pl.), an arch: convexa caeli, Verg. (2) sloping downwards: iter, Ov.; vallis, Plin.

conviciātor -ōris, m. (convicior), a railer, reviler: Cic., Suet.

convicior -ari, dep. (convicium), to rail at, revile: Liv., Quint.

convicium -i, n. (cum/vox). (1) a loud cry, shout, clamour: mulierum, Cic. (2) violent reproach, reviling, insult: clamore et conviciis et sibilis consecrari, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Cic., Pl., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., censure, reproof: aurium, Cic.; verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio, Cic.; meton.: nemorum convicia, picae, mocking-birds, Ov.

convictio -ōnis, f. (convivo), social intercourse, familiarity: ap. Cic. L.; meton., familiar friends: Cic. L.

convictor -ōris, m. (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate: ap. Cic., Hor., Plin. L.

convictus -ūs, m. (convivo). (1) a living together, constant intercourse: ventus hominum ac societas, Cic. (2) entertainment, feast: Tac., Juv.

convinco -vincēre -vici -victum. (1) to convict of a crime: aliquem summae negligentiae, Cic.; multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic.; convictus in hoc scelere, Cic.; with infin. or acc. and infin.: Liv., Sall., Tac.

(2) to prove mistaken: convincere falsum, Lucr., Cic.

(3) of things, esp. of crimes or mistakes, to prove conclusively, demonstrate: errores Epicuri, Cic.; inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Stoicos nihil de diis explicare convincit, Cic.; Quint.

conviso -ēre, to look at attentively, examine: omnia loca oculis, Lucr.; poet. (of the sun, etc.), to beam upon: Lucr.

conviva -ae, m. (cum/vivo), a table-companion, guest: hilarus et bene acceptus, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Hor.

convivālis -e (conviva), of a feast: Liv., Tac.

convivātor -ōris, m. (convivor), one who gives a feast, a host: Hor., Liv.

convivium i, n. (convivor). (1) a feast, entertainment, banquet: accipere aliquem convivio, Cic.; adhibere aliquem convivio or in convivium, Cic.; convivium apparare, Cic.; ornare, Cic.; dimittere convivium, Liv.; discedere de convivio, Cic.; inire convivium publicum, Cic.; interesse in convivio, Cic.; producere convivium vario sermone ad multam noctem, Cic.; venire in convivium, Cic., Verg., Hor., Tac.

(2) meton., the company assembled, guests: vinoso convivio, Ov.; Sen.

convivo -vivēre -vixi -victum, to live with: avaro, Sen. TRANSF., to feast with: cum aliquo, Quint.

convivor -ari, dep. (conviva), to eat and drink in company, feast: non solum in publico sed etiam de publico, Cic.

convocatio -ōnis, f. (convoco), a calling together: populi Romani ad rempublicam defendendam, Cic.

convoco -are, to call together, assemble, convoke: dissipatos homines, Cic.; principes ad se, Caes.; ad contionem, Liv. TRANSF., of the thoughts: consilia in animum, Pl.

convolo -are, to fly together, run together, come together hastily: cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolaverunt, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

convolvero -volvēre -volvi -volutum. (1) to roll together or roll round: sol se convolvens, Cic.; of a snake: in lucem lubrica terga, Verg.; of a scroll: Sen. (2) to intertwine: testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis iactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes.

convomo -ēre, to vomit all over: Cic., Juv.

convulnēro -are, to wound severely: Plin.

convulsus -a -um, partic. of convello; q.v.

cōolesco = coalesco; q.v.

cōōpērio -ōpērire -operui -opertum, to cover entirely, envelop, overwhelm: aliquem lapidibus, to stone to death, Cic.; Decii corpus coopertum telis, Liv. TRANSF., nefariis sceleribus, Cic.; flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.

cōoptātio -ōnis, f. (coopto), *election of a colleague, co-optation*: conlegiorum, Cic.; censoria, *filling up of the senate by the censors*, Cic., Liv.

cōopto -are, *to choose, elect*, esp. to join to oneself in a public office, *to co-opt*: senatores, Cic.; tres sibi conlegas, Liv.; aliquem in patrum auguratus locum, Cic.; aliquem magistrum equitum, Liv.

cōōrior -oriri -ortus sum, *to arise, come forth at once or together*.

Hence (1) in gen., of things, *to appear, break out*: tum subito tempestates sunt coortae maximae, Lucr.; quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv.; pestilentia coorta, minacior quam periculosior, Liv.; bellum, Caes.; seditio tum inter Antiaties Latinosque coorta, Liv.; risus, Nep.; libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, Liv.

(2) of people, *to rise for insurrection or fight*: infensa erat coorta plebs, Liv.; Volscos summa vi ad bellum coortos, Liv.; Tac.

cōortus -ūs, m. (coorior), *an arising, breaking forth*: Lucr.

Cōos (Cōus) = Cōs; q.v.

cōpa -ae, f. (cf. copo, caupo), *the hostess of a wine-shop*: Verg., Suet.

cōphīnus -i, m. (κόφινος), *a basket or hamper*: Juv.

cōpia -ae, f. (cōpia, from cum/ops), *plenty, abundance*.

LIT., (1) of things: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic.; frumenti, Caes.; lactis, Verg.; copia cum egestate confligit, Cic.; in plur.: omnium rerum adfluentes copiae, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *supplies, provisions*: copias Dyrrhachii comparare, Caes. (2) of persons: virorum fortium atque innocentium tanta copia, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *troops, forces*: omnis armatorum copia, Cic.; augebatur illis copia, Caes.; copiae peditum equitumque, Liv.; terrestres navalesque, Liv.; copias magnas cogere, Caes.; comparare, Cic.; contrahere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes. (3) of abstract things: argumentorum, Lucr.; dicendi, Cic.; verborum, Cic., Quint.

TRANSF., *means, opportunity*: somni, Liv.; dimicandi cum hoste, Liv.; ab hoste copia pugnandi fit, Sall.; facere civibus consilii sui copiam, *to make one's advice available*, Cic.; with genit. of person, *access to*: Pl., Ter.; pro copia, *according to one's ability*, Pl., Liv.

cōpiōsus -a -um (copia), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *richly provided, wealthy*: urbs celebris et copiosa, Cic.; copiosus a frumento locus, *rich in*, Cic.; opulenti homines et copiosi, Cic. TRANSF., *copious in speech, eloquent*: homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; lingua, Cic.

(2) *plentiful, abundant*: Caes., Phaedr., Quint.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

cōpiōsē, *abundantly, plentifully*: large et copiose comparare pastum, Cic.; senatorum urna copiose absolvit, *with a large majority*, Cic.; of speech, *copiously*: dicere, Cic.

cōpis -e (cum/ops), *richly provided*: Pl.

cōpo, **cōpona** = caupo, caupona; q.v.

cōprēa -ae, m. (κοπρία), *a low buffoon*: Suet.

cōpta -ae, f. (κόπτη), *a hard cake or biscuit*: Mart.

cōpūla -ae, f. (cum/*apio), *a link, bond, tie*.

LIT., *a rope*: Pl.; dura copula canem tenet, *a leash*, Ov.; plur.: copulae, *grapnels*, Caes. TRANSF., *a bond, connexion*: quos inrupta tenet copula, Hor.; Quint.

cōpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (copula), *a union, connexion*: atomorum inter se, Cic. TRANSF., *union socially, or between abstract things*: Cic., Quint.

cōpūlo -are (copula), *to join together, connect, unite*. LIT., *altera ratis huic copulata est*, Liv.; Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., *copulare honestatem cum voluptate*, Cic.; an haec inter se iungi copularique possint, Cic.; concordiam, Liv.

Hence partic. **cōpūlātus** -a -um (cōplātus: Lucr.), *connected, united, coupled*: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, Cic. TRANSF., *nihil est amabilius neque copulatus quam morum similitudo*, Cic.

cōqua -ae, f. (coquus), *a female cook*: Pl.

cōquīno -are (coquo), *to cook*: Pl.

cōquo coquere coxi coctum, *to cook, prepare food*.

(1) of physical action. LIT., *to cook*: is qui illa coxerat, Cic.; cibaria, Liv. TRANSF., *a, to bake, burn*: coquit glebas aestas matutinis solibus, Verg.; *b, to ripen*: poma matura et cocta, Cic.; vindemia, Verg.; *c, to digest*: cibus confectus coctusque, Cic.

(2) mentally: *a, to think of, meditate, contrive*: consilia secreto ab aliis, Liv.; Pl., Cic.; *b, to harass*: ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Verg.; Pl., Quint.

cōquus (cocus) -i, m. (coquo), *a cook*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

cōr cordis, n. (connected with καρ, καρδία), *the heart*.

LIT., *the heart*: cor palpitat, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *the heart as the seat of the emotions*: corde amare, Pl.; percussit laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr.; exsultantia corda, Verg.; cordi esse, with dat., *to be to a person's liking*, Pl., Ter., Hor.; idque mihi magis est cordi, Cic.; with infin.: Pl., Liv.

(2) *the heart as the seat of thought, the mind, judgment*: sapere corde, Pl.; propter haesitantiam linguae stuporemque cordis.

(3) meton., *a person*: lecti iuvenes, fortissima corda, Verg.

Cōra -ae, f. *an old town in Latium (now Cori)*. Adj. **Cōrānus** -a -um.

cōram (cum/os, face). (1) adv., *personally, openly, publicly*: commodius fecissent, si ea coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic.; intueri aliquid, *to behold with one's own eyes*, Cic.; agere, i.e., *not by letters*, Cic.; ut veni coram, *when I came into the presence*, Hor.

(2) prep. with abl., *in presence of*: genero meo, Cic.; populo, Hor.; sometimes placed after the noun, esp. in Tac.

Corbīo -ōnis, f. (1) *a town of the Aequi*. (2) *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

corbis -is, m. and f. *a wicker basket*: messoria, Cic., Pl., Ov.

corbīta -ae, f. (corbis), *a slow-sailing merchant vessel*: Pl., Cic. L.

corbūla -ae, f. (dim. of corbis), *a little basket*: Pl., Suet.

corcūlum -i, n. (dim. of cor), *a little heart*; sometimes used as a term of endearment: Pl.

Corcȳra -ae, f. (Κέρκυρα), *Corcyra, an island in the Ionian Sea (now Corfu)*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Corcȳraeus** -a -um, *Corcȳraean, a Corcȳraean*: horti, the gardens of Alcīnus, Mart.

cordātus -a -um (cor), *prudent, sagacious, wise*: Enn., Sen. Adv. **cordātē**, *wisely, prudently*: Pl.

cordax -dācis (χορδαξ), *a licentious dance*: Petr. TRANSF., of the trochaic rhythm: Cic.

cordōlium -i, n. (cor/doleo), *heartache*: Pl.

Cordūba -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica, birth-place of Lucan and the Senecas* (now Cordova). Adj. **Cordūbensis** -e.

cordȳla -ae, f. (κορδȳλη). (1) *the fry of the tunny fish*: Mart. (2) *the mackerel*: Mart.

Corfinium -i, n. *the capital of the Paeligni, headquarters of the Italians during the Social War*. Adj. **Corfiniēnsis** -e, *Corfinian*.

cōriandrum -i, n. or **coriandrus** -i, f. (κοριανδρον), *coriander*: Pl.

cōriārius -i, m. (corium), *a tanner*: Plin.

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 adj. (1) **Cōrinthiācus** -a -um. (2) **Cōrinthiēnsis** -e. (3) **Cōrinthius** -a -um, *Corinthian*: aes, *an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients*, Cic.; vasa, *suppellex, made of this alloy*, Cic.; and absol., **Cōrinthia** -orum, n. (sc. vasa): Cic.

Cōriōli -ōrum, m. pl. *a town of the Volsci in Latium*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Cōriōlānus** -a -um, *belonging to Corioli*; esp. as cognomen of Cn. or C. Marcus, the capturer of Corioli.

cōrium -i, n. (corius -i, m.: Pl.). (1) *hide, skin*: animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, Cic.; petere corium, *to thrash*, Cic.; prov.: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *old dogs will not learn new tricks*, Hor. (2) *leather*; hence *a leathern thong, strap*: Pl. (3) *of plants, rind, bark*: Plin.

Cornēlius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which were*:

(1) P. Corn. Scipio Africanus maior, the conqueror of Hannibal (236-184 B.C.).

(2) P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, son of L. Aemilius Paulus, the destroyer of Carthage (c. 185-129 B.C.).

(3) Cornelia, wife of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, the mother of the Gracchi.

(4) L. Corn. Sulla, the dictator (138-78 B.C.).

¶ Adj. **Cornēliānus** -a -um, *Cornelian*.

Cornelius Nepos, see Nepos.

cornēōlus -a -um (dim. of ¹corneus), *horny*: Cic.

¹cornēus -a -um (cornu). (1) *horny, made of horn*: rostrum, Cic., Verg., Ov. (2) *like horn*; so, *hard*: cornea fibra, Pers.; *horn-coloured*: Plin.

²cornēus -a -um (cornus), *of cornel-trees or of cornel-wood*: virgulta, Verg.; Liv., Ov.

cornicēn -cīnis, m. (cornu/cano), *a horn-blower*: Cic., Liv., Juv.

cornicor -ari, dep. (cornix), *to caw like a crow*: Pers.

cornicūla -ae, f. (dim. of cornix), *a little crow*: Hor.

cornicūlārius -i, m. (¹corniculum), *a soldier decorated with the corniculum, and promoted*; e.g. *an adjutant to a centurion*: Suet.

¹cornicūlum -i, n. (dim. of cornu). (1) *a little horn*: Plin. (2) *a horn-shaped decoration awarded to brave soldiers*: Liv.

²Cornicūlum -i, n. *a town in Latium*. Adj. **Cornicūlānus** -a -um, *Corniculan*.

corniger -gēra -gērum (cornu/gero), *horned*: Lucr., Verg., Ov.; n. pl. as subst. **cornigēra** -orum, *horned cattle*: Plin.

cornipēs -pēdis (cornu/pes), *horn-footed, hoofed*: equi, Verg., Cat., Ov.

cornix -icis, f. (connected with corvus, κορώνη, κόραξ), *the crow*: natura cornicibus vitam diuturnam dedit, Cic.; garrula, Ov.; annosa, Hor.; prov.: cornicum oculos configere, *to give anyone a dose of his own medicine*, Cic.

cornū -ūs (and **cornum** -i: Ov.), n. *a horn*.

LIT., *the horn of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc.*: Lucr., Cic., Hor., Verg.; esp.: Cornu Copiae (Cornucopia), *the horn of the goat Amalthea, the sign of plenty*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) as in Hebrew, poet. for *strength, courage*: tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.; cornua sumere, Ov.

(2) *of anything made of horn*; esp. *a bow*: Verg.; *a large curved trumpet, or horn*: Cic., Verg.; *a lantern*: Pl.; *an oil cruet*: Hor.; *a funnel*: Verg.

(3) *of anything resembling a horn*; esp. *a hoof*: Verg.; *a bird's beak*: Ov.; *the tip or cone of a helmet*: Verg.; *the ends of the sail-yards*: Verg.; *the ends of the stick round which parchments were rolled*: Ov.; *the horns of the moon*: Verg., Ov.; *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.

Cornūcōpia -ae, see cornu.

cornum -i, n. (cornus). (1) *the cornel-cherry*: Verg. (2) meton., *a spear made of cornel-wood*: Ov.

cornus -i (and -ūs), f. (1) *the cornel-tree* (Cornus mascula Linn.): Verg., Plin. (2) *the wood of the cornel-tree and meton. a spear made of cornel-wood*: Verg.

cornūtus -a -um (cornu), *horned*: animalia, Varr.

Cōroeus -i, m. *a Phrygian, son of Mygdon*.

cōrolla -ae, f. (dim. of corona), *a little crown*: Pl., Cat.

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.

cōrōna -ae, f. (cf. κορώνη).

LIT., *garland, chaplet, crown*; in gen. as worn at festivals and ceremonies: Pl., Cic., Hor., Tac.; as a military decoration: corona castrensis, triumphalis, navalis, civica, obsidionalis, muralis, Cic.; sub corona vendere, *to sell into slavery prisoners of war, who wore chaplets*, Cic.; sub corona venire, Liv.; regni corona, *a diadem*, Verg.

TRANSF., of things resembling a crown. (1) *a constellation, the northern crown*: Cic. (2) *a circle, assembly of men, bystanders, audience*: Cic., Hor., Ov. (3) as milit. t. t., *the besiegers of a city*: (urbem) coronā cingere, *to invest*, Caes.; or, *the defenders*: coronā vallum defendere, Liv. (4) *the halo round the sun*: Sen.

cōrōnārius -a -um (corona), relating to a garland: Plin.; aurum, the present sent by the provinces to a victorious general, originally in the form of a golden crown.

Cōrōnē -ēs, f. (Κορώνη), a town in Messenia.

Adj. **Cōrōnaeus** -a -um, of Corone: Plin.

Cōrōnēa -ae, f. (Κορώνεια), a town in Boeotia.

Adj. **Cōrōnaeus** -a -um, of Coronea: Liv.

Cōrōnis -idis, f. (Κορώνις), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius.

¶ Hence **Cōrōnides** -ae, m. = Aesculapius.

cōrōno -are (corona).

LIT., to wreath, crown with a garland: aras, Prop.; puppim, Ov.; cratera, Verg.; sequebantur epulae quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic.; magna coronari Olympia, to be crowned as conqueror at the Olympic games, Hor.

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: voluptates, Sen.

corpōrēus -a -um (corpus). (1) relating to the body, corporeal: ille corporeus (ignis), Cic. (2) fleshy, consisting of flesh: umerus, Ov.

corpulentia -ae, f. (corpulentus), fatness, corpulence: Plin.

corpulentus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (corpus), fat, stout, corpulent: Pl., Quint.

corpus -pōris, n. body, substance, matter as perceived by the senses (opp. mens, animus, anima).

LIT., (1) body in gen.: tangere enim aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.; also plur., of the primary particles of matter, atoms: Lucr., Cic. (2) the body of men and animals: animi voluptates et dolores nasci e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.; esp. the body as: a, flesh: ossa subiecta corpori, Cic.; corpus amittere, to lose flesh, Cic.; abiit corpusque colorque, Ov.: b, a corpse: Caes., Liv.; poet. the shades of the dead: Verg.: c, the trunk: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a person, 'a body', poet.: delecta virum corpora, Verg.; Liv. (2) the 'body politic': totum corpus reipublicae, Cic.; civitatis, Liv. (3) in gen., the main mass of a thing; of a ship, or of military works: Caes.; of the world: universitatis corpus, Cic.; of a book: corpus omnis iuris Romani, Liv.

corpuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of corpus). (1) a little particle, corpuscle, atom: Cic. (2) a small human body: Pl., Juv.

corrādo -rādere -rāsi -rāsum (cum/rado), to scrape or rake together: corpora, Lucr.; esp. of money: Pl. TRANSF., of abstract things: fidem, Lucr.

correctio -ōnis, f. (corrigo), straightening out, improvement, amendment: correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; in rhetoric, a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger one (Gr. ἐνανόρθωσις): Cic.

corrector -ōris, m. (corrigo), an improver, amender, corrector: corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

corrēpo -rēpere -repsi -reptum (cum/repo), to creep, to slink: in onerariam (navem), Cic.; in fear: correput membra pavore, crawl with fear, Lucr.; Sen.

correptus, compar. adv. from corripio; q.v. **corrīdeo** -ēre (cum/rideo), to laugh loudly: Lucr.

corrīgīa -ae, f. a shoe-string, boot-lace: Cic.

corrigo -rīgere -rexi -rectum, to put straight, reduce to order, set right.

LIT., physically: curva, Plin. L.; cursum, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., to reform, amend: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.; mores, Cic.; sententiam, Cic.; non modo superiores sed etiam se ipse correxerat, Cic.; esp. of speech or writing, to correct: eas epistulas perspiciam, corrigam, Cic. L.; corrige sodes hoc, Hor.; Quint.

corrīpio -ripere -ripui -reptum, to seize violently, lay hold of, take up.

LIT., hominem corripui iussit, Cic.; arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg.; se corripere, to hasten off, Pl., Ter., Verg.; viam, to hasten on a journey, Verg.; so: gradum, Hor.; esp. to snatch away, steal, carry off: pecuniam, Cic., Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of disease, etc., to attack: nec singula morbi corpora corripunt, Verg., Lucr., Ov. (2) of the passions, to overcome: visae correptus imagine formae, Ov. (3) to blame, rebuke: consules, Liv.; voce magistri corripui, Hor. (4) to accuse, bring to trial: statim corripit reum, Tac. (5) to shorten: numina corripiant moras, Ov.; of syllables: Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **correptus** -a -um, and compar. adv. **correptius**, more shortly: Ov.

corrōboro -are (cum/roboro), to strengthen, invigorate: cum is se corrobora-visset et vir inter viros esset, Cic. TRANSF., coniurationem non credendo corroborare, Cic.; Tac.

corrōdo -rōdere -rōsi -rōsum (cum/rodo), to gnaw away: Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic.; Juv.

corrōgo -are (cum/rogo), to bring together, collect by begging: nummulos de nepotum donis, Cic.; auxilia ab sociis, Liv.

corrūgo -are (cum/rugo), to wrinkle up: ne sordida mappa corruget nares, make you turn up your nose in disgust, Hor.

corrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, to break to pieces.

Hence (1) to destroy, annihilate: sua frumenta corrumpere et aedificia incendere, Caes.; vineas igni et lapidibus, Sall.; res familiares, Sall.; libertatem, Tac.; multo dolore corrupta voluptas, Hor.

(2) to spoil, mar, make worse. In gen.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic.; Ceres corrupta undis, corn spoiled by seawater, Verg.; of animals and men, to weaken: corrupti equi macie, Caes.; of pronunciation, to corrupt: nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, barbarā linguā Mauros pro Medis appellantes, Sall.; of writings, etc., to falsify: tabulas publicas municipii manu sua corrumpere, Cic. Esp. morally, to corrupt: mores civitatis, Cic.; huius urbis iura et exempla corrumpere, Cic.; milites soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall.; corrumpere pecuniā, to bribe, Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **corruptus** -a -um, spoilt, damaged, corrupt; physically: caelum, Lucr.; iter factum

corruptius imbri, Hor.; morally: homines corruptissimi, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **corruptē**, *corruptly, incorrectly*: neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, Cic.

corruo -rũere -rũi (cum/ruo).

(1) intransit., *to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down*. LIT., corruerunt aedes, Cic.; conclave illud proxima nocte corruit, Cic.; of persons: paene ille timore, ego risu corruui, Cic.; ubi vero corruit telis obrutus, Liv.; of animals: Prop. 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., Liv.

(2) transit.: a, *to throw down, overthrow*: hanc rerum summam, Lucr.: b, *to heap up*: Pl.

corruptē, adv. from corrumpto; q.v.

corruptēla -ae, f. (corruptus), *the means of corruption; corruption, bribery, seduction*: mores hac ductione corruptelae depravati, Cic.; pecuniosi rei corruptelam iudicii molientes, Cic.; meton., *a corrupter*: Pl., Ter.

corruptio -ōnis, f. (corrumpto), *a corrupting or corrupt state*: corporis, Cic.; opinionum, Cic.

corruptor -ōris, m. (corrumpto), *a corrupter, seducer, briber*: iuventutis, Cic.; exercitus, Liv.

corruptrix -icis, f. (fem. of corruptor), *she that corrupts or seduces*; as f. adj., *corrupting*: tam corruptrice provinciā, Cic.

corruptus -a -um, partic. from corrumpto; 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*; in gen., of trees and plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci (liber = *the inner bark*), Cic.; esp. *the bark of the cork tree, cork*: Hor., Ov.; prov.: nare sine cortice, *to swim without corks*, i.e. *to need no assistance*, Hor.; levior cortice, Hor.

cortina -ae, f. *a round kettle or cauldron*: Pl.; esp. *the cauldron-shaped Delphic tripod*: cortina Phoebi, *the oracle of Apollo*, Verg. TRANSF., *a thing in the shape of a cauldron; the vault of heaven*: Enn.

Cortōna -ae, f. (Κόρινθα), *Cortona, a town of Etruria*. Adj. **Cortōnensis** -e, *of Cortona*.

cōrũlus = corylus; q.v.

cōrus = caurus; q.v.

cōrusco -are (connected with κορύσσω). (1) transit., *to move quickly, swing, shake*: telum, Verg.; of snakes: linguas, Ov.; in butting: frontem, Juv. (2) intransit., *to move quickly, tremble, flutter*: apes pennis, Verg.; abies, Juv.; of butting: agni, Lucr.; esp. of light, *to twinkle, flash*: Verg.

cōruscus -a -um (corusco), *shaking, trembling*: silvae, Verg.; esp. of light, *twinkling, flashing*: fulgura, Lucr.; sol, Verg.; iuvenes auro curaci, Verg.

corvus -i, m. (cf. κορώνη, κόραξ, cornix), *a raven*: Pl., Cic., Ov.; prov.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be crucified*, Hor.; perhaps also sometimes *a rook*.

Cōrũbantes -ium, m. pl. from Corybas (Κορύβας), *the priests of Cybele*. Adj. **Cōrũbantius** -a -um, *Corybantian*.

¹**Cōrũcius** -a -um (Κωρύκιος), *belonging to the Corycian caves on Mount Parnassus*.

¶ Hence **Cōrũcides** Nymphae, *the Muses*: Ov.

²**Cōrũcius** -a -um, adj. from Corycos; q.v.

Cōrũcos or -us -i, f. (Κώρυκος), *a promontory and city of Cilicia, famous for the cultivation of saffron*.

¶ Hence adj. **Cōrũcius** -a -um, *Corycian*: crocum, Hor.

cōrũcus -i, m. (κόρυκος), *a sand-bag in the palaestra, which the athletes used as a punch-ball*; fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meae, Bestia, Cic.

cōrũlētum -i, n. (corylus), *a hazel copse*: Ov.

cōrũlus -i, f. (κόρυλος), *a hazel-tree*: Verg., Ov.

cōrũmbifēr -fēra -fērum (corymbus/fero), *carrying bunches of ivy berries*, epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

cōrũmbus -i, m. (κόρυμβος), *a bunch of flowers or fruit, esp. a cluster of ivy berries*: Verg., Ov.

cōrũphaeus -i, m. (κορυφαίος), *a leader, chief, head*: Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

Cōrũthus -i (Κόρυθος). (1) f. *a town in Etruria (afterwards Cortona)*. (2) m. *the name of several obscure persons in mythology*.

cōrũtus or **cōrũtos** -i, m. (γυρνώτης), *a quiver*: Verg., Ov.

¹**cōs** cōtis, f. *any hard, flinty stone*: Cic., Liv., Verg.; esp. *a whetstone, grindstone*; hence, fig. of any stimulus: Cic., Hor.

²**Cōs** or **Cōus** (Cōos) Coi, f. (Κῶς, Κῶως), *a small island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Caria*.

¶ Adj. **Cōus** -a -um, *Coan*: poeta, Philetas, Ov.; artifex, Apelles, Ov.; Venus, the Venus Anadyomene of Apelles, Cic. As subst. **Cōum** -i, n. *Coan wine*: Hor.; **Cōa** -orum, n. pl. *Coan garments*: Hor., Ov.

cosmēta -ae, m. (κοσμήτης), *the slave who had charge of his mistress's wardrobe and toilet*: Juv.

cosmĩcos -a -um (κοσμηκός), *belonging to the world*. M. as subst., *a citizen of the world*: Mart.

Cossȳra (Cōsȳra) and **Cossũra** -ae, f. *a small island between Sicily and Africa (now Pantellaria)*.

costa -ae, f. *a rib*. LIT., Pl., Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *a side*: aeni, Verg.

costum -i, n. (κόστος), *an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents*: Hor., Ov.

cōthurnātus -a -um (cothurnus), *provided with a buskin, hence tragic or elevated*: Ov.

cōthurnus -i, m. (κόθορνος). (1) *a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front*: Verg. (2) *the thick-soled boot worn by tragic actors*. LIT., cothurnus tragicus, Hor.; cothurnus maior, minor, Cic. TRANSF., *tragedy*: Hor.; *a tragic, elevated style*: sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno, Verg.

cotid- = quotid-; q.v.

Cotta -ae, m. *a cognomen of a family of the gens Aurelia*.

cottābus -i, m. (κότταβος), *a game played by throwing heeltaps of wine into a metal basin*; hence, from the similarity of sound, *the strokes of a beating*: Pl.

cottāna (cotōna, coctōna, coctāna) -ōrum, n. (κόττανα, from Syrian), *a kind of small fig*: Juv.

Cottius -i, m. name of two successive Alpine kings; the father was recognized by Augustus, but after the son's death Nero annexed their territory, known as the Alpes Cottiae. Adj. **Cottius** and **Cottianus** -a -um.

cōtūla or **cōtūla** -ae, f. (κοτύλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius: Mart.

cōturnix -icis, f. a quail: Pl., Lucr., 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. (Κοτυτώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens and Corinth also: Juv.

¶ Hence **Cōtyttia** -ōrum, n. pl. the festival of Cōtytto: Hor.

cōvinnārius -i, m. (covinnus), one who fights from a war chariot: Tac.

cōvinnus -i, m. (a Celtic word). (1) the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgae: Luc. (2) a travelling-chariot: Mart.

cōxa -ae, f. the hip-bone: Plin. L.

cōxendix -icis, f. (coxa), the hip: Pl., Suet.; the hip-bone: Plin.

Crabra or **Aqua Crabra**, a water conduit between Tusculum and the Tiber.

crabro -ōnis, m. a hornet: Verg., Ov.

crambē -ēs, f. (κράμβη), cabbage: Plin. TRANSF., *crambe repetita*, cold cabbage warmed up, i.e. stale repetitions, Juv.

Crannōn -ōnis, f. (Κρανών), a town in Thessaly. Adj. **Crannōnius** -a -um.

crāpūla -ae, f. (κραμπύλη), drunkenness, and esp. its after-effects, 'hangover': *crapulam edormire et exhalare*, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

crāpūlarius -a -um, to do with drunkenness: unctio, to prevent it, Pl.

cras, adv. tomorrow: scies igitur fortasse cras, Cic. L.; Hor.; as n. subst.: *cras istud, quando venit?* Mart. TRANSF., poet., in the future: *quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere*, Hor.; Ov.

crassitudo -inis, f. (crassus), thickness: *parietum*, Caes.; *aëris, density*, Cic.

¹**crassus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), thick, dense, solid. LIT., *unguentum*, Hor.; *aër, misty, heavy*, Cic., Hor.; *restis*, Pl.; *toga, coarse-grained*, Hor.

TRANSF., *infortunium, a sound thrashing*, Pl.; esp. of intellect, *dull or uneducated*: *turba*, Mart.; *Ofellus rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **crassē**, roughly, rudely: *compositum poema*, Hor.; Sen.

²**Crassus** -i, m. name of a family of the gens Licinia; q.v.

crastinus -a -um (cras), of tomorrow: *dies crastinus*, Cic.; *die crastinā, tomorrow*, Liv.; Verg., Hor. N. as subst. **crastinum** -i, the morrow: *in crastinum differre*, Cic.

crātēra -ae, f. and **crātēr** -ēris, m. (κρατήρ), a large bowl in which wine was mixed with water: Cic., Hor., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a receptacle for other liquids; for oil: Verg. (2) the crater of a volcano: Lucr.; or a volcanic fissure in the earth: Ov. (3) a constellation, the Bowl: Cic., Ov.

Crāterus -i, m. (Κρατερός). (1) a general of Alexander the Great. (2) a physician in the time of Cicero: Cic. L., Hor.

Crāthis -thidis, m. (Κράθις), a river in southern Italy, near Thurii (now Crati).

Crātīnus -i, m. (Κρατίνος), an Athenian comic poet, contemporary of Aristophanes: Hor.

Crātippos -i, m. (Κράτιππος), a peripatetic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero's son.

crātis -is, a frame or basket made of wicker- or hurdle-work. LIT., Verg., Hor.; sub crate necari, to be crushed with stones while lying under a hurdle, an old method of execution, Pl., Liv., Tac.; also, a harrow: Verg.; as milit. t. t., fascines: Caes. TRANSF., *favorum, honeycomb*, Verg.; *spinae, the joints of the backbone*, Ov.; *pectoris*, Verg.

crēatio -ōnis, f. (creo), choice, election: *magistratum*, Cic.

crēator -ōris, m. (creo), the creator, maker, founder: *huius urbis Romulus creator*, Cic.; *father*: Ov.

crēatrix -icis, f. (creator), she who creates, a mother: *natura rerum*, Lucr.; *diva*, Verg.

crēber -bra -brum (connected with *cresco*); compar. *crebrior*, superl. *creberrimus*.

(1) of space, thick, crowded together, close; esp. of growth: *silva*, Lucr., Ov.; hence in gen.: a, *crowding, numerous, thick*: *hostes*, Pl.; *creberrima aedificia*, Caes.; *creberrima grando*, Liv.; b, *crowded with, full of*; with abl.: *creber arundinibus lacus*, Ov.; *creber procellis Africus*, Verg.; fig.: (*Thucydides*) *creber rerum frequentia*, Cic.

(2) of time, repeated, numerous, frequent: *crebra inter se conloquia habere*, Caes.; *crebri ictus*, Verg.; *creberrimus sermo*, Cic.; hence of persons, to signify repeated action: *creber pulsat, he beats repeatedly*, Verg.; in scribendo *multo essem crebrior quam tu*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **crēbrō**, with compar. *crebrius* and superl. *creberrime*, repeatedly, frequently, often: *crebrius litteras mittere*, Cic.; *crebro respicere Romam*, Ov.

crēbresco (**crēbesco**) -ēre -brūi (or -būi) (*creber*), to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend: *seditio crebrescens*, Tac.; horror: Verg.; *crebrescunt optatae aurae*, Verg.; *crebrescit vivere Agrippam, the report spreads that*, Tac.

crēbritās -ātis, f. (*creber*), frequency: *sententiarum*, Cic.; *officiorum*, Cic. L.

crēbrō, adv. from *creber*; q.v.

crēdibilis -e (*credo*), credible, worthy of belief: *narrationes credibiles*, Cic.; followed by acc. and infin.: *fit credibile deorum et hominum causā factum esse mundum*, Cic.; *vix credibile est*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **crēdibiliter**, credibly: Cic.

crēditor -ōris, m. (*credo*), a creditor: *tabulae creditoris*, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

crēdo -dēre -didi -ditum, to trust.

(1) with acc. and dat., to entrust, commit, trust something to someone; in gen.: *arma militi*, Liv.; *se perfidis hostibus*, Ov.; *aciem campo*, Verg.; esp.: a, of secrets: *arcana libris*, Hor.; *alicui arcanos sensus*, Verg.: b, of money, to lend: *pecuniam*, Cic.; hence absol., to lend: *credendi modum constituere*, Cic.; often in partic. perf.: *pecunia credita or res creditae, loans*, Cic.; also n. of partic. as subst. **creditum** -i: Sall., Liv.

(2) with dat., to trust in, rely upon, place confidence in: *credere nemini*, Cic.; *praesenti fortunae non credere*, Liv.; *ne crede colori*, Verg.

(3) with dat., *to believe, give credence to* a person or thing: his auctoribus temere credens, Caes.; often parenthetic: mihi crede or crede mihi, *believe me, take my advice*, Cic., Hor., Ov.; fabulis, Cic.; lacrimis, Ov.; somniis, Cic.

(4) with acc., *to believe as a fact, to accept as true*: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.; parenthetic: quod quidem magis credo, Cic.

(5) *to believe, to think, to be of the opinion*; with acc. and infin.: credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, Cic.; in pass., with nom. and infin.: pro certo creditur necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall.; impers., with acc. and infin.: quorum neminem nisi iuvante deo talem fuisse credendum est, Cic.; parenthetic, credo, *I suppose, I believe*: male, credo, mererer de meis civibus, si, Cic.; past potential, in 2nd person, crederes: maesti (crederes victos) redeunt, *you would have thought them beaten men*, Liv.

crēdūlītās -ātis, f. (credulus), *credulity*: Ov., Tac.

crēdūlus -a -um (credo), *believing easily, credulous, confiding*; with dat.: Verg., Tac.; in vitium, Ov.; stultus et credulus auditor, Cic. TRANSF., of things: spes, Hor.; fama, Tac.

Crēmēra -ae, m. *a river in Etruria, near which the Fabii were killed*. Adj. **Crēmērensis** -e: Tac.

crēmo -are, *to burn, consume by fire*: libros in conspectu populi, Liv.; regalia tecta, Ov.; esp. of the burning of the bodies of the dead: Sulla primus e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic.; corpus alicuius, Cic.; also of sacrifices: crematos igni vitulos, Ov.

Crēmōna -ae, f. *Cremona, a town in N. Italy*. Adj. and subst. **Crēmōnensis** -e, of Cremona, *a man of Cremona*.

Crēmōnis iugum, *a range in the Pennine Alps*.

crēmor -ōris, m. *the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, cream, etc.*: Pl., Ov.

crēo -are (connected with cresco), *to make, create, produce*.

(1) in gen. LIT., *natura creet res auctet alatque*, Lucr.; *quas et creat natura et tuetur*, Cic. TRANSF., *periculum*, Cic.; *tribuniciam potestatem*, Liv.

(2) *to elect to an office*: consules, Caes., Cic.; with double acc.: Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit, Liv.

(3) of parenthood, *to beget, bear*: Hor., Liv., Ov.; hence partic., *creatus* with abl., of father or mother=*daughter or son*: Telamone creatus, Ov.

Crēo and **Crēon** -ontis, m. *king of Corinth, whose daughter Creusa was married to Jason*.

crēper -pēra -pērum (Sabine word connected with κρηάς), *dark, obscure, uncertain*: Lucr.

crēpīda -ae, f. (κηπίς), *a sandal*: Cic., Liv., Hor.; prov.: ne sutor ultra crepidam, *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

crēpīdātus -a -um (crepida), *wearing sandals*: Cic.

crēpīdo -īnis, f. (κηπίς). (1) *a base, foundation, pedestal*: Plin. (2) *a quay, pier, dam, etc.*: Cic., Verg., Liv.

crēpīdūla -ae, f. (dim. of crepida), *a little sandal*: Pl.

crēpītācillum -i, n. (dim. of crepitaculum), *a little rattle*: Lucr.

crēpītācūlum -i, n. (crepito), *a rattle*: Mart., Quint.

crēpīto -are (freq. of crepo), *to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter*: crepitantia arma, Ov.; lenis crepitans auster, *rustling*, Verg.; multā grandine nimbi culminibus crepitant, Verg.

crēpītus -ūs, m. (crepo), *a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering*: digitorum, *snapping of the fingers*, Mart.; pedum, Cic.; dentium, Cic.; aeris, Liv.; viridis materiae flagrantis, Liv.; alarum, Liv.

crēpo -pare -pūi -pītum.

(1) intransit., *to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle*: crepat foris, Pl., Ter.; *digiti crepantis signa, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention*, Mart.; *acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, crashed*, Verg.; crepat in mediis laurus adusta foris, *crackle*, Ov.

(2) transit.: a, *to cause to resound, rattle*: cum populus frequens laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum, Hor.: b, *to talk much of, chatter about, prate about*: publicas res, Pl.; post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, Hor.

crēpundīa -ōrum, n. pl. (crepo), *a child's plaything, a rattle, or amulet*: naevo aliquo aut crepundiis aliquem cognoscere, Cic.; Pl.

crēpuscūlum -i, n. (creper), *twilight*. (1) gen.: dubiae crepuscula lucis, Ov. (2) esp. *evening twilight*: inducunt obscura crepuscula noctem, Ov.

Crēs -ētis, m. see ¹Creta.

cresco crescere crēvi crētum.

(1) *to come into existence, spring forth, arise*: quaecunq; e terrā corpora crescunt, Lucr.; esp. in past partic. cretus, *sprung from*: mortali semine, Ov.; Troiano a sanguine, Verg.

(2) of what exists, *to grow, increase in size*: a, of living creatures: fruges, arbusta, animantes, Lucr.; in longitudinem: Plin.; ut cum lunā pariter crescunt pariterque decrescant, Cic.; of boys, *to grow up*: toti salutifer orbi cresce puer, Ov.: b, of other objects, *to increase in height, number, etc.*: Roma interim crescit Albae ruinis, Liv.; cum Albanus lacus praeter modum crevisset, Cic.; luna crescens, *waxing*, Cic.: c, of abstract things: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic.; *crescunt morbi*, Cic.; *crescebat in eos odium*, Cic.: d, of persons, *to grow great, increase in fame, power, etc.*: pater per se crevisset, Caes.; Cic., Liv., Hor.

¹Crēta -ae, f. and **Crētē** -ēs, f. (Κρήτη), *the Mediterranean island of Crete (now Kriti)*.

¶ Hence m. adj. and subst. **Crēs** -ētis, *Cretan, a Cretan*; plur. **Crētes** -um, m. *the Cretans*; f. adj. and subst. **Cressa** -ae: Cressa nota, of *Cretan chalk*, Hor.; bos=*Pasiphaë*, Prop.; as subst.=*Ariadne* or *Aerope*: Ov.; adj. **Crēsīus** -a -um, *Cretan*; adj. and subst. **Crētaeus** -a -um, *Cretan*; as subst.=*Epimenides*: Prop.; m. subst. **Crētānus** -i, *a Cretan*; adj. **Crētēnsis** -e, *Cretan*; adj. **Crētīcus** -a -um, *Cretan*; also the surname of Q. Metellus, from his conquest of the island.

²crēta -ae, f. (prop. adj. of ¹Creta), *Cretan earth, chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used*

for whitening garments: Pl.; used also for painting the face: Hor.; for seals: Cic.

crētātus -a -um (²creta), chalked: fascia, Cic. L., Juv. TRANSF., ambitio, canvassing by the white-robed candidates, Prop.

crētōsus -a -um (²creta), made of chalk or Cretan earth: Lucr.

crētio -ōnis, f. (cerno), a declaration by an heir accepting an inheritance: Cic.

crētōsus -a -um (²creta), abounding in chalk: Ov.

crētūla -ae, f. (dim. of ²creta), white clay for sealing: Cic.

Crēusa -ae, f. (Κρέουσα). (1) daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, wife of Jason, killed by Medea. (2) daughter of Priam, wife of Aeneas. (3) a port in Boeotia.

cribrum -i, n. (connected with κελω and cerno), a sieve: Cic.

crimen -inis, n. (connected with κελω and cerno). (1) an accusation, charge: esse in crimine, to be accused, Cic.; dare alicui aliquid crimini, Cic.; propulsare, defendere, to repel, confute, Cic.; meton., an object of reproach: perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov.

(2) the fault, guilt, crime, with which a person is charged: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr.; tuum crimen, your fault, Prop.; pictas caelestia crimina vestes, Ov.; meton., cause of crime: se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg.

crimīnatio -ōnis, f. (crimīnor), an accusation, calumny, charge: illa crimīnatio quā in me absentem usus est, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

crimīnator -ōris, m. (crimīnor), an accuser, calumniator: Tac.

crimīnor -ari, dep. (crimīno -are: Pl.) (from crimen), to bring a charge or accusation.

(1) with acc. of person, to accuse, charge; esp. to calumniate: patres apud populum, Liv.; Sistium, Cic.; Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est bellum ducere, Cic.; Tac.

(2) with acc. of offence, to complain of, bring up against: licet omnia crimīnari, Cic.; contiones quibus quotidie meam potentiam invidiose crimīnabatur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: me esse gratum crimīnari, Cic.; Liv.; absol., to reproach: argumentando crimīnari, Cic.

crimīnōsus -a -um (crimen), reproachful, calumnious, slanderous: ille acerbus crimīnosus popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.; orationes, Liv.; iambi, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **crimīnōsē**, by way of accusation, reproachfully: qui suspiciosius aut crimīnosius diceret, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

crinālis -e (crinis), relating to the hair: Verg.; vitta, Ov. N. as subst. **crināle** -is, a hair-band: Ov.

crinis -is, m. a hair or the hair, esp. of the head, and esp. in plur.: Cic.; crines sparsi, Liv.; crinibus passis, Liv., Hor., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., the tail of a comet: Verg., Ov.

crinitus -a -um (crinis), hairy, with long hair: Apollo, Verg., Ov. TRANSF., stella crinita, a comet, Cic.; galea, crested, Verg.

crispisulcans -antis (crispus/sulco), forked, wavy: igneum fulmen, forked lightning, poet. ap. Cic.

crispo -are (crispus), to curl, crisp: capillum, Plin. TRANSF., to move rapidly, brandish: hastilia manu, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **crispans** -antis, in intransit. sense, curled, wavy: Plin., Pers.

crispūlus -a -um (dim. of crispus), curly-haired, curly: Mart., Sen.

crispus -a -um, curly, curly-headed: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., in trembling motion, trembling, quivering: latus, Verg.; pecten, Juv.

crista -ae, f. (connected with crinis), the crest of an animal or bird, such as the comb of a cock: Ov., Juv. TRANSF., the crest or plume of a helmet: Lucr., Verg., Liv.

cristātus -a -um (crista), crested: draco, Ov.; aves, cocks, Mart. TRANSF., having a crest or plume: galeae, Liv.; Achilles, Verg.

criticus -i, m. (κριτικός), a critic: Cic. L., Hor., Quint.

Critōlāus -i, m. (Κριτόλαος). (1) a peripatetic philosopher, ambassador from Athens to Rome, 155 B.C. (2) a general of the Achaean League.

crōcēus -a -um (crocus). (1) of saffron: odores, Verg. (2) saffron-coloured, golden, yellow: flores, Verg., Ov.

crōcīnus -a -um (κρόκινος), belonging to saffron, saffron-coloured, yellow: tunica, Cat.

¶ N. as subst. **crōcīnum** -i, n. (sc. oleum), saffron oil: Prop.; as a term of endearment: Pl.

crōcīo -ire (κρόκω), to croak like a raven: Pl.

crōcōdīlus -i, m. (κροκόδειλος), a crocodile: Cic.

crōcōtārius -a -um (crocus), of or belonging to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments: Pl.

crōcōtūla -ae, f. (dim., from crocus), a saffron-coloured robe: Pl., Verg.

crōcus -i, m., **crōcum** -i, n. (κρόκος). LIT., the crocus. TRANSF., (1) saffron, prepared from it by the ancients for use in spices, medicines, and perfumes: Lucr., Hor., Ov. (2) the colour of saffron, yellow: Verg.

Croesus -i, m. (Κροῖσος), a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth; appell.=a rich man: Ov. Adj. **Croesiū** -a -um, of Croesus.

crōtālīa -ōrum, n. (κροτάλια), ear-rings: Petr., Plin.

crōtālīstriā -ae, f. a castanet-dancer: Prop.

crōtālū -i, n. (κρόταλον), a castanet: Cic.

Crōtōn -ōnis, c. (Κρότων), a Greek colony near the 'toe' of Italy (now Cotrona).

¶ Hence subst. **Crōtōniātes** -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάτης), an inhabitant of Crotona; adj. **Crōtōniēnsis** -e, of Crotona.

Crōtōpiādes -ae, m. (Κροτωνιάδης), the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos: Ov.

crūciābilitās -atis, f. (crucio), only in plur.: cruciabilitates, tortures, Pl.

crūciābilitēr, adv. (crucio), with tortures: Pl.

crūciāmentum -i, n. (crucio), only in plur.: cruciamenta, tortures, Pl., Cic.

crūciātus -ūs, m. (crucio), torture, torment: omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic.; per cruciatum interficere, Caes.; quin tu abi in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, go and be hanged, Cic. TRANSF., instruments of torture: Cic.

crūciō -are (crux), to torture, torment; physically: cum vigiliis atque fame cruciaretur, Cic.; Pl., Ov.; mentally: me deliberatio cruciat, Cic. L.; pass. in middle sense,

crucior, sometimes followed by acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter.

crūdēlis -e adj. (with compar.) (crudus), *unfeeling, cruel*; of persons: mulier, Cic.; Lepidus crudelis in liberos, Cic.; in hominis calamitate crudelis, Cic. TRANSF., of things: bellum, Cic.; consilia, Cic.; poena, Verg., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **crūdēlīter**, *cruelly*: imperare, Caes.; interficere, Cic., Liv.

crūdēlītās -ātis, f. (crudelis), *cruelty, inhumanity*: importuna in me crudelitas, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

crūdesco -descere -dūi, *to become hard, violent*: crudescit morbus, Verg.; pugna, Verg.; seditio, Tac.

crūdītās -ātis, f. (crudus), *overloading of the stomach, indigestion*: Cic.

crūdus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (connected with cruor).

LIT., (1) *bleeding*: vulnera, Ov., Plin. L. (2) *uncooked, raw*: exta cruda victimae, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of material, *fresh, not prepared*: cortice crudo hasta, Verg. (2) of fruit, *unripe*: poma, Cic.; hence of development in gen., *green, immature, untimely*: puella, Mart.; senectus, still fresh, Verg., Tac.; servitium, novel, Tac. (3) of food, *undigested*: pavo, Juv.; of persons, *stuffed, dyspeptic*: Cic., Mart.; hence of feeling and conduct, *hard, rough, cruel*: Getae, Ov.; ensis, Verg.; of the voice, *harsh*: Cic.

crūento -are (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 (cruor), *bloody*.

LIT., guttae imbrinium quasi cruentae, Cic.; cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; cadaver, Cic.; gaudens Bellona cruentis, in the shedding of blood, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, *bloody*: victoria, Sall.; ira, Hor.; pax, Tac. (2) of character, *bloodthirsty*: Mars, Hor.; Ov. (3) of colour, *blood-red*: myrta, Verg.

crūmēna -ae, f. *a leathern pouch for money, usually carried by a strap round the neck*: Pl. TRANSF., *store of money, funds*: non deficiente crumenā, Hor.; Juv.

crūor -ōris, m. (connected with crudus), *the blood which flows from a wound, gore*: cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic.; Hor., Ov., Tac.; rarely of the blood circulating in the body: Lucr.

TRANSF., *murder, slaughter*: cruor Cinna, Cic.; castus a cruore civili, Cic.; ad caedem et cruorem abstrahi, Cic.

cruppellārīi -ōrum, m. pl. *Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour*: Tac.

crūrifragius -i, m. (crus/frango), *one whose legs or shins are broken*: Pl.

crūs crūris, n. *the shin, shin-bone, leg*: frangere alicui crus or crura (of persons crucified), Cic.; rigida crura, Cic.; succidere crura equo, Liv. TRANSF., in 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) *inlaid work on walls, bas-relief or embossing on silver plate*: Cic., Juv.

crustūlum -i, n. (dim. of crustum), *a little cake*: Hor., Sen.

crustum -i, n. (crusta), *anything baked, bread, cake*: Verg., Hor.

Crustūmēria -ae, f.; also **Crustūmērium** -i, n.; **Crustūmēri** -orum, m. pl. *a town of the Sabines, near the sources of the Allia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Crustūmīnus** -a -um and **Crustūmīus** -a -um, of Crustumeria.

crux crucis, f. *a cross*: agere (or rapere) aliquem in crucem, Cic.; adfigere cruci, Liv.; detrahare ex cruce, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *torment, trouble*: abi in malam crucem, go and be hanged! Pl., Ter. (2) as a term of abuse, *gallows bird*: Pl.

crypta -ae, f. (κρύπτη), *a covered gallery, vault, crypt, grotto*: Juv., Suet.

cryptoporticus -us, f. *a covered passage*: Plin. L.

crystallīnus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), *crystalline, made of crystal*: Plin. N. pl. as subst. **crystallīna** -ōrum (sc. vasa), *crystal vases*: Juv., Mart.

crystallus -i, f. and **crystallum** -i, n. (κρύσταλλος), *crystal*: Curt., Sen.

TRANSF., (1) *a crystal drinking vessel*: Mart. (2) *a precious stone looking like crystal*: Prop.

Ctēsiphōn -phontis. (1) m. (Κτησιφών), *an Athenian, friend of Demosthenes*. (2) f. (Κτεσιφών), *a city on the Tigris*.

cūbīcūlāris -e (cubiculum), *of a bedchamber*: lectus, Cic.

cūbīcūlārīus -a -um (cubiculum), *of a bedchamber*: Mart. M. as subst. **cūbīcūlārīus** -i, *a chamber-servant*: Cic.

cūbīcūlum -i, n. (cubo). (1) *a bedchamber, bedroom*: Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) *the emperor's raised seat in the theatre*: Suet., Plin.

cūbile (cubo), *a bed*: Lucr., Cic., Hor.; esp. *the marriage-bed*; of animals, *lair, den, nest*; of a mouse, Pl.; ferarum bestiarum, Liv.; rimosa cubilia, of bees, *hives*, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., *seat, resting-place*: ut omnes mortales istius avaritiae non iam vestigia sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, Cic.

cūbītāl -tālis, n. (cubitum), *an elbow cushion*: Hor.

cūbītālīs -e (cubitum), *of the elbow*; hence *one cubit long*: cubitalis fere cava, Liv.

cūbito -are (freq. of cubo), *to lie down often, be accustomed to lie*: Pl., Cic., Tac.

cūbītum -i, n. (cubo), *the elbow*: cubito remanere presso, Hor.; Pl., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *a cubit*: Pl., Cic.

cūbītus -us, m. (cubo), *a lying down*: Verg., Pl.

cūbo -are -ūi -ītum, *to lie down, recline*. LIT., in lectica, Cic.; esp. *to lie down to sleep*: cubitum ire, to go to bed, Cic.; to recline at table: quod meminisset quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic.; to lie down from illness, to lie in bed ill: cubantem disputare de aliqua re, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects, *to lie*; esp. in partic. cubans, *sloping*: Lucr., Hor.

cūcullus -i, m. *a hood, cowl*: Juv., Mart.

cūcūlus -i, m. (κόκκυξ), *the cuckoo*: Plin.; as a term of reproach: Pl., Hor.

cūcūmis -mēris, m. *a cucumber*: Verg.

cūcūbita -ae, f. *a gourd*: Plin. TRANSF., in medicine, *a cupping-glass*: Juv.

cūdo -ēre, *to beat, pound: fabas, to thresh; prov.: istaec in me cudetur faba, I shall suffer for that, Ter.; of metals, to forge, stamp, coin: plumbeos nummos, Pl.; Ter., Quint.*

cuicuiusmodi (for cuius-cuiusmodi, from quisquis/modus), *of whatever kind: Pl., Cic.*

cūiās -ātis (cuius), *of what country? whence? Cic.*

cūiūs (old form **quoius**) -a -um. (1) interrog. pron. *to whom belonging? whose? cuium pecus? whose flock? Verg. (2) relat. pron. whose? quoiā causā, wherefore, Pl., Cic.*

cūiuscēmōdi (qui/cē/modus), *of whatever kind: Cic.*

cūiusdam-mōdi, *of a certain kind: Cic.*

cūiusmōdi (qui/modus), *of what kind? Cic.*

cūiusquēmōdi (quisque/modus), *of every kind: Cic., Lucr.*

culcīta -ae, f. (calco), *a bolster, pillow: plumea, Cic., Pl.*

cūlēus = culleus; q.v.

cūlēx -icis, m. *a gnat, midge: Pl., Lucr., Verg., Hor.*

cūlina -ae, f. *a kitchen: tua (philosophia) in culina, mea in palaestra est, Cic. L.; Pl., Hor.; meton., food, fare, victuals: Murena prae-bente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.*

cullēus (cūlēus) -i, m. (κολέος, Ion. κονλέος, sheath). *LIT., a leather sack: Pl., Nep.; aliquem insuere in culeum (the punishment of parricides), Cic., Juv. TRANSF., (1) a liquid measure: Cato. (2) (also in form coleus), the scrotum: Cic. L., Mart.*

culmen -inis, n. (for column from *cello).

LIT., (1) like culmus, an upright thing; a stalk: Ov. (2) the top, summit: culmen Alpium, Caes.; the ridge of a roof: culmen tecti, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., summit: summum culmen fortunae, Liv.; Verg.

culmus -i, m. (from *cello, like culmen), *a stalk, haulm, esp. of grain: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., thatch: Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo, Verg.*

culpa -ae, f. *fault, blame.*

LIT., culpa delicti, Cic.; huius culpā, non meā, Ter.; haec mea culpa est, Cic.; culpa est penes aliquem, Ter.; Liv.; esse in culpa, Cic.; extra culpam esse, Cic.; abesse a culpa, Cic.; vacare culpa, Cic.; culpam in aliquem conferre, transferre, Cic.; liberare aliquem culpa, Cic.; in se suscipere istius culpam, Cic.; esp. the fault of unchastity: Verg., Ov., Tac.

TRANSF., the cause of error or sin: culpam ferro compesce, Verg.

culpito -are (freq. of culpo), *to blame severely: Pl.*

culpo -are (culpa), *to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove: laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.; Ov., Quint.; fig. of things: arbore nunc aquas culpante, Hor.*

cultellus -i, m. (dim. of culter), *a little knife: Hor.*

culter -tri, m. *a knife: Pl., Cic., Liv.; 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.*

cultīō -ōnis, f. (colo), *cultivation: Cic.*

cultor -ōris, m. (colo), *a cultivator, planter, labourer.*

LIT., terrae, Cic.; agrorum, Liv.; absol., husbandman: Sall., Verg., Liv.; hence, with

genit., an inhabitant, occupier: eius terrae, Sall., Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., a friend, supporter: bonorum (of the optimates), Liv.; veritatis, Cic.; esp. a worshipper: deorum, Hor.; religionum, Liv.

cultrārius -i (culter), *a slayer of the victim (for sacrifice): Suet.*

cultrix -icis, f. (cultor). (1) *she who tends or takes care of: Cic. (2) inhabitant: nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg.; Cat., Ov.*

cultūra -ae, f. (colo), *tilling, culture, cultivation. LIT., agri, Cic.; vitis, Cic.; absol., agri-culture, husbandry: Hor.*

TRANSF., (1) mental culture, cultivation: animi, Cic. (2) courting: potentis amici, Hor.

cultus -a -um, partic. from colo; q.v.

cultus -ūs, m. (colo), *tilling, cultivation, tending. LIT., of agriculture: agrorum, Liv., Cic.; also of cattle-farming: Cic., Verg.*

TRANSF., (1) physically; care, tending: corporis, Cic. (2) mentally: a, culture, training, education: animi, ingenii, Cic.; b, reverence, respectful treatment; of the gods: cultus deorum, Cic., Ov.; of men: benevolis officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, Cic.; Tac. (3) of civilization in gen.; refinement, culture, physical and mental: a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum, Cic.; cultus Punicus, Liv.; Caes., Verg.

cūlullus -i, m. *a drinking-vessel: Hor.*

cūlus -i, m. *the fundament: Cat., Mart.*

cum, conj., *less correctly quum; q.v.*

***cum** (old form com, as seen in compound verbs), as a separate word or suffixed to a pronoun (mecum, quocum, quicum, etc.), is a preposition governing the abl. and meaning *together with*.

(1) *of accompaniment in space; by persons: cum Pansa vixi, Cic.; vagamur cum coniugibus, Cic. L.; cenas mecum, Hor.; by things, esp. equipment: cum impedimentis venire, Caes.; cum pallio purpureo versabatur in conviviiis, Cic.; fig., abstr.: legatos cum auctoritate mittere, Cic.; mors cum gloria, Cic.*

(2) *of time, simultaneously with: cum prima luce, Cic.*

(3) *of circumstances or results, with, among, to: cum cura, Cic.; cum lacrimis, Caes., Liv.; cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.; hunc abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic.; esp. of heaven's blessing or favour: volentibus cum magnis dis, Enn.; of conditions: cum eo quod, ut, or ne, on the condition that: sit sane sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic.*

(4) *of various relations, to complete the sense of a verb, esp. of dealings with persons, whether friendly or hostile: agere cum, bellum gerere cum, Caes., Cic.; of comparison: conferre, comparare cum, Cic.*

Cūmae -arum, f. (Κόμη), *an ancient city on the coast of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl. Adj. Cūmānus -a -um; Cūmaeus -a -um, Cumaeian: virgo, the Sibyl, Ov.*

cumba (cymba) -ae, f. (κύβη), *a small boat, skiff: Cic., Ov.; esp. Charon's boat: Verg., Hor.; fig.: non est ingenii cumba gravanda tui, Prop.*

cūmēra -ae, f. *a corn-bin: Hor.**

cūminum -i, n. (κῤῡμνον), a herb, supposed to make the face pale: Hor.

cum primis, see primus.

cumque (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, added to a relative with the force of *-ever, -soever*; thus quicumque, *whoever, whosoever*; sometimes separated by tmesis from the relative (esp. in Lucr.): quae demant cumque dolore, Lucr.; perhaps used alone in Hor., Odes I, 32: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call.

cūmūlo -are (cumulus). (1) to heap up, pile up: cetera omnis generis arma in acervum, Liv. TRANSF., to pile on: cum aliae super alias clades cumularentur, Liv.; omnes in aliquem honores, Tac.; also to increase, heighten: invidiam, Liv.; cumulare eloquentiā bellicam gloriam, Cic.

(2) to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload: fossas corporibus, Tac.; altaria donis, Verg.; Liv. TRANSF., confiteor me cumulari maximo gaudio, Cic.; cumulatus laude, loaded with praise, Cic.; also to crown, bring to perfection: cumulata erant officia vitae, perfectly fulfilled, Cic.; gaudium, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **cūmūlātus** -a -um. (1) heaped up, increased, enlarged: Hesiodus eadem mensurā reddere iubet, quā acceperis, aut etiam cumulatior, si possis, Cic.; Liv. (2) crowned, perfected: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulaeque virtutis est, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **cūmūlātē**, abundantly, fully: Cic.

cūmūlus -i, m. (connected with κῤῡμω and κῤῡμα), a heap, pile, mass.

LIT., hostium coacervatorum, Liv.; aquarum, Ov.; legum, Liv.

TRANSF., addition, increase, finishing touch: commendationis tuae, Cic.; gaudii, Cic.; addit perfidiae cumulum, Ov.

cūnābūla -ōrum, n. pl. (cunae), a cradle: esse in cunabulis, Cic.; the bed of the young bees: Verg. Fig., the earliest abode: gentis, Verg.

cūnae -ārum, f. pl. a cradle: in cunis dormire, Cic.; primis cunis, in earliest childhood, Ov.; the nest of young birds: Ov.

cunctābundus -a -um (cunctor), loitering, delaying, dilatory: Liv., Tac.

cunctātiō -ōnis, f. (cunctor), a delay, lingering, hesitation: invadendi, Liv.; sine cunctatione, Cic.; abiecta omni cunctatione, Cic.

cunctātor -ōris, m. (cunctor), one who delays, lingers, hesitates: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv.; a surname of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.

cuncto -are = cunctor; q.v.: Pl.

cunctor -ari, dep. to delay, linger, hesitate: cunctari diutius in vitā, Cic.; sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.; with infin.: non est cunctandum profiteri, Cic.; non cunctor, foll. by quin: non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugnā decertaret, there ought to be no delay in, etc., Caes.; impers. pass.: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac.

TRANSF., of things: tardum cunctatur olivum, moves slowly, Lucr.; annis, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.) **cunctans** -antis, loitering, lingering, slow: Plin.; ilex glebae, tenacious, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **cunctantēr**, slowly, lingeringly: Liv.

cunctus -a -um (contr. from coniunctus or coiunctus), all, all collectively, the whole; sing.: Gallia, Caes.; senatus, Cic.; orbis terrarum, Verg.; plur.: cuncti cives, Cic.; in poet. sometimes with genit.: hominum cunctos, Ov.; esp. in n. pl.: cuncta terrarum, Hor.

cūnēātīm, adv. (cuneus), in shape of a wedge: Caes.

cūnēo -are (cuneus). (1) to secure with wedges: Plin., Sen. (2) to shape like a wedge; hence partic. (with compar.) **cūnēātus** -a -um, pointed like a wedge: iugum in angustum dorsum cuneatum, Liv.; Ov.

cūnēus -i, m. a wedge.

LIT., cuneis scindere fissile lignum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a wedge as a triangular figure: Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge, Tac. (2) troops drawn up in the form of a wedge: cuneum facere, Caes. (3) the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of a theatre were divided: Verg.; meton.: cuneis omnibus, to all the spectators, Phaedr.

cūnicūlōsus -a -um (cuniculus), full of rabbits or of caverns: Cat.

cūnicūlus -i, m. a rabbit, cony: Cat. TRANSF., an underground passage: omne genus cuniculorum apud eos notum atque usitatum est, Caes.; esp. as milit. t. t., a mine: agere cuniculum, Caes.; aperire cuniculum, Caes.

cunnus -i, f. = pudendum muliebre; meton., a prostitute: Hor.

cūpa -ae, f. a cask or butt: Caes., Cic.

cūpīdē, adv. from cupidus; q.v.

cūpīdītās -ātis, f. (cupidus), eager desire, passionate longing. In gen.: cupiditas in-explebilis, insana, nimia, Cic.; with objective genit.: pecuniae, Cic.; dominandi, Cic.; with ad: tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic.; ardere cupiditate, Cic.; coercere cupiditates, Cic.; expleere cupiditates, Cic.; servire cupiditatibus, Cic.

Esp. (1) ambition: popularis (of a demagogue), Cic. (2) desire for money, avarice: cupiditas et avaritia, Cic. (3) factionness, party spirit: cupiditatis atque inimicitiarum suspicio, Cic. L.

cūpīdo -inis, f. (m. in some poets; forms cūpēdo and cūppēdo: Lucr.) (from cupio), longing, desire. In gen.: Lucr., Hor., Ov., Tac.; with genit.: auri, Tac.; pecuniae, honoris, Sall.; flagrare cupidine regni, Liv.; Hannibalem ingens cupido incerserat Tarenti potiendi, Liv.

Esp. (1) desire for power, ambition: honoris, Sall., Liv., Tac. (2) desire for money, avarice: cupido sordidus, Hor. (3) physical desire: somni, Sall.; most often of love: cupido visae virginis, Ov.

¶ Hence personified **Cūpīdo** -inis, m. Cupid, the god of love, son of Venus: Cic.; plur. Cūpīdīnes, Cupids; adj. Cūpīdīnēus -a -um.

cūpīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cupio), desirous, eager, keen.

In gen.: consul non cupidus, Cic.; with genit. of object: novarum rerum, Caes., Cic.; te audiendi, Cic.; vitae, Lucr.; mortis, Hor.; with infin.: Prop., Ov.; in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, Cic.

Esp. (1) *eager for power, ambitious*: Caes. (2) *eager for money, avaricious*: homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic. (3) *physically, desirous*: vini, Pl.; most often of *love*: Cat., Ov. (4) *towards persons, attached, partial*: in a good sense: homo tui cupidus, Cic.; in a bad sense: quaestores vehementer istius cupidi, Cic.; absol.: iudex cupidus, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **cūpīdē**, *eagerly, passionately, keenly, warmly*: cupide appetere, Cic.; ego vero cupide et libenter mentiar tuā causā, Cic.

cūpio cūpēre cūpīvi or -īi -itum, *to desire, long for, wish for*; with acc.: is quem cupimus optamusque vestitus, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; domum, agros, Sall.; with infin.: Ter., Lucr., Cic., Caes.; with acc. and infin.: equidem cupio Antonium haec quam primum audire, Cic.; with ut: Pl.

Sometimes *to want things on another's behalf*, and so *to favour him, wish him well*: cuius causā omnia cupio, Cic.; cupio omnia quae vis, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **cūpiēs** -entis, *desiring, longing, eager*; absol.: Tac.; as adj. with genit.: nuptiarum, Pl.; novarum rerum, Tac.

¶ Adv. **cūpiēter**, *eagerly*: Pl.

cūpiōr -ōris, m. (cupio), *one who desires*: matrimonii, Tac.

cuppēdia -ae, f. (cuppes), *taste for delicacies*: Cic.

cuppēdia -orum, n. pl. (cuppes), *delicacies, tit-bits*: Pl.

cuppēdinārius -i, m. (cuppedia), *a confectioner*: Ter.

cuppēs (cūpēs) -ēdis, m. adj., *fond of delicacies*: Pl.

cupressētum -i, n. (cupressus), *a cypress wood*: Cic.

cupressūs -a -um (cupressus), *made of cypress wood*: signa Iunonis, Liv.

cupressifer -fēra -fērū (cupressus/fero), *cypress-bearing*: Ov.

cupressus -i (-ūs), f. (from κυπρίσος; form cyparissus in Verg.), *the cypress, sacred to Pluto, used at funerals*: Verg. Meton., *a casket of cypress wood*: Hor.

cūr (older form **quor**: Pl.) interrog. adv. *why? wherefore?* (1) in direct questions: Pl., Ter., Cic., Hor., etc. (2) in indirect questions: miror cur, Cic.; quid est cur, Cic., Liv.; esp. with causa: Cic.

cūra -ae, f. (caveo), *care, carefulness, concern*.

(1) *care taken, pains, trouble* (opp. negligentia), *attention*. In gen.: magna cum cura et diligentia scribere, Cic.; with genit.: rerum alienarum cura, Cic.; cura colendi, Verg.; with de: studium tuum curaue de salute mea, Cic.; adhibere curam in capris et ovibus parandis, Cic.; agere curam civium, Liv.; conferre magnam curam in alicuius salutem, Cic.; maxima erat cura duci ne, etc., Liv.; curae esse (with dat. of person), *to be an object of concern (to somebody)*, Caes., Cic., Hor.; imprimis tibi curae sit ne mihi tempus prorogetur, Cic.; habere curam rerum divinarum, Liv.; incumbere in eam curam, *devote yourself to*, Cic.; ponere curam in aliqua re, *to devote one's attention to*, Cic.; suscipere curam, Cic.; sustinere maximam curam belli, Cic. Esp., in some specific business, *attention to, care for, minding*: a, in

farming: quae cura boum, Verg.: b, in medicine, *medical care, healing, a cure*, fig.: simplex illa iam cura doloris tui, Cic. L.: c, in special personal relations, such as *guardianship*: suum sororisque filios in eadem cura habere, Liv.: d, in religion: cura deorum, Liv.: e, in public affairs, *management, administration*: cura reipublicae, Liv.; cura navium, *of the fleet*, Tac.; meton., *business, administration*: cum sumus necessariis negotiis curisque vacui, Cic. TRANSF., a, *an object of care*: tua cura, palumbes, Verg.: b, *a caretaker*: cura fidelis harae, Ov.

(2) *care felt, anxiety, worry, disquiet*: sine cura, Cic.; cura vacare, Cic.; adficere aliquem curā, Cic.; confici curis, Cic.; metus hominum curaeque sequaces, Lucr.; atra cura, Hor.; esp. of the disquiet of love: iuvenum curas, Hor., Verg. TRANSF., the *object of love*: tua cura, Lycoris, Verg.; Hor. **cūrābilis** -e (cura), *to be dreaded, alarming*: vindicta, Juv.

curālium -i, n. (Ion. κοραλίον), *coral*, esp. *red coral*: Ov., Plin.

cūrātio -ōnis, f. (curo), *care*.

In gen., *a taking care, attention, management*; with genit.: curatio corporis, Cic.; quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? *why need you concern yourself about this?* Pl.

Esp. (1) *medical attention, healing, cure*: curatio medici, Cic.; curatio valetudinis, Cic.; adhibere curationem, Cic.; praescribere, Cic. (2) of public affairs, *management, administration*: curatio Nemeorum, *of the Nemean games*, Liv.; Asiatica curatio frumenti, *commission to buy corn*, Cic.; curatio agraria, *commission to divide land*, Cic.; aedes Telluris est curationis meae, Cic.

cūrātor -ōris, m. (curo), *one who takes care*; in gen., *a guardian, overlooker, curator*: viae Flaminiae, Cic.; sunt aediles coeratores (=curatores) urbis annonae ludorumque sollemnium, old law ap. Cic.; legibus agrariis curatores constituere, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t., *guardian*: alicui curatorem dare, Hor.

cūrātus, partic. from curo; q.v.

curculio -ōnis, m. *a weevil, corn-worm*: Pl., Verg.

curculiuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of curculio), *a little weevil*; comically, *for a worthless object*: Pl.

Cūrēs -ium, f. *an ancient town of the Sabines*; meton., *the inhabitants of Cures*: Ov. Adj. **Cūrens** -e, of *Cures*: Ov.; **Cūrētis**, Prop.

Cūrētes -um, m. (Κορήτες), *ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a noisy worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes*. Adj. **Cūrētis** -īdis, poet. = *Cretan*: Ov.

cūrīa -ae, f. (1) *a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman patricians were divided by Romulus*: Liv.; hence meton., *the meeting-place of a curia*: Ov., Tac.

(2) *the meeting-place of the senate at Rome, the senate-house*, whether that attributed to Tullus Hostilius or that begun by Julius Caesar in 44 B.C.: in curiam introducere, Liv.; Cic., Hor.; so, outside Rome, of buildings corresponding to the Roman senate-house; at Salamis: Cic.; Syracuse: Cic.; Troy: Ov.; at Athens, the *Areopagus*: Juv. Meton., *the senate itself*: consulenti curiae, Hor.

cūrīālis -e (curia), *belonging to the same curia*: Pl., Cic.

cūrīātīm, adv. (curia), *by curiae*: populum consuluit, Cic.

Cūrīatīi -ōrum, m. *name of an Alban gens, from which three champions fought with three Horatii*.

cūrīātus -a -um (curia). (1) *relating to the curiae*: comitia curiata, *the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted by curiae*, Cic., Liv. (2) *lex, a law passed in the comitia curiata*, Cic.

cūrīo -ōnis, m. (curia), *the priest of a curia*: Varr.; *maximus, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones*, Liv. TRANSF., *a herald, crier*: Mart.

cūrīo -ōnis, m. adj. (cura), *wasted by cares*: Pl. **cūrīōsītās** -ātis, f. (curiosus), *inquisitiveness, curiosity*: Cic. L.

cūrīōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cura). (1) *careful, attentive, diligent*: ad investigandum, Cic.; *permulta alia conligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic. (2) *inquisitive, curious*: curiosis oculis perspicere, Cic.; Hor.; m. as subst., *a spy, scout*: Suet. (3) *wasted by cares*: Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **cūrīōsē**. (1) *carefully*: Suet.; *over-carefully*: Quint. (2) *inquisitively*: curiosius conquiram, Cic.

cūrīs or **quiris**, f. (a Sabine word), *a spear*: Ov.

Cūrius -a -um, *name of a plebeian gens; its most famous member was M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Sabines, Samnites, and of Pyrrhus; he was celebrated for his temperance; hence appell. a brave and temperate man*: Hor.

¶ Adj. **Cūrīānus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Curius*.

cūro -are (cura).

In gen., *to care for, pay attention to, trouble about*: negotia aliena, Cic.; with gerundive, *to see to a thing being done*: in Sicilia frumentum emendum et ad urbem mittendum curare, *to get bought and sent*, Cic.; with infin.: qui res istas scire curavit, Cic.; esp. with neg.: in Siciliam ire non curat, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; followed by ut, ne, and the subj.: Pl., Cic.; so in letters: cura ut valeas, Cic. L.; by subj. alone: Cic. L.; with de: Quintus de emendo nihil curat hoc tempore, Cic. L.; colloquially, *to bother about*: alia cura, Pl.; aliud cura, *worry about something else—not this*, Ter.

Esp., *to attend to some specific business* (cf. cura). (1) in farming: vineam, Cato. (2) in medicine, etc., *to rest, cure*: curare corpora, Cic.; vulnus, Liv.; membra, Hor. (3) in business, *to provide or procure a sum of money*: iube sodes nummos curari, Cic. (4) in religion: sacra, Cic. (5) of public affairs, *to administer, manage*: res Romae, Liv.; absol. *to command*: curare Romae, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **cūrātus** -a -um, *cared for*: sacra, Cic.; vox, Quint.; also *showing care, betraying anxiety*: curatissimae preces, Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **cūrātius**, *more carefully*: Tac., Plin. L.

currīcūlum -ī, n. (curro). (1) *a running*: Pl.; abl.: curriculo, *at a run*, Pl., Ter.

(2) *a contest in running, a race*: Cic., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., a, *raceground, course, lap*:

athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.; often fig.: exiguum vitae curriculum natura circumscipsit, immensum gloriae, Cic.; also of heavenly bodies: solis et lunae, Cic.: b, *a racing chariot*: Tac.

curro currere cūcurri cursum, *to run, hasten*.

LIT., of living creatures: per vias, Pl.; Cic., Hor., Verg.; pass. impers.: curritur, *one runs*, 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. (1) *to run in a race*: currere bene, Ov.; with acc. of place: qui stadium currit, Cic. (2) *at sea, to sail*: per omne mare, Hor.; with acc.: currere cavā trabe vastum aequor, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of concr. objects: si mea sincero curreret axe rota, Ov.; currentes aquae, Ov.; libera currebant et inobservata per annum sidera, Ov.; of the hem of a garment: quam plurima circum purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg. (2) of abstr. things; of fright, cold, shame, etc.: varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor, Verg.; of time, *to pass*: currit ferox aetas, Hor.; of discourse, *to march easily*: perfacile currens oratio, Cic.

currus -ūs, m. (curro), *a chariot, car*. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg. Esp. (1) *a triumphal car*: flectere currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic. Meton., *triumph*: quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic.; Prop. (2) *a war-chariot*: Caes., Tac. (3) *a racing car*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the horses, the team*: neque audit currus habenas, Verg. (2) *a plough with wheels*: Verg. (3) *a ship*: Cat.

cursim, adv. (curro), *by running, hastily, quickly*: cursim agmen agere, Liv.; cursim dicere aliena, Cic.

cursito -are (freq. of curso), *to run up and down*: huc et illuc, Cic., Hor.

curso -are (freq. of curro), *to run hither and thither*: ultro et citro, Cic.; Ter., Tac.

cursor -ōris, m. (curro), *a runner*. (1) in a race: Lucr., Cic.; in a chariot-race: Ov. (2) on errands, *a courier, a messenger*: Plin. L., Suet. (3) *a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman*: Suet., Mart.

cursus -ūs, m. (curro), *a running, rapid motion*.

LIT., of living creatures: milites cursu exanimatos, Caes.; cursus equorum, Verg.; cursu tendere ad, Liv.; in cursu esse, Cic.; of racing: cursus certamen, Ov.; hence of the direction of movement, *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.

TRANSF., of other things: a, *movement*; concr.: longarum navium, Caes.; lunae, Lucr., Liv.; abstr.: honorum, Cic., Tac.: b, *direction, course*; concr.: amnes in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic.; abstr.: vitae, rerum, Cic.

Curtīus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, in the time of Claudius or Vespasian*.

Curtius lacus, m. *a pit in the forum at Rome; hence stories to account for its origin, esp.*

that of M'. Curtius leaping armed and on horseback into the chasm.

curto -are (curtus), to shorten, abbreviate: Hor. **curtus** -a -um, shortened, mutilated: dolia, Lucr.; esp. gelded: Prop., Hor. TRANSF., short, defective: oratio, Cic.; res, Hor.

cūrūlis -e (currus), relating to a chariot: equi, horses provided out of public funds for the Circus, Liv.; esp.: sella, the curule chair, inlaid with ivory, official seat of consuls, praetors, and curule aediles, Cic., Liv., etc.; absol. as subst. **cūrūlis** -is, f.: Tac., Suet. Hence of the magistrates: curulis aedilis, a curule aedile, Liv.; aedilitas, Cic., Liv.

curvāmen -īnis, n. (curvo), a curving, arching: Ov.

curvātūra -ae, f. (curvo), a curving, arching: Ov. **curvo** -are (curvus), to bend, arch, curve: braccia longo circuitu, Ov.; nux plurima curvabit ramos, Verg.; curvare genua sua, Verg.; Hadria curvans Calabros sinus, Hor. TRANSF., make to bend, move: nec te vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus -a -um (connected with κρῆτος), bent, bowed, arched, curved.

LIT., arbor, bent with the weight of fruit, Ov.; aratrum, Verg.; naves, Ov.; flumen, winding, Verg.; curvus arator, bent (with age or toil), Verg.; curva senecta, Ov.

TRANSF., morally, crooked: mores, Pers.; n. as subst. **curvum** -i: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

cuspidis -idis, f. a point, esp. of a spear: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.; of the sting of a bee: Plin.; of a scorpion: Ov.

TRANSF. (1) a spear, lance: Hor., Verg., Liv. (2) Neptune's trident: cuspidis triplex, Ov. (3) a spit: Mart.

custōdia -ae, f. (custos), a watching, guarding, custody, care.

LIT., canum, Cic.; committere custodiam corporis feris barbaris, Cic.; aliquem diligenter custodia adservare, Liv.; as milit. t. t., keeping guard, watch: custodiae classium, Caes.; esp. of prisoners, custody, safe-keeping: dare aliquem in custodiam, Cic.; esse in custodia publica, Cic.; necari in custodia, Caes.; custodia libera, house-arrest, Liv.; fig.: salutis, iustitiae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) persons guarding, guards, sentinels: custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum unā reliquerunt, Caes.; circumdare horribiles custodias, Cic.; disponere custodias diligentius, Caes.; frequens custodiis locus, Liv. (2) the station of the guard, post: haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. (3) prison: Caes., Cic. (4) persons guarded, prisoners: Sen. L.

custōdiō -ire (custos), to guard, watch, keep.

In gen.: tuum corpus domumque, Cic.; se diligentissime, Cic.; salutem alicuius, Cic.; poma, of a dragon, Ov.; fig.: memoria, Cic.

Esp. (1) to keep in sight, observe, watch: aliquem custodire ne quid auferat, Cic.; Liv. (2) to take care of: liber tuus a me custoditur diligentissime, Cic. L. (3) to keep in prison, hold captive: ducem praedonum, Cic.; obsides, Caes.

custos -ōdis, c. a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant.

LIT., of persons guarding persons or things: custos tabellarum, Cic.; portae, Liv.;

custos defensorque provinciae, Cic.; custos urbis, Cic.; custos incorruptissimus, of a young man's guardian, Hor.; nimium servat custos Iunonius Io, Ov.; of gaolers: iugulari a custodibus, Nep.; as milit. t. t., a sentinel, guard: custodes dare, Cic.; disponere, Caes.; a spy: Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of animal guards, esp. dogs: Verg. (2) of receptacles: custos telorum, a quiver, Ov. (3) abstract: virtutis, Hor.; custos ac vindex cupiditatum, Cic.

cūtīcula -ae, f. (dim. of cutis), the skin, cuticle: Juv.

Cūtīliae -ārum, f. an old town in the country of the Sabines.

cūtis -is, f. the skin, esp. the living skin of a man: Hor. TRANSF., rind: Plin.; hide, leather: Mart.

Cyānē -ēs, f. (Κυάνη), a nymph changed into a fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine.

Cyānēē -ēs, f. (Κυανέν), daughter of Maeander, mother of Caunus and Byblis.

cŷāthisso -are (κνᾶθίσσω), to ladle out wine: Pl.

cŷāthus -i, m. (κνᾶθος). (1) a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) with wine from the bowl (crater): Hor. (2) a measure of capacity = one-twelfth of a sextarius: Hor.

cŷbaeus -a -um (κυβή); cybaea navis and absol. **cŷbaea** -ae, f. a merchantman: Cic.

Cŷbēlē or **Cŷbēbē** -ēs, f. (Κυβέλη, Κυβήβη), originally a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater), whose priests were called Galli; adj. **Cŷbēlēius** -a -um, belonging to Cybele.

¹**cyclās** -ādis, f. (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery: Prop., Juv.

²**Cyclās** -ādis, f. (sc. insula), gen. in plur. **Cyclādes** -um, f. (Κυκλάδες), a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.

cyclicus -a -um (κυκλικός), cyclic: scriptor, a cyclic poet, a contributor to the series of epics known as the epic cycle, Hor.

Cyclops -clōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed), a Cyclops, gen. in plur. **Cyclōpes** -clōpum, m. the Cyclopes, a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; in sing. esp. the Cyclops Polyphemus: Hor. Adj. **Cyclōpius** -a -um: saxa, Verg.

cycnēus or **cygnēus** -a -um (κύκνειος), belonging to the swan: plumae, Ov.; tamquam cynea fuit divini hominis vox et oratio, his swan's song, Cic.

¹**cycnus** or **cygnus** -i, m. (κύκνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo: Cic.; meton. = poet: Dircaeus cycnus, Pindar, Hor.

²**Cycnus** or **Cygnus** -i, m. (1) king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan. (2) the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cŷdōnia or **Cŷdōnēa** -ae, f. (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete.

¶ Hence subst. **Cŷdōn** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; **Cŷdōnīatae** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydonea; adj. **Cŷdōnius** -a -um: Verg., and **Cŷdōnēus** -a -um: Ov., Cydonian, poet. for Cretan.

cŷlindrus -dri, m. (κλινδρος). (1) a cylinder: Cic. (2) a roller for levelling the ground: Verg.

Cyllārus -i, m. (Κύλλαρος). (1) a Centaur. (2) the horse of Castor.

Cyllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη), a mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared.

¶ Hence adj. **Cyllēnius** -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian: proles, of Mercury, Verg.; of Cephalus, son of Mercury: Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; m. as subst. **cyllēnius** -i, Mercury: Verg.; also adj. **Cyllēnēus** -a -um, and f. adj. **Cyllēnis** -idis, Cyllenian or Mercurian.

cymba -ae, f. = cumba; q.v.

cymbālum -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur.: Lucr., Cic., Verg., Liv.

cymbium -i, n. (κύμβιον), a small drinking-vessel: Verg.

Cymē -ēs, f. (Κύμη), a town in Aeolis, on the coast of Asia Minor. Adj. **Cymaeus** -a -um, Cymaean.

Cynicus -a -um (κυνικός), Cynic, of the Cynic school: Tac.; m. as subst. **Cynicus** -i, a Cynic philosopher: Cic., Hor., Juv. Adv. **Cynicē**, after the manner of the Cynics: Pl.

cynōcephālus -i, m. the dog-faced baboon: Cic. L.

Cynoscēphālae -ārum, f. (Κυνὸς κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly, where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

Cynōsūra -ae, f. (Κυνόσουρα, dog's tail), the constellation Ursa Minor.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Cynōsūris** -idis: ursa, Ov. **Cynthus** -i, m. (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

¶ Hence adj. **Cynthius** -a -um Cynthian; as subst., m. **Cynthius** -i, Apollo, f. **Cynthia** -ae, Diana.

¹**Cypāriissus** -i, m. a youth who was changed into a cypress.

²**cypāriissus**, f. = cupressus; q.v.

Cyprus or **Cypros** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus.

¶ Hence adj. **Cyprius** -a -um, Cyprian: Cyprium aes, or n. as subst. **Cyprium** -i, copper, Plin.; f. as subst. **Cypria** -ae, Venus, worshipped in Cyprus.

Cypsēlus -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cyrēnē -ēs and **Cyrēnae** -arum, f. a city of north-eastern Africa, birth-place of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school.

¶ Hence adj. **Cyrēnaeus** -a -um and **Cyrēnāicus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; m. pl. **Cyrēnaei** and **Cyrēnāici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; adj. and subst. **Cyrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic, an inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyrnōs -i, f. (Κύρνος), the Greek name for the island of Corsica. Adj. **Cyrneus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cyūs -i, m. (Κῦρος). (1) the founder of the Persian Empire (559 B.C.). (2) Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who was killed at Cunaxa (401 B.C.). (3) an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero.

¶ Hence **Cyrēa** -ōrum, n. pl. his buildings: Cic. L.

Cytae -ārum, f. a city in Colchis, reputed birth-place of Medea. Adj. **Cytaeus** -a -um, Cytaean = Colchian; **Cytaeis** -idis, f. the Cytaean, i.e., Medea.

Cythēra -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus (now Kithira).

¶ Hence adj. **Cythērēus** -a -um and **Cythērēius** -a -um, Cytherean; f. as subst. **Cythērēa** and **Cythērēia** = Venus; **Cythērēis** -idis, f. = Venus; adj. **Cythēriacus** -a -um and f. adj. **Cythērēiās** -ādis, of Cythera or of Venus.

cýtisus -i, c. (κύτισος), a kind of clover or lucerne much valued by the ancients: Verg.

Cýtōrus (Cýtōros), -i m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj. **Cýtōriacus** -a -um, Cytorian: pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus or **Cyzicos** -i, f. (Κύζικος), a town on the Propontis. Adj. **Cyzicēnus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

D

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Dāci -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the Lower Danube.

¶ Hence **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; **Dācus** -i, m., a Dacian; **Dācicus** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

dactylīcus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic: numerus, Cic.

dactylīōthēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιοθήκη). (1) a casket for rings: Mart. (2) a collection of seal rings and gems: Plin.

dactylus -i, m. (δάκτυλος, a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (— — —), a dactyl: Cic.

¹**daedālus** -a -um (δαίδαλος). (1) act., skilful: Circe, Verg.; natura daedala rerum, the quaint artificer, Lucr. (2) pass., curiously wrought, variegated: carmina, Lucr.; tecta, Verg.

²**Daedālus** -i, m. (δαίδαλος), a mythical Athenian craftsman, builder of the Cretan labyrinth.

¶ Hence adj. **Daedālēus** -a -um (Hor.) and **Daedālīus** -a -um (Prop.), Daedalean: iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

Dalmātae (Delmātae) -ārum, m. (Δαλμαῖται), the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia.

¶ Hence **Dālmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; adj. **Dalmāticus** -a -um, Dalmatian.

Dāmascus -i, f. (Δαμασκός), the city of Damascus, capital of Coele-Syria. Adj. **Dāmascēnus** -a -um, Damascene: pruna, damsons, Plin., Mart.

damma (older form **dāma**) -ae, f. (m., Verg.), a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope: Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., venison: Ov., Juv.

damnātio -ōnis, f. (damno), condemnation: ambitūs, for bribery, Cic.; tantae pecuniae, to pay, etc., Cic.

damnātōrius -a -um (damno), relating to condemnation, condemnatory: iudicium, Cic.

damno -are (damnum). In gen., to cause loss or injury to: divites, Pl. Esp., at law, to condemn, sentence, punish.

LIT., with acc. of person: Caes., Cic., Liv., Tac.; with acc. of thing: Cic. Often in pass., with personal subject: *damnari inter sicarios, to be condemned as an assassin*, Cic.; *damnari per arbitrum*, Cic.; *damnari nullam aliam ob causam*, Cic.; *damnari suā lege*, Cic. The *offence* is expressed by a genit.: *ambitus, furti, maiestatis*, Cic.; sometimes by abl.: *eo crimine*, Cic.; by de: *de vi*, Cic.; or by a clause, esp. with quod: A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praeibisset ad ministerium caedis, Liv. The *punishment* is expressed by a genit.: *octupli*, Cic.; Liv., Verg.; or by abl.: *capite, to loss of civil rights*, Cic.; in later writers by ad: *ad mortem*, Tac. Rarely of the prosecutor, *to effect the condemnation of*: *hoc uno crimine illum*, Cic.

TRANSF., outside the law; in gen., *to condemn, disapprove of*; with genit. of grounds: *aliquem summae stultitiae*, Cic.; esp. (1) of deities: *damnare aliquem voti or voto, to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to discharge his vow*: *damnabis tu quoque votis*, Verg.; in pass.: *damnari voti or voto, to attain one's wish*; *bis eiusdem voti damnata respublica*, Liv. (2) *to assign, devote*: *caput Orco*, Verg.; *Ilion mihi castaeque damnatum Minervae, made over to us (for destruction)*, Hor. (3) of a testator, *to bind an heir to conditions*: Hor.

damnōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (*damnum*). (1) act., *causing loss or damage, ruinous, detrimental*: *bellum sumptuosum et damnosum Romanis*, Liv.; Hor., Ov. (2) pass., *damaged, injured*: Pl. (3) middle sense, *self-injuring*: Pl.

Adv. **damnōsē**, *ruinously*: *bibere, to the host's loss*, Hor.

damnum -i, n. (old form *dampnum*; connected with *daps* and Greek *δανάην*), *loss, damage, injury* (opp. *lucrum*).

In gen.: *damnum dare, to cause loss*, Pl., Cic.; *contrahere, facere, to suffer loss*, Cic.; *pati*, Liv.; *ferre*, Ov.; *damna Romano accepta bello*, Liv.; *damna caelestia lunae, the waning of the moon*, Hor.; *damnum naturae, a natural defect*, Liv.; in abuse, of persons: Pl., Ov.

Esp. at law, *a fine*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

Dāmoclēs -is, m. (*Δαμοκλῆς*), *a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, on praising the tyrant's prosperity, was placed by Dionysius at a feast, but with a sword hung 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 Pericles*.

Dānāē -ēs, f. (*Δανάη*), *daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in a shower of gold when she was shut up in a tower by her father*.

Hence adj. **Dānāēius** -a -um: *heros* = *Perseus*, Ov.

Dānāus -i, m. (*Δαναός*), *son of Belus; brother of Aegyptus, with whom he quarrelled; he left Egypt for Argos*.

Hence adj. **Dānāus** -a -um, *Argive, Greek*; esp. in m. pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, *the Greeks*; **Dānāides** -um, f. *the fifty daughters of Danaus*.

dānīsta -ae, m. (*δανειστής*), *a money-lender*: Pl. Adj. **dānisticus** -a -um (*δανειστικός*): Pl.

dāno = old form of *do*; q.v.

Dānūvius -i, m. *the Danube* (in the upper part of its course; the lower part was called *Hister*).

Daphnē -ēs, f. (*Δάφνη*). (1) *the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree*. (2) *a park near Antioch in Syria*.

Daphnis -nīdis; acc. -nim and -nin (*Δάφνις*), *son of Mercury, a Sicilian shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry*.

daphnōn -ōnis, m. (*δαφνών*), *a grove of laurels*: Mart., Petr.

daps, *dāpis*, f. (cf. *δασύνη*), *a sacrificial feast, religious banquet*: ergo obligatam redde Iovi dapem, Hor. TRANSF., in gen., *a meal, feast, banquet*: *amor dapis*, Hor.; *humanā dape (with human flesh) pascere equos*, Ov.; plur.: *dapibus epulari opimis*, Verg.; Tac.

dapsilis -e (*daps*, *δαψιλής*), *sumptuous, plentiful*: Pl.

Dardāni -ōrum, m. (*Δάρδανοι*), *a warlike Illyrian people in Upper Moesia*.

Dardānus -i, m. (*Δάρδανος*), *son of Jupiter and Electra, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy*.

Hence adj. **Dardānus** -a -um and **Dardānius** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst. **Dardānia** -ae, f. *Dardanus' city*; usually = *Troy*; **Dardānidēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Dardanus*; hence *a Trojan*, and esp. *Aeneas*, Verg.; f. adj. and subst. **Dardānis** -īdis, *a Trojan woman*: Ov.; *Creusa*: Verg.

Dārēus -i, m. (*Δαρείος*), *name of several Persian kings*; esp. (1) *Darius Hystaspis (ruled 521-486 B.C.)*. (2) *Darius Nothus (ruled 424-405 B.C.)*. (3) *Darius Codomannus, overthrown by Alexander the Great (ruled 336-330 B.C.)*.

dātārius -a -um (*do*), *to be given away*: Pl.

dātātīm, adv. (*do*), *by giving alternately*; of games: Pl.

dātio -ōnis, f. (*do*), *a giving*: *legum*, Cic. TRANSF., *the legal right of alienation*: Liv.

dātīvus -a -um (*do*), *to do with giving*: *casus, or dativus as m. subst., the dative case*, Quint.

dāto -are (freq. of *do*), *to keep giving or to give away*: Pl.

dātor -ōris, m. (*do*), *a giver*: *laetitiae* = *Bacchus*, Verg.

dātū, abl. sing. as from *datus*, m. (*do*), *by giving*: Pl.

Daulis -īdis, f. (*Δαυλῆς*), *a city in Phocis*.

Hence adj. **Daulius** -a -um; and f. adj. **Daulias** -ādis, *Daulian*: *ales* = *Procne*, Ov.; *Dauliades puellae* = *Procne and Philomela*, Verg.

Daunus -i, m. *a mythical king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus*.

Hence adj. **Daunius** -a -um, *Daunian*: *heros*, *Turnus*, Verg.; gens, *the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king*, Verg.; *caedes, Roman*, Hor. Subst. **Daunias** -ādis, f. *Apulia*: Hor.

dē, prep., with abl., *down from a certain point of departure*.

(1) in space. LIT., *down from, away from*: *de alterā parte agri Sequanos decedere iuberet*, Caes.; *de manibus effugere*, Cic.; *de digito anulum detrahare*, Cic.; *de caelo labi*, Verg. TRANSF., *from*: *a, coming from*

an origin: homo de plebe, Cic.; copo de viā Latinā, Cic.; rabula de foro, Cic.; Libyca de rupe Leones, *African lions*, Ov.: **b**, taken from a class, collection, or stock: pauci de nostris, Caes.; hominem misi de comitibus meis, Cic.; de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.; de meo, *from my property*, Cic.; so in such adverbial phrases as: de integro, *anew*, Cic.; de improvviso, *unexpectedly*, Cic.: **c**, made from a material, or changed from a previous state: verno de flore corona, Tib.; de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.: **d**, of information, *from a source*: de patre audiui, Cic.

(2) in time: **a**, following from, after: statim de auctione venire, Cic.; diem de die, *day after day*, Liv.: **b**, in the course of, during: de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decembri navigare, Cic.

(3) of various analogous relations: **a**, of a starting-point of thought, discussion, strife, etc., about: recte non credis de numero militum, Cic. L.; de Samnitibus triumphare, over them, Cic.: **b**, of a cause of action, on account of: gravi de causa, Cic.; qua de causa, *wherefore*, Cic.: **c**, of a norm or regulation, according to: vix de mea sententia, Cic.; de more maiorum, Liv.

dēa -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., usually deābus), a goddess: Cic.; triplices, the *Parcae*, Ov.; deae novem, the *Muses*, Ov.

dēalbo -are, to whitewash, plaster: columnas, Cic.

dēambulatio -ōnis, f. (deambulo), a walking about: Ter.

dēambulo -are, to take a walk: Ter., Suet.

dēamo -are, to love dearly: Pl.

dēarmo -are, to disarm: dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

dēartuo -are (artus), to tear limb from limb; fig.: Pl.

dēascio -are (ascia), to smoothe with an axe; fig., to cheat: Pl.

dēbacchor -ari, dep. to rave, revel furiously: debacchantur ignes, Hor.

dēbellātor -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror: ferarum, Verg.

dēbello -are.

(1) intransit., to wage war to the end, finish a war: neque priusquam debellavero abstam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv.

(2) transit.: **a**, to fight out: rixa super mero debellata, Hor.: **b**, to conquer, overcome: superbos, Verg.; Tac.

dēbēo -ēre -ūi -itum (for dehibeo, from de/habeo, to have from a person), to owe.

LIT., of money and its equivalent: alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta cc, Cic.; illi quibus debeo, *my creditors*, Cic.; absol.: ii qui debent, *debtors*, Cic.; n. of perf. partic. pass. as subst. **dēbītum** -i, a debt: debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic.

TRANSF., of other things owed. (1) to owe anything that one should pay: alicui gratiam, Cic.; in pass.: honores debitos, due, Sall.; praemia debita, Verg. (2) to owe for anything that one has, to be indebted to somebody for: alicui beneficium, Cic.; vitam, Ov. (3) with infin., to be due to do a thing, be morally bound to (cf. English *owe/ought*): num ferre contra patriam arma debuerunt? Cic.; ut iam nunc dicat iam nunc debentia dici, Hor.

(4) with infin., to be bound by logic or necessity or natural law to (poet.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare, Lucr. (5) to have to pay because of fate, to be destined to give: tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitus destinatusque morti, Liv.; vita quae fato debetur, Cic.

dēbilis -e, adj. (with compar.), powerless, feeble, weak: corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. TRANSF., mancam ac debilem praeturae futuram suam, Cic.; ingenio debilior, Tac.

dēbilitās -ātis, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility: bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; linguae, Cic.; membrorum, Liv. TRANSF., animi, Cic.

dēbilitatio -ōnis, f. (debilito), a weakening, disabling: animi, Cic.

dēbilito -are (debilis), to weaken, enfeeble, disable.

LIT., membra lapidibus, fustibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in perf. partic.: debilitatum corpus et contrucidatum, Cic.; poet., of things: quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, Hor.

TRANSF., to enervate, break down: audaciam debilito, scelere resisto, Cic.; tribunicios furores, Cic.; debilitatus metu, Cic.; Verg.

dēbitio -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt: pecuniae, Cic.

dēbitor -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor.

LIT., addicere Futidium creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

TRANSF., mercede solutā non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

dēbitum -i, subst. from partic. of debeo; q.v.

dēcanto -are. (1) transit., to sing or say repeatedly: elegos, Hor.; pervulgata praecepta, Cic. (2) intransit., to leave off singing: sed iam decantaverant fortasse, Cic.

dēcēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum. (1) to move away, withdraw, retire.

LIT., of physical movement: ex nostrā provinciā, Cic.; decedere Italiā, Sall.; as milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate: decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term: de or ex or (simply) provinciā, Cic.; of actors: decedere de scenā, Cic.; of animals: decedere e pastu, Verg.; esp. with dat., to make way for: alicui de via, Pl.; pass.: salutari, appeti, decedi, to be made way for, Cic.

TRANSF., a, to retire, give up: de iure, de bonis, Cic.; with dat., to yield to, retire in favour of: vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor.; serae decedere nocti, Verg.: b, to depart from life, to die: decedere de vitā, Cic.; or absol.: decedere, Cic.

(2) of things without life, to retire, abate, cease: cum decessisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; sol decedens, setting, Verg.; alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic.; postquam invidia decesserat, Sall.

(3) to go astray, deviate. LIT., of physical movement: de viā decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic.; naves paululum suo cursu decesserunt, Cic. TRANSF., se nullā cupiditate inductum de viā decessisse, Cic.; de officio et dignitate, Cic.

Dēcēlēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Δεκέλεια), a town under Mt. Parnes, overlooking the plain of Attica.

dēcem (δέκα), indecl. adj. *ten*: Cic. etc.; meton., for an indefinite number: *decem vitia*, Hor.; Pl.

Dēcember -bris (decem), adj. of the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March; i.e. of December: *Kalendae*, Cic.; *Decembri utere, the licence of December*, i.e. of the Saturnalia, Hor. M. as subst.

Dēcember -bris (sc. mensis), *December*: Cic., etc.; poet., a completed year: Hor.

dēcemiūgis -is, m. (decem/iugum), adj. used as subst. (sc. currus), a ten-horse chariot: Suet.

dēcempēda -ae, f. (decem/pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length: Cic., Hor.

dēcempēdātor -ōris, m. (decempeda), one who uses the decempeda, a land-surveyor: *aequissimus agri privati et publici decempedator*, Cic.

dēcēplex -icis (decem/plico), *ten-fold*: Nep.

dēcēprīmī -ōrum, m. (often written as two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia: Cic.

dēcēmscālmus -a -um (decem/scalmus), having ten rowlocks: *actuaria*, Cic. L.

dēcēmvīr -i, m.; usually plur. **dēcēmvīrī** -orum, m. a board of ten commissioners at Rome for various occasional purposes, esp. (1) *decemviri legibus scribundis*, those who drew up the 'twelve tables' of laws, 451-450 B.C. (2) *decemviri sacris faciundis*, the guardians of the Sibylline Books, etc. (3) *decemviri stlitibus* (litibus) iudicandis, who judged cases affecting freedom and citizenship. (4) *decemviri agris dividundis*, the commission for dividing public lands.

dēcēmvīrālīs -e (decemvir), relating to the *decemvirs*: *annus*, Cic.; *potestas*, Liv.; *leges*, Liv.

dēcēmvīrātus -ūs, m. (decemvir), the office of a *decemvir*: Cic., Liv.

dēcēnnīs -e, adj. (decem/annus), of ten years: Quint.

dēcēns -entis, partic. from *decet*; q.v.

dēcēntīa -ae, f. (decet), propriety, comeliness: *figurarum venustas atque ordo et, ut ita dicam, decencia*, Cic.

dēcerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum (syncop. perf. forms: *decerim, deceram, decrero, decreasset, decrese*), to decide, determine, settle.

(1) peacefully, and esp. by authority: a, about facts: *rem dubiam*, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: *qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt*, Cic.: b, about action; with acc., to decide to do or to give a thing: *pecunias*, Cic.; *alicui triumphum*, Cic.; with infin., acc. and infin., etc., to decide as an individual: *Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat*, Caes.; *deceram cum eo familiariter vivere*, Cic.; also to decide, decree as a competent body (e.g. the senate), or, as a member of such a body, to move, propose: *senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet*, Sall.; *si hic ordo (the senate) placere decreverat te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis*, Cic.; *Silanus primus sententiam rogatus supplicium sumendum decreverat*, Sall.

(2) by fighting; with the issue in acc.: *proelium*, Cic.; *pugnam*, Liv.; or as clause: *Samnis Romanusne imperio Italiam regat*, Liv.; with the means in abl.: *armis*, Cic.; *ferro ancipiti*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **dēcētus** -a -um; n. as subst. **dēcētum** -i, a resolve; esp. of an authority, a resolution, decree: *consulis*, Liv.; *senatus*, Cic.; *decreta facere*, Cic.; as philosoph. t. t., like *δόγμα*, doctrine, principle: Cic. **dēcēro** -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (carpo), to pluck down.

LIT., to pluck off, pluck away: *arbore pomum*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to gather: *oscula*, Cat., Hor., Cic. (2) to derive: *humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a scion of*, Cic. (3) to take away: *ne quid iocus de gravitate decerperet*, Cic.

dēcērtātīo -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest: *rerum omnium*, Cic.

dēcēro -are, to contend, fight to a finish: *proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus*, Cic.; *pugnā*, Caes.; *armis*, Caes.; fig.: *locus*, ubi *Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt*, Cic.; *qua de re iure decertari oporteret, armis non contendere*, Cic.

dēcēssīo -ōnis, f. (decedo), a withdrawing, departure (opp. accessio).

LIT., of physical movement: *tua*, Cic. L.; esp. the departure of a governor from his province after his year of office: Cic.

TRANSF., deduction, diminution: non enim tam cumulus bonorum iucundus 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 withdrawal, departure: *Dionysii*, Nep. Esp. (1) the retirement of an official: *post M. Bruti decessum*, Cic. (2) death: *amicorum*, Cic. (3) of water, *ebb*: *aestus*, Caes.

dēcet -ere -ūt (connected with *δοκεῖν*), it is proper, seemly, fitting; what is fitting is expressed, if at all, by an infin., or sometimes by noun or pronoun, sing. or plur.; the person or thing fitted or suited is usually acc., rarely dat.

(1) physically: *quem decet muliebris ornatus*, Cic.; *quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli*, Hor.

(2) morally: *istuc facinus nostro generi non decet*, Pl.; *oratorem irasci minime decet*, Cic.; *exemplis grandioribus decuit uti*, Cic.; *spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat*, Cic.; *id enim maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum*, Cic.; *et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dēcēns** -entis, proper, fit. (1) physically: *amictus*, Ov.; *motus*, Hor.; hence, well-formed, comely, handsome: *facies, forma*, Ov.; *Venus*, Hor. (2) morally: *quid verum atque decens curo et rogo*, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **dēcētēr**, properly, fitly: Hor.

dēcīdo -cidere -cīdi (de/cado), to fall down.

LIT., of persons: *equo*, Caes.; *toro*, Ov.; of things: *decidunt tures*, Hor.; *si decidit imber*, Hor.; *poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to fall dead, die*: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, Hor. (2) *in gen., to sink, fall*; of disappointment: de spe, Ter.; a spe, Liv.; in hanc fraudem, Cic.; ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.

dēcido -cidere -cīdi -cīsum (de/caedo), *to cut down, cut off*.

LIT., aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor.

TRANSF., *to cut short, to settle, to arrange*: post decisa negotia, Hor.; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decidit P. Quinctius quid liberis eius dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

dēciens and **dēcīēs**, adv. (decem), *ten times*: Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *an indefinite number of times*: Hor.

decima=decuma; q.v.

decimanus=decumanus; q.v.

decimo=decumo; q.v.

dēcīmus (older **decumus**) -a -um (decem), *the tenth*: Cic., Liv., etc.; n. as subst., ager cum decimo effecit, gave a ten-fold yield, Cic.; as adv.: decimum, for the tenth time, Liv., Cic.

dēcīpio -cīpere -cēpi -ceptum (de/capio), *to catch*; hence *to cheat, deceive*: homines honestissimos, Cic.; per conloquium, Caes.; in prima spe, Liv.; poet.: laborum decipitur, is beguiled into forgetting his toils, Hor. TRANSF., of things, *to beguile*, esp. of time: diem, Ov.; iudicium non decipit error, Ov.

dēcīsiō -ōnis, f. (²decido), *a settlement, decision*: decisionem facere, Cic.

Dēcīus -a -um *name of a Roman gens*; its most famous members were P. Decius Mus, supposed to have 'devoted' himself to death in battle in the Latin war (340 B.C.), and his son, P. Decius Mus, supposed to have done the same at Sentinum (295 B.C.). Adj. **Dēcīānus** -a -um.

dēclāmātiō -ōnis, f. (declamo). (1) *loud, violent speaking, declamation*: non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persolutatio, Cic. (2) *practice in oratory*: quotidiana, Cic.; Quint.; also *a theme* for such practice: Quint., Juv.

dēclāmātor -oris, m. (declamo), *a declaimer*: Cic., Quint., Juv.

dēclāmātōrius -a -um (declamator), *relating to declamation, rhetorical*: Cic., Tac.

dēclāmīto -are (freq. of declamo). (1) *to speak loudly, declaim*: Graece apud Cassium, Cic. (2) *to practise public speaking*: Cic., Hor., Juv.; causas, *to plead for the sake of practice*, Cic.

dēclāmo -are, *to shout downwards*; hence (1) *to speak loudly and violently*: contra me, *to declaim against*, Cic. (2) *to practise speaking in public*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; with object, *to declaim*: quae mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, Cic.

dēclārātiō -ōnis, f. (declaro), *a making clear, open expression*: animi tui, Cic. L.

dēclāro -are (clarus), *to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare*.

LIT., of public announcements: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; esp. of appointments, *to declare, proclaim*: aliquem consulem, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv.

TRANSF., *in gen., to explain, make clear, declare*: volatibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; animi magnitudinem, Cic.; nimirum plus esse sibi declarat inanis, Lucr.; declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic.; verba idem declarantia, synonyms, Cic.

dēclīnātiō -ōnis, f. (declino), *a bending away, a turning aside*.

LIT., tuas petitiones parvā quādam declinatione effugi, Cic.; declinatio atomi, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *an avoiding, declining, turning away from*: appetitio et declinatio naturalis, Cic. (2) *as rhet. t. t., a digression*: declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic. (3) *as grammat. t. t., inflexion, declension*: Cic.

dēclīno -are (*clino; cf. κλίνω).

(1) *transit., to bend aside, turn away, deflect*. LIT., se, Pl., Lucr.; agmen, Liv.; fig., in pass: metu declinatus animus, Quint. TRANSF., *to avoid, to shun*: urbem unam mihi amoenissimam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; invidiam, Tac.

(2) *intransit., to deviate, swerve*. LIT., cohortes declinavere paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic.; esp. of atoms: declinare dixit atomum perpaulum, Cic. TRANSF., *de statu suo*, Cic.; *a religione officii*, Cic.; of orators, writers, *to digress*: aliquantum a proposito, Cic.

dēclīvis -e (de/clivus), *bent or inclined downwards, sloping*: collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; flumina, Ov.; fig.: iter declive senectae, Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **dēclīve** -is, *a slope, declivity*: per declive se recipere, Caes.; Ov.

dēclīvītās -ātis, f. (declivis), *a declivity*: Caes.

dēcocta -ae, f. subst. from decoquo; q.v.

dēcoctor -ōris, m. (decoquo), *a spendthrift, bankrupt*: Cic.

dēcollo -are (de/collum), *to behead*: Suet., Sen.

dēcōlo -are (colum), *to run away as through a sieve*: spes, Pl.

dēcōlor -ōris (color), *off-colour, pale or discoloured*. LIT., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus, Ov. TRANSF., *deterior paulatim* ac decolor aetas, Verg.; fama, Ov.

dēcōlōrātiō -ōnis, f. (decoloro), *a discolouring*: Cic.

dēcōlōro -are (decolor), *to discolour*: quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes? Hor.

dēcōquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum. (1) *to boil thoroughly*: olus, Hor. (2) *to boil down, boil away*. LIT., of metals, *to melt away*: pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv. TRANSF., of property, etc.: a, *to waste*: Quint.: b, *to ruin a person*: Pers.: c, *to ruin oneself, to become bankrupt*: tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēcōctus** -a -um, *boiled down*; hence, of style, *insipid*: Cic. F. as subst. **dēcōcta** -ae (sc. aqua), *a cold drink invented by Nero*: Juv., Suet.

dēcor -ōris, m. (decet), *grace, comeliness, beauty*. (1) *physical*: te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov. (2) *in gen.*: mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; Verg.; of style: Liv., Quint.

dēcōro -are (decus), *to embellish, beautify, adorn*. LIT., physically: oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templa novo saxo, Hor.

TRANSF., haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.; aliquem honoribus, Cic.; muneribus, Verg.

dēcōrus -a -um (decor). (1) physically; graceful, beautiful, comely: facies, Hor.; membra, Verg.; arma, Sall.; with abl., adorned with: Bacchus aureo cornu, Hor.

(2) morally; proper, fit, becoming: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, Cic.; dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor.; ad ornatum decorus, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **dēcōrum** -i, propriety, grace: πρέπον appellant hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **dēcōrē**. (1) beautifully: poet. ap. Cic. (2) fitly, becomingly: loqui, Cic.

dēcrēpītus -a -um (crepo), infirm, decrepit: senex, Pl.; aetas, Cic.

dēcresco -crescere -crēvi -crētum, to grow down; hence to become smaller, decrease: ostreis et conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescentia flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, become smaller and smaller, disappear, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

dēcrētum -i, n. subst. from decerno; q.v.

dēcūma (dēcīma) -ae, f. (decimus; sc. pars), a tenth part, tithe. (1) as an offering to the gods: Liv. (2) a tax paid by landowners in the provinces: decuma hordei, Cic., Liv. (3) a largess bestowed on the people: Cic., Tac.

dēcūmānus (dēcīmānus) -a -um (decimus), of the tenth. (1) relating to the provincial tax of a tenth: ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic.; frumentum, a tithe of corn, Cic.; m. as subst. **dēcūmānus** -i, the farmer of such a tax: Cic.; mulier decumana or simply decumana -ae, f. (sarcastically), the wife of a farmer of the taxes: Cic.

(2) belonging to the tenth legion: Auct. B. Afr.; m. pl. as subst. **dēcūmāni**, its members: Tac.

(3) 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 stationed there.

dēcūmātes agri (decimus), m. pl. lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid (?), or 'the ten cantons' (?): Tac.

dēcumbo -cumbere -cūbui, (de/*cumbo). (1) to lie down, either to sleep or at table: Cic. (2) to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator: Cic.

dēcūmo (dēcīmo) -are (decimus), to take a tithe; as milit. t. t., to take every tenth man for punishment, to decimate: Suet., Tac.

dēcūria -ae, f. (decem). LIT., a body of ten men: Sen. TRANSF., irrespective of number, a class, division, esp. of jurors: iudicum, Cic.; scribarum, Tac.; a party, club: Pl.

dēcūriatio -ōnis, f. (decurio), a dividing into decuriae: Cic.

dēcūriātus -ūs, m. (decurio), a dividing into decuriae: Liv.

dēcūrio -are (decuria), to divide into bodies of ten: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites coniurabant, Liv. TRANSF., to divide into classes in gen.: Cic.

dēcūrio -ōnis, m. (decuria). LIT., head of a body of ten. (1) as milit. t. t., company-commander in the cavalry: decurio equitum

Gallorum, Caes.; Liv., Tac. (2) a senator of a municipium or colonia: Cic. (3) a head-chamberlain: Suet.

dēcurro -currere -cucurri or -curri -cursum.

LIT., to run down, hasten down: summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., to move down; at practice, to manœuvre: pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurrendo signa sequi docuit, Liv.; in action: ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to run in a race, run towards the goal; transit., to run through, traverse, a set course: nunc video calcem, ad quam cum sit decursum, nihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; fig.: decurso lumine vitae, Cic.; acta iam aetate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum decurre laborem, Verg. (2) to have recourse to, take refuge in: decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic.; ad miseras preces, Hor. (3) of the movement of things; of ships, to sail downstream or to land: Liv.; of water, to run down: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor.

dēcursio -ōnis, f. (decurro), as milit. t. t., a manœuvre: Suet.; a charge: ap. Cic. L.

dēcursus -ūs, m. (decurro). LIT., a running down: aquae, Lucr.; aquarum, Ov.; esp. as milit. t. t., a manœuvre: alios decursu edere motus, Liv.; Tac.; a charge, attack: subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., the completion of a course: honorum, Cic.; rhet., rhythmical movement: Quint.

dēcūrtātus -a -um (curtis). LIT., mutilated: Sen. TRANSF., of style: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

dēcus -ōris, n. (decet), that which adorns or beautifies, distinction, honour, glory, grace.

LIT., (1) of things: decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.; hominis decus ingenium, Cic.; civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic.; decus enitet ore, Verg.; vitis ut arboribus decori est, Verg. (2) of persons, pride, glory: imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF. (1) plur., decora, distinguished acts: militiae, Liv. (2) moral dignity, virtue: Cic., Liv.

dēcusso -are (decussis, the intersection of two lines), to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X: Cic.

dēcūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (de/quatio), to shake down, shake off, knock off. LIT., papaverum capita baculo, Liv.; rorem, Verg.; turres fulminibus, Liv.; ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. TRANSF., cetera aetate iam sunt decussa, ap. Cic. L.

dēdecet -decere -dēcūit, it is unbecoming, unsuitable, unfitting; only in 3rd person, sing. and plur.; what is fitting is expressed, if at all, by an infin., or sometimes by noun or pronoun; the person or thing not fitted, or disgraced, is in the acc. (cf. decet): simulare non dedecet, Cic.; ut ne dedeceat, Cic.; neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus, Hor.; Pomponius Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac.

dēdecōro -are (dedecus), to dishonour, bring shame upon: se flagitiis, Sall.; urbis auctoritatem, Cic.

dēdēcōrus -a -um, *shameful, dishonourable*: Pl., Tac.

dēdēcus -ōris, n. *shame, dishonour, disgrace*.

LIT., alicui dedecori esse or fieri, *to bring shame upon*, Cic.; dedecus concipere, Cic.; admittere, Caes.

TRANSF., *a dishonourable act, crime, cause of disgrace*: nullo dedecore se abstinere, Cic.; dedecora militiae, *dishonourable conduct in the field*, Liv.; in gen.: vice, Ov., Tac.

dēdicātiō -ōnis, f. (dedico), *a consecration, dedication*: aedis, Liv.

dēdīco -are. (1) *to dedicate, consecrate*: aedem, Cic.; Iunonem, *to install her in a temple*, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (2) *to specify, indicate*; of property: praedia in censum, Cic.; in gen.: naturam eius, Lucr.; plus in se corporis esse, Lucr.

dēdīgnor -ari, dep. *to think unworthy*, and so *to scorn, reject*: dedignari maritum, Ov.; Verg.; with infin.: sollicitare, Ov.; Tac.

dēdisco -discere -didici, *to unlearn, forget*: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin.: eloquentia loqui paene dediscit, Cic.

dēditicius -a -um (dedo), *relating to capitulation or surrender*; plur.: dediticii, *the subjects of Rome, individuals or communities who had surrendered unconditionally and had no rights* (opp. socii), Caes., Liv.

dēditio -ōnis (dedo), *unconditional surrender, capitulation*: aliquem in deditionem accipere, Caes., Liv.; in deditionem venire, Liv.; facere deditionem, Caes.; deditionis condicio, Liv.; agere de deditione, *to treat*, Caes.; plur.: deditiones cohortium, Tac.

dēdo dēdere -didi -ditum, *to give up, surrender*.

LIT., aliquem ad supplicium, Liv.; aliquem telis militum, Cic.; aliquem trucidandum populo Romano, Liv.; ad necem, Liv.; neci, Verg., Liv.; esp. of the conquered, *to give up, surrender*: dedere se populo Romano, Caes.; se in arbitrium dicionemque populi Romani, Liv.; se suaque omnia Caesari, Caes.

TRANSF., *to give up to, dedicate, devote*, to good or bad things and causes: aures suas poetis, Cic.; filiam libidini Ap. Claudii, Cic.; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; se libidinibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēdītus** -a -um, *given to, devoted to, addicted to*: Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic.; mirifice studiis deditus, Cic.; nimis voluptatibus, Cic.; ventri atque somno, Sall.; in pugnae studio, Lucr.; phrase: deditā operā, *intentionally*, Pl., Cic., Liv.

dēdōcēo -ēre, *to cause to unlearn, to unteach*: aliquem geometriam, Cic.; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.; virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, *teaches them not to use*, Hor.

dēdōlēo -dōlère -dōlūi, *to make an end of grieving*: Ov.

dēdūco -ducere -duxi -ductum.

(1) *to lead or bring down*. LIT., aliquem de rostris, Caes.; ramos pondere suo, *to weigh down*, Ov.; pectine crines, *to comb down*, Ov.; aquam Albanam ad utilitatem agri suburbanii, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to lead down*: aciem in planum, Sall., Caes.; also *to draw a ship down to the sea*: naves in

aquam, Liv.; of enchantment, *to bring down*: Iovem caelo, Ov. TRANSF., *to bring down* in various metaphorical senses: a, from general to particular: universitatem generis humani ad singulos, Cic.; rem ad arma, Caes.: b, in time, from the past, *to trace downwards* to the present: nomen ab Anco, Ov.: c, in amount, *to reduce*, or from an amount, *to subtract*: cibum, Ter.; centum nummos, Cic.

(2) more generally, *to lead or draw away*, esp. to a particular place: a, in gen., of persons and things: aliquem ex ea via, Cic.; in arcem, Liv.; atomos de via, Cic.: b, as milit. t. t.: praesidia de oppidis, Cic.; legiones in hiberna, Caes., Liv.: c, *to lead forth, conduct colonists, to found a colony*: coloniam, Cic.; deducere colonos lege Iulia Capuam, Caes.: d, *to escort* a person to a place where he is to stay; to his home: me quem luna solet deducere, Juv.; to another's home: ad hospitem, Cic.; to prison: in carcerem, Sall.; esp. magistrates home or to the forum, as a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia adsurgere, deduci, reduci, Cic.; Liv., Hor.; also brides to their new home: uxorem domum, Ter.; Caes., Liv., Tac.: e, as legal t. t., *to lead away* a person from a disputed possession to procure him the right of action: Cic.: f, fig., of persons and things, *to bring out* of one state, opinion, etc. into another: aliquem ab humanitate, Cic.; de sententia, Cic.; ad sententiam, Caes.; in periculum, Caes.: g, of things, *to lead, draw*; esp. in weaving: filum, Ov., Cat.; hence, fig., *to draw out, spin out* in speech or writing: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.; Ov., Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **dēductus** -a -um. (1) of the nose, *bent inwards*: Suet. (2) *spun out, fine, subtle*: carmen, Verg.

dēductio -ōnis, f. (deduco).

(1) *a leading down*: rivorum a fonte, Cic. TRANSF., a, in logic: ex hac deductione rationis, Cic.: b, *reduction*: Cic.

(2) *a leading away*: a, of colonists: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, Cic.; in istos agros deductio, Cic.: b, *a fictitious ejection from disputed property*: Cic.

dēductus -a -um, partic. from deduco; q.v.

deerro (dissyll. in poets) -are, *to wander from the right path, go astray*. LIT., in itinere, Cic.; in navigando a ceteris, Sall.; Verg. TRANSF., magno opere a vero longe, Lucr.; Tac., Quint.

dēfaeco -are (faex), *to clean or clear*: Pl.

dēfātīgātio -ōnis, f. (defatigo), *exhaustion, weariness, fatigue*: membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes.

dēfātigo -are, *to weary, fatigue, tire*. (1) physically: exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes. (2) mentally: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.

dēfātiscor = defetiscor; q.v.

dēfēctio -ōnis, f. (deficio), *a failure*. Hence (1) *defection, rebellion*: defectio a populo Romano, Cic.; sociorum, Cic.; facere defectionem, Liv.; sollicitare aliquem ad defectionem, Liv.; Caes., Tac. TRANSF., a tota ratione defectio, Cic.

(2) *a weakening, failing, vanishing, disappearing*: virium, Cic.; animi, Cic.; of light: defectiones solis et lunae, eclipses, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēfectus** -a -um, *failing, deficient*: Ov., Tac.

dēfector -ōris, m. (deficio), *a rebel, deserter*: Tac., Suet.

¹**dēfectus** -a -um, partic. of deficio; q.v.

²**dēfectus** -ūs, m. (deficio), *a failing, ceasing, disappearing*: aquarum, Liv.; esp. *a failing of light, eclipse*: lunae, Cic., Lucr., Verg.

dēfendo -fendēre -fendi -fensum (de/*fendo).

(1) *to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away*: defendere ictus ac repellere, Caes.; nimios solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; crimen, Cic., Liv.; proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov.

(2) *to defend, protect*. LIT., against physical danger: rempublicam, Cic.; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audaciā telisque, Cic.; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to defend*: acta illa Caesaris, Cic.; se adversus populum Romanum, Cic.; myrtos a frigore, Verg.; esp.: **a**, *to defend before a court of law*: Sex. Roscium parricidii reum, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, on a charge of, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; hence *to maintain or assert in defence*: id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic.: **b**, *to maintain any proposition or statement*: defendere sententiam, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic., Tac.: **c**, *to sustain a part*: vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere commune officium censurae, Cic.

dēfensio -ōnis, f. (defendo). (1) *a warding off*: criminum, Liv. (2) *a defence, physically*: castrorum, Caes.; in gen.: defensio miserorum, Cic.; defensionem rei suscipere, Cic.; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.

dēfensio -are (freq. of defendo), *to defend frequently*: causas, Cic.; haec non acrius accusavit in senectute quam antea defensitaverat, Cic.

dēfensio -are (freq. of defendo), *to defend vigorously*: Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, Sall.

dēfensor -ōris, m. (defendo). (1) *one who wards off or averts*: periculi, Cic. (2) *a defender, physically*: murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.; in gen., *a defender, protector*; esp. in a court of law: adoptare sibi aliquem defensorem sui iuris, Cic.; Hor.

dēfēro -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) *to bring down, carry down*: ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, Lucr.; excipere dolia quae amnis defert, Liv.; acies in campos delata est, Liv.; so with praeceps, of *headlong* movement down: tota prolapsa acies in praeceps deferri, Liv.; praeceps aerii speculā de montis in undas deferat, Verg.

(2) more generally, *to bring or carry away*, esp. to a particular place (cf. deduco): **a**, in gen.: ad causas iudicia iam facta domo, Cic.; commeatum in viam, Liv.; alicui epistulam, Cic.: **b**, as polit. t. t., *to bring certain things to the appropriate place*: deferre pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; deferre rationes, *to hand in the accounts*, Cic. deferre censum Romam, *to send the census-lists from the colonies to Rome*, Liv.: **c**, as naut. t. t., *to drive away, carry*: aliquem ex alto ignotas ad terras et in desertum litus, Cic.: **d**, fig., of intangible

things, *to offer, hand over, refer*: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor.; alicui praemium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferatur, Caes.: **e**, *to communicate, report*, esp. to appropriate authority: deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; te esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Cic.; Liv.: **f**, as legal t. t., *to report* so that charges may be brought; esp. with nomen, *to inform against a person, indict*: deferre nomen alicuius de ambitu, Cic.; nomen venefici cuiusdam, Cic.; deferre crimen, *to bring a charge*, Cic.; deferre aliquem, *to accuse*, Tac.: **g**, *to report favourably on a person, recommend for reward*: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus, Cic.

dēfervescō -fervescēre -fervi or -ferbūi, *to cease boiling*; of the heat of passion, *to cease to rage, diminish in violence*: cum adulescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

dēfessus, see defetiscor.

dēfētiscor (dēfātiscor) -fētisci -fessus, dep. *to become tired, grow weary*; gen. found in perf. partic. **dēfessus** -a -um, *weary, tired*: defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.; with gerund: quaeritando, Pl.; with infin.: quaerere, Pl. TRANSF., of things: Cic.

dēficio -ficēre -fēci -fectum (de/facio).

(1) intransit., *to do less than one might, to fail*; hence: **a**, *to desert, rebel, revolt*: ab rege, Sall.; a republica, Cic.; ad Poenos, *to go over to the Carthaginians*, Liv. TRANSF., ab amicitia, Cic.; a virtute, Liv.: **b**, of things, *to fail, run short*; esp. of supplies: non materia, non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.; of the sun or moon, *to become eclipsed*: sol deficiens, Cic.; of fire, *to go out*: ignem deficere extremum videbat, Verg.; of water: utcumque exaestuatur deficit mare, flows or ebbs, Liv.; deficient laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov.; also of abstr. things: nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficiunt, Cic.; of time: dies deficiat, si velim paupertatis causam defendere, Cic.: **c**, of strength, etc., *to fail, become weak*: ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.; nisi memoria defecerit, Cic.; et simul lassitudine et procedente iam die fame etiam deficere, Liv.; animo deficere, *to lose heart*, Caes., Cic.

(2) transit., *to abandon, leave, fail*: quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio deficit, Cic.; ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; rarely pass. defici, *to be failed by, abandoned by*: defici a viribus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaciā, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēfectus** -a -um, *feeble*, esp. because of age: Ov., Sen., Tac.

dēfigo -figēre -fixi -fixum, *to fasten down, to fix in*.

LIT., sudas sub aqua, Caes.; sicam in consulis corpore, Cic.; tellure hastas, Verg.; gladium iugulo, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to secure, plant firmly*: virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic.; in oculis omnium furta atque flagitia, Cic. (2) of sight or thought, *to concentrate, fix upon*: omnes vigilias, curas, cogitationes in reipublicae salute defigere, Cic.; Libyae defixit lumina regnis, Verg.; in cogitatione defixus, *deep in thought*, Cic.; defixus

lumina, Verg. (3) *to fix, make motionless*, with astonishment, etc.: defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic. defixus, *astounded*: cum silentio defixi stetit, Liv.; obtutu haeret defixus in uno, Verg. (4) of enchantment, *to bind by a spell*: regis Ioliciacis animum defigere votis, Verg.

dēfingo -fingere -finxi, *to form, mould* (perhaps with the idea of *distortion*): Hor.

dēfīnio -ire, *to limit, bound, mark out*.

LIT., imperium populi Romani, Cic.; eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to set limits to anything, confine*: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic.; so in respect of time, *to limit in length*: orationem, Cic. (2) *to set as a limit, appoint, assign*: ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes.; sibi hortos, Cic.; tempus adeundi, Caes. (3) *to interpret ideas or words in terms of each other, to understand one thing by another*: qui mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic.; as logic. t. t., *to define*: rem verbis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēfīnītus** -a -um, *definite, distinct*: constitutio, Cic.; causa, Cic. Adv. **dēfīnītē**, *definitely, distinctly*: Cic.

dēfīnītio -ōnis, f. (definio), *a limiting, prescribing*: iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.; as logic. t. t., *a definition*: verborum omnium definitiones, Cic.; Quint.

dēfīnītīvus -a -um (definio), *definitive, explanatory*: constitutio, Cic.

dēfīt (as from dēfio; cf. deficio); plur. dēfīunt, infin. dēfīeri; *fails*: numquamne causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetis? Liv.; lac mihi non defit, Verg.; Pl., Ter.

dēflagrātio -ōnis, f. (deflagro), *a burning, destruction by fire*: terrarum, Cic.; fig.: Cic.

dēflagro -are, *to be burnt down, destroyed by fire*.

LIT., cum curia Saliorum deflagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to be destroyed*: communi incendio, Cic.; Liv. (2) of passions, *to cease burning, to abate, cool*: spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

¶ Partic. in pass. sense, **dēflagrātus** -a -um, *burnt down*: Enn. TRANSF., *destroyed*: Cic.

dēflecto -flectere -flexi -flexum.

(1) transit., *to bend down or aside*. LIT., tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat.; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. TRANSF., *declinare a proposito et deflectere sententiam*, Cic.; tragoediam in risus, Ov.

(2) intransit., *to turn aside, turn away*: viā, Tac. TRANSF. (often in Cic.), *a veritate*: Cic.; of speech, *to digress*: oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

dēflēo -flēre -flēvi -flētum, *to bewail, weep for*: impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alicuius mortem, Cic.; te cinefactum, Lucr.; absol.: Prop., Tac.

dēfloccātus -a -um (floccus), *shorn of its wool; hence bald*: Pl.

dēfloresco -florescere -flōrui, *to shed blossom, to fade*. LIT., (flos) tenui carptus defloruit unguī, Cat. TRANSF., *to lose bloom, wither*:

cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.; amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Cic.

dēfūo -fūere -fluxi.

(1) *to flow down*. LIT., sudor a capite, Cic.; umor saxis, Hor.; Rhenus in plures defluit partes, Caes. TRANSF., a, of physical movement, *to float*: dolia medio amni defluerunt, Liv.; secundo amni, Verg.; cum paucis navigiis secundo amni, Liv.; in gen., *to slip down, to fall down, descend*; of persons: moribundus Romanus ad terram, Liv.; of things, esp. hair and dress: defluebant coronae, Cic.; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg.; toga defluit, *hangs awry*, Hor.: b, abstr., *to come down*, esp. of the gifts of heaven: quodsi inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere potuerunt? Cic.; also of persons: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic.

(2) *to flow away, disappear, be lost*: dum defluat amnis, Hor.; tristi medicamine tactae defluxere comae, Ov. TRANSF., of persons: ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, *has proved false to me*, Cic.; of things: vires, tempus, ingenium, Sall.; numerus Saturnius, Hor.

dēfōdiō -fōdere -fōdi -fossum. (1) *to dig down into*: terram, Hor. (2) *to form by digging, excavate*: specus, Verg. (3) *to dig in, cover, bury*: signum septem pedes altum in terram defodi, Liv.; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est scelerato campo, Liv. TRANSF., *to conceal*: Hor.

dēfōrmatiō -ōnis, f. (deformo), *a deforming, disfiguring*: tantae maiestatis, degradation, Liv.

dēformis -e, adj. (with compar.) (de/forma).

(1) *deformed, misshapen, ugly*. LIT., of persons or animals, *deformed in body*: deformem natum esse, Cic.; iumenta parva atque deformia, Caes.; of things, *ugly, disgusting*: foeda omnia ac deformia visa, Liv.; aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. TRANSF., *foul, shameful*: spectaculum, Liv.; ira, deforme malum, Ov.; obsequium, Tac.

(2) *formless, shapeless*: deformes animae, Ov.

¶ Adv. **dēformīter**, *in an ugly fashion*: Quint., Suet.

dēformītās -ātis, f. (deformis), *deformity, ugliness*. LIT., corporis, Cic.; oris, Tac. TRANSF., *disgrace, dishonour*: illius fugae negligentiaeque deformitas, Cic.; Quint.

dēformo -are. (1) *to form, fashion*: marmora, Quint. TRANSF., *ille quem supra deformavi, whom I have formerly delineated*, Cic. (2) *to put out of proper form or shape, disfigure*. LIT., deformatus corpore, Cic.; parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. TRANSF., *to disgrace, dishonour*: victoriam clade, Liv.; homo vitis deformatus, Cic.

dēfraudo (dēfrūdo) -are, *to deceive, defraud, cheat*: me drachmā, out of a drachma, Pl.; fig.: aures, Cic.; genium suum, *to deprive oneself of a pleasure*, Pl., Ter.

dēfrēnātus -a -um (frenum), *unbridled, unrestrained*: cursus, Ov.

dēfrīco -fricare -fricui -frictum (-frīcātum: Cat.), *to rub down*: dentes, Ov.; fig.: urbem sale multo, *to satirize, lash*, Hor.

dēfringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (de/frango), to break down, break off: ramum arboris, Cic.; ferrum ab hasta, Verg.

dēfrūtum -i, n. (from de/ferveo; sc. mustum), new wine boiled down: Pl., Verg.

dēfūgiō -fūgere -fūgi.

Intransit., to flee away: armis abiectis totum sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv.; Caes.

Transit., to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of: proelium, Caes.; iudicia, Cic.; auctoritatem consulatus sui, Cic.; eam disputationem, Cic.

dēfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, to pour down, pour out: vinum, Hor.; aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu, Hor.

dēfungor -fungi -functus, dep. to perform, discharge, finish, have done with: defunctus honoribus, having filled all public offices, Cic.; periculis, Cic.; proelio, bello, Liv.; laboribus, Hor.; defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor.; esp.: vitā defungi, to die, Verg.; absol.: defungi, to die, Ov., Tac.

dēgēnēr -ēris (de/genus), fallen away from one's origin, unworthy of one's race, degenerate.

LIT., Neoptolemus, unworthy of his father, Verg.; hi iam degeneres sunt, mixti, et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv.; with genit.: patriae artis, Ov.

TRANSF., morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble: non degener ad pericula, Tac.; ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu, Tac.

dēgēnēro -are (degener). (1) intransit., to become unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate. LIT., a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.; Macedones in Syros, Liv.; poma degenerant sucos oblita priores, Verg. TRANSF., to degenerate morally: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute maiorum, Cic.; in Persarum mores, Liv.; Tac.

(2) transit.: a, to cause to degenerate: ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori officisset, his degeneracy, Liv.: b, to disgrace by degeneracy: propinquos, Prop.; Ov.

dēgero -ēre, to carry off: ornamenta, Pl.

dēgo dēgere dēgi (de/ago), to pass time: aetatem, Pl., Ter., Cic.; vitam in egestate, Cic.; in beatorum insulis immortale aevum, Cic.; senectam turpem, Hor.; absol., to live: ille potens sui laetusque deget, Hor.; Tac.

dēgrandīnat, impers., it hails violently, or (perhaps), it ceases to hail: Ov.

dēgrāvo -are, to weigh down, bring down, lower. LIT., degravat Aetna caput, Ov. TRANSF., to bear down, overpower: degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv.; quia vulnus degravabat, Liv.

dēgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (de/gradior), to step down, march down: degressus ex arce, Liv.; monte, colle, Sall.; in campum, Liv.; ad pedes, to dismount, Liv.

dēgrunniō -ire, to grunt hard: Phaedr.

dēgusto -are, to take a taste from, taste. LIT., nec degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of fire, to lick: celeri flammā tigna trabesque, Lucr. (2) of a weapon, to graze: summum vulnere corpus, Verg. (3) in gen., to try, make a trial of: eandem vitam, Cic.; imperium, Tac.; litteras primis labris, Quint.; to sound: eorum, apud quos aliquid ager aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.

dēhinc, adv. (sometimes monosyll. in poets), from here, hence. (1) of space: Tac., Plin.

(2) of time: a, from this time, henceforth: quācumque dehinc vi possum, Liv.; Ter., Pl.; also from a time mentioned, from that time: omnes dehinc Caesares, Suet.: b, immediately after this or that time, thereupon: Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur, Verg.; Hor., Tac.; rarely after primum, as next, and then: Sall.

dēhisco -ēre, to gape, open, split down: terra dehiscat mihi, may the earth swallow me up, Verg.; dehiscens intervallis hostium acies, Liv.; Ov.

dēhonestāmentum -i, n. (dehonesto), a blemish, deformity, disgrace: corporis, Sall.; fig.: amicitiarum, Tac.

dēhonesto -are, to dishonour, disgrace: famam, Liv., Tac.

dēhortor -ari, dep. to discourage, to dissuade: res ipsa me, Cic.; me a vobis, Sall.; with infin.: plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna, Sall.; Tac.; with ne: Ter.

Dēiānira -ae, f. (Δηϊανειρα), daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules. She killed her husband unintentionally by sending him a garment smeared with the blood of Nessus.

dēicio -icere -iēci -iectum (de/iacio).

(1) to throw, cast, hurl down. LIT., aliquem equo, Caes.; de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic.; sortem (in urnam), Caes., Liv., Verg.; deiecto in pectora mento, Ov.; with reflex., to rush down: venti subiti ac procellosi se deiciunt, Liv.; esp. to throw to the ground, fell: arbores, Liv.; statuas, Cic.; turrin, Caes.; hence of persons, to kill: paucis deiectis, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., to bring down: de honore, Cic.; principatu, Caes.

(2) more generally, to fling away or aside; as naut. t. t., deici, to be thrown off course: classis tempestate vexata ad insulas deicitur, Liv.; Caes., Tac.; as milit. t. t., to dislodge: nostros loco, Caes. TRANSF., a, as legal t. t., to eject, dispossess: aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.: b, to shift a person from an opinion, attitude, etc.: de sententia, Cic.; Tac.: c, to disappoint: spe, Caes.; certo consulatu, Liv.; Cic., Verg.: d, with abstr. object, to cast aside: metum, vitia, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **deiectus** -a -um. (1) low-lying: equitatus noster deiectis locis constiterat, Caes. (2) dispirited, dejected: Verg., Quint.

Dēidāmia -ae, f. (Δηϊδάμεια), daughter of Lycomedes, mother of Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus by Achilles.

dēiectio -onis, f. (deicio), a throwing down, an eviction from property: Cic.

¹**dēiectus** -a -um, partic. from deicio; q.v.

²**dēiectus** -ūs, m. (deicio). (1) a throwing down: arborum, Liv., Ov. (2) declivity, steep slope: collis, Caes.

dēiero -are (iuro), to swear: per omnes deos et deas, Pl.; Ter.

dein, see deinde.

dēinceps, adv. (from deinde; originally adj., cf. princeps; dissyll.: Hor.), one after another, successively. (1) in space: tres deinceps turres cum ingenti fragore prociderunt, Liv.; Caes., Cic. (2) in time: deinceps tribunos plebis

fore, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) in enumerations: primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc., Cic.; combined with *deinde*, or *inde*: Cic., Liv.

dēinde and abbrev. **dēin** (ei often one syllable in poets), adv. (de/inde).

(1) of space, from that place: via tantum interest perangusta, *deinde paulo latior patescit campus*, Liv.; Tac.

(2) of time, thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards: incipe, Damoeta; tu *deinde sequere*, Menalca, Verg.; Pl., Ter., Caes., Cic., Hor.; often corresponding to primum, principio, 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.

(3) of other order: a, in enumerations, next, and then: hoc apparet... primum ut... *deinde ut...*, Cic.; b, of seniority or precedence: Cic.

Dēiōnidēs -ae, m. (Δηϊονίδης), son of Deione and Apollo, i.e. Miletus: Ov.

Dēiōpēa -ae, f. (Δηϊονη), one of the nymphs of Juno: Verg.

Dēiōtārus -i, m. a king of Galatia, defended in court at Rome by Cicero.

Dēiphōbē -ēs, f. (Δηϊφώβη), daughter of Glaucus: Verg.

Dēiphōbus -i, m. (Δηϊφωβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

dēiungo -ēre, to disconnect; fig.: se a labore, Tac.

dēlābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. to glide down, fall down, sink.

LIT., signum de caelo delapsus, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; of a deity: caelo, Verg., Liv.; so: de caelo delapsus, of a person arriving unexpectedly, Cic.; of liquids, to flow down: ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabitur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to sink to, come down to: in difficultates, Cic.; in vitium scurrile, Tac.; a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. (2) to proceed from, be derived from: illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic. (3) to fall unawares: medios in hostes, Verg.

dēlācēro -are, to tear to pieces; fig.: Pl.

dēlāmentor -ari, dep. to bewail, lament: nam tam ademptam, Ov.

dēlasso -are, to weary, tire out: cetera loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

dēlātio -ōnis, f. (defero), a reporting, a giving information against anyone, accusation, denunciation: nominis, Cic.; Tac.

dēlātor -ōris, m. (defero), an informer, denouncer: criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; maiestatis, Tac.; Suet.

dēlēbilis -e (deleo), that can be obliterated or destroyed: liber, Mart.

dēlēctābilis -e (delecto), delightful, pleasant: cibus, Tac.

dēlectāmentum -i, n. (delecto), delight, pleasure, amusement: inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.; Ter.

dēlectātiō -ōnis, f. (delecto), delight, pleasure: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic.; videndi, Cic.

dēlecto -are (freq. from de/*lacio), to divert, attract, delight: ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.; libris me delecto, Cic.; often

in pass., with abl., to take delight in: iumentis, Caes.; criminibus inferendis, Cic.; also with ab or in: Cic. In act., with infin. clause as subject: delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; also in pass. with infin., to delight to: vir bonus dici delector, Hor.

dēlectus -ūs, m. (deligo), a choosing, choice: Cic. In many passages modern editors replace delectus by dilectus; q.v.

dēlēgātiō -ōnis, f. (deligo), an assignment of a debt: a mancipio annuā die, Cic. L.; Sen.

dēlēgo -are, to transfer, commit, assign.

LIT., in Tullianum, Liv.; rem ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutricibus, Tac.; hunc laborem alteri, ap. Cic. L.; as mercantile t. t., to assign a debt or to nominate someone else to pay a debt: alicui, Cic.

TRANSF., to impute, attribute, ascribe: crimen alicui, Cic., Tac.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

dēlēnīficus -a -um (delenio/facio), soothing: Pl.

dēlēnīmentum -i, n. (delenio), anything that soothes or charms: delenimentum animis Volani agri divisionem obici, Liv.; Tac.

dēlēnīo (delinio) -ire, to soften down; hence to soothe or to charm: milites, Cic.; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, Cic.; animos hominum praedā, Liv.

dēlēnītor -ōris, m. (delenio), one who soothes, cajoles, wins over: cuius (iudicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

dēlēo -lēre -lēvi -lētum.

(1) to blot out, efface. LIT., of writing: digito legata, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., memoriam discordiarum, Cic.; Volsum nomen, Liv.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv.

(2) in gen., to destroy, annihilate; of things: urbes, Liv.; bella, to put an end to, Cic.; leges, Cic.; of persons: paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person: C. Curionem delere voluisti, Cic.

dēlētrix -trīcis, f. (deleo), that which destroys: sica paene deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

dēlibērābundus -a -um (delibero), carefully considering, deliberating: consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv.

dēlibērātiō -ōnis, f. (delibero), consideration, consultation, deliberation: res habet deliberationem, admits of, or needs, Cic.; habere deliberationes de republica, Cic.

dēlibērātīvus -a -um (delibero), relating to consideration or deliberation: genus, Cic.; Quint.

dēlibērātor -ōris, m. (delibero), one who deliberates: Cic.

dēlibēro -are (de/libra), to weigh carefully, consider, consult about.

LIT., re deliberata, Caes.; deliberare maxima de re, Cic.; de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.; utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberetur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to ask advice, esp. of an oracle: Delphos, Nep. (2) to resolve, decide as a consequence of deliberation: quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.; deliberata morte ferocior, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dēlibērātus** -a -um, resolved, determined: Cic. L.

dēlībō -are, *to take a little from, to taste.*

LIT., sol humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to extract*: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus, derived, Cic. (2) *to take from* so as to enjoy: ut omnes undique flosculos carpam et delibem, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. (3) *to take from* so as to lessen or spoil: aliquid de gloria, Cic.; animi pacem, to mar, Lucr.

dēlībō -are (de/liber), *to bark, peel the bark off*: Caes.

dēlībūtus -a -um, partic. as from delibuo (cf. λείβω), *steeped*: multis medicamentis delibutus, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; fig.: gaudio, Ter.

dēlīcātus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (deliciae), *dainty, nice*, in various senses. (1) *soft, tender*: tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat.; versiculi, Cat. (2) in unfavourable sense; *luxurious* of things, *spoilt, effeminate* of persons: muliebri et delicato comitatu, Cic.; voluptates, Cic.; adulescens, pueri, Cic.; convivium, Cic. L. (3) *fastidious, dainty, nice*: est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.; aures, Quint.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **dēlīcātē**, *luxuriously*: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dēlīcīae -ārum, f. pl. (sing. **dēlīcīa** -ae, f.: Pl.; **dēlīcium** -i, n.: Phaedr., Mart.; from de/*lacio), *allurements, charms, delights, fancies*.

LIT., abstr.: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; animus deliciarum egens, Hor.; ecce aliae deliciae equitum vix ferendae, *extravagant notions*, Cic.; esse in deliciis alicui, *to be one's favourite*, Cic., Lucr.

TRANSF., concr.: *beloved object, darling, sweetheart*: amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic.; Pl., Cat., Verg.

dēlīcīōlae -ārum, f. pl. (dim. of deliciae), *a darling*: Tullia, deliciolae nostrae, Cic.

dēlīctum -i, n. (delinquo), *a fault, crime, delinquency*: quo delictum maius est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

dēlīcuus -a -um (delinquo), *wanting*: Pl.

¹**dēlīgo** -ligēre -lēgi -lectum (de/lego). (1) *to pick, pluck*: tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov. (2) *to choose, select*: magistratus, consulem Cic.; aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quemque, Cic.; locum castris, Caes.

²**dēlīgo** -are, *to fasten, bind up*: naviculam ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

dēlīngo -ēre, *to lick off, lick up*: salem, Pl.

dēlīnquo -līnquēre -līqui -līctum, *to fail, be wanting*, esp. *to fail in duty, commit a crime*; intransit. or with n. pronoun as internal object: ne quid delinquam, Pl.; ut nihil adhuc a me delictum putem, Cic.; si quid deliquero, Cic.; (miles) in bello propter hostium metum deliquerat, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

dēlīquesco -līquescere -līcūi, *to melt, dissolve*: ubi delicit nondum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov. TRANSF., *to vanish, disappear*: nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēlīquīō -ōnis, f. *a failure, want*: Pl.

dēlīquūm -i, n. *a failure*: solis, an eclipse, Plin.

dēlīquo and **dēlīco** -are, *to clarify, strain; hence to clear up, explain*: Pl.

dēlīrāmentum -i, n. (deliro), *nonsense*: Pl.

dēlīrātīō -ōnis, f. (deliro), *folly, silliness, dotage*: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.; Plin. L.

dēlīrō -are (de/lira). LIT., *to draw the furrow awry in ploughing*; hence *'to go off the rails'*, *act crazily, rave*: delirat lingua (in old age), Lucr.; delirare et mente captum esse, Cic.; quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, *the people suffer for the mad acts of their rulers*, Hor.

dēlīrus -a -um (de/lira), *silly, crazy, doting*: senex, Cic.; mater, Hor.; dementit enim deliraque fatur, Lucr.

dēlītesco -lītescere -lītūi (de/latesco), *to conceal oneself, lurk, lie hid*.

LIT., hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes.; in ulva, Verg.; in cubilibus, Cic.

TRANSF., *to take refuge*: in alicuius auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

dēlītīgō -are, *to scold furiously*: Hor.

Dēlos -i, f. (Δῆλος), *a small island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the supposed birth-place of Apollo and Diana*.

¶ Hence adj. **Dēlīācus** -a -um and

Dēlīus -a -um, *of Delos*, esp. with reference to Apollo: folia, *the laurel*, Hor.; tellus, Ov.; absol. as subst. **Dēlīus** -i, m. = *Apollo*: Ov., Tib.; **Dēlīa** -ae, f. = *Diana*: Verg., Ov., Tib.

Delphī -ōrum, m. (Δελφοί), *a small town in Phocis, famous for its oracle of Apollo*.

¶ Hence adj. **Delphīcus** -a -um, *of Delphi*, esp. with reference to Apollo.

delphīnus -i and **delphīn** -īnis, m. (δελφίς). (1) *a dolphin*: Cic., Verg. (2) *a constellation so called*: Ov.

Deltōton -i, n. (Δελτωτόν), *the constellation called the Triangle*: Cic. poet.

dēlūbrum -i, n. (de/luo), *a shrine*, as a place for expiation; in gen., *a temple*: noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; gen. in plur.: deorum templa ac delubra, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

dēluctor -ari, dep. and **dēlucto** -are, *to wrestle*: Pl.

dēlūdīfīco -are, *to make game of*: Pl.

dēlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum, *to mock, cheat, delude*: corvum hiantem, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg.; amantem, Ov.; absol.: lentius agere atque deludere, Cic.

dēlumbis -e (de/lumbus), *nerveless, weak*: Pers.

dēlumbo -are (de/lumbus). LIT., *to lame in the loins*: Plin. TRANSF., *to enervate, weaken*: sententias, Cic.

dēmādesco -mādescere -mādūi, *to become wet through*: Ov.

dēmāndo -are, *to entrust, commit*: pueros curae alicuius, Liv.; Suet.

Dēmārātus -i, m. (Δημόρατος), *a Corinthian exile, father of Tarquinius Priscus*.

dēmēns -mentis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (de/mens), *out of one's mind, insane, senseless*.

LIT., of persons: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, Cic.; in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., of things: dementissimum consilium, Cic.; minae, Hor.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **dēmētēr**, *senselessly, madly*: Cic.

dēmēntia -ae, f. (demens), *senselessness, insanity*: Cic., Caes., Verg., Hor.; in plur., *mad actions*: Cic. L.

dēmēntio -ire (demens), *to be mad, to rave*: Lucr.

dēmērēo -ēre and **dēmērēōr** -ēri, dep. *to earn thoroughly*. LIT., aliquid mercedis, Pl. TRANSF., *to deserve well of a person, to oblige*: demerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

dēmergo -mergēre -mersi -mersum, *to sink, to plunge into, dip under*.
LIT., esp. in water: C. Marius in palude demersus, Cic.; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; dapes avidam in alvum, *to swallow*, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersa, Liv.
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 -metiri -mensus, dep. *to measure out*: cibum, Pl.; partic. **dēmensus** -a -um, in pass. sense: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.; n. as subst. **dēmensum**, *an allowance*: Ter.

dēmēto -mētēre -messui -messum, *to mow, reap, cut down or off*: fructus, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; agros, Cic.; ense caput, Ov.

dēmigratio -ōnis, f. (demigro), *emigration*: Nep.

dēmigro -are, *to emigrate, depart*: loco, Pl.; ex his aedificiis, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv.; in alia loca, Cic. TRANSF., de meo statu demigro, Cic.; esp. *to die*: Cic.

dēmīnūo -minuere -minui -minūtum, *to take away from, to diminish, make less, lessen*. LIT., militum vires inopia frumenti deminuebat, Caes.; aequora venti deminuunt, Lucr. TRANSF., in gen.: dignitatem, Cic.; aliquid de iure, de libertate, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t.: capite se deminuere, *to suffer a loss of civil rights*, Cic., Liv.

dēmīnūtio -ōnis, f. (deminuo), *a lessening, diminution*.
LIT., accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.; vectigalium, Cic.
TRANSF., (1) in gen.: libertatis, Cic.; sui, *loss of prestige*, Tac.; capitis, *loss of civil rights*, Caes. (2) as legal t. t., *right of alienation*: utique Fecenniae Hispalae datio deminutio esset, Liv.

dēmīror -ari, dep. *to wonder at, to wonder*: quod demiror, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, Cic.; colloquial, with indir. quest., *I wonder*: Pl., Ter.

dēmīssio -ōnis, f. (demitto), *a sinking, lowering*: storiarium, Caes. TRANSF., *dejection*: animi, Cic.

dēmītigo -ari, *to make mild, soften*: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. L.

dēmīto -mittere -misi -missum, *to send down, to lower, let down, put down*.
LIT., (1) in gen.: se manibus, *to let oneself down by the hands*, Liv.; aliquem per tegulas, Cic.; equum in flumen, Cic.; imbrem caelo, Verg.; aures, Hor.; tunica demissa, *hanging loosely*, Hor.; vultus, oculos, *to let fall, lower*, Ov.; demissi capilli, *growing long*, Ov.

(2) *with force, to thrust down*: sublicas in terram, Caes.; ferrum in pectus, Tac. (3) as milit. t. t., *to lead down*: agmen in inferiorem campum, Liv.; demittere se, *to march down*, Caes. (4) as naut. t. t.: a, *to lower gear*: antemnas, Sall.; cornua, Ov.: b, *to bring a vessel downstream*: Liv.; or to land: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to sink, bury, plunge*: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, Sall.; se in causam, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to lower, of spirits*: se animo, Caes.; animum, Cic.; mentem, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dēmīssus** -a -um. LIT., (1) *hanging down*: aures, Verg.; hence of dress and hair, *long, loose*. (2) *deep down, sunken, low-lying*: loca demissa ac palustria, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *feeble, weak*: demissā voce loqui, Verg. (2) *unassuming, modest*: sermo demissus atque humilis, Cic. (3) *down-cast, dispirited*: animus, Cic. (4) *poor, needy*: qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. (5) of origin, descended: ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **dēmīssē**. LIT., *low, near the ground*: volare, Ov. TRANSF., *modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meanly*: suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic.; humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

dēmīurgus or **dāmiurgus** -i, m. (δημιουργός), *the highest magistrate in certain Greek states*: Liv.

dēmo dēmēre dempsi demptum (de/emo), *to take away, subtract*.

LIT., Publicola secures de fascibus demi iussit, Cic.; barbam, Cic.; de capite medimna DC, Cic.; clipea de columnis, Liv.; Ov., Hor.

TRANSF., sollicitudinem, Cic.; maerorem e pectore, Lucr.; partem solido de die, Hor. **Dēmōcritus** -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), *a famous philosopher of Abdera, originator of the atomic theory* (c. 460–370 B.C.).

¶ Hence adj. **Dēmōcriticus** (-critius -critēus) -a -um, *Democritean*; n. pl. as subst. **Dēmōcritēa** -orum, *the doctrines of Democritus*: Cic.; also m. plur. subst. **Dēmōcritii** -orum, *the disciples of Democritus*: Cic.

dēmōlior -iri, dep. *to throw down, demolish*: domum, parietem, statuas, Cic. TRANSF., de me culpam hanc, Pl.; Bacchanalia, Liv.

dēmōlitiō -ōnis, f. (demolior), *a throwing down, demolition*: statuarum, Cic.

dēmōstratiō -ōnis, f. (demonstro). LIT., *a pointing out* (by the hand, by gestures, etc.): Cic. TRANSF., *indication, explanation, description*: Cic. Esp. as rhet. t. t., *a branch of oratory concerned with praise and censure*: Cic., Quint.

dēmōstrātivus -a -um (demonstro), *demonstrative*; as rhet. t. t.: demonstrativum genus, *a branch of oratory concerned with praise and censure*, Cic., Quint.

dēmōstrātor -ōris, m. (demonstro), *one who points out or indicates*: Simonides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

dēmōstro -are, *to indicate, point out, show clearly*.

LIT., with the hand or by gesture: figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t.: demonstrare fines, *to show a purchaser the extent of property and hand it over to him*, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., to explain, describe, show: demonstrare rem, Cic.; demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic.; ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus contendit, that indicated above, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic.; with indir. quest.: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes.

dēmōriōr -mori -mortuus, dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number): cum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv. TRANSF., (1) of things: potationes demortuae, Pl. (2) with acc. of person, to die for love of: Pl.

dēmōror -ari, dep.

(1) intransit., to delay, loiter: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac.

(2) transit., to stop, hinder, delay, retard: aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; inutilis annos demoror, drag on a useless existence, Verg.; Teucros demoror armis, restrain from battle, Verg.

Dēmōsthēnēs -is; also genit. -i: Cic. (Δημοσθένης), the celebrated Athenian orator (384–322 B.C.).

dēmōvēō -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, to move away, remove.

LIT., demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; ex sua sede, Cic.; hostes gradu, Liv.; flumen solito alveo, Tac.

TRANSF., aliquem de sententia, make him change his opinion, Cic.; also to remove a person from an office: aliquem praefecturā, Tac.

dēmūgītus -a -um (de/mugio), filled with the noise of loving: paludes, Ov.

dēmūlcēō -mulcēre -mulsi, to stroke down, caress by stroking: caput tibi, Ter.; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

dēmum, adv. (perhaps a superl. formed from dē, as summus from sub), at length, at last.

(1) of time, at a moment and not before it; esp. strengthening adverbs of time: nunc demum, now at last, Pl., Cic., Verg.; tum demum, Caes., Liv., Verg.; iam demum, Ov. TRANSF., post-Aug., to end an enumeration or sum it up, finally, in short: Tac.

(2) to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron.: ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; id demum aut potius id solum, Cic.; hac demum terra, Verg.; hence, post-Aug., in gen., exclusively: Quint.

dēmurmūro -are, to murmur or mutter over: ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

dēmūtātio -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration, esp. for the worse: morum, deterioration, Cic.

dēmūto -are, to change. (1) transit., to change, alter a thing, esp. for the worse: Pl., Tac.

(2) intransit.: a, to change one's mind: Pl. b, in gen., to become different: Pl.

dēnārius -a -um (deni), containing ten. Esp. denarius; nummus or subst. **dēnārius** -i, m. (also n.: Pl.; genit. pl.: denarium, Cic.; denariorum, Cic. L.) a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten asses, but afterwards to eighteen; equivalent also to an Attic drachma: Caes., Cic., Liv.

dēnarro -are, to narrate, tell, relate: matri denarrat ut, Hor.; Ter.

dēnāso -are (nasus), to deprive of the nose: Pl.

dēnāto -are, to swim down: Tusco alveo, Hor.

dēnēgo -are. (1) to deny, say no: Pl., Tac.

(2) more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request: id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.; operam reipublicae, Liv.; with infin.: Ter., Hor.

dēni -ae -a, distrib. num. adj. (decern), ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; denos adducere, each to bring ten, Caes.; bis denis navibus, two sets of ten, Verg.

dēnicālis -e (de/nex), releasing from death: feriae, a funeral ceremony (at which the family of the dead was purified), Cic.

dēniquē, adv. (dē/-ne/-que), at last.

(1) in time; at last, finally: mori me denique coges, Verg.; esp. (cf. demum) strengthening adverbs of time: nunc denique, tum denique, Cic.

(2) in enumerations: a, to add a fresh item, again, further; so generally in Lucr.: b, to add a last item, often by way of climax: pernegabo atque obdurabo, peierabo denique, Pl.: c, to summarize, by means of a more general expression, in short, in fine: tota denique Italia, Cic.; qui non civium, non denique hominum numero essent, Liv.

dēnōmīno -are, to name: hinc (ab Lamio) Lamias ferunt denominatos, Hor.; Quint.

dēnormo -are (de/norma), to make crooked: o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor.

dēnōto -are. (1) to mark out for another, designate precisely: cives necandos denotavit, Cic. (2) to take note of, for one's own purposes: Cic., Tac.

dens dentis, m. a tooth.

LIT., dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extenuatur cibus, Cic.; eburneus, Liv.; aprorum, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) concr., of things resembling a tooth: dens ancorae, Verg.; vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; Saturni, the sickle, Verg. (2) abstr., of what is sharp, biting, destructive: dentibus aevi, Ov.; leti, Lucr.; esp. of envy and calumny: hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliquem petere, Hor.

denso -are and **densēō** -ēre (densus), to make thick, to thicken, condense, press together.

LIT., male densatus agger, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervas, Verg.; in weaving, to make thick with the reed: Ov. TRANSF., mixta senum ac iuvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.; orationem, to condense, Quint.

densus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), thick, close, dense (opp. rarus).

LIT., in sing. or plur.: silva, Cic.; imber densissimus, Verg.; aristae, apes, Verg.; frutices, Ov.; with abl.: caput densum caesarie, Ov.; acies densa armis virisque, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) in time, following closely upon one another, frequent: ictus, Verg. (2) in degree, intense, vehement: densa frigoris asperitas, Ov. (3) in style, of work or author, condensed: Quint.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

densē. (1) densely: Plin. (2) of time, frequently: Cic.

dentālia -ium, n. pl. (dens), *the share-beam of a plough*: Verg., Pers.

dentātus -a -um (dens). (1) *provided with teeth, toothed*. LIT., si male dentata puella est, Ov.; serrula, Cic. TRANSF., of biting speech: Pl. (2) *polished by teeth*: charta, Cic.

dentifrangibūlus (dens/frango), *tooth-breaking*; as subst., **dentifrangibulus** -i, m. of a man: Pl.; **dentifrangibula** -orum, n. pl. *the fist*: Pl.

dentilēgus -i, m. (dens/lego), *one that recovers his teeth by picking them up*: Pl.

dentio -ire (dens), *to cut teeth*: Plin.; of the teeth, *to grow*: Pl.

dentiscapium -i, n. (dens/scalpo), *a tooth-pick*: Mart.

dēnūbo -nūbere -nupsi -nuptum, *to be married off to, to marry* (of the woman), esp. *beneath her*: nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov.; Iulia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.; of a mock marriage: Tac.

dēnūdō -are, *to lay bare, uncover*.

LIT., ne Verres denudetur a pectore, Cic., Suet.

TRANSF., (1) of facts: suum consilium, Liv. (2) *to rob, plunder*: cives Romanos, ap. Cic. L.; concesso et tradito (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

dēnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (denuntio), *an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat*: periculi, Cic.; belli, *declaration of war*, Cic.; a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

dēnuntiō -are, *to announce, give notice, declare, threaten*, esp. with real or assumed authority.

In gen.: alicui inimicitias, Cic.; mortem, Cic., Liv.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with indirect statement: Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with indirect command: Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic. L.; with indirect question: ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic.

Esp. (1) milit. or polit.: bellum denuntiare, *to declare war*, Cic.; with subj., *to order*: ut arma capiant, Liv. (2) legal: a, alicui testimonium denuntiare, *to summon a person as witness*, Cic.: b, denuntiare alicui, *to give notice of an action*: de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.: c, denuntiare in iudicium, *to give notice to a person to attend a trial*. (3) religious: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosaeque caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

dēnūō, adv. (for de novo), *anew, again*; sometimes like iterum, *a second time*: Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv.

Dēōis -idis, f. (Δηώς), *daughter of Deo (Δηώ, Ceres)*, i.e. *Proserpine*: Ov. Adj. **Dēōius** -a -um, *sacred to Ceres*: quercus, Ov.

deōnēro -are, *to unload, disburden*. TRANSF., ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te traicere coepit, Cic.

dēorsum or **dēorsus**, adv. (for dēvorsum), *downwards* (opp. sursum), indicating motion: cuncta feruntur, Lucr.; phrase, sursum deorsum, *up and down, backwards and forwards*: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic.

deosculor -ari, dep. *to kiss warmly*: Pl.

dēpāciscor = depēciscor; q.v.

dēpactus -a -um, partic. as from depango, *fastened down, firmly fixed*, fig.: vitae depactus terminus alte, Lucr.

dēparcus -a -um, *excessively niggardly*: Suet.

dēpasco -pascere -pāvi -pastum and **dēpascor** -pasci, dep. *to feed off*.

LIT., of the herd or the shepherd: saltus, Ov.; luxurium segetum, Verg.; in pass.: Hyblaieis apibus florem depasta salicta saepes, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to eat up, consume*: depasta altaria (i.e. *the food on the altars*), Verg. (2) fig.: depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, *to prune down extravagance of language*, Cic.; artus depascitur arida febris, Verg.

dēpēciscor -pēcisci -pectus, dep. (paciscor), *to make a bargain for or about*: ipse tria praedia sibi, Cic.; cum aliquo ut, Cic. TRANSF., *to settle for, accept some condition*: morte, Ter., Cic. L.

dēpecto -pectere -pexum, *to comb down*: crines buxo, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, *to comb off*, Verg.; in comedy, *to beat soundly*: Ter.

dēpēcūlātor -ōris, m. (depeculor), *one who robs or embezzles*: aerarii, Cic.

dēpēcūlor -ari, dep. (depeculium), *to rob, plunder*: fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depeculare, Cic.; fig.: qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est, Cic.

dēpello -pellere -pūli -pulsum.

(1) transit., *to drive down, away, out, expel, remove*. LIT., in gen.: simulacra deorum depulsa, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; (Mantuum) teneros fetus, Verg.; nubila caelo, Tib.; esp.: a, as milit. t. t., *to dislodge*: hostem loco, Caes.: b, *to wean*: ab ubere matris, Verg.: c, as naut. t. t., *to drive out of one's course*: aliquem obvii aquilones depellunt, Tac. TRANSF., *to drive away, avert*: a, of things: famem sitimque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; pestem, Verg.: b, of persons, *to dissuade*: aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic.; ab superioribus consiliis, Caes.; spe, Liv.; with quin: Pl., Tac.

(2) intransit., *to deviate*: Lucr.

dēpendēo -ēre. LIT., *to hang down, hang from*: ex umeris dependet amictus, Verg.; laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to depend upon*: fides dependet a die, Ov. (2) *to be derived from*: huius et augurium dependet origine verbi, Ov.

dēpendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, *to weigh out and pay over*. LIT., *to pay*: dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spondisti, Cic. L. TRANSF., poenas reipublicae, Cic., Luc.

dēperdo -perdere -perdidi -perditum. (1) *to lose*: non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.; Pl., Ov. (2) *to waste, destroy*; only in perf. partic. **deperditus** -a -um: fletu, Cat.; also *desperately in love*: Prop., Suet.

dēpērēo -pērīre -pērīi -pērītūrus, *to perish or be ruined utterly*: tempestate deperierant naves, Caes.; si servus deperisset, Cic. TRANSF., *to be desperately in love*: amore mulierculae, Liv.; with acc. of the person loved: Pl., Ter., Cat.

dēpīlo -are, *to strip of hair or feathers*: Mart.
dēpingo -pingēre -pinxi -pictum, *to paint, represent in painting, depict*.

LIT., pugnam Marathoniam, Nep.

TRANSF., (1) *to embroider clothes*: paenulas, Suet. (2) *to portray in words*: formam verbis, Pl.; vitam huius, Cic.; nimium depicta, too elaborately delineated, Cic. (3) *to picture to oneself*: cogitatione, Cic.

dēplango -plangēre -planxi, *to bewail, lament*: Ov.

dēplexus -a -um (plector), *clasping*: Lucr.

dēplōrābundus -a -um (deploro), *weeping bitterly*: Pl.

dēplōro -are. Intransit., *to weep bitterly, to lament*: de suis incommotis, Cic. Transit. (1) *to lament, bewail*: alicuius interitum, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (2) *to regard as lost, give up*: agros, Liv.; spem Capuae retinendae deploratam, Liv.

dēplūit -plūere, *rains down*: multus lapis, Tib.

dēpōno -pōnere -pōsui (-pōsivi: Pl., Cat.) -pōsitum, *to lay down, put down*.

(1) in gen.: mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arma in contubernio, Caes.; caput terrā, Ov.; comas, *to cut the hair*, Mart.; of childbirth: quam mater deposivit, Cat.; esp. *to lay as a wager or as a prize*: vitulam, Verg.

(2) *for safe-keeping, to put down, to deposit*; hence *to commit, entrust*. LIT., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. TRANSF., ius populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.

(3) *to lay aside, have done with*. LIT., arma, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., of abstract things: similitates, Cic.; adeundae Syriae consilium, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, *to forget*, Cic.; imperium, Cic.; bellum, Ov., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **dēpōsitus** -a -um.

(1) *laid out*; hence *dying or despaired of or dead*: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; prope depositus, Ov.; fig.: prope depositam reipublicae partem, Cic. (2) *entrusted*; n. as subst. **dēpōsitum** -i, *a deposit*: Cic., Juv.

dēpōpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (depopulo), *a laying waste, ravaging*: aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.; Liv.

dēpōpūlātor -ōris, m. (depopulo), *one who ravages or lays waste*: fori, Cic.

dēpōpūlor -ari, dep.; also **dēpōpūlo** -are, esp. in partic. **dēpōpūlātus** (populus), *to depopulate, hence to lay waste, ravage*: Ambiorigis fines, Caes.; agros, Cic.; depopulatis agris, Caes.; late depopulato agro, Liv. TRANSF., *to waste, destroy*: omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, Tac.

dēporto -are.

(1) *to carry down*: argentum ad mare ex oppido, Cic.

(2) *to carry off, take away*. In gen.: frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertiam secum, Cic.; Pleminium legatum vinctum Romam, Liv. Esp.: a, *to bring home*: victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; so of abstract acquisitions: triumphum, Cic.; lauream, Tac.: b, *to banish for life* (with loss of civil rights and property): in insulam Amorgum deportari, Tac.; Italiā, Tac.

dēposco -poscere -pōposci, *to demand, ask for, usually for a particular purpose*. In gen.: certas sibi deposcit naves, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic.; sibi id muneris, Caes.; sibi partes istas, Cic. Esp. *to demand for punishment*: aliquem ad mortem, Caes.; aliquem morti, Tac.; ducem in poenam, Liv.

dēprāvātiō -ōnis, f. (depravo), *a perverting, distorting*. LIT., oris, Cic. TRANSF., animi, depravity, Cic.

dēprāvo -are (de/pravus), *to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., (1) *verbally, to distort, misrepresent*: depravata imitatio, caricature, Cic.; Ter. (2) *morally, to spoil, corrupt, deprave*: puer indulgentiā nostrā depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.; Caes.

¶ Hence, from partic. depravatus, adv.

dēprāvātē, *perversely*: iudicare, Cic.

dēprēcābundus -a -um (deprecor), *earnestly entreating*: Tac.

dēprēcātiō -ōnis, f. (deprecor). (1) *an attempt to avert by entreaty, deprecating*: a, with genit. of what is feared: periculi, Cic.: b, with genit. or dat. of the offence for which punishment is feared, *an entreaty for forgiveness*: eius facti, Cic.; meis perfidiis, Pl.

(2) *an entreaty against a person, for his punishment*: deorum (against perjurers), Cic.

dēprēcātor -ōris, m. (deprecor). (1) *one that begs off, an intercessor*: huius periculi, Cic. (2) *one that pleads for*: sui, Cic.; causae suae, Tac.

dēprēcōr -ari, dep.

(1) *to try to avert by entreaty, to deprecate*: a, in gen.: mortem, Caes.; ab sese calamitatem, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: primum deprecor ne putetis, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; non deprecor, with quominus or quin, Liv.: b, with ref. to possible punishment (cf. deprecatio), *to allege in excuse*: errasse regem, Sall.

(2) *to entreat against a person, to curse him*: deprecor illi adsidue, Cat.

(3) *to entreat for, to beg for*, esp. in face of anger or impatience: multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; civem a civibus, Cic.; absol., *to intercede*: pro aliquo, Cic.

dēprēhendo and **dēprendo** -endēre -endi -ensum, *to seize upon, catch hold of*.

LIT., in gen.: tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperē, Caes.; naves, Caes.; of storms: deprensus nautis, caught in a storm, Verg. Esp., *to surprise, catch, detect*, in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.; aliquem in adulterio, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Quint.; also *to discover things, esp. evidence of crime*: venenum, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., *to detect, observe, mark*: res magnas saepe in minimis rebus, Cic.; in Livio Patavinitatem, Quint.

dēprēhensio -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), *detection*: veneni, Cic.

dēprimō -primēre -pressi -pressum (de/premo), *to press down, sink down*.

LIT., in gen.: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. Esp.

(1) to plant deep in the ground, dig deep: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressus, Cic. (2) of ships, to sink: naves, Caes.; classem, Cic.

TRANSF., to press down, depress: fortunam meam, Cic.; spes illius civitatis, Cic.; multorum improbitate depressa veritas, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **dēpressus** -a -um, low-lying, sunk down: domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

dēproelians -antis, partic. as from deproelior, struggling violently: ventos aequore fervido deproeliantes, Hor.

dēprōmo -prōmēre -prompsi -promptum, to take down, produce, fetch out: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.; Caecubum cellis, Hor.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., orationem ex iure civili, Cic.; verba domo patroni, Cic.

dēprōpēro, to hasten, intransit.: Pl.; transit., to hasten over, produce in haste: coronas, Hor.

dēpūdet -pūdere -pūdūt, ceases to be ashamed, loses all sense of shame: Ov., Sen.

dēpūgis -is, adj. (de/puga), without buttocks, or with thin buttocks: Hor.

dēpugno -are, to fight hard, fight it out: ut acie instructā depugnarent, Caes.; cum Hectore, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Liv. TRANSF., cum fame, Pl.; voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

dēpulsio -ōnis, f. (depello). (1) a driving away: mali, Cic.; doloris, Cic. (2) in rhetoric, defence: Cic.

dēpulso -are (freq. of depello), to push away: Pl.

dēpulsor -ōris, m. (depello), one who drives away, an averter: dominatūs, Cic.

dēpungo -ēre, to mark down: Pers.

dēpurgo -are, to clean out: Pl.

dēpūto -are. (1) to prune, cut off: umbras, branches, Ov. (2) to count, estimate: operam parvi preti, Ter.; omne id esse in lucro, Ter.

dēpūgis = depugis; q.v.

dēque, see susque deque.

Dercētis -is, f. and **Dercētō** -ūs, f. (Δερκετώ), a Syrian goddess.

dērēlictio -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), a deserting, neglecting: communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērēlinquo -linquēre -liqui -lictum, to forsake, desert, abandon: totas arationes derelinquere, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes.; derelictus ab amicis, Cic.

dērēpentē, adv. suddenly: Tac.

dērēpo -rēpēre -repsi, to creep, crawl down: Phaedr.

dērīdēo -rīdēre -rīsi -rīsum, to laugh at, mock, deride: aliquem, Pl., Cic., Hor.; aliquid, Hor., Juv.; also absol.

dērīdicūlus -a -um (ridiculus), very ridiculous, very laughable: Pl., Liv.; n. as subst. **dērīdiculum** -i, ridicule, ridiculousness: esse deridiculo, to be an object of ridicule, Tac.; deridiculi causa, for sport, Pl.; deridiculo corporis, by the absurdity, Tac.

dērīgo -rīgēre -rexi -rectum (rego), to set straight, to direct. LIT., (1) of directing movement: ad castra Cornelianā vela, Caes.; cursum, eo, Cic.; iter ad Mutinam, Cic.; huc gressum, Verg.; esp. of weapons, to aim, direct: hastam in aliquem, Ov.; so of the sight: aciem ad aliquem, Cat. (2) of placing (also in form dirigo), to order, dispose: in

quincuncem ordines (arborem), Cic.; as milit. t. t., to draw up: aciem, Caes.; naves in pugnam, Liv.

TRANSF., to direct, aim, guide abstr. things: suas cogitationes ad aliquid, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; vatis opus, Ov.; vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.; utilitate officium magis quam humanitate, Cic.

dērīgūi, perf. as from derigesco, grew quite stiff, rigid: deriguere oculi, Verg.; formidine sanguis, Verg.; comae, Ov.

dērīpio -rīpēre -rīpūi -reptum (de/rapio), to tear down, snatch away: aliquid de manu, Cic.; aliquem de provincia, Cic.; ense vaginā, Verg. TRANSF., quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, Cic.

dērīsor -ōris, m. (derideo), one who derides, a mocker: Pl., Hor., Quint.

dērīsus -ūs, m. (derideo), mockery, derision: Phaedr., Tac.

dērīvātio -ōnis, f. (derivo), a turning away or diversion of water: aquae Albanae, Liv.; fluminum, Cic.

dērīvo -are, to turn away into another channel, to divert. LIT., of water: aquam ex flumine, Caes.; Pl. TRANSF., in gen.: in me iram senis, Ter.; crimen, Cic.; responsionem alio, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor.

dērōgo -are.

LIT., to propose to repeal part of a law; to restrict, modify a law: huic legi nec obrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.

TRANSF., to diminish, detract from: de honestate quiddam, Cic.; fidem alicui, Cic.; certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv.

dērōsus -a -um, partic. as from derodo, gnawed away: clipeos esse a muribus, Cic.

dēruncīno -are (runcina), to plane off; hence to cheat, fleece: Pl.

dērūo -rūrēre -rūrī -rūrūm, to cast down, make to fall: vim aquarum, Sen.; fig.: cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae, Cic.

dērūptus -a -um, partic. (with compar.) as from derumpo, broken off; hence of places (cf. abruptus), precipitous, steep: ripa, Liv.; collis, Tac.

¶ N. pl. as subst. **dērūpta** -orum, precipices: Liv., Tac.

dēsaevio -ire -iī -ītum, to rage violently: pelago desaevit hiems, Verg.; toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg.; Hor.

dēsalto -are, to dance the part of: desaltato cantico, Suet.

dēscendo -scendēre -scendi -scensum (de/scando), to climb down, come down, descend (opp. ascendo).

LIT., (1) of persons; in gen.: ex equo, Cic.; equo, Sall.; de rostris, Cic.; monte, Verg.; caelo ab alto, Verg.; ab Alpibus, Liv.; in campos, Liv.; ad umbras, Verg.; esp.: a, from the residential quarters of Rome for politics, business, etc.: ad forum, Cic., Liv.; hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.: b, milit. t. t., to march down from higher ground: ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes.; in aequum, Liv. (2) of things, to sink, to pierce, to penetrate: ferrum in corpus descendit, Liv.; of mountains, to slope down: Caelius ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum, Ov.; of the voice, to sink: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to lower oneself, to stoop to, give way to*: senes ad ludum adulescentium descendant, Cic.; ad vim atque ad arma, Caes.; in preces omnes, Verg. (2) of things: a, *to sink in, penetrate*: quod verbum in pectus Iugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, Sall.; in aures, Hor.: b, *to come down, descend in time*: usus in nostram aetatem, Quint.

dēscensio -ōnis, f. (descendo), *a going down, descent*: Tiberina, *voyage down the Tiber*, Cic.

dēscensus -ūs, m. (descendo). (1) *a going down, descent*: qua illi descensus erat, Sall. (2) *a way down*: facilis descensus Averno, Verg.

dēscisco -sciscēre -scīvi or -scīi -scītum, *to break away from*.

LIT., *to revolt from, desert to*: multae civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.; a populo Romano, Liv.; a senatu, Cic.; ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv.

TRANSF., *to withdraw, diverge, fall away from*: a nobis, Lucr.; a pristina causa, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; a se, *to be untrue to oneself*, Cic.

dēscribo -scribēre -scripsi -scriptum.

(1) *to transcribe, copy*: quintum 'de Finibus' librum, Cic.; carmina, Verg., Hor.

(2) *to describe, delineate, represent*. LIT., by drawing: geometricas formas in arena, Cic. TRANSF., *to represent in words, to describe*: hominum sermones moresque, Cic.; regionem aut pugnam, Cic.; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; of persons, *to portray*: coniugem sine contumelia, Cic.

dēscriptio -ōnis, f. (describo).

(1) *a copy*: descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic.

(2) *a representation*. LIT., by drawing: aedificandi, plans, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, *geometric figures*, Cic. TRANSF., *a representation in words, a description*: regionum, Quint.

dēsēco -sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, *to hew off, cut off*: partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetem, Liv.

dēsērē -sērēre -sērūi -sertum (de/sero), *to sever one's connexion with, to desert, forsake, abandon, leave*.

LIT., (1) as milit. t. t.: exercitum, Caes., Cic.; castra, Liv. (2) in gen., of places: agros latos ac fertiles deserere, Cic.; insulas desertas, Cic.; inamabile regnum, Ov. (3) in gen., of persons: cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.; pass., sometimes with abl. alone: deseror coniuge, Ov.; desertus suis, Tac.

TRANSF., with abstr. subject or object, *to forsake, neglect, disregard*: deserere officium, Cic.; curam belli, Liv.; nec fratris preces nec Sextii promissa nec spem mulieris, Cic.; multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium, Cic.; a mente deseri, *to lose one's head*, Cic. Esp. (1) of religious rites, *to neglect*: publica sacra et Romanos deos in pace, Liv. (2) as legal t. t.: vadimonium, *to fail to appear*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dēsērtus** -a -um, *forsaken, abandoned, deserted*: urbes, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regio, Sall.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF.,

vita, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **dēsērtā** -ōrum, *deserts, wildernesses*: Verg.

dēsērtor -ōris, m. (desero), *one who forsakes, abandons*: amicorum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *a deserter*: Caes., Liv., Tac.

dēsērvio -ire, *to serve zealously, to be a slave to*: cuivis, Cic.; corpori, Cic.; divinis rebus, Cic.

dēsēs -sīdis, m.; nom. sing. not found (desideo), *idle, lazy, inactive*: sedemus desides domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

dēsiccō -are, *to dry thoroughly*: Pl.

dēsīdēō -sīdēre -sēdi -sessum, *to sit idle, to be slothful*: Pl., Ter., Suet.

dēsīdērābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (desidero), *desirable*: nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.; Liv., Tac., Suet.

dēsīdērātio -ōnis, f. (desidero), *a desire, longing for*: voluptatum, Cic.

dēsīdērūm -i, n. (desidero).

LIT., *desire or longing, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing*: miserum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic. L.; Athenarum, Ter.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic.; desiderium nostri, Lucr.; tam cari capitis, Hor.; meton., as term of endearment: Cat.; desiderium meum, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *natural desire*: cibi atque potionis, Liv. (2) *a request*: desideria militum, Tac.

dēsīdēro -are (sidus), *to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for*: aliquem, Pl., Ter., Cic.; aliquid, Cic., Caes., Hor., Tac.; res non modo tempus sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: quo ullam rem ad se importari desideret, Caes.

Esp. (1) in criticizing, *to miss, find a lack of*: ex me audis quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic.; in Catone eloquentiam, Cic. (2) milit. t. t., *to lose*: in eo proelio CC milites desideravit, Caes.; ut nulla navis desideraretur, Caes.

dēsīdīa -ae, f. (desideo), *a sitting still, idleness, inactivity, apathy*: ne languori se desidiaeque dedat, Cic., Pl., Lucr., Verg.

dēsīdīōsus -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (desidia), *slothful, idle, lazy*. LIT., qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov. TRANSF., *involving or causing idleness*: delectatio, Cic.; inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.; puer (sc. Cupido), Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **dēsīdīōsē**, *slothfully, idly*: Lucr.

dēsīdo -sīdēre -sēdi, *to sink down, subside, settle*: terrae, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., *to deteriorate*: mores, Liv.

dēsīgnātio -ōnis, f. (designo). (1) *a marking out, designation, mention*: personarum et temporum, Cic. (2) *appointment to an office*: annua designatio, *nomination of consuls*, Tac.

dēsīgnātor -ōris, m. (designo) = dissignator; q.v.

dēsīgnō -are, *to mark out, trace out, plan*.

LIT., urbem aratro, Verg.; fines templo Iovis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to point out, indicate, signify*: aliquem digito, Ov.; notare et designare aliquem oculis ad caedem, Cic.;

hac oratione Dumnorigem designari, Caes.; turpitudinem, Cic. (2) *to portray, delineate*: Maeonis elusam imagine tauri Europam, Ov. (3) *as polit. t. t., to nominate to an office, elect*: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp. partic. **dēsīgnatus**, *elected but not yet in office, designate*: consul designatus, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; fig.: civis (of a child not born), Cic.

dēsilio -silire -silui -sultum (de/salio), *to leap down*: de navibus, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; curru, Verg.; ad pedes, *dismount*, Caes., Liv.; fig.: in artum, Hor.; also of things: ex alto desiliens aqua, Ov.; Hor., Prop.

dēsīno -sinēre -sii -situm, *to leave off, cease, give over, desist*.

(1) transit., *artem*, Cic. L.; versus, Verg.; dominam, Ov.; esp. with infin.: amare, Pl.; illud iam mirari, Cic.; pass.: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.

(2) intransit., *to cease, stop, end*: desierant imbres, Ov.; bellum, Sall.; with in and acc., *to end in*: cauda desinit in piscem, Ov.; desinit in lacrimas, Ov.; rhetoric, of the close of a period: quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, Cic.; with abl.: desine quae so communibus locis, Cic.; with genit.: tandem mollium querelarum, Hor.

dēsipiētia -ae, f. (desipiens), *foolishness*: Lucr.

dēsipio -sipere (de/sapio), *to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly*: summos viros desipere, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

dēsisto -sistere -stiti -stitum, *to stand away*.

(1) from a person, *to withdraw*: quid illa abs te irata destitit? Pl. (2) from an undertaking, attitude, etc., *to desist, leave off, cease*: with de or ab or plain abl.: de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes.; conatu, Caes.; with dat.: Verg.; with infin.: destiti stomachari, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

dēsōlo -are (solus), *to leave solitary, to forsake*: ingentes agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic. **dēsōlātus** -a -um, *forsaken, desolate*: desolatae terrae, Ov.; also of persons: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac.

dēspecto -are (freq. of despicio), *to regard from above, look down upon*. Lit., terras, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of position, *to overlook*: quos despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. (2) *to despise*: liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

¹**dēspectus** -a -um, partic. from despicio; q.v.

²**dēspectus** -ūs, m. (despicio). (1) *a looking down, downward view*: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. (2) *an object of contempt*: Auct. Her.

dēsperantē, adv. from despero; q.v.

dēsperatio -ōnis, f. (despero), *hopelessness, despair*: vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.

dēspero -are, *to be without hope, to despair*.

(1) intransit., *de pugna*, Caes.; de republica, Cic. L.; sibi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes.

(2) transit., *to despair of, give up*: honores, Cic.; rempublicam, Cic.; in pass.: nil desperandum, Hor.; Cic.; with acc. and infin.: non despero fore aliquem, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic., adv. **dēsperantē**, *despairingly, hopelessly*: loqui, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dēsperatus** -a -um. (1) in pass. sense,

despaired of: aegrota ac paene desperata respublica, Cic. (2) in middle sense, *desperate*: desperatis hominibus, Caes.

dēspicatio -ōnis, f. (despicio), *contempt*; in plur.: odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

dēspicātus -ūs, m. (despicio), *contempt*: si quis despiciatui ducitur, Cic.

dēspicientia -ae, f. (despicio), *looking down upon, contempt*: rerum humanarum, Cic.

dēsicio -spicere -spexi -spectrum (specio).

(1) *to look down, regard from above*. Lit., a, intransit.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo in aequora, Ov.: b, transit.: Iuppiter aethere summo despiciens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despiciere et oculis conlustrare, Cic. TRANSF., *to look down upon, despise*: despiciere et contemnere aliquem, Cic.; divitias, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

(2) *to look away*: Cic.

¶ Hence pres. partic. act. **dēsiciens**, *contemptuous*: sui, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. pass. **dēspectus** -a -um, *despised, contemptible*: Tac.

despicio -ari (specio), dep. *to look down upon, despise*: Pl. Perf. partic. in pass. sense

dēspicatus -a -um, *despised, contemptible*: homo despiciatissimus, Cic.

dēspolio -are, *to plunder, despoil*: aliquem, Pl., Ter., Cic. L.; templum Dianae, Cic.; fig.: despoliari triumpho, Liv.

dēspondēo -spondere -spondi -sponsum, *to pledge, to promise*.

Lit., Syriam homini, Cic. L.; consulatum, Liv.; esp. *to promise in marriage, betroth*: filiam alicui, Pl.; Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to pledge, devote*: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. L. (2) with animum or animos, *to give up*; hence *to lose heart, despair*: Pl., Liv.

dēsputo -are (spuma). (1) *to skim off*: foliis undam aheni, Verg. TRANSF., *to digest*: Pers. (2) *to drop foam*: Luc.

dēsputo -spuere, *to spit down, spit on the ground*; esp. as a religious observance for averting evil: sacellum ubi despuer religio est, Liv. TRANSF., transit., *to reject*: preces nostras, Cat.; Pl., Sen.

dēsquāmo -are (squama), *to take off the scales, to scale*: pisces, Pl.

dēsterto -stertere -stertui, *to finish snoring*; poet. *to finish dreaming*: Pers.

dēstillo -are, *to drip down, distil*: lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Verg.; destillant tempora nardo, drip with, Tib.

dēstīmūlo -are, *to worry away, waste away*: bona, Pl.

dēstinatio -ōnis, f. (destino), *a fixing, determining, appointment*: partium quibus cesusurus esset, Liv.; consulum, Tac.

dēstīno -are (connected with στάνω and sto), *to make fast, fix down*.

Lit., antennis ad malos, Caes.

TRANSF., *to fix, determine, settle, appoint*; in gen.: tempus locumque ad certamen, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinatique morti, Liv.; with infin., *to resolve to do*: quae agere destinaverat, Caes.; Liv., Ov. Esp. (1) *to appoint a person to an office*: aliquem consulem, Liv., Tac.; similarly to *betroth* as wife: Lepida destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari, Tac. (2) *to aim*

at with a missile: locum oris, Liv. (3) to fix upon, intend to buy: Pl., Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. **dēstinātus** -a -um, fixed, determined: Cic.; destinatum est, with dat. and infin., one has determined to, Liv. N. as subst., sing. or pl., an objective or intention: Liv., Tac.; in abl. **dēstinātō** or **ex dēstinātō**, intentionally: Suet.

dēstitūo -stītūere -stītui -stītutum (de/statuo).

LIT., to set down, place, esp. apart, alone: aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv.; in convivio, Cic.; nudos in litore pisces, Verg.

TRANSF., to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert: aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene est destitutus, Cic.; with abl. of separation: deos mercede pactā, to cheat, Hor.; fig., with abstr. subject or object: destituere inceptam fugam, Ov.; destitutus ab unica spe, Liv.

dēstitūtus -a -um, partic. of destituo.

dēstitūtio -ōnis, f. (destituo), a forsaking, abandoning: Cic.

dēstringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum.

(1) to strip. LIT., Quint.; esp. to draw or bare the sword: gladium, Caes., Cic., Liv.; ensem, Hor. TRANSF., to satirize, censure: aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

(2) to touch lightly, to graze: aequora alis, Ov.; pectora summa sagittā, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dēstrictus** -a -um, severe: accusator, Tac.

dēstruō -struere -struxi -structum, to pull down, dismantle. LIT., aedificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. TRANSF., to destroy, ruin: ius destruere ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

dēsūbītō (or **dē sūbītō**), adv. suddenly: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

dēsūdasco -ēre, to begin to sweat violently: Pl.

dēsūdo -are, to sweat violently. TRANSF., to exert oneself hard: in aliqua re, Cic.

dēsuefio -fiēri -factum, pass., to be made unaccustomed: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dēsuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum, to become unaccustomed; esp. in partic. **dēsueſtus** -a -um: (1) in pass. sense, disused: res desueta Liv.; arma, Verg. (2) in middle sense, unaccustomed, unused to: desuetus triumphis, Verg.

dēsueſtudo -inis, f. (desuesco), disuse: armorum, Liv., Ov.

dēsultor -ōris, m. (desilio), a leaper; esp. a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another: Liv. TRANSF., an inconstant person: amoris, Ov., Sen.

dēsultōrius -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor: equus, Suet.; m. as subst. (sc. equus): Cic.

dēsūm -esse -fui -futurus (ee as one syllable, poet.), to be down, to fall short, to fail.

(1) of things: omnia deerant, Caes.; with dat.: tibi nullum officium a me defuit, Cic.; with in and the abl.: desunt (verba) in C. Laenia commendando, Cic.; foll. by quominus: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret defuisse, Cic.; with infin.: Prop., Tac.

(2) of persons, to fail, be wanting, esp. in a duty: convivio, to be missing at, Cic.; officio, Cic.; nullo loco deesse alicui, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; foll. by quin: deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol.: nos consules desumus, are wanting in our duty, Cic.; Tac.

dēsūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, to take out, to choose, select: sibi hostes, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

dēsūpēr, adv. from above: Caes., Verg., Ov.

dēsurgo -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, to rise from one's place and go down or out: cenā, Hor.; Lucr.

dētēgo -tēgere -texi -tectum, to uncover, lay bare. LIT., aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutantur, Cic. TRANSF., to disclose: insidias, consilium, cladem, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

dētendo -tendere -tensum, to unstretch: tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.; Liv.

dētergēo -tergere -tersi -tersum.

(1) to wipe off, wipe away: lacrimas, Ov.; hence, in gen., to clear away, brush off: nubila caelo, Hor.; remos, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., to sweep off, get away: primo anno octoginta deterimus, Cic.

(2) to cleanse by wiping: cloacas, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., mensam, Pl.

dētērior -iūs, genit. -ōris, compar. adj., with superl. **dētērrimus**, lower, inferior, poorer, worse: vectigalia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; peditatu, weaker, Nep.; homo deterrimus, Cic.; n. as subst., sing. or plur.: in deterius mutare, Tac.

¶ Adv. **dētērius**, worse, in an inferior manner: de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Tac.

dēterminātio -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end: mundi, Cic. TRANSF., orationis, Cic.

dētermīno -are, to bound, fix the limits of, determine. LIT., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. TRANSF., id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dētēro -tērere -trivi -tritum, to rub down, rub away, wear out.

LIT., detrita tegmina, Tac.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to detract from, to weaken: laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, popinis et comissionibus et principis imitatione deteritur, Tac.

dētērrēo -terrere -terrui -territum, to frighten from anything, deter, discourage.

LIT., between persons: homines a scribendo, Cic.; Stoicos de sententia, Cic.; a dimicatione, Cic.; multis verbis ne (with subj.), Caes.; non deterrere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; non deterrere quin, Caes.; with infin.: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) with a thing as subject: pudor, Cic. (2) with a thing as object, to avert, to ward off: vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētēstābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible: omen, Cic.; homo, Cic.; Liv.

dētēstatio -ōnis, f. (detestor). (1) a cursing, execration: Liv., Hor. (2) a warding off, averting: scelenum, Cic.

dētēstor -ari, dep.

(1) to pray against: a, to pray for deliverance from a person or thing: te tamquam auspiciū malum, Cic.; invidiam, Cic.: b, to pray for harm to come to, to curse, execrate: omnibus precibus aliquem, Caes.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: bella matribus detestata, Hor.; sometimes with the harm invoked in acc.: minas periculaque in caput eorum, Liv.

(2) of the gods' action, *to avert, remove*: dii immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

dētēxo -texēre -texūi -textum, *to plait, make by plaiting*: aliquid viminibus mollique iunco, Verg. TRANSF., *to finish, complete*: detexta prope retexere, Cic.

dētīnēo -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (de/teneo), *to hold away, hold back, detain*.

LIT., novissimos proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; me gratā detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to prevent*: aliquem ab incepto, Sall.; ab circumspectu aliarum rerum, Liv. (2) *to engage, occupy exclusively*: in alienis negotiis, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

dētōndēo -tondēre -totondi and -tondi -tonsum, *to shear, clip*. LIT., crines, Ov.

TRANSF., detonsae frigore frondes, *made leafless*, Ov.

dētōno -tōnare -tōnūi, *to cease to thunder*.

LIT., hic (Iuppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov.

TRANSF., *to cease to rage*: dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.; Quint.

dētorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum.

(1) *to turn away, bend aside*. LIT., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg. TRANSF., voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.; Tac., Hor.

(2) *to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort*: corporis partes detortae, Cic. TRANSF., calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv.

dētractiō -ōnis, f. (detraho), *a drawing off, withdrawal, taking away*: doloris, Cic.; detractio atque appetitio alieni, of another person's property, Cic. Esp. (1) as medic. t. t., *a purging*: Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., *ellipsis*: Quint.

dētracto = detrecto; q.v.

dētractor -ōris, m. (detraho), *a detractor, disparager*: sui, Tac.

dētrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum.

(1) *to draw down, drag down*. LIT., aliquem de curru, Cic.; aliquem equo, Liv.; muros coloniae, *to demolish*, Tac. TRANSF., a, of persons, *to persuade to come down*: ab arce hostem, Liv.: b, *to lower, humiliate*: regum maiestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv.

(2) *to draw off, drag away*. LIT., alicui de digito anulum, Cic.; torquem hosti, Cic.; vestem, Cic.; pellem, Hor.; spolia hostium templis porticibusque, Liv.; numerically, *to subtract from a sum*: de tota summa binas quinquagesimas, Cic. TRANSF., a, of persons, *to take away, remove*: inimicum ex Gallia, Cic.; aliquem ad accusationem, Cic.: b, of abstr. things: alicui calamitatem, Cic.; detracta opinione probitatis, Cic.; debitum honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; hence *to detract from a person and so disparage or slander him*: de absentibus, Cic.

dētrectātiō -ōnis, f. (detrecto), *a refusal*: militiae, Liv.

dētrectātōr -ōris, m. (detrecto), *a disparager, detractor*: laudum suarum, Liv.

dētrecto -are (de/tracto). (1) *to have nothing to do with, to decline, refuse*: aratrum, Ov.; esp. of combat: militiam, Caes., Liv.; certamen, Liv.; absol., *to shirk*: Liv.

(2) *to disparage, detract from, depreciate*: virtutes, Liv.; Ov., Tac., Sall.; absol.: Ov.

dētrimentōsus -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, hurtful*: ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes.

dētrimentum -i, n. (detero), *loss, damage, injury, detriment*; in gen.: detrimentum capere, accipere, facere, *to suffer*, Cic.; alicui ornamento et praesidio, non detrimento, esse, Caes.; esp. in the formula calling upon the consuls to make use of their powers in an emergency: videant consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes., Cic., Liv.; also as milit. t. t., *loss, defeat*: magna detrimenta inferre, Caes.; accipere, Caes.

dētrītus -a -um, partic. from detero; q.v.

dētrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsūm, *to push down, thrust down*.

LIT., naves scopulo, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., *to dislodge an enemy*: impetu conari detrudere virum, Liv. (2) as legal t. t., *to dispossess, eject*: ex praedio vi, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to force, compel*: aliquem de sua sententia, Cic.; in tantum luctum, Cic.; ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. (2) *to put off in time, to postpone*: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dētrunco -are, *to lop or cut off*: arbores, Liv. TRANSF., *to mutilate*: gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dēturbo -are, *to force away, dash down*.

LIT., aliquem de tribunali, Caes.; aliquem tabula, Cic.; statuam, Cic.; Menoeten in mare, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to dislodge, drive off*: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., verecundiam mi, Pl.; aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic.; deturbari ex magna spe, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to eject, dispossess*: aliquem possessione, Cic.

Deucaliōn -ōnis, m. (Δευκαλίων), *son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly*. He and his wife Pyrrha, saved in an ark from a great flood, together repopled the world by throwing stones behind their backs; Deucalion's stones turned into men, Pyrrha's into women.

Adj. **Deucaliōnēus** -a -um, *Deucalionian*: undae, the deluge, Ov.

deunx -uncis, m. (de/uncia), *eleven-twelfths of a fixed unit*: heres ex deunce, Cic.

dēūro -ūrēre -ussi -ustum. (1) *to burn down*: agros vicosque, Liv.; Tac. (2) fig., of cold, *to destroy, nip*: hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēūs -i, m.; nom. plur. dei, dii, and di; genit. deorum or deum; dat. deis, diis, and dis (connected with Ζεύς, divus, dies), *a god, a deity*.

LIT., particular or general: aliquem ut deum colere, Cic.; di hominesque, the whole world, Cic.; esp. in phrases, such as: di boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.; di magni, Cat., Ov.; di meliora (ferant), God forbid, Cic., Liv.; si dis placet, God willing, Cic.

TRANSF., of distinguished or influential persons: audiam Platonem quasi quemdam deum philosophorum, Cic.; deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.; deus sum, Pl., Ter.

dēūtor -ūti -ūsus, dep. *to misuse, ill-treat*: Nep.

dēvastō -are, *to lay waste, devastate*: agrum, fines, Liv.; Ov.

dēvēhō -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, *to carry away or down from one place to another*: carinas, downstream, Caes.; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv. Pass. used as middle, devehi (sc. navi), *to sail*: Veliam devectus, Cic.; Tiberi devectus, Tac.

dēvello -vellēre -velli -vulsum, *to pull, pluck, tear away*: ramum trunco, Ov.; Cat., Tac.

dēvēlo -are, *to unveil, uncover*: ora, Ov.

dēvēnōr -ari, dep. (1) *to worship, revere*: deos prece, Ov. (2) *to avert by prayers*: somnia, Tib.

dēvēniō -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come to, arrive at, reach*. LIT., ad senatum, Cic.; in locum, Liv.; poet. with acc.: speluncam, Verg. TRANSF., in victoris manus, Cic.; ad iuris studium, Cic.; in medium certamen, Cic.

dēverbēro -are, *to thrash soundly*: Ter.

dēversor -ari, dep. (freq. of devertō), *to lodge as a guest*: apud aliquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic.; Liv.

dēversor -ōris, m. (devertō), *a guest*: Cic.

dēversōriōlūm -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), *a small lodging*: Cic. L.

dēversōriū -a -um (devertō), *fit to lodge in*: taberna, Pl.; Suet. N. as subst. **dēversōriū** -i, *an inn, lodging*: peropportunum, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *a refuge, resort*: studiorum deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

dēverticūlūm (**dēvorticūlūm**) -i, n. (devertō).

(1) *a by-way, by-path*. LIT., deverticula flexionesque quaevisisti, Cic. TRANSF., *a digression*: Liv., Quint., Juv.

(2) *an inn, lodging*. LIT., Ter., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *a refuge, resort*: fraudis, Cic.

dēvertō (**dēvortō**) -vertēre -verti -versum; transit., *to turn aside*: fata, Luc.; usually intransit., either in act. or in pass. with middle sense, *to turn aside*.

In gen.: viā, Liv. TRANSF., *to digress*: redeamus ad illud unde devertimus, Cic.

Esp. *to turn aside to a lodging, to put up at, stay with*: ad hospitem, Cic.; in tabernam, Pl., Cic., Tac.; ut locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, Liv. TRANSF., *quid ad magicas deverteris artes, have recourse to*, Ov.

dēvexus -a -um (deveho), *moving downwards, descending*.

LIT., (1) of moving objects: amnis devexus ab Indis, Hor.; Orion devexus, sinking, Hor. (2) of position, *sloping downwards, shelving, steep*: lucus devexus in novam viam, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of abstr. things: aetas iam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, inclining to, Cic.

dēvinciō -vincire -vinxi -vinctum, *to bind, tie fast*.

LIT., servum, Pl.; aliquem fasciis, Cic.

TRANSF., *to bind, attach, connect*: illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic.; membra sopore, Lucr.; urbem praesidiis, Cic.; animos eorum, qui audiant, voluptate, Cic.; aliquem beneficio, Cic.; omni cautione, foedere, execratione, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **dēvinctus** -a -um, *attached, devoted to*: iis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvincō -vincēre -vīci -victum, *to conquer thoroughly, subjugate*. LIT., Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos classe, Cic.; devicta bella, won outright, Verg. TRANSF., *to prevail, overcome*: sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv.

dēvitātio -ōnis, f. (devito), *an avoiding*: legionum, Cic.

dēvītō -are, *to avoid*: procellam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; letum, Lucr.; repulsam, Hor.

dēvīus -a -um (de/via), *off the beaten track, out of the way*: iter, Cic.; oppidum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *living out of the way, solitary, retired*: devia et silvestris gens, Liv.; Cic.; mihi devio, wandering, Hor.; avis, the owl, Ov. (2) *erroneous, unreasonable*: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic.; Ov.

dēvōcō -are, *to call down or away from one place to another*: aliquem de provincia, Cic.; suos ab tumultu, Liv.; lovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv. TRANSF., *philosophiam e caelo*, Cic.; ad gloriam Cic.; non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, bring into danger, Caes.

dēvōlo -are, *to fly down*. LIT., turdus devolat illuc, Hor.; per caelum (of Iris), Verg. TRANSF., *to hasten down*: alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv.; ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

devolvō -volvēre -volvi -vōlūtum, *to roll down*.

LIT., saxa in musculum, Caes.; corpora in humum, Ov.; pensa fusis, *to spin off*, Verg.; pass. with middle sense, *to roll down, fall headlong*: veluti monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.

TRANSF., per audaces nova dithyrambos verba, Hor.; pass., with middle sense, *to sink back, to fall into*: ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.; Liv.

dēvōro -are, *to swallow, gulp down, devour*.

LIT., id quod devoratur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of the action of things, *to swallow up, absorb*: me Charybdis devoret, Ov. (2) *to seize upon*: libros, Cic.; spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; oratio a multitudine devorabatur, Cic. (3) *to articulate badly, mispronounce*: verba, Sen., Quint. (4) *to consume, waste property*: pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic. (5) *to swallow, suppress*: lacrimas, Ov.; hence *to accept anything disagreeable, put up with*: hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic.

devorticūlūm, see deverticulum.

dēvortium -i, n. (devertō), *a by-way, by-path*: devortia itinerum, Tac.

dēvōtio -ōnis, f. (devoveo). (1) *a consecrating, devoting* (esp. to the infernal gods): vitae or capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur.: Deciorum devotiones, Cic. (2) *a cursing*: Nep. (3) *an enchantment, an incantation*: Tac.

dēvōtō -are (freq. of devoveo), *to consecrate, devote to death*: quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.

dēvōtus, partic. from devoveo; q.v.

dēvōvēō -vōvēre -vōvi -vōtūm, *to consecrate, devote*.

LIT., as religious t. t., *to devote to a deity*: Dianae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperunt,

Caes. Esp. to devote to the infernal gods; hence (1) to devote to death: se dis immortalibus pro republica, Cic.; devota corpora (Deciorum), Liv.; Hor., Verg. (2) to curse, execrate: aliquem, Nep., Ov., Quint. Sometimes also to bewitch, enchant: Tib., Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., to devote, give up: vobis animam hanc, Verg.; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. *dēvotus* -a -um, devoted.

LIT., to the infernal gods, accursed: arbor, Hor. TRANSF., to a person, attached: cliens, Juv.; m. pl. as subst. *dēvoti* -orum, faithful followers: Caes.

dextans -antis, m. (de/sextans), five-sixths: Suet.

dextella -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), a little right hand: Quintus filius Antonii est dextella, Cic. L.

dexter -tēra -tērū, more freq. -tra -trum; compar. *dexterior* -ius: Ov.; superl. *dextimus* -a -um: Sall.; right, on the right hand, on the right side. LIT., manus, Pl., Cic.; latus, Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rota dexterior, Ov. TRANSF., (1) dexterous, skilful: rem dexter egit, Liv.; propitious (like an omen from the right), favourable, opportune: Verg., Hor., Quint.

¶ F. as subst. *dextera* or *dextra* -ae (sc. manus), the right hand. LIT., ad dextram, to the right, Cic.; a dextra, on the right, Caes.; dextera or dextrā, on the right, Caes. TRANSF., (1) as pledge of faith: dextram dare, to give the right hand, Liv.; tendere, Cic.; dominorum dextras fallere, to betray, Verg. (2) the hand, in gen.: Hor.

¶ Adv. *dextērē* or *dextrē*; compar. *dexterius*; dexterously, skilfully: liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

dextērītās -ātis, f. (dexter), skilfulness, readiness: Liv.

dextrorsum and **dextrorsus** (dextrovorsum: Pl.), adv. on the right hand, towards the right: Hor., Liv.

Dia -ae, f. (Δία). (1) old name of the island of Naxos: Ov. (2) the mother of Mercury: Cic.

diabathrārius -i, m. (διαβαθρα), a shoemaker: Pl.

diādēma -ātis, n. (διάδημα), a royal headband, diadem: diadema alicui imponere, Cic.; Hor.

diāeta -ae, f. (διαίτα). (1) a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet: sed ego diāetā curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic. L. (2) a living-room: Plin. L.

diālecticus -a -um (διαλεκτικός), relating to discussion, dialectical: capiones, Cic.; Quint.

¶ As subst.; m. *diālecticus* -i, a dialectician, logician: Cic., Quint.; f. *diālectica* -ae: Cic., and *diālecticē* -es: Quint. (sc. ars), the art of dialectic, logic; n. pl. *diālectica* -orum, dialectical discussion: Cic.

¶ Adv. *diālecticē*, dialectically: Cic.

diālectos -i, f. (διάλεκτος), a dialect: Suet.

dīālis -e (connected with dies and Iuppiter), relating to Juppiter; esp.: flamen dialis, Liv. (and absol.: dialis, Tac.), the priest of Juppiter (most distinguished of the flamines); coniux sancta dialis, his wife, Ov.; diale flaminium, Suet.

dīālōgus -i, m. (διάλογος), a philosophical dialogue or conversation: Cic.

Dīāna (older form *Dīāna*) -ae, f. an Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Juppiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting: tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana (Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Hecate in the lower world), Verg.; meton., the moon: Ov.; the chase: Mart.

¶ Hence adj. *Dīānius* -a -um, belonging to Diana: Ov.; n. as subst. *Dīānium* -i. (1) a place dedicated to Diana. (2) a promontory in Spain (now Denia): Cic.

dīāria -orum, n. pl. (dies), a day's allowance of food or pay: Cic. L., Hor.

dībāphus -a -um (δύβαφος), double-dyed: purpura, Plin. As f. subst. *dībāphus* -i, the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome: dibaphum cogitat, he is thinking about office, Cic. L.

dīca -ae, f. (δίκη), a law-suit, action in a Greek court: dicam scribere alicui, to bring an action against, Pl., Ter., Cic.; dicas sortiri, to select the jury by lot, Cic.

dicācītās -ātis, f. (dicax), pungent wit, satire, raillery: Cic.

dicācūlus -a -um (dim. of dicax), ready of speech: Pl.

dicātio -ōnis, f. (dico), settling as a citizen in another state: Cic.

dicax -ācis, adj. (with compar.) (dico), ready of speech; hence witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic: Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit facetus, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Liv.

dīchōrēus -i, m. (διχόρειος), a double trochee: Cic.

dīciō -ōnis, f. (connected with ²dico), power, sovereignty, authority: esse in dīcione alicuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in dīcione huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani dīcioneque subiungere, Cic.; dīcione suae facere, Liv.; in dīcione venire, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

dīcis (genit., from root of ²dico), found only in the phrases, dīcis causā, dīcis gratiā, for form's sake, for the sake of appearances: Cic.

¹**dīco** -are (connected with ²dico). LIT., as religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods: donum Iovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Iovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; hence (1) to deify, place among the gods: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. (2) to inaugurate: nova signa, Tac.

TRANSF., to devote, give up, set apart: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

²**dīco** dicere dixi dictum (older form deico; cf. δεικνυμι; syncop. perf. dixi=dixisti: Cic., Ov.), to indicate.

Hence (1) to appoint; of things, esp. in legal terms: diem (esp. for a trial), Cic., Caes., Liv.; pecuniam, multam, Cic.; of persons: dictatorem, Cic.; aliquem dictatorem, Caes., Liv.

(2) most commonly, to say, speak, tell, mention: a, without object, to say, speak, make a speech: ut dixi, Cic.; pass.: ut dictum est, Caes., Cic.; ars dicendi, Cic.; pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.: b, with the spoken word as

object, either quoted or described: 'chommoda' dicebat, Cat.; crudelem, ne dicam 'sceleratum', Cic.; nisi quid dicis, *if you have nothing to say against it*, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; versus, carmen, Verg., Hor.; often with clause as object, either indir. quest. or acc. and infin.: Cic. etc.; so in pass. with infin., *to be said to*: Aesculapius dicitur obligavisse, Cic., or impersonally, dicitur, *it is said that*, with acc. and infin.: Cic. etc.: **c**, *to express, put something into words*: sententiam, Caes.; quod sentio, Cic.; causam, Caes., Cic., Liv.; ius, *to administer law, give rulings*, Caes., Cic.; phrase, dictum factum, *no sooner said than done*, Ter.; dicto citius, Verg., Hor., Liv.: **d**, *to mention, speak of a person or thing*: ille quem dixi, Cic.; so *to tell of, relate*: bella, laudes, Hor.; facta, Verg.: **e**, *to name, call*: quem dixere chaos, Ov.; pass.: orbis qui κόσμος Graece dicitur, Cic.: **f**, *to mean, refer to*, without having named: Hilarum dico, Cic.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **dictum** -i, a word, saying, speech.

In gen. (often opp. factum): nullum meum dictum intercessit, Cic.; dicta tristia, complaints, Ov.; mutua dicta reddere, *to converse*, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

Esp. (1) a maxim, saying: Catonis est dictum, Cic. (2) a witty saying, a bon-mot: dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (3) a prediction: Lucr., Verg. (4) an order, command: dicto parere, Verg., Ov., Liv.; dicto audientem esse, Cic., Liv.

dicrōtūm -i, n. (from δῖκροτος; sc. navigium), a vessel having two banks of oars: Cic. L.

dictamnus -i, f. (δῖκταμος), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Cic., Verg.

dictāta -ōrum, n. from dicto; q.v.

dictātor -ōris, m. (dicto), a dictator. (1) in Rome, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of emergency for six months, and granted absolute power. (2) elsewhere, a chief magistrate; in Italian cities: Cic., Liv.; in Carthage, a suffete: Liv.

dictātōrius -a -um (dictator), belonging to a dictator, dictatorial: gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; iuvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

dictātrix -īcis, f. (dicto), a mistress: Pl.

dictātūra -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship: dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictaturā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

Dictē -ēs, f. (Δῖκτη), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared. Adj. **Dictaeus** -a -um: arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex=Jupiter, Verg.; =Minos, Ov.

dictiō -ōnis, f. (²dico), a saying, speaking, uttering. In gen.: sententiae, Cic.; causae, Cic.; iuris, Cic., Liv.

Esp. (1) rhet. t. t., oratory, speech, diction: dictioni operam dare, Cic.; Quint.; in concr. sense, a speech: dictiones subitae, extemporized, Cic.; Quint. (2) the utterance of an oracle: Liv. (3) conversation: Tac.

dictitō -are (freq. of dicto). (1) in gen., to say often, reiterate, assert repeatedly: ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitare solent, Liv.; Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.

(2) as legal term: dictitare causas, *to plead frequently*, Cic.

dicto -are (freq. of ²dico). (1) to say often, repeat: Cic., Hor. (2) to say over, dictate a thing to be written: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic. L.; Hor., Quint.; in teaching pupils, Hor.; hence *to get written down*: versus, Hor.; carmina Livii, Hor.; dictabitur heres, Juv.

dictum -i, n. subst. from dico; q.v.

Dictynna -ae, f. (Δῖκτυνα). (1) a name of the nymph Britomartis. (2) a name of Diana.

¶ Hence **Dictynnēum** -i, n. a place sacred to Dictynna (near Sparta).

Didō -ūs, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaeus; also called Elisa or Elissa.

²dido didere dididi diditum (dis/do), to divide, distribute, spread round: in venas cibum, Lucr.; dum munia didit, Hor.; diditur hic subito Troiana per agmina rumor, *is spread*, Verg.

didūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum (dis/duco), to draw apart, separate.

LIT., in gen.: pugnum, Cic.; fores, Tac.; esp. as milit. t. t., to divide, distribute: copias, Caes.; aciem in cornua, Liv.; also *to scatter, disperse*: adversariorum manus, Caes.; hostem, Tac.

TRANSF., of the separation or division of persons, or of abstr. things: cum diducaris ab eo, Cic.; oratio rivis diducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vastius diducuntur verba, Cic.; assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.; animus varietate rerum diductus, *distracted*, Cic.

dīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of dies), a little day, a short time: Ter., Cic. L.

diērectus -a -um, an abusive expression found only in Pl. and Varr., like *go and be hanged!* LIT., of persons: i hinc dierectus, Pl. TRANSF., of things: lembum dierectum, Pl.

dīēs -ēi, m. except as indicated below (connected with Iuppiter, deus, Ζεύς), day.

In gen. (1) daytime, day as opp. to night: multo die, *late in the day*, Caes.; ad multum diem (or diei), *till late*, Liv.; die, *by day*, Cic.; noctes et dies, Cic.; dies caelo concesserant, Verg.; videre diem, Ov. (2) a day, period of twenty-four hours; sometimes f., esp. in poets: paucos dies, Caes.; hesterno, hodierno, crastino die, Cic.; postero die, Cic.; postera die, Sall.; diem ex die, *from day to day*, Caes., Liv.; in dies, *daily*, esp. of a continuing process of change: magis magis in dies et horas, Cat.; Cic., Caes., Liv.; in diem vivere, *to live for the day*, Cic. (3) meton., the business or events of the day: exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; so of a day's march: regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem patentem, Liv. (4) time in gen.: quod est dies adlatura, Cic.; longa dies, Verg.; Pl., Ter.

Esp. a particular day, fixed date. (1) a day appointed for any purpose; usually f.: dies dicta, Cic.; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse, *day for payment not arrived*, Cic. (2) a day notable for its events, historic day: is dies honestissimus nobis, Cic. (3) day of death, esp. with suus, or supremus: Cic., Nep.

(4) anniversary, esp. birthday, with or without natalis: Cic.

Diespiter -tris, m. (dies/pater), another name for Jupiter: Hor.

diffāmo -are (fama), to spread evil reports about, to defame: viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

diffērentia -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction: honesti et decori, Cic.; in principiis, Cic.

diffērītās -ātis, f. (differo), difference: Lucr.

diffēro -differre distūli dilātum (dis/fero).

Transit., to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter. LIT., ignem, to spread, Caes.; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of news, etc., to spread: famam, Pl.; rumorem, Liv. (2) of persons: a, in gen., to harass, disturb: Pl., Ter.: b, esp. by spreading rumours, to discredit: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac.; differor invidia, Prop. (3) in time: a, of events, to delay, postpone: tempus, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; rem in aliud tempus, Caes.; concilium, Verg.; with infin.: nec differret obsides ab Arretinis accipere, Liv.; with quin: Liv.: b, of persons, to put off: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic.; Liv., Verg.

Intransit. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be different: inter se, Cic.; with ab and abl., rarely with cum, to differ from: Cic.; so with dat.: Hor., Quint.; nihil differt inter deum et deum, there is no difference, Cic.

differtus -a -um (dis/farcio), stuffed full, crammed: corpus odoribus, Tac.; fig.: provincia differta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes.

difficilis -e adj. (with compar. difficilior and superl. difficillimus) (dis/facilis), difficult.

LIT., of actions, and things entailing action: est difficile confundere, Cic.; res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; itcr, Sall.; aditus, Caes.; so of times when, and places where, action is difficult: tempus anni difficillimum, Cic.; valles, Caes.; with ad: difficilium ad eloquendum, Cic.

TRANSF., of character, hard to deal with, surly, morose, obstinate: parens in liberos difficilis, Cic.; vocanti, Hor.; terrae, Verg.

¶ N. as subst.; abl.: in difficili esse, Liv.; acc. difficile as adv., with difficulty: Suet.

¶ Adv. **difficiliter** (with compar. difficilium and superl. difficillimē), with difficulty, Cic.

¶ Adv. **difficulus**, with difficulty: Caes.

difficultās -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, trouble, distress. LIT., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesari difficultatem ad consilium adferebat si, Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domestica, distressed circumstances, Cic.

TRANSF., of character, obstinacy, moroseness: Cic.

diffidentia -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.; praesentium, Tac.

diffido -fidere -fusus sum (dis/fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, despair: sibi, Cic.; suis rebus, Caes.; virtuti militum, Sall.; with acc. and infin., rem posse confici diffido, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; absol.: iacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **diffidens** -entis, distrustful, diffident: Suet.

¶ Adv. **diffidentē**, diffidently, without confidence: timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.; Liv.

diffindō -findere -fidi -fissum (dis/findo), to split, cleave: saxum, Cic.; Hor., Verg.; fig.: portas muneribus, open, Hor.; as legal t. t.: diem, to break off business and postpone it, Liv.

diffingo -ere (dis/fingo), to form again, forge anew: ferrum incude, Hor.; fig., to change: Hor.

diffitēor -ēri, dep. (dis/fateor), to deny, disavow: Ov., Quint.

difflo -are (dis/flo), to blow apart: Pl.

diffluō -fluere -fluxi -fluxum (dis/fluo).

LIT., to flow in different directions; of liquids: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coaceret, Cic.; of solids: a summo diffluat altus acervus, Lucr.; of persons, sometimes to drip with liquid: iuvenes sudore diffuentes, Phaedr.

TRANSF., to dissolve, melt away: natura animantum, Lucr.; esp. of moral collapse: uti per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffluxere, Sall.; luxuriā, Cic.

diffringo -fringere -fractum (dis/frango), to shatter: Pl., Suet.

diffugio -fugere -fūgi -fūgitum (dis/fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.; diffugere nives, Hor.

diffugium -i, n. (diffugio), a dispersion: Tac.

diffundito -are (freq. of diffundo), to scatter: Pl.

diffundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum (dis/fundo), to pour in different directions.

LIT., (1) of liquids: vina, Hor.; sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. (2) of solids, to spread out: diffusis capillis, Ov. (3) of impalpable things, such as light or scent: lux diffusa toto caelo, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., to spread, extend: error longe lateque diffusus, Cic.; Hor., Verg.; esp. to make to relax, and so to brighten up, gladden: diffundere animos munere Bacchi, Ov.; ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommotis contrahantur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Plin. L.) **diffusus** -a -um, spread out, extensive, wide. LIT., platanus diffusa ramis, Cic. TRANSF., ius civile quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **diffusē**, copiously, diffusely: res dicere, Cic.

diffusilis -e (diffundo), capable of spreading, elastic: aether, Lucr.

Digentia -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's Sabine farm into the Anio (now Licenza).

digēro -gērere -gessi -gestum (dis/gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, spread.

LIT., Nilus septem in cornua digestus, Ov.; esp. of orderly arrangement: capillos, Ov.; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), Verg.; so to digest: Sen.

TRANSF., to spread anything: mala per annos, Ov.; esp. in orderly fashion, to arrange: ius civile in genera, Cic.; rempublicam bene, Cic.; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

digestio -ōnis, f. (digero), *arrangement; rhet. t. t. = μερισμός, distribution*: Cic., Quint.
digestus -a -um, partic. from digero; q.v.
digitūlus -i, m. (dim. of digitus), *a little finger*; hence *the touch of a finger*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

digitus -i, m.

(1) *a finger*. LIT., Cic. etc.: digitus pollex, *the thumb*, Caes.; index, *the forefinger*, Hor.; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; concrepare digitis, Cic.; digito caelum attingere, *to be in the seventh heaven*, Cic. L.; digito attingere, *to touch gently*, Pl., Ter., Cic.; liceri digito or tollere digitum, *to raise the finger to bid at an auction*, Cic.; ne digitum quidem porrigere, *not to move a finger*, Cic. TRANSF., as a measure, *a finger's breadth, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot*: quattuor patens digitos, Caes.; prov.: ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, *a finger's breadth*, Cic.

(2) *a toe*: insistere digitis, *to tread on the toes*, Ov.; constitit in digitos adrectus, Verg. **diglādior** -ari, dep. (gladius), *to flourish the sword*. LIT., *to fight, struggle fiercely*: inter se sicis, Cic. TRANSF., *to dispute in words*: inter se de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

dignatio -ōnis, f. (dignor). (1) *esteem*: Suet. (2) *dignity, reputation, honour*: Liv., Tac., Suet.

dignitas -ātis, f. (dignus), *worth, worthiness, merit*.

LIT., honos dignitate impetratus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *dignified appearance*: a, of persons: in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis venustatem, Cic.: b, of buildings, etc.: porticūs, Cic.: c, of style: verborum, Cic.; orationis, Tac.; Quint. (2) *dignified position, esteem, reputation, honour*: cum dignitate otium, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.; esp. *official rank*: altus dignitatis gradus, Cic.; aliquem ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.; hence plur. dignitates, *persons of rank*: Liv., Quint.

digno -are (dignus), *to consider worthy*: res consimili laude dignentur, Cic.; Verg.

dignor -ari, dep. (dignus), *to consider worthy*; with acc. and abl.: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg.; Ov., Tac.; with double acc.: si quem dignabitur virum, Ov.; with infin., *to deign to*: Lucr., Verg.

dignosco (dinosco) -noscere -nōvi (dis/nosco), *to recognize as different, to distinguish*: rectum curvo, Hor.; civem hoste, Hor.; geminos inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov. **dignus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with decet), *worthy*.

(1) *worthy to have, deserving*; esp. of persons: a, most usually with abl.: laude, Cic.; memoriā, Cic.; Pl., Verg. b, with genit.: Pl., Cic. L., Ov. c, with verbs: dictu, Liv.; qui aliquando imperet dignus, *worthy to command*, Cic.; quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, Liv.; poet. with infin.: puer cantari dignus, Verg. d, with prepositions; with ad: amicus dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic.; with pro: Cic., Hor. e, absol.: diligere non dignos, Cic.

(2) *of things, worth having, deserved, becoming, suitable, fitting*: qui maior dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, Cic.;

praemia, Verg.; dignum est, foll. by infin., *it is proper*, Pl., Cic., Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **dignē**: quis de talis cive satis digne umquam loquetur? Cic.; Pl., Hor.

digredior -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (dis/gradior), *to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart*.

LIT., luna tum congregiendi cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; a Corcyra, Liv.; ex loco, Caes.; in urbem, Tac.; viā, Liv.

TRANSF., *to deviate*: officio, Ter.; esp. of discourse, *to digress*: digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.; a causā, de causā, Cic.; Quint.

digressio -ōnis, f. (digredior), *a separation, departure*. LIT., Cic. L. TRANSF., *a deviation, esp. a digression in discourse*: a proposita oratione, Cic.; Quint.

digressus -ūs, m. (digredior), *a separation, departure*. LIT., digressus et discessus, Cic.; veteris amici, Juv. TRANSF., *a digression*: Quint.

diūdicatio -ōnis, f. (diuidico), *a judging, decision*: Cic.

diūdico -are (dis/iudico).

(1) *to judge between parties, to decide, determine*: controversiam, Cic.; litem, Hor. TRANSF., *to decide by fighting*: diiudicatā fortunā, Caes.

(2) *to distinguish, find a difference between*: vera et falsa, Cic.; vera a falsis diiudicare et distinguere, Cic.; inter has sententias, Cic.

diūn-, see disiūn-.

dilābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. (dis/lābor), *to glide apart*.

LIT., (1) of solids, *to fall to pieces, fall down*: aedes Iovi vetustate dilapsa, Liv.; of ice, *to melt, dissolve*: eadem (aqua conglaciata) admixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. (2) of liquids, gases, etc., *to flow apart, run away*: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons in groups, *to break up, to slip away*, esp. of soldiers: exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall.; nocte in sua tecta, Liv. (2) in gen., *to break up, vanish*: rem familiarum dilabi sinere, Cic.; dilapsa esse robora corporum animorumque, Liv.; sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria dilabuntur, Cic. (3) of time, *to go by*: dilapso tempore, Sall.

dilācero -are (dis/lacero), *to tear in pieces*. LIT., aliquem, Ov.; Tac. TRANSF., rem publicam, Cic., Sall.; Ov., Tac.

dilāmino -are (dis/lamina), *to split in two*: Ov.

dilānio -are (dis/lanio), *to tear in pieces*: cadaver, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

dilāpido -are (dis/lapis), *to demolish*: Ter.

dilargior -iri, dep. (dis/largior), *to hand round, give liberally*: qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, Cic.

dilatio -ōnis, f. (differo), *a putting off, delaying, postponing*: temporis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; sine dilatione, Liv.; res dilationem non recipit, Liv.

dilāto -are (dilatus), *to spread out, extend*. LIT., manum, Cic.; aciem, Liv. TRANSF., nomen in continentibus terris, Cic.; legem in ordinem cunctum, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; litteras, *to pronounce broadly*, Cic.

dilātor -ōris, m. (differo), *a dilatory person, a loiterer*: Hor.

dilātus, partic. from differo; q.v.

dilaudo -are (dis/laudo), to praise highly: libros, Cic.

¹**dilectus** -a -um, partic. from diligo; q.v.

²**dilectus** -ūs, m. (diligo). (1) in gen., a choosing, choice, selection: verborum, a choice of language, Cic.; sine ullo dilectu, without any choice, Cic.

(2) as milit. t. t., a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription: dilectum habere, Cic., Caes., Liv.; conficere, Liv.; dilectus provincialis, a levy in the provinces, Cic.; meton., of the troops so raised: Tac.

diligens -entis, partic. from diligo; q.v.

diligentiā -ae, f. (diligo), carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy. In gen., with objective genit.: testamentorum, Cic.; with in and the abl.: pro mea summa in republica diligentia, Cic.; non mediocrem adhibere diligentiam, Caes.; adhibere ad considerandas res et tempus et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentia perpendere, Cic. Esp. care in management, economy: res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentia atque parsimonia, Cic.; Suet.

diligo -ligere -lexi -lectum (dis/lego), to choose out; hence to prize, love, esteem highly: aliquem, Cic., Verg., Hor.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things: hunc locum, Cic.; alicuius consilia, officia, Cic.

¶ Hence pres. partic. (with compar. and superl.) **diligens** -entis.

In gen., attentive, careful (opp. neglegens). LIT., of persons: omnibus in rebus, Cic.; with genit.: diligentissimus omnis officii, Cic.; with dat.: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis fuisse diligentes, Cic.; with ad and the gerund: ad custodiendum, Cic., Quint. TRANSF., of things which bear marks of attention: adsidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic.; Sen., Tac.

Esp., careful in housekeeping, economical, saving: homo frugi ac diligens, Cic.; in re hereditaria, Cic.; Quint., Plin. L.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **diligentē**, attentively, carefully, assiduously: aliquem benigne et diligenter audire, Cic.; iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

¶ Perf. partic. **dilectus** -a -um, beloved: Ov.

dilōrico -are (dis/lorica), to tear open: tunicam, Cic.

dilūcēo -ēre (dis/luceo), to be clear, evident: dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

dilūcesco -lūcescere -luxi (diluceo), to grow light, become day.

LIT., (1) with subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor. (2) impers.: cum iam dilucesceret, Cic.

TRANSF., to become clear: origo, Lucr.; Cic.

dilūcidus -a -um (diluceo) adj. (with compar.), clear, lucid, plain: oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **dilūcidē**, clearly: plane et dilucide dicere, Cic.; Quint.

dilūcūlum -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn: primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

dilūdium -i, n. (dis/ludus), an interval between games or shows: diludia posco, breathing-space, rest, Hor.

dilūo -lūere -lūi -lūtum (dis/luo).

(1) to wash apart, separate, dissolve.

LIT., ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; sata laeta, Verg.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.

TRANSF., to resolve; of troubles, to remove; of puzzles and errors, to clear up: molestias, Cic.; curam multo mero, Ov.; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

(2) to dilute, temper. LIT., vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. TRANSF., to weaken, lessen, impair: vires, Quint.; auctoritatem, Sen.

dilūviēs -ēi, f. (diluio), a washing away, inundation: Lucr., Hor.

dilūvio -are (diluvies), to flood, inundate: Lucr.

dilūvium -i, n. (diluio), a flood, deluge, inundation: Verg., Ov.; fig.: diluvio ex illo, of the Trojan War, Verg.

dimāno -are (dis/mano), to flow in different directions, spread abroad; fig.: meus hic forensis labor vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring: quadrati, Cic.

dimētior -mētiri -mensus, dep. (dis/metior), to measure out.

LIT., caelum atque terram, Cic.; Verg.; perf. partic. often in pass. sense: opere dimenso, Caes.; dimensa atque descripta, Cic.; tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes.; certis dimensus partibus orbis, Verg. TRANSF., syllabas, Cic.; audiam civem digitis peccata dimetientem sua, Cic.

dimēto -are and dep. **dimētor** -ari, to measure out; pass.: locum castris dimetari iussit, Liv.; dep.: eorum cursū dimetati, Cic.

dimicatio -ōnis, f. (dimico), a fight, struggle.

LIT., a battle: Caes., Liv.; with genit.: proelii, Cic. TRANSF., any contest or struggle: vitae, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.; Liv., Quint.

dimico -are -avi (infin. dimicuisse: Ov.; from dis/mico), to brandish weapons; hence to fight, contend, struggle. LIT., in battle: acie, in acie, Caes.; proelio, Cic.; pro patria, Liv.; cum aliquo, Liv. Impers. pass.: Caes., Cic. TRANSF., of any contest: omni ratione erit dimicandum, Cic.; de fama, de civitate, Cic.

dimidiātus -a -um (dimidius), halved, divided, half: mensis, Cic.; partes versiculorum, Cic.; fig.: o dimidiate Menander, addressing Terence, Caes. ap. Suet.

dimidius -a -um (dis/medius), halved, divided in half. In ante-Aug. period, only with pars: dimidia pars, the half, Lucr., Cic., Caes. In and after Augustans, with any noun (like dimidiatus): luna, Ov.; crus, Juv.; dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician and half plebeian, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **dimidium** -i, the half: pecuniae, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; dimidio minus, less by half, Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor.; prov.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

diminutio, see deminutio.

dimissio -ōnis, f. (dimitto). (1) a sending out: libertorum ad provincias, Cic. (2) a dismissing, discharging: remigum, Cic.

dimitto -mittēre -mīsi -missum (dis/mitto).

(1) *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.; without object, *to send (word) round*: Caes., Liv.

(2) *to send away, let go*. LIT., a, of things, *to let fall*: signa ex metu, Caes.; librum e manibus, Cic.; b, of persons: legatos, Liv.; tabellarium, Cic.; hostem ex manibus, *let slip*, Caes.; regem spoliatum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *to detach*: Caes.: c, of a gathering, *to break up, dismiss*: senatum, concilium, Cic.; convivium, Liv.; as milit. t. t., *to disband*: exercitum, Caes. TRANSF., a, of material things, *to give up, leave* (without actually causing to move): locum, Caes.; provinciam, Liv.: b, of abstr. things, *to give up, renounce, abandon, leave*: oppugnationem, Caes.; quaestionem, Cic.; iniuriam ignominiamque nominis Romani inultam impunitamque, Cic.

diminūo -ēre, *to dash to pieces*: Pl., Ter.

dīmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum (dis/moveo). (1) *to move asunder, part, divide*: terram aratro, *to plough*, Verg.; aquam corpore, Ov.; turbam, Tac. (2) *to separate, remove, to take away*. LIT., sacra suo statu, Liv. TRANSF., spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.

Dindŷmus -i, m. and **Dindŷma** -ōrum, n. pl. (Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα), *a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele*.

¶ Hence **Dindŷmēnē** -ēs, f. *Cybele*: Hor.

dīnosco = dignosco; q.v.

dinūmērātio -ōnis, f. (dinumero), *an enumeration*: dierum ac noctium, Cic.

dinūmēro -are (dis/numero), *to count out, enumerate*: stella, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. Esp. *to count money, to pay*: viginti minas illi, Ter.

Dīōdōrus -i, m. (Διόδωρος), *Diodorus Siculus, of Agyrium, who wrote a History of the World in Greek (c. 60-30 B.C.)*.

dīoecēsis -ēos and -is, f. (διοικήσις), *a district under a governor*: Cic. L.

dīoecētēs -ae, m. (διοικητής), *a revenue official or treasurer*: Cic.

Dīōgēnēs -is, m. (Διογένης), *the name of several Greek philosophers, esp. the Cynic philosopher of Sinope, of the fourth century B.C.*

Dīōmēdēs -is, m. (Διομήδης). (1) *a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, and comrade of Odysseus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Dīōmēdēus** (-ius) -a -um, *relating to Diomedes*.

(2) *king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses*.

Dīōnē -ēs, f. and **Dīōna** -ae, f. (Διώνη). (1) *the mother of Venus*. (2) *Venus*. Adj. **Dīōnaeus** -a -um, *relating to Dione*: mater, i.e. *Venus*, Verg.; Caesar, (by the legend) descendant of Aeneas, son of Venus, Verg.; antrum, *sacred to Venus*, Hor.

Dīōnŷsius -i, m. (Διονύσιος). (1) *the elder, tyrant of Syracuse 406-367 B.C.* (2) *his son and successor, sometime pupil of Plato*.

Dīōnŷsus (-os) -i, m. (Διώνυσος), *the Greek name of Bacchus*.

¶ Hence **Dīōnŷsia** -ōrum, n. pl. *the feast of Dionysus*.

dīōta -ae, f. (διώτη), *a two-handled 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*. Hence (1) *a letter of introduction given to travellers by the government to facilitate their journey*: Cic., Tac. (2) *a government document conferring privileges on the person(s) addressed*: Suet.

Dircē -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 Dirce, to the north-west of Thebes*. Adj. **Dircaeus** -a -um, *Dircean, Boeotian*: cycnus = Pindar, Hor.

dīremptus -ūs, m. (dirimo), *a separation*: Cic. **direptio** -ōnis, f. (diripio), *a plundering, pillaging*: urbs relicta direptioni, Cic.; bonorum direptio, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

dīreptor -ōris, m. (diripio), *a plunderer, pillager*: Cic., Tac.

dīrībēo -ēre -ītum (dis/habeo), *to sort the tablets when taken out of the ballot-box*: tabellas, Cic.

dīrībītio -ōnis, f. (diribeo), *the sorting of the voting tablets*: Cic.

dīrībītor -ōris, m. (diribeo), *the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tablets*: Cic.

dīrīgo -rīgēre -rexi -rectum (dis/rego), *to arrange, direct*: Cic. But in many passages modern editors replace dirigo by derigo (q.v.) which appears to be the older and more popular word.

¶ Hence partic. **directus** -a -um. LIT., *straight, direct*, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction: paries, Cic.; iter, Cic.; trabes, Caes. TRANSF., *straightforward, plain, simple*: ratio, Cic.; senex, Cic.

¶ Abl. as adv. **directō**, *straight, directly*: Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. **directē**.

dīrīmo -imere -ēmi -emptum (dis/emo), *to part, separate, sunder, divide*.

LIT., corpus, Cic.; urbs Volturmo flumine dirempta, Liv.

TRANSF., *to break off, interrupt, stop temporarily or permanently*; esp. (1) of fighting: proelium, Pl., Caes., Liv.; bellum, Liv., Verg.; Sabinae mulieres ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv. (2) of peaceful associations and undertakings: ea res conloquium ut diremisset, Caes.; veterem coniunctionem civium, Cic.; consilia, Liv.

dīrīpio -rīpēre -rīpui -reptum (dis/rapio), *to snatch apart*.

LIT., (1) *to tear to pieces*: Hippolytum, Ov. (2) *to divide as spoil*; as milit. t. t., *to pillage, lay waste*: bona, Caes.; castra, urbes, Liv.; provincias, Cic.; in gen., *to scramble for*: Quint. (3) *to tear away*: a pectore vestem, Ov.

TRANSF., of mental distress: diripior, Pl. **dīrītās** -ātis, f. (dirus). (1) *misfortune, disaster*: poet. ap. Cic.; Suet. (2) *cruelty, fierceness*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas, Cic.

dirumpo -rumpēre -rūpi -ruptum, *to break apart or to pieces, shatter*.

LIT., tenuissimam quamque partem (nubis) dividere atque dirumpere, Tac.; (homo) diruptus, ruptured, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to sever, break up: amicitiam, societatem, Cic. (2) in pass., dirumpi, to burst with envy, grief, anger, etc.: dirumpi plausu alicuius, to burst with envy at the applause given to someone else, Cic.; dolore, Cic. L.

dirūo -rūere -ūi -ūtum, to pull apart, pull to pieces, demolish, destroy.

LIT., urbem, Cic.; Ter., Ov., Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., to break up: agmina vasto impetu, Hor.; esp. financially: aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling, Cic.; homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt, Cic.

dirus -a -um, fearful, horrible, dire.

LIT., of unfavourable omens: omen, Ov.; aves, Tac.; Verg. As subst. (1) n. pl. **dira** -orum and f. pl. **dirae** -arum (sc. res), unlucky omens, curses: diris agam vos, Hor.; Cic., Tac. (2) f., generally pl., **Dirae** -arum, as name for the Furies: Verg.

TRANSF., abominable, horrible, cruel, frightful. (1) of things: execratio, Verg.; venena, Hor.; Tac. (2) of persons: dea, Circe, Ov.; Hannibal, Hor., Verg.

dis- **di-** **dir-** inseparable prefix, meaning separately, apart, in different directions.

***Dis**, Ditis, m. a name of Pluto, god of the Lower World: Cic.; domina Ditis, Proserpine, Verg.

***dis**, ditis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (contracted from **divēs**), rich. LIT., of persons: dis hostis, Liv.; ditissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes.; with genit.: ditissimus agri, Verg. TRANSF., richly endowed, containing or bringing wealth: stipendia, profitable, Liv.; fig., of mental resource: Lucr.

discēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum.

(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) to depart, go away.

LIT., e Gallia, Cic.; ab amicis, Cic.; de foro, Cic.; finibus Ausoniae, Ov.; impers. pass.: a contione disceditur, Caes.; Liv., Tac.; esp. as milit. t. t.: **a**, to march away: a Brundisio, Caes.; ab signis, to break the ranks, Caes.; Liv.; ab armis, to lay down arms, Caes., Sall., Liv.: **b**, to come out of a contest, to come off: victor, Caes.; victus, Sall.; aequo Marte cum Volscis, to have a drawn battle with, Liv.; so to come out of any contest (e.g., in a court of law): superior discedit, Cic.; turpissime, with disgrace, Cic.

TRANSF., **a**, in gen., to depart, pass away: ex vita tamquam ex hospitio, Cic.; a vita, Caes.; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius viri memoria, Cic.: **b**, to deviate, swerve from: a re, to digress, Cic.; ab officio, Cic.; a consuetudine, Cic.: **c**, polit. t. t., of the senate: in aliquam sententiam discedere, to support a resolution; in alia omnia discedere, to support the opposite opinion, Cic.: **d**, discedere ab aliquo, to except: cum a vobis discesserim, you excepted, Cic.

disceptatio -ōnis, f. (discepto), a debate, discussion, controversy: cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.; esp. at law, often with genit.: disceptatio iuris, Cic.; Quint.

disceptator -ōris, m. (discepto), an arbitrator, judge of a controversy: domesticus, Cic.; iuris, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

disceptatrix -trīcis, f. (disceptator), a female arbitrator: Cic.

discepto -are (dis/capto). LIT., to take apart; hence to discuss, esp. before an arbitrator. (1) to decide, settle, determine: controversias, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv. (2) to dispute, debate, discuss: de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de iure publico armis, Cic.; verbis de iure, Liv.

discerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum.

LIT., to sever, separate: mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; improbos a nobis, Cic.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, set apart, Hor.

TRANSF., to distinguish, discern: alba et atra discernere non posse, Cic.; animus discernit, quid sit eiusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.

discerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (dis/carpo), to pluck to pieces, dismember.

LIT., membra gruis, Hor.; animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic.

TRANSF., quae complexi tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectant, pulled apart, Cic.; me infestis dictis, pull to pieces, Cat.

discessio -ōnis, f. (discedo). (1) a going separate ways, separation; of married people: Ter.; as polit. t. t., voting, a division in the senate: senatus consultum facere per discessionem; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic. (2) a going away, departure: Tac.

discessus -ūs, m. (discedo). (1) a parting, separation: caeli, Cic. (2) a departure, going away: ab urbe, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., marching off: Caes.; ab Dyrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; also as euphem., banishment: Cic.

discidium -i, n. (discindo), a tearing apart.

LIT., nubis, Lucr.; partibus eius discidium parere, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) separation, division, parting: corporis atque animai, Lucr.; adfinitatum, Cic.; esp. of parting between man and woman, divorce, etc.: coniugis miserae, Cic. L.; Ter., Ov., Tac. (2) separation in feelings, disagreement: belli discidio, Cic.; deorum odia, discidia, discordiae, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

discido -ēre (dis/caedo), to cut in pieces: Lucr. **discindo** -scindere -scidi -scissum (dis/scindo), to cleave asunder, split: cotem novaculā, Cic.; tunicam, Cic. TRANSF., amicitias, Cic.

discingo -cingere -cinxī -cinctum, to take off the girdle, ungird: tunicam, Hor.; dstrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv.; Afros, to strip, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. **discinctus** -a -um, ungirt; hence at ease, careless: otia, Ov.; also dissolute: nepos, Hor.

disciplina (discipūla: Pl.) -ae, f. (discipulus), instruction, teaching.

(1) through study, as at school. LIT., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum alicui alicui in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere,

Cic.; with. genit.: disciplina maiorum, *the traditional system*, Cic.; virtutis, *instruction in*, Cic. TRANSF., *that which is taught, learning, body of knowledge, science*; in gen.: bellica, *the art of war*, Cic.; navalis, Cic.; habere quasdam etiam domesticas disciplinas, Cic.; iuris civilis, Cic. Esp.: a, *a philosophical school, a system*: philosophiae disciplina, Cic.: b, *a rhetorical school or system*: Hermagorae, Cic.

(2) in a wider sense, *training, education*. LIT., disciplina puerilis, *of boys*, Cic.; disciplina familiae, *of slaves*; gravis et constans, Cic.; esp. *military training*: militaris, Liv.; militiae, Cic.; Caes., Tac. TRANSF., *the result of training, discipline, ordered way of life*: disciplinae sanctitas, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; o morem praeclarum disciplinamque quam a maioribus accepimus, Cic.

discipŭla -ae, f. (discipulus), *a female pupil*: Pl., Hor.

discipŭlus -i, m. (disco), *a pupil, apprentice*: Pl., Cic.

disclŭdo -clŭdere -clŭsi -clŭsum (dis/claudio), *to shut up apart, to separate, divide*: Nerea ponto, Verg.; tigna, *keep at the proper distance*, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes.; morsus roboris, *to loosen*, Verg.

disco discere didici (cf. διδάσκω), *to learn, get to know*.

(1) by study, as at school: litteras Graecas, Cic.; ius civile aut rem militarem, Cic.; ab eo Stoico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; causam, *the facts of the case*, Cic.; with infin.: saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinquere gubernare didicisse, Cic.; disco fidibus, *learn to play on the lyre*, Cic.; absol.: valent pueri, *studiously discern, diligently doctur*, Cic.

(2) in gen., *to receive information, find out*: didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic. L.; plures discent quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistatur, Cic.

(3) *to become acquainted with, learn to recognize*: haec certis signis, Verg.; me peritus discet Hiber Rhodanique poter, Hor.

discŏlor -ŏris, adj. (color). (1) *of different colours*: miles, *black and white* (of the men at draughts), Ov. (2) *different from*. LIT., in colour: Cic., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., in gen.: matrona meretrici dispar atque discolor, Hor.

discondŭco -ere, *to be unprofitable*: Pl.

disconvēnio -ire, *to disagree, not to harmonize*: vitae ordine toto, Hor.; impers.: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, Hor.

discordābilis -e (discordo), *disagreeing*: Pl.

discordia -ae, f. (discors), *dissension, disagreement, discord*: haec discordia non rerum sed verborum, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; esp. of troops, *mutiny, sedition*: Tac.

discordiosus -a -um (discordia), *full of discord, mutinous*: vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

discordo -are (discors), *to be at discord, to disagree*: cum Cheruscis, Tac.; inter se dissidere atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dissidens secumque discordans, Cic.; of

soldiers, *to be mutinous*: Tac. TRANSF., *to be opposed to, differ from*: quantum discordet parum avaro, Hor.

discors -cordis (dis/cor), *disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant*: civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv.; Cic., Tac.; fig., of inanimate objects: venti, Verg.; bella, Ov. TRANSF., *opposed, different*: tam discordia inter se responsa, Liv.; Verg.

discrēpantiā -ae, f. (discrepo), *disagreement, difference*: scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

discrēpātio -ōnis, f. (discrepo), *disagreement, disunion*: inter consules, Liv.

discrēpito -are (freq. of discrepo), *to be quite unlike*: Lucr.

discrēpo -are -ui, *to differ in sound, to be out of time, to be discordant*.

LIT., in fidibus aut in tibiis, Cic.

TRANSF., *to disagree, be different, be unlike*: facta cum dictis discrepare, Cic.; ab aequitate, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; with dat.: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor. Esp. res discrepat, or impers., discrepat. (1) *there is a disagreement, people are not agreed*: discrepat inter scriptores, Liv.; nec discrepat quin dictator fuerit, Liv. (2) with acc. and infin., *it is inconsistent that*: Lucr.

discribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to divide up by writing*; hence of a whole or total, *to mark out, arrange, classify, define*; of items, *to allot, fix, appoint*: rationem totius belli, Cic.; ius civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic.; officia, Cic.; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.; suum cuique munus, Cic.; duodena in singulos homines iugera, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **discriptus** -a -um, *classified, arranged*: ordo verborum, Cic., Hor.

¶ Adv. **discriptē**: Cic.

discrimen -inis, n. (discerno), *that which divides*.

LIT., (1) *the dividing line*: cum pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separarentur, Cic.; Verg., Ov. (2) *space between, interval*: aequo discrimine, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *distinction, difference*: delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.; nullo discrimine, Verg.; Liv., Tac.; with genit., *distinction between*: septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre with seven strings), Verg.; Liv. (2) *turning-point, critical moment*: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum... an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse, Cic.; belli, Liv.; hence *crisis, hazard, danger*: ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine, Caes.; in tanto discrimine periculi, Liv.; per tot discrimina rerum, Verg.

discrimino -are (discrimen), *to separate, sunder, divide*: Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.; vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora, Liv.

discriptio -ōnis, f. (discribo), *a division by means of writing*; hence *an arrangement, definition, distribution*: nominis brevis et aperta, Cic.; expetendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic.; possessionum, Cic.; magistratum, civitatis, Cic.

discrucio -are, *to torture by pulling apart*: discruciatos necare, Cic.; fig., of mental anguish, refl. or pass., *to torment oneself*,

make oneself miserable: Pl., Ter., Cic.; with acc. and infin., *with the thought that*: Pl., Cic. L.

discumbo -cumbere -cūbui -cūbitum, *to lie down separately*. (1) *to recline at table*: discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. L.; Lucr.; impers. pass.: Cic., Verg. (2) *to go to bed*: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

discūpio -cūpere (colloq.), *to long to do something*; with infin.: Pl., Cat.

discurro -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, *to run in different directions, run about, run to and fro*.

LIT., in muris, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; impers. pass.: totā discurritur urbe, Verg.

TRANSF., of things: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Verg.; mens discurrit utroque, Ov.

discursus -ūs, m. (discurro), *a running up and down, a running about, running to and fro*: militum, Liv.; lupi, Ov.

discus -i, m. (δίσκος), *a quoit*: discum audire quam philosophum malle, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

discutio -cutere -cussi -cussum (dis/quatio), *to strike asunder, to shatter*.

LIT., arietibus aliquantum muri, Liv.

TRANSF., *to disperse, scatter*; of physical objects: nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.; coetūs, Liv.; fig., of abstr. things, *to break up*: terrorem animi tenebrasque, Lucr.; discussa est caligo, Cic.; eorum advocatorem manibus, ferro, lapidibus, Cic.

disertus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (dissero), *eloquent, expressive*. (1) of a speaker: homo, Cic.; disertissimus orator, Cic.; Ov. (2) of speech: oratio, historia, Cic.; Ov., Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **disertē**, *clearly, distinctly, eloquently*: Pl., Cic., Liv., Quint.

¶ Adv. **disertim**: Pl.

disicio disicere disieci disiectum (dis/iacio), *to throw in different directions, to cast asunder*.

LIT., in gen.: disiecti membra poetae, Hor.; disiecta comas, *with dishevelled hair*, Ov. Esp. (1) of buildings, etc., *to throw down, lay in ruins*: aedificia, Caes.; disiecta tempestate statua, Liv. (2) of military formations, *to break up, disperse*: phalangem, Caes.; classem, Liv.; Sall.

TRANSF., of abstr. things, *to break up, frustrate*: consilia ducis, Liv.; Verg.

disiecto -are (freq. of disicio), *to toss about*: Lucr.

¹**disiectus** -a -um, partic. from disicio; q.v.

²**disiectus** -ūs, m. (disicio), *a scattering, dispersing*: Lucr.

disiunctio -ōnis, f. (disiungo), *separation*. LIT., meorum, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *estrangement*: animorum, Cic.; esp. in logic, *a disjunctive proposition*: Cic.

disiungo (diiungo) -iungere -iunxi -iunctum, *to unbind, loosen, separate*.

LIT., (1) *to unyoke*: iumenta, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) in gen., *to separate, sunder, remove*: intervallo locorum et tempore disiuncti sumus, Cic.; Italis disiungimur oris, Verg.

TRANSF., *to separate* otherwise than physically. (1) in sympathy, etc.: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, Cic.; Liv. (2) logically, *to distinguish*: insaniam a furore, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **disiunctus** -a -um, *separated, apart, distant*. LIT., Aetolia procul a barbaris gentibus, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *remote*, otherwise than physically: homines, Graeci longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disiuncti, Cic.; esp. (1) of speech, *disconnected*: Cic.; so of a speaker: Tac. (2) as logic. t. t., *disjunctive*: Cic.

¶ Compar. adv. **disiunctius**, *rather in disjunctive fashion*: Cic.

dispālesco -ere (dispālor), *to be divulged*: Pl.

dispālor -ari, dep. *to wander about, to stray*: Nep.

dispando -pandere -pandi -pansum or -pesum, *to expand, extend, stretch out*: Pl., Lucr., Suet.

dispār -pāris, *unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal*: proelium, Caes.; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat.: illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; Hor.; with genit.: quidquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispārīlis -e, *unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal*: disparilis aspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dispāro -are, *to separate, part, divide*: seniores a iunioribus divisit eosque disparavit, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **dispārātum** -i, rhet. t. t., *the contradictory proposition*; e.g.: sapere, non sapere, Cic.

dispartio = dispartio; q.v.

dispello -pellere -pūli -pulsum, *to drive in different directions, to scatter*: pecudes, Cic.; umbras, Verg. TRANSF., ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

dispendium -i, n. (dispendo), *expenditure, expense, loss*: sine dispendio, Pl., Ter.; plus dispendi faciant. TRANSF., dispendia morae, *loss of time*, Verg.

dispendo -ēre, *to weigh out*: Varr.

dispenno = dispendo; q.v.: Pl.

dispensatio -ōnis, f. (dispenso), *weighing out*.

LIT., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *management, administration*: aerarii, Cic.; annonae, Liv. (2) *the office of a dispenser*: regia, *the office of treasurer to a king*, Cic.

dispensator -ōris, m. (dispenso), *a steward, bailiff, treasurer*: Juv., Suet.

dispenso -are (freq. of dispendo), *to weigh out or pay out*.

LIT., of money or stores: Pl., Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to distribute*: oscula per natos, Ov.; laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, Liv. (2) *to arrange*: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio, Cic.; annum intercalariis mensibus interponendis dispensavit, Liv.

dispercūtio -cutere, *to dash out in all directions*: cerebrum, Pl.

disperdo -dēre -didi -ditum, *to squander*.

LIT., rem, Pl.; possessiones, Cic. TRANSF., *to ruin, spoil*: carmen, Verg.

dispēreo -ire -iī, *to perish utterly, to be squandered, ruined*: fundus disperit, Cic.; in exclamations: dispeream si (or nisi), *may I perish if (or unless)*, Cat., Hor., Prop.

dispergo -speregere -spersi -spersum (dis/spargo), *to scatter, disperse*. LIT., of things: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr.; Cic.; also of persons, esp. of troops: Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: rumores, Tac.; Cic., Verg.

¶ Hence adv. from perf. partic. **dispersē**, *dispersedly, here and there*: Cic.
dispertio -ire, and dep. **dispertior** -iri (dis/partio), *to separate, divide, distribute*. LIT., pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.; exercitum per oppida, Liv.; Sall. TRANSF., tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic.; administrationem inter se, Liv.
dispicio -spicere -spexi -spectrum (dis/specio), *to see clearly, esp. by an effort*. LIT., of physical sight, (1) intransit.: catuli qui iam dispecturi sint, *about to open their eyes*, Cic. (2) transit., *to make out*: rem, Lucr.; dispecta Thule, Tac.
 TRANSF., mentally, (1) *to discern, perceive*: verum, Cic.; Romanus libertatem ex diutina servitute dispiciens, Cic.; si dispicere quid coepero, Cic. (2) *to reflect upon, consider*: res Romanas, Cic. L.
displicēo -ēre (dis/placeo), *to displease*; with person or thing as subject, or infin., or infin. clause: Cic.; the person displeased in dat., if expressed; esp. in phrase: displicere sibi, *to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits*, Cic.
displōdo -plōdere -plōsi -plōsum (dis/plaudo), *to burst noisily*: Lucr., Hor.
dispono -pōnere -pōsi -pōsūtum (dis/pono), *to put in different places, to distribute*. LIT., signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo, Cic.; pocula Bacchi, Ov.; bene dispositae comae, Ov.; milit. t. t., *to station at intervals*: portis stationes, Liv.; praesidia ad ripas, Caes.
 TRANSF., *to arrange abstr. things, put in order*: verba ita, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.; Homeri libros antea confusos, Cic.; imperii curas, Tac.; Liv., Quint.
 ¶ Hence partic. **dispōsitus** -a -um, *arranged, orderly*: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic.
 ¶ Adv. **dispōsītē**, *in proper order, methodically*: Cic., Quint.
dispositio -ōnis, f. (dispono), *a regular arrangement or order in a speech*: Cic., Quint.
dispositū abl. sing. from dispositus, m. (dispono), *in or by arranging*: Tac.
dispositūra -ae, f. (dispono), *arrangement, order*: Lucr.
dispuet -ēre -uit, *it is a great shame*: Pl., Ter.
disputatio -ōnis, f. (disputo), *an arguing, debate*: hāc in utramque partem disputatione habitā, Cic.; Caes., Quint.
disputator -ōris, m. (disputo), *a debater, disputant*: Cic.
disputo -are. LIT., *to reckon up*: rationem, Pl. TRANSF., *to debate, discuss, argue*: aliquid, Pl., Cic.; de aliqua re, Caes., Cic.; pro omnibus et contra omnia, Cic.; in utramque partem, *for and against*, Cic.; ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo, Cic.
disquiro -ēre (dis/quaero), *to inquire into, investigate*: Hor.
disquisitio -ōnis, f. (disquiro), *an inquiry, investigation*: Cic., Liv., Tac.
dissaepio -saepire -saepsi -saeptum, *to hedge off, separate, divide*: aliquid tenui muro, Cic.; Ov., Lucr.
 ¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **dissaeptum** -i, *a barrier, partition*: Lucr.

dissāvior -ari, dep. (suavior), *to kiss violently*: ap. Cic. L.
dissēco -sēcāre -sēcui -sectum, *to cut up*: Plin., Suet.
dissēmīno -are, *to spread abroad, disseminate*: sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.
dissensio -ōnis, f. (dissentio), *difference in feeling or opinion; disagreement, variance*. LIT., between persons: inter homines de iure, Cic.; dissensio ac discidium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes.
 TRANSF., between things, *conflict, opposition*: utilium cum honestis, Cic.
dissensus -ūs, m. (dissentio), *disunion, disagreement*: Verg.
dissentāneus -a -um (dissentio), *disagreeing, different* (opp. consentaneus): alicui rei, Cic.
dissentio -sentire -sensi -sensum, *to be of different feeling or opinion, not to agree*. LIT., of persons: acerrime dissentientes cives, Cic.; ab aliquo, Caes., Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic., Sen.; inter se, Cic.; with dat.: condicionibus foedis, Hor.
 TRANSF., of things, *to be opposed, different*: a more, Cic.; quid ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.
dissēpio, see dissaepio.
dissērēnat -are, impers. (dis/serenus), *it is clearing up all round, of the weather*: Liv., Plin.
¹**dissēro** -sērere -sēvi -sītum, *to scatter seed, sow*: Plin. TRANSF., *to spread*: Lucr., Caes.
²**dissēro** -sērere -sērui -sertum, *to set in order*. Hence *to examine, treat of, discuss*; with de: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic.; with acc. of amount of discussion: nihil de ea re, Tac.; Cic.; with acc. of matter of discussion: bona libertatis, Tac.; Liv. With acc. and infin.: Cic.; with indir. quest.: Sall., Quint.
disserpo -ēre, *to creep about, spread*: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.
dissertio -ōnis, f. (sero), *a severance*: iuris humani, Liv.
disserto -are (freq. of ²dissero), *to treat of, discuss, argue*: pacis bona, Tac.
dissidēo -sidere -sēdi -sessum (dis/sedeo), *to sit apart, to be distant, to be separated*. LIT., (1) of places: quantum Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Prop.; Verg. (2) of clothes: si toga dissidet impar, *sits unevenly*, Hor.
 TRANSF., *not to agree*. (1) of persons, *to disagree, dissent, be of a different opinion*: inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic., Ov.; cum aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua, Cic. (2) of things, *to be opposed, contrary*: scriptum a sententia dissidet, Cic.; cupiditates inter se dissident et discordant, Cic.; with cum: Cic.; with dat.: Hor.
dissido -sidere -sēdi, *to fall apart, disagree*: a Pompeio, Cic. L.; Suet., Tac.
dissignatio -ōnis, f. (dissigno), *arrangement*: operis, Cic.
dissignator -ōris, m. (dissigno), *one that arranges, a supervisor*: Pl., Hor., Sen.
dissigno -are, *to arrange, regulate, manage*: Pl., Cic., Hor.
dissilio -silire -silui (dis/salio), *to leap apart*. LIT., haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, Verg.; dissilit omne solum, Ov.
 TRANSF., gratia sic fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was broken up*, Hor.

dissimilis -e, adj. (with superl. dissimillimus), *unlike, dissimilar*; with genit.: verum tamen fuit tum sui dissimilis, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; with dat.: Cic., Verg., Hor.; with inter se: Lucr., Cic., Quint.; with inter se and the genit.: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, Cic.; with atque (ac): Lucr., Cic.; absol.: naturae dissimiles, Cic.

¶ Adv. **dissimilit̃r**, *differently, in a different manner*: Cic., Sall., Liv.

dissimilitudo -inis, f. (dissimilis), *unlikeness, difference*: locorum, Cic.; habet ab illis rebus dissimilitudinem, Cic.; tanta inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, Cic.

dissimulant̃r, adv. from dissimulo; q.v.

dissimulantia -ae, f. (dissimulo), *a dissembling*: Cic.

dissimulatio -ōnis, f. (dissimulo), *a concealing, dissembling*: Cic., Tac.; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense): Cic.

dissimulātor -ōris, m. (dissimulo), *a dissembler, concealer*: opis propriae, Hor.; Tac.; as adj.: Sall.

dissimulo -are, *to conceal, to pretend that things are not as they are*.

(1) *to dissemble, disguise, keep secret*: aliquid silentio, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Cic. L., Ov.; with indir. quest.: Verg., Quint.; non dissimulare, followed by quin, Cic.; pass. with middle force: dissimulata deam, *concealing her divinity*, Ov. Absol., *to dissemble*: non dissimulat, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

(2) *to ignore, leave unnoticed*: Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. from pres. partic. **dissimulant̃r**, *in a dissembling manner*: verba non aperte sed dissimulanter conclusa, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

dissipābilis -e (dissipo), *that can be scattered*: ignis et aër, Cic.

dissipatio -ōnis, f. (dissipo), *scattering*: civium, Cic.; praedae, Cic.; as rhet. t. t.: Cic.

dissipo or **dissūpo** -are, *to scatter, disperse, spread abroad*.

LIT., in gen.: membra fratris, Cic.; aliud alio, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to break up, rout*: hostes, Caes., Cic. L.; in fugam, Liv.; dissipata fuga, Liv.; fig.: curas, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to break up, destroy, squander*: possessiones, Cic., Tac.; patrimonium, Cic.; reliquias reipublicae, Cic. (2) *to spread, scatter*: famam, Cic.; bellum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **dissipātus** -a -um: oratio, *disconnected*, Cic.

dissitus, partic. from ¹dissero; q.v.

dissociābilis -e (dissocio). (1) act., *that which separates*: oceanus, Hor. (2) pass., *that cannot be united*: res, Tac.

dissociatio -ōnis, f. (dissocio), *a separation, parting*: spiritus corporisque, Tac.

dissocio -are, *to separate, sever, divide*. LIT., physically: partes, Lucr.; ni (montes) dissocientur opacā valle, Hor.

TRANSF., in feeling, *to estrange*: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.; disertos a doctis, Cic.; Tac.

dissolūbilis -e (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable*: mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.

dissolūtio -ōnis, f. (dissolvo), *breaking up, dissolution, destruction*.

LIT. naturae, death, Cic.; navigii, *shipwreck*, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *destruction, abolition*: legum, iudiciorum, Cic. (2) *refutation*: criminum, Cic. (3) *want of energy, weakness*: remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. L., Sen. (4) rhet. t. t., *want of connexion*: Cic.

dissolūtus -a -um, partic. from dissolvo; q.v.

dissolvo -solvere -solvi -solutum, *to loosen, break up*.

LIT., (1) of things: nodos, Lucr.; aes, glaciem, *to melt*, Lucr.; animam, *to die*, Lucr., Cic. (2) of persons, *to untie, release*: Pl.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to break up, destroy*: societatem, amicitiam, Cic.; leges, Cic.; rempublicam, Liv. (2) *to refute*: criminationem, Cic.; Tac. (3) *to pay, discharge* a debt: aes alienum, Cic.; pecuniam publicam civitati, Cic.; Caes. (4) *to release* a person from difficulties: Pl., Ter. (5) *to unravel, explain* a difficulty: poterit ratio dissolvere causam, Lucr.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **dissolūtus** -a -um. LIT., *loose*: navigium, *leaky*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of style, *disconnected*: Cic., Quint. (2) *wanting in energy, lax*: Cic. (3) *profligate, dissolute*: dissolutissimus hominum, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **dissolūtē**. (1) *disconnectedly, loosely*: dissolute dicere, *without connecting particles*, Cic. (2) *carelessly, negligently, without energy*: minus severe quam deicit, non tamen omnino dissolute, Cic.

dissōnus -a -um, *discordant, inharmonious, dissonant*. LIT., clamores, Liv. TRANSF., *different, disagreeing*: dissonae gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.; Quint.

dissors -sortis, *having a different lot or fate*: ab omni milite dissors gloria, *not shared with*, Ov.

dissuādēo -suādēre -suāsi -suāsum, *to advise against, oppose by argument*: legem agrariam, Cic.; de capitivis, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic., Quint. Absol.: dissuasimus nos, *I spoke against it*, Cic.

dissuāsio -ōnis, f. (dissuadeo), *advising to the contrary, speaking against*: rogationis eius, Cic.; Sen.

dissuāsor -ōris, m. (dissuadeo), *one who advises to the contrary, one who speaks against*: rogationis, Cic.; legis agrariae, Liv.

dissuāvior = dissaviōr; q.v.

dissulto -are (freq. of dissilio), *to leap apart, burst asunder*: nec fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, Verg.; dissultant ripae, Verg.

dissūo -sūere -sūi -sūtum, *to unstitch, undo*. LIT., sinum, Ov. TRANSF., tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic.

distaedet -ēre, *causes boredom or disgust to*: me loqui, Ter.; Pl.

distantiā -ae, f. (disto), *distance*; hence *difference, diversity*: morum studiorumque, Cic.; Quint.

distendo (distenno) -tendēre -tendi -tentum, *to stretch apart, expand, extend*.

LIT., in gen.: aciem, Caes.; brachia, Ov.; Liv.; esp. *to fill full, distend*: ubera cytiso, Verg.; horrea plena spicis, Tib.

TRANSF., *to distract, perplex*: distendit ea res animos Samnitium, Liv.; in duo bella curas hominum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Hor.) **distentus** -a -um, *distended, full*: ubera, Hor.; Ov., Suet.

distermīno -are, *to separate by a boundary, divide*: quod (flumen) Dahas Ariosque determinat, Tac.; fig.: Lucr.

distichon distichi, n. (διστίχον), *a poem of two lines, a distich*: Mart., Suet.

distinctio -ōnis, f. (distinguo), *a distinction*.

In gen., (1) *a distinction that exists, a difference*: caesarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; solis lunae siderumque omnium, Cic. (2) *the finding of a difference, the act of distinguishing, discriminating*: facilis est distinctio ingenui et inliberalis ioci, Cic.; lex est iustorum iniustorumque distinctio, Cic.

Esp. as rhet. t. t. (1) *a division in a speech*: Cic. (2) *a pause, stop*: Cic., Quint. (3) *a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike*: Cic., Quint.

***distinctus** -a -um, partic. from *distinguo*; q.v.

***distinctus** -ūs, m. (*distinguo*), *difference, distinction*: Tac.

distinēo -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (*dis/teneo*), *to hold asunder, keep apart, separate*.

LIT., tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur, Caes.; Ov.; milit. t. t., *to keep from uniting*: Volscos, Liv.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to divide in feeling, etc.*: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. (2) *to prevent the concentration of one's thoughts, to distract*: maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac. (3) *to keep away, prevent*: victoriam, Caes.; pacem, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **distentus** -a -um, *distracted, occupied*: Cic. L., Tac.

distinguo -stinguere -stinxi -stinctum (from *dis* and *stinguo*, connected with στήνω), *to mark off. Hence to distinguish, divide*.

LIT., (1) *to divide up*: onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. (2) *to mark, set off by distinctive ornament, colouring, etc.*: Hor., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to separate, distinguish*: distinguere voces in partes, Cic.; vera a falsis, Cic.; quid inter naturam et rationem intersit non distinguitur, Cic.; vero falsum, Hor.; fortes ignavosque, Tac.; as grammat. t. t., *to punctuate*: Cic., Quint. (2) *to set off, decorate, adorn*: oratio distinguitur atque illustratur aliqua re, Cic.; historiam varietate locorum, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **distinctus** -a -um. (1) *separate, distinct*: Cic.; of a speaker, *clear*: Cic. (2) *set off, diversified, adorned*: pocula gemmis clarissimis, Cic.; caelum astris, Cic.; Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.: *Plin. L.*) **distinctē**, *clearly, distinctly*: Cic.

disto -are (*dis/sto*), *to be apart, separate, distant*; usually with *inter se* or *ab*. (1) of space: quae turres pedes LXXX inter se distarent, Caes.; Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) of time: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor.

TRANSF., *to differ, be distinct*: Cic., Quint.; scurrae (dat.), Hor.; impers., distat, *there is a difference*, Hor.

distorquēo -torquere -torsi -tortum, *to twist apart, distort*: ora cachinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor. TRANSF., *to torture*: Sen., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **distortus** -a -um, *distorted, deformed*. LIT., crura, Hor.; of persons: distortus Gallus,

Cic. TRANSF., of discourse, *perverse*: nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, Cic.

distortio -ōnis, f. (*distorqueo*), *distortion*: membrorum, Cic.

distractio -ōnis, f. (*distraho*), *a pulling apart*; hence (1) *separation*: humanorum animorum, Cic.; Pl., Sen. (2) *disunion*: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

distrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, *to pull apart or pull to pieces*.

LIT., in gen.: vallum, Liv.; corpus, Cic.; equis distrahi, Verg.; acies distrahitur, *is divided*, Caes.; fuga distrahit aliquos, Cic.; esp.: a, *to sell up property*: agros, Tac.: b, grammat. t. t., *to leave a hiatus in a verse*: voces, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to break up, dissolve*: amorem, Ter.; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; concilium Boeotorum, Liv.; hanc rem, Caes.; controversias, *to settle*, Cic. (2) *to draw away, estrange*: aliquem a complexu suorum, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic. (3) *to distract*: oratoris industriam in plura studia, Cic.; Tac.

distribūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum, *to distribute, divide*.

LIT., argentum, Ter.; pecunias exercitui, Caes. TRANSF., populum in quinque classes, Cic.; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

¶ Adv. from partic. **distribūtē**, *methodically, with logical arrangement*: scribere, Cic.

distribūtio -ōnis, f. (*distribuo*), *a division, distribution*: criminum, Cic.

distringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, *to draw apart, stretch out*. LIT., radii rotarum districti pendent, Verg. TRANSF., *to engage at different points, divert, occupy*: in Africam mittere ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **districtus** -a -um, *busy, occupied, engaged*: contentione ancipiti, Cic.

distrunco -are, *to hack apart*: Pl.

disturbātio -ōnis, f. (*disturbo*), *destruction*: Corinthi, Cic.

disturbo -are, *to drive apart in confusion*. LIT., contionem gladiis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to destroy, raze to the ground*: domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr.; Caes. (2) *to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin*: nuptias, Ter.; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

ditesco -ēre (*dis, dītis*), *to become rich*: Lucr., Hor.

dithyrambicus -a -um (διδυραμβικός), *dithyrambic*: poema, Cic.

dithyrambus -i, m. (διδυραμβος), *a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus)*: Cic., Hor.

dītio, better **dīcio**; q.v.

dītior, **dītissimus**, *see dis*.

dīto -are (*dis, dītis*), *to enrich, make wealthy*: praemiis belli socios, Liv.; militem ex hostibus, Liv.; pass., *ditari* as *middle, to become rich*: Liv. TRANSF., sermonem patrium, Hor.

dīū, adv. (*dies*). (1) *by day*: diu noctuque, Tac.; Pl., Sall., Hor. (2) a, *for a long time*: tam diu, iam diu, Cic.; diu multumque, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.: b, *a long time ago*: iam diu, Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

¶ Compar. **dītūius**. (1) *longer*: Cic., Pl., Caes. (2) *too long*: Caes., Sall., Tac.

¶ Superl. **dītūissimē**: Caes., Cic.

diurnus -a -um (dius, dies), *belonging to a day* or *lasting for a day*: lumen, Lucr.; itinera, Caes.; opus, *a day's work*, Cic.; cibus, *rations*, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **diurnum** -i. (1) *a journal, account-book*: Juv.; in plur. diurna, *see acta*. (2) *a daily allowance*: Sen., Suet.

dius -a -um (connected with dies and divus, Gr. δῖος). (1) *divine*: dia dearum, Enn.; *god-like*: dius fidius, Cic.; hence *fine, noble*: dia Camilla, Verg.; sententia dia Catonis, Hor. (2) (probably) *out of doors, in the open air*: pastorum otia dia, Lucr.

diutinus -a -um (diu), *lasting a long time, long*: servitus, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Adv. **diutinē**, *for a long time*: Pl.

diutius, **diutissimē**, *see diu*.

diuturnitas -atis, f. (diuturnus), *long duration*: temporis, Cic.; belli, Caes.

diuturnus -a -um (diu) adj. (with compar.), *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 -are, *to stretch apart, spread out, spreadeagle*: hominem, Cic.

divello -vellere -velli -vulsum (-volsum), *to pluck apart, tear asunder*. LIT., res a natura copulatas, Cic.; suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to break up, destroy*: commoda civium, Cic.; somnum, *interrupt*, Hor. (2) *to distract*: divellor dolore, Cic. (3) *to pull away, remove, separate*: liberos a complexu parentum, Sall.; dulci amplexu, Verg.; sapientiam a voluptate, Cic.

divendo -vendere -venditum, *to sell in separate lots*: bona populi Romani, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

diverbō -are, *to strike apart, cleave, divide*: volucres auras sagittā, Verg.; Lucr.

diverbium -i, n. (dis/verbum), *a dialogue on the stage*: Liv.

diversitas -atis, f. (diversus). (1) *contrariety, contradiction*: inter exercitum imperatorumque, Tac. (2) *difference, diversity*: supplicii, Tac.; Quint.

diversorium, *see deversorium*.

diverto (divorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, *to turn different ways; hence to differ*: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar and superl.) **diversus** -a -um, *turned in different directions from each other, or turned away from a certain point*.

LIT., diversis a flumine regionibus, Caes.; anguli maxime inter se diversi, Cic.; equos in diversum iter concitatos, Liv.; quo diversus abis? Verg.; diversi abeunt, Liv.; plures diversae semitae erant, Liv.; hence *out of the way, remote*: litus, Verg.; oppida, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *fluctuating, irresolute*: metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall. (2) *different, unlike, opposed*: absol.: varia et diversa studia, Cic.; with ab: haec videntur esse a proposita ratione diversa, Cic.; with inter se: diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.; with dat.: Hor.; hence *actively opposed, hostile*: acies, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **diversē**, *in different directions, differently, diversely*: inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic.

dives -vitis (compar. divitior, superl. divitissimus), *rich, wealthy*.

LIT., of persons: ex pauperrimo dives factus est, Cic.; with abl.: agris, Hor.; with genit.: pecoris, Verg.

TRANSF., of things: terra dives amomo, *rich in*, Ov.; so with genit.: Hor.; epistula, *containing much*, Ov.; lingua, *eloquent*, Hor.; divitior fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.; cultus, *costly*, Ov.

divexo -are (dis/vexo), *to tear asunder; hence (1) to destroy, plunder*: agros civium optimorum, Cic. (2) *to distract*: Suet.

dividia -ae, f. (divido), *division, trouble*: Pl.

divido -vidēre -vīsi -visum (from dis and root vid-, whence viduus), *to divide*.

(1) *to divide up, separate into parts*. LIT., in gen.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.; exercitum in duas partes, Caes.; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.; populum in duas partes, Cic.; muros, Verg. Esp. *to divide among persons, distribute, allot*: agros, Lucr., Cic., Verg.; bona viritim, Cic.; praedam per milites, Liv. TRANSF., in gen.: genus universum in species certas parti et dividere, Cic.; esp. as polit. t. t.: sententiam; *to divide a resolution into parts so that each part can be voted on*, Cic.; in music, *to accompany*: citharā carmina, Hor.

(2) *to separate two wholes from one another*.

LIT., a corpore capita, Liv.; Cic.; geograph.: Gallos ab Aquitania Garumna dividit, Caes. TRANSF., a, *to distinguish*: legem bonam a mala, Cic.; Tac.: b, *to set off, to adorn*: gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **divisus** -a -um, *separate*: Lucr.

dividius -a -um (divido). (1) *divisible*: Cic.

(2) *divided, parted*: aqua, Ov.; Pl.; fig., *distracted*: Ov.

divinatio -ōnis, f. (divino). (1) *the gift of prophecy, divination*: Cic. (2) *legal t. t., the selection of a prosecutor*: Cic. L., Quint.

divinē, adv. from divinus; q.v.

divinitas -atis, f. (divinus). (1) *divine nature, divinity*: Cic. (2) *the power of prophecy or divination*: Cic. (3) *excellence, surpassing merit*: Cic., Quint.

divinitus, adv. (divinus). (1) *divinely, by divine influence*: Lucr., Cic., Verg. (2) *by inspiration, by means of divination*: Cic. (3) *admirably, nobly*: loqui, Cic.

divino -are (divinus), *to foretell, prophesy, forebode*; with acc.: hoc, Cic.; Ov., Liv.; with clause: Cic., Liv.; absol.: Pl., Cic., Ov.

divinus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (divus).

(1) *belonging or relating to a deity, divine*: numen, Cic.; res divina, *the service of the gods*, Cic.; often opp. to humanus; so, e.g.: res divinae, *natural law* as opp. to res humanae, *positive law*, Cic. N. as subst. **divinum** -i, *a sacrifice*: Liv.; plur.: divina, *divine things*, Liv.; *the attributes of the gods*: Cic.

(2) *divinely inspired, prophetic*: Cic.; vates, *a poet*, Hor.; m. as subst. **divinus** -i, *a seer*: Cic., Hor., Liv.

(3) *noble, admirable*: divinus ille vir, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **divinē**, *divinely*. (1) *by divine power*: Pl. (2) *by divine inspiration, prophetically*: Cic. (3) *admirably, excellently*: Cic., Quint.

divisio -ōnis, f. (divido), *division*. (1) as rhet. t. t., *division of a subject*: Cic., Quint. (2) *distribution*: agrorum, Tac.

divisor -ōris, m. (divido), *a divider*; hence *a distributor*, esp. of lands: Cic.; also *a hired bribery agent*: Cic.

divisūi, dat. sing. as from *divisus*, m. (divido), *for division*: Macedonia divisui facilis, Liv.

divitiæ -ārum, f. (dives), *riches, wealth*. LIT., superare Crassum divitiis, Cic. L.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., *ornaments, rich offerings*: Liv., Ov.; of soil, *richness*: Ov., Plin.; fig.: ingenii, *gifts*, Cic.

divortium -i, n. (diverto), *a divergence, separation*. (1) of things, *a boundary, parting of the ways*: itinerum, Liv.; divortia nota, Verg.; artissimum inter Europam Asiamque divortium, Tac. (2) of persons: a, *a divorce*: divortium facere cum aliqua, Cic.; Quint.: b, *separation generally*: Pl.

divorto, see *diverto*.

divulgo -are, to *make common or public, publish, spread abroad*: librum, Cic.; rem sermonibus, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **divulgātus** -a -um, *spread abroad, made common*: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, Cic.; Lucr., Tac.

divus -a -um (connected with *deus*, dies; cf. dius).

(1) as adj., *divine or deified*: Cic., Liv., Verg.

(2) as subst. **divus** -i, m. *a god and diva* -ae, f. *a goddess*: Pl., Lucr., Cic., Liv., Verg., Hor.; often as epithet of dead and deified emperors; **divum** -i, n. *the sky*: sub divo, in the open air, Cic., Verg., Hor.

do dare dēdi dātum; originally two separate verbs of different derivation, corresponding generally to (1) and (2) below; in practice commonly confused.

(1) *to offer or give*. LIT., aliquid, Pl.; donum, Cic.; populo Romano arma, Cic.; esp.: a, *to give for a particular purpose*; of letters, *to give for dispatch*: tres epistulae eodem abs te datae tempore, Cic.; in marriage: aliquam in matrimonium, Caes.; natam genero, Verg.; vela dare ventis, *to sail*, Verg.; dare alicui cervices, *to offer the neck for punishment*, Cic.; aliquid deo, *to dedicate*, Hor., Liv., Tac.: b, *to give as due, pay*: poenas, *a penalty*, Ov.; verba, *words only*, i.e. *to cheat*, Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., a, in gen., *to grant, lend, bestow*: alicui vitam, Cic.; nomen, Liv.; veniam, Cic., Caes., Liv.; facultatem, Caes., Cic.; contionem, Cic.; indutias, Liv.; with infin., or with ut, or ne and subj., *to allow*: Liv., Ov.: b, *to hand over, commit, devote*: operam, Pl., Caes., Cic.; se studiis, Cic.; corpori omne tempus, Cic.; urbem excidio ac ruinis, Liv.; aliquem morti, Hor.: c, *to tell, communicate*: Ter., Verg.

(2) *to cause, bring about, put* (cf. compounds abdo, etc.): alicui dolorem, Cic.; stragem, Lucr., Verg., Liv.; ruinas, Lucr.; impetum in hostem, Liv.; documentum, Cic., Liv.; esp. of sounds: clamorem, sonitum, Verg.

dōcēo dōcēre dōcūi doctum (connected with *δοκέω*), *to teach, instruct*; with acc. of person: aliquem, Caes., Cic., etc.; aliquem equo

armisque, Liv.; aliquem fidibus, Cic.; with adv.: aliquem Latine, Cic.; with acc. of thing: ius civile, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem litteras, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; so in pass. with acc. of thing: Hor.; with infin.: aliquem sapere, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; with clause, *to inform that or how*: Cic.; absol.: doceo et explano, Cic.

Esp. as theatr. t. t.: docere fabulam (like *διδάσκειν δράμα*), *to teach a play to the actors, to bring out, exhibit*, Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **doctus** -a -um, *taught*; hence (1) of persons, *learned, instructed, well-informed*: Graecis litteris et Latinis, Cic.; ex disciplina Stoicorum, Cic.; with genit.: fandi, Verg.; m. as subst., esp. plur. docti -orum, *the learned*: Cic.; fig., of things that show learning: ars, Ov.; sermones, Cic. (2) *experienced, clever, shrewd*: Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **doctē**. (1) *learnedly, skilfully*: Hor. (2) *cleverly, shrewdly*: Pl.

dochmius -ii, m. (*δόχμιος*, sc. *πούς*), *a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac* (---): Cic.

dōcīlis -e, adj. (with compar.) (doceo), *teachable, docile*: attentus iudex et docilis, Cic.; docilis ad hanc disciplinam, Cic.; with genit.: modorum, Hor.; fig., of things: capilli, Ov.

dōcīlītās -ātis, f. (docilis), *teachableness, docility*: Cic.

doctor -ōris, m. (doceo), *a teacher*: eiusdem sapientiae doctores, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

doctrīna -ae, f. (doceo). (1) *teaching, instruction*: doctrina politos constituat, Lucr.; puerilis, Cic.; honestarum rerum, Cic. (2) *that which is imparted by teaching, knowledge, learning*: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, Cic.

doctus -a -um, partic. from *doceo*; q.v.

dōcūmen -inis, n. = documentum; q.v.: Lucr.

dōcūmentum -i, n. (doceo), *example, pattern, warning, proof*: documentum fuit hominibus virtutis, Cic.; alicui documento esse, Caes.; documentum sui dare, Liv.; with clause, *a proof how*: Cic., Liv.; *a warning against*: Liv., Hor.

Dōdōna -ae, f. (*Δωδώνη*), *a city of Epirus, renowned for its sacred oak and oracle of Zeus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Dōdōnaeus** -a -um, and f. **Dōdōnis** -idis, of *Dodona*.

dodrans -antis, m. (de/quadrans), *three-fourths*: aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic.; heres ex dodrante, *heir to three-fourths of the property*, Nep.; as a measure of length, *nine inches, three-fourths of a foot*: Plin., Suet.

dogma -ātis, n. (*δόγμα*), *a philosophical doctrine*: Cic., Juv.

Dolabella -ae, m. *a Roman family name in the gens Cornelia*; esp. P. Cornelius Dolabella, *the son-in-law of Cicero*.

dōlābra -ae, f. (*ἰδολο*), *a pick-axe*: Liv., Tac., Juv.

dōlēo dōlēre dōlūi, fut. partic. dōlīturus, *to suffer pain*.

(1) of bodily pain: pes, caput dolet, Cic.; impers.: mihi dolet, Pl.

(2) mentally: a, of persons, *to be pained, to grieve, bewail*: de Hortensio, Cic.; bonis rebus, Cic.; meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: se a suis

superari, Cic.; foll. by quod.: Caes., Ov.; by si: Hor.; absol.: aequē dolendo, Cic.: b, of things, to cause pain: nihil cuiquam doluit, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Ov.) **dolens**, painful.

¶ Adv. (with compar.: Cic.) **dolenter**, painfully, sorrowfully: hoc dicere, Cic.

dōliāris -e, adj. (dolum), tubby: Pl.

dōliolum -i, n. (dim. of dolum), a little cask: Liv.

dōlium -i, n. a large jar for storing wine: de dolio haurire, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

dōlo -are, to hew with an axe. LIT., robur, Cic.; non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. TRANSF., illud opus, to work roughly, Cic.; caput fuste, to cudgel, Hor.

dōlō or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (δόλον). (1) a pike: Verg.; sword-stick: Suet., Verg. TRANSF., the sting of a fly: Phaedr. (2) a small foresail: Liv.

Dōlops -lōpis; usually plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δόλοpes), the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly.

¶ Hence **Dōlōpīa** -ae, f. the country of the Dolopes.

dōlor -ōris, m. (doleo), pain, ache, anguish.

(1) physical: pedium, Cic.; laterum, Hor.

(2) mental pain, grief, sorrow. LIT., dolorem accipere, commovere, facere, dare, Cic.; dolore adfici, Cic.; esp. of disappointment, resentment: dolore exarsit, Caes.; dolor iniuriae, Caes. TRANSF., a, the cause of sorrow: Ov.: b, as rhet. t. t., pathos: Cic., Quint.

dōlōsus -a -um (dolos), crafty, deceitful, cunning: mulier, Hor.; artes, Ov.

¶ Adv. **dōlōsē**, deceitfully, craftily: agi dolose, Cic.

dōlus -i, m. (δόλος), a device, artifice.

(1) qualified by malus, as legal t. t., fraud: cum ex eo quaereretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat cum esset aliud simulatum aliud actum, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

(2) absol., fraud, deceit, guile: fraus ac dolus, Cic.; ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes.; Pl., Verg. Meton., an instrument of deception, trap: dolos (=retia) saltu deludit, Ov.

dōmābilis -e (domo), that can be tamed, tameable: Cantaber, Hor.; Ov.

dōmesticus -a -um (domus.) (1) belonging to the house or the family, domestic: parietes, Cic.; luctus, Cic.; difficultas, poverty, Cic.; tempus, spent at home, Cic.; domesticus homo, Cic.; m. as subst., esp. plur. **dōmestīci** -ōrum, the inmates of one's house, members of one's family: Cic.

(2) domestic, native (opp. to foreign): crudelitas, towards citizens, Cic.; si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes.; bellum, civil war, Cic.; celebrare domestica facta, Hor.

dōmicīlium -i, n. (domus), a place of residence, dwelling. LIT., aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant, Caes.; domicilium conlocare in aliquo loco, Cic. TRANSF., imperii, Rome, Cic.; superbiae, Cic.; Liv.

dōmīna -ae, f. (dominus). LIT., the mistress of a household: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) a wife: Verg., Ov.; also a mistress: Tib. (2) a goddess: domina Venus, Lady Venus, Ov.;

of Cybele: Verg. (3) royal lady: Suet. (4) of abstr. things, ruler, controller: iustitia domina virtutum, Cic.; Fors domina campi, Cic.

dōmīnatio -ōnis, f. (dominor), mastery, irresponsible power, despotism. LIT., unius, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; also in plur. TRANSF., control, direction: temperantia est rationis in libidinem firma et moderata dominatio, Cic.

dōmīnātor -ōris, m. (dominor), ruler, governor: rerum Deus, Cic.

dōmīnātrix -īcis, f. (f. of dominator), a female ruler, mistress. TRANSF., caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.

dōmīnātus -ūs, m. (dominor), mastery; esp. absolute power: dominatus regius, Cic. TRANSF., dominatus cupiditatum, Cic.

dōmīnium -i, n. (dominus). (1) rule, power, ownership: Liv. (2) a feast, banquet: huius argento dominia vestra ornari, Cic.

dōmīnor -ari, dep. (dominus), to rule, be lord or master, to domineer.

LIT., dominari Alexandriae, Cic.; in suos, Cic.; in nobis, Cic.; in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum, Cic.; iudiciis, Cic.; with inter: Caes.; summa arce, Verg.

TRANSF., dominatur libido, is supreme, Cic.; mare, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **dōmīnans** -antis, dominant: Lucr., Hor.

dōmīnus -i, m. (domus), the master of a house, head of the household, lord, master; plur.: domini, master and mistress, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a husband or lover: Ov. (2) a master, owner, possessor: aedificii, navis, Cic.; as adj., the master's: dominae manus, Ov. (3) an employer: Pl., Cic. L. (4) a ruler, lord, controller: Cic., Verg.; gentium, Cic.; rei (of the judge), Cic.; fig., of a passion: Cic. (5) with or without convivii or epuli, the person who arranges a feast, host: Cic., Liv. (6) of an emperor: Suet.

dōmīporta -ae, f. (domus/porto), she who carries her house upon her back, the snail: poet. ap. Cic.

Dōmītiānus -i, m. T. Flavius Domitianus, son of Vespasian, brother of Titus; born A.D. 51, Emperor from 81 to 96.

Dōmītiūs -a -um, name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were: Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges; L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompey.

¶ Adj. **Dōmītiānus** -a -um, of Domitius: milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Caes.

dōmīto -are (freq. of domo), to tame, subdue, break in: boves, Verg.

dōmītor -ōris, m. (domo), a tamer. LIT., equorum, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., conqueror, victor: domitor Persarum, Cic.; Saturnius domitor maris alti, Verg.

dōmītrix -īcis, f. (f. of domitor), she who tames: Epidaurus domitrix equorum, Verg.; clava domitrix ferarum, Ov.

dōmītus -ūs, m. (domo), taming: effimicus domitu nostro quadrupedum vectiones, Cic.

dōmo dōmare dōmūi dōmītum (connected with domus), to tame, break in.

LIT., beluas, Cic.; equos stimulo et verbere, Ov.

TRANSF., to conquer, subdue: (1) men or communities, esp. in war: maximas nationes virtute, Cic.; hasta pugnantes, Ov. (2) concr. things: ipsius fluminis vim, Liv.; arbores multā mercede, Verg.; uvae prelo, to press, Hor. (3) abstr. things: domitas habere libidines, Cic.; invidiam, Hor.

dōmus -ūs, f. (Sing. acc. domum; genit. domūs; dat. domui; abl. domo, occ. domū. Plur. nom. domūs; acc. domos or domūs; genit. domorum or domuum; dat. and abl. domibus; cf. Gr. root δέμ-, δέμω, whence δόμος).

LIT., a house, a home: domum aedificare, Cic.; aliquem tecto et domo invitare, Cic.; locative: domi, at home, in the house, Cic.; meae domi, at my house, Cic.; alienae domi, in the house of another, Cic.; domi aliquid habere, to have at home, to possess, be provided with, Cic.; domum, home, homewards, Cic.; domo, from home, out of the house, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) poet. a dwelling, abode; of birds: Verg.; of the gods: Verg., Ov.; the body, as home of the soul: Ov.; the labyrinth: Verg. (2) home, native country; locative: domi, at home, in one's own country, Cic.; domi militiaeque, Cic.; belli domique, Liv., in peace and in war. (3) a household: Cic. L. (4) a philosophical school or sect: Cic., Sen.

dōnārium -i, n. (donum). LIT., a place in a temple for offerings: Luc. TRANSF., (1) a temple, shrine, altar: Verg., Ov. (2) a votive offering: Liv.

dōnatio -ōnis, f. (dono), a giving, donation: Cic.

dōnativum -i, n. (dono), an imperial largess or donative to the soldiery: Tac., Suet.

dōnec, conj. (shortened from donique, Lucr., which is from done/que). (1) up to the time when, until; with indic.: Cic., Verg., Liv.; with subj.: Verg., Hor., Tac.; often preceded by usque, usque eo, eo usque, Pl., Cic. etc. (2) so long as, while; with indic.: donec gratus eram tibi, Hor.; Liv., Tac.; with subj.: Liv., Tac.

dōnicum = donec; q.v.: Pl.

dōno -are (donum).

(1) (alicui aliquid), to give as a present, to present to. LIT., non pauca suis adiutoribus, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Hor., Verg. TRANSF., a, to grant, bestow: alicui aeternitatem, Cic.; poet., with infin.: alicui divinare, Hor.: b, to sacrifice, give up to: amicitias reipublicae, Cic. L.: c, esp. to remit a debt or obligation: alicui aes alienum, Cic.: d, to forgive, pardon (for the sake of someone else): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv.; Ov.

(2) (aliquem aliquā re), to present with: cohortem militariis donis, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Hor.

dōnum -i, n. (dare), a gift, present; gen.: dona nuptialia, Cic.; dona ferentes, Verg.; dono dare, to give as a present, Ter.; esp. a gift to the gods, a votive offering: Cic., Verg.

dorcās -ādis, f. (δορκάς), a gazelle, antelope: Mart.

Dōres -um, m. (Δωριεῖς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic tribes.

¶ Hence adj. **Dōricus** and **Dōrius** -a -um, Dorian; poet. = Greek: Verg.; **Dōris** -idis, f., as adj., Dorian; as subst. (1) the country of

the Dorians. (2) the wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs. (3) meton., the sea: Verg.

dormio -ire, to sleep. LIT., se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; nox dormienda, to be slept through, Cat. TRANSF., (1) of the sleep of death: Pl. (2) to rest, be inactive: beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic.; Prop.

dormitator -ōris, m. (dormito), a dreamer: Pl. **dormito** -are (freq. of dormio), to be sleepy, to begin to sleep. LIT., dormitanti mihi epistula illa reddita, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to dream, be lazy: ista oscitans et dormitans sapientia Scaevolarum, Cic.; quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, nods, Hor. (2) of a lamp: iam dormitante lucernā, just going out, Ov.

dormitor -ōris, m. (dormio), a sleeper: Mart. **dormitōrius** -a -um (dormio), for sleeping: Plin. L.

dorsum -i, n. (dorsus -i, m.: Pl.), the back, either of men or animals. LIT., dorso onus subire, Hor.; dorsum demulcere equis, Liv. TRANSF., any elevation of similar form: duplex dentalium, the back of the sharebeam of a plough, Verg.; immane dorsum mari summo, a reef, Verg.; a mountain ridge, 'hog's back': Caes., Liv., Verg.

Dōrylaeum -i, n. (Δορύλαιον), a town in Phrygia.

¶ Hence **Dōrylenses** -ium and **Dōrylaei** -orum, m. the inhabitants of Dorylaeum.

Dōryphōrōs -i, m. (δορυφόρος), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polyclethus: Cic.

dōs dōtis, f. (do), a dowry, marriage portion. LIT., accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae nubili dotem conficere non posse, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., a gift: cuius artem cum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic.; esp. a quality, endowment: dotes ingenii, Ov.

dōtālis -e (dos), belonging to or forming a dowry: praedium, Cic. L.; Hor., Verg.

dōto -are (dos), to provide with a dowry, endow: sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **dōtātus** -a -um, richly endowed. LIT., Aquilia, Cic. TRANSF., Chione dotatissima formā, Ov.

drachma (drachuma: Pl.) -ae, f. (δραχμή). (1) a drachma, a small Greek coin, about equal in value to a Roman denarius: Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) as a weight, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an uncia: Plin.

drāco -ōnis, m. (δράκων), a kind of snake, dragon. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., a constellation so called: Cic. poet.

Drāco -ōnis, m. (Δράκων), Draco, an Athenian who drew up in 621 B.C. a code of laws afterwards famous for its severity.

drācōnigēna -ae, c. (draco/gigno) = δρακοντογενής, dragon-born, sprung from dragon-seed: urbs, Thebes, Ov.

drāpēta -ae, m. (δραπέτης), a runaway slave: Pl. **Drēpānum** -i, n. (Δρέπανον) and **Drēpāna** -ōrum, n. (Δρέπανα), a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani).

Adj. **Drēpāniātānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Drepanum.

drōmas -ādis, m. (δρομάς), a dromedary: Liv.

drōmos -i, m. (δρομος), *the race-course of the Spartans*: Liv.

Drūentia -ae, f. *a river in Gaul flowing into the Rhône (now the Durance)*.

Drūidēs -um, m. and **Drūidae** -ārum, m. (Celtic word), *the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls and Britons*: Caes., Tac.

Drūsus -i, m. *a cognomen of the gens Livia; esp. of (1) M. Livius Drusus, tribune in 91 B.C., murdered for attempting to revive some of the Gracchan laws. (2) Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero.*

¶ Hence adj. **Drūsianus** -a -um and **Drūsinus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Drusus*; subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. *name of several females of the gens Livia.*

Drÿās -ādis, f. (Δρυάς), *a wood nymph, Dryad*; gen. plur.: Dryades, Verg.

Drÿas -antis, m. (Δρυάς), *father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.*

¶ Hence **Drÿantides** -ae, m. *the son of Drÿas, i.e. Lycurgus*: Ov.

Drÿōpes -um (Δρυῶνες), *a people of Epirus.*

Dūbis -is, m. *river in Gallia Belgica (now the Doubs).*

dūbitābilis -e (dubito), *doubtful, uncertain*: Ov.

dūbitantēr, adv. *from dubito*; q.v.

dūbitatio -ōnis, f. (dubito).

(1) *wavering in opinion, doubt, uncertainty*: sine ulla dubitatione, *certainly*, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, *the matter admits of no doubt*, Cic.; with objective genit.: dubitatio adventūs legionum, *doubt as to the coming*, Cic.; Caes., Quint.; with de: illa Socratica dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic.; with indir. quest.: si quando dubitatio accidit, *quale sit*, Cic.; with quin, *after a neg.*: nulla dubitatio est quin, Cic.

(2) *wavering as to action, hesitation, irresolution*: nullā interpositā dubitatione, Caes.; aestuabat dubitatione, Cic.

dūbito -are (freq. of old verb dubo; cf. dubius).

(1) *to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain*: de hoc, Cic.; with n. acc.: haec, Cic.; utrum sit utilis an, Cic.; honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; non dubito quin, *I have no doubt that*, Pl., Cic., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Lucr., Liv.; in pass.: Ov.

(2) *to waver as to action, be irresolute, hesitate*: quid dubitas? Caes.; foll. by infin.: Pl., Cic., Verg.; non dubito, foll. by quin: Caes., Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **dūbitanter**.

(1) *doubtingly*: dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. (2) *hesitatingly*: illud veracundi et dubitantes recepissemus, Cic.

dūbius -a -um (from duo, through old verb dubo), *doubtful*.

(1) act., *wavering*: a, *in opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain*: Cic.; with genit.: sententiae, Liv.; salutis, Ov.; with indir. quest.: Lucr., Verg., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.: b, *as to action, hesitating, uncertain, irresolute*: dubius an transiret, Liv.

(2) pass., *uncertain, doubted, doubtful*: genus causae, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; lux, caelum, Ov. Esp. n. dubium: dubium est, and esp. non dubium est, *absol.*, or with de, or with clause, Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv.; also

n. as subst.: in dubium vocare, *to call in question*, Cic.; in dubio esse, Ter., Lucr.; sine dubio, Cic.; procul dubio, *without doubt*, Liv.

(3) fig. *doubtful, dubious, dangerous, critical*: res, Pl., Verg., Liv.; tempora, Hor.

¶ Adv. **dūbiē**, *doubtfully*: ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence: haud dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, *certainly, without doubt*, Cic. L., Liv.

dūcēni -ae -a (ducenti), *a group of two hundred, or two hundred each*: Liv.

dūcentēsima -ae, f. (f. of ducentessimus, from ducenti, sc. pars), *the two hundredth part, one-half per cent*, Tac., Suet.

dūcenti -ae -a (duo/centum), *two hundred*: Liv. TRANSF., *an indefinitely large number*: Pl., Hor.

dūcentiens or **dūcentiēs**, adv. (ducenti), *two hundred times*: Cic. TRANSF., *many times*: Cat.

dūco dūcere duxi ductum.

(1) *to draw*: a, in gen., *to draw along, from place to place*. LIT., plaustra, Ov.; sidera crimem ducunt, Verg.; os, *to strain, distort*, Cic.; hence *to shape* anything long, *to construct*: parietem, Cic.; murum, Liv.; vallum, Caes.; ocreas argento, Verg.; so in spinning: lanas, Ov. TRANSF., *of a poet*: carmina, *to make verses*, Hor.; and esp. of time, *either to spend*: aetatem in litteris, Cic.; or *to delay, protract*: bellum, Cic.; aliquem diem ex die, *to put off*, Caes.: b, *to draw towards oneself*. LIT., frena manu, Ov.; remos, Ov.; hence *to attract, take on*: colorem, Verg.; silvas carmine, Ov. TRANSF., *to charm, influence, mislead*: fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic.; errore duci, Cic.; me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.: c, *to draw into the body*. LIT., aera spiritu, *to inhale*, Cic.; pocula, *to quaff*, Hor. TRANSF., somnos, Verg.: d, *to draw out or away*. LIT., sortes, Cic.; ferrum vagina, Ov. TRANSF., *to derive*: nomen ex aliqua re, Cic.

(2) *to lead*: a, in gen.: ducere equum, Liv.; aliquem in ius, Liv.; in carcerem, in vincula, Cic.; suas mulierculas secum, Cic.; fig., of a road: duxit via in leniter editum collem, Liv.: b, in marriage, *to marry* a wife; with in matrimonium or absol.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; ducere ex plebe, *to marry a plebeian*, Liv.: c, as milit. t. t., *either to lead on the march*: cohortes ad munitiones, Caes.; or *to command*: exercitum, Cic.; turmas, Verg.

(3) *to calculate, count, reckon*: faenus quaternis centesimis, Cic. TRANSF., *to esteem, consider*: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes.; aliquid parvi, Cic.; pluris, Cic.; pro nihilo, Cic.; aliquem despiciatui, *to despise*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: qui se regem esse ducebat, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

ductim, adv. (duco), *by drawing; in a stream*: Pl.

ductito -are (freq. of duco), *to lead, esp. to lead home* a wife: Pl. TRANSF., *to cheat*: Pl.

ducto -are (freq. of duco), *to draw or lead, esp. to lead home*: Pl. TRANSF., *to cheat*: Pl.

ductor -ōris, m. (duco), *a leader. (1) a commander*: exercitūs, Cic. (2) *a guide*: itineris, Liv.

ductus -ūs, m. (duco). (1) *drawing*; hence: a, *shape*: oris, *the lineaments of the face*, Cic.; muri, *line of a wall*, Cic.: b, *drawing off*: aquarum, Cic.

(2) *leading, command, leadership*: alicuius ductu, Cic.; se ad ductum Pompeii applicare, Cic.

dūdum, adv. (dum), *some time ago*; hence (1) *a little while ago, not long since*: quod tibi dudum (*just now*) videbatur, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) *a long while ago or for a long time*: quam dudum nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, Cic. L.; esp. with iam: quem iam dudum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat, Cic.; Verg.

dūellum, **dūellīcus**, **dūellātor**=bellum, bellicus, bellator; q.v.

Dūilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous member was C. Duilius, consul 260 B.C., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians off Sicily; this was commemorated by a column in the forum, adorned with the prows of captured ships (columna rostrata).*

dulcēdo -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness*. TRANSF., *pleasantness, charm*: dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, Cic.; dulcedine orationis, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

dulcesco -ēre (dulcis), *to become sweet*: Cic.

dulcīcūlus -a -um (dim. of dulcis), *somewhat sweet*: potio, Cic.

dulcifer -era -erum (dulcis/fero), *sweet*: Pl.

dulcis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with γλυκός), *sweet* (opp. amarus). LIT., *to the taste*: vinum, Hor.; unda, *fresh water*, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *in gen., pleasant, delightful, agreeable*: nomen libertatis, Cic.; poemata, Hor.; orator, Cic. (2) *of persons, friendly, dear, beloved*: amici, Cic.; used in addresses: dulcissime Attice, Cic. L.

¶ N. acc. **dulcē** as adv., *sweetly*: Cat., Hor.

¶ Adv. **dulciter** (with compar. dulcius, superl. dulcissime), *sweetly*: Cic., Quint.

dulcītudo -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness*: Cic.

Dulichium -ii, n. (Δουλιχίον), *an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses*. Adj. **Dulichius** -a -um, *Dulichian*, poet., *belonging to Ulysses*: rates, Verg.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

dum (evidently an accusative indicating duration), adv. and conj.

(1) adv., joined as an enclitic with other words: a, *in the sense yet, with non, nullus, haud, vix, etc.*: nondum, *not yet*, Cic.; so: necdum, Liv.; nequedum, Cic.; nullusdum, *no one yet*, Liv.; vixdum, *scarcely yet*, Cic.; nihildum, *nothing yet*, Cic.; nedum, *not to say*, Cic.: b, *in the sense now, for a moment*, with imperat.: age dum, Pl., Ter., Cic.; itera dum, Cic.

(2) conj.: a, *while, during the time that*, with indic., usually present: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg., Liv.: b, *while, throughout the time that*, with indic.: Pl., Cic., Caes., Liv.: c, *so long as, provided that*, with subj., often strengthened by modo: dummodo, Pl., Cic., Ov.; neg.: dum ne, Pl., Cic. L. or dummodo ne, Cic.: d, *until*, usually with subj.: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg.; also with indic., esp. perf. indic.: Cic.

dūmētum -i, n. (dumus), *a thorn brake, thicket*: Cic., Verg., Hor.; fig.: cur eam tantas in angustiae et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic.

dummōdo, see dum.

dūmōsus -a -um (dumus), *covered with thorn bushes, bushy*: Verg., Ov.

dumtaxāt, adv. (dum/taxo), *exactly*; 'as far as applies' or perhaps 'as far as one estimates'; hence (1) *at least, not less than*: nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

(2) *at most, not more than*: dissita sunt dumtaxat, Lucr.; Caes., Cic.

dūmus -i, m. *a thorn bush, bramble*: Cic., Verg.

dūō -ae -ō (acc. m.: duo or duos; Gr. δύο), *two*: Cic., etc.

dūdōdēcīens or **dūdōdēcīēs**, adv., *twelve times*: Cic., Liv.

dūdōdēcīm (duo/decem), *twelve*: duodecim tabulae (sometimes simply duodecim), *the Twelve Tables of laws*, Cic.

dūdōdēcīmus -a -um (duodecim), *the twelfth*: Caes.

dūdōdēni -ae, -a, *twelve at a time or twelve each*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv.

dūdōdēquādrāgēsīmus, *thirty-eighth*: Liv.

dūdōdēquādrāgīnta, *thirty-eight*: Cic.

dūdōdēquīngāgēsīmus -a -um, *the forty-eighth*: Cic.

dūdōdētrīciens (-trīciēs) adv., *twenty-eight times*: Cic.

dūdōdētrīgīnta, *twenty-eight*: Liv.

dūdōdēvīcēni -ae -a, *eighteen each*: Liv.

dūdōdēvīgīnti, *eighteen*: Pl., Caes., Cic.

dūdōetvīcēsīmāni -ōrum, m. *soldiers of the 22nd legion*: Tac.

dūdōetvīcēsīmus -a -um, *the twenty-second*: Tac.

duplex -plicitis (duo/plico), *double, doubled, two-fold*. LIT., amiculum, Nep.; pannus, Hor.; murus, Caes.; quaestio, Cic. TRANSF., (1) plur., *both*: oculi, Lucr.; palmae, Verg. (2) *two-faced, deceitful, equivocal*: Hor.

duplicārius -a -um (duplex): miles, *a soldier who gets double pay*, Liv.

duplīcītēr, adv. (duplex), *doubly*: Cic.

duplico -are (duplex), *to double*.

LIT., numerum dierum, Cic.; Caes.; duplicare verba, *to repeat*, Cic.; but also *to form compound words*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bend double*: virum dolore, Verg. (2) *in gen., to lengthen, increase*: sol decedens duplicat umbras duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

duplus -a -um (Gr. διπλός), *twice as much, double*: pars, Cic.; pecunia, Liv.; n. as subst.

duplum -i, *the double*, esp. *a double penalty*: poenam dupli subire, or in duplum ire, Cic.; f. as subst. **dupla** -ae: Pl.

dupondīus -i, m. (duo/pondo), *a coin of two asses* (see as, assis): Cic.

dūrābīlis -e (duro), *lasting, durable*: Ov., Quint.

dūrāmen -inis, n. (duro), *hardness*: aquarum, ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus -a -um (δουράτεος), *wooden*, of the Trojan horse: Lucr.

dūrē, adv. from durus; q.v.

dūresco dūrescere dūrui (durus), *to grow hard*: frigoribus durescit umor, *freezes*, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

dūrēta -ae, f. (Spanish-Celtic), *a wooden bathtub*: Suet.

dūrītās -ātis, f. (durus), *harshness, unfriendliness*: Cic.

dūrīter, adv. from *durus*; q.v.

dūrītīa -ae, f. and **dūrītīēs** -ēi, f. (*durus*), *hardness*. LIT., *atrae pellis*, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *hardness, austerity*: *duritia virilis*, Cic.; *ab parvulis labori ac duritiae studere*, Caes. (2) *harshness, severity, oppressiveness*: *animi*, Cic.; *operum*, Tac.; *caeli militiaeque*, Tac.

dūro -are (*durus*).

(1) *transit., to make hard*. LIT., *caementa calce*, Liv.; *enses in scopulos*, Ov.; *terram*, Verg.; *Albanam fumo uvam*, Hor. TRANSF., a, physically, *to make hardy, inure*: *se labore*, Caes.; b, mentally, *to harden*: *ad omne facinus duratus*, Tac.

(2) *intransit., to become hard or dry*. LIT., *durare solum*, Verg. TRANSF., a, physically, *to endure, hold out*: *sub Iove*, Ov.; occasionally with acc.: *laborem*, Verg.; *aequor*, Hor.: b, mentally, *to be hard or callous*: *in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit*, Tac.: c, in gen., *to last, remain, continue*: *durat simulacrum*, Verg.; *totidem durare per annos*, Verg.; Tac.

dūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *hard*.

LIT., (1) *hard to the touch*: *ferrum*, Hor. (2) *harsh to other senses*: *sapor Bacchi*, Verg.; *vocis genus*, Cic.; *oratio*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *tough, strong, enduring*: *Scipadae duri bello*, Verg. (2) in demeanour or tastes, *rough, rude, uncouth*: *ut vitā sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus*, Cic.; *signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi*, Cic.; C. Marius, *qui durior ad haec studia videbatur*, Cic. (3) in character, *hard, austere*: *homo durus ac priscus*, Cic.; also *stern, severe*: *Varius est habitus iudex durior*, Cic.; sometimes *brazen, shameless*: *os*, Ter. (4) of things, *hard, awkward*: *so of weather, severe*: *tempestates*, Caes.; of the soil, *difficult to work*: *glebae*, Verg.; of a task, *hard, difficult*: *subvectio*, Caes.; of circumstances, *unfavourable, adverse*: *condicio durior*, Verg.; *pauperies*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **dūrē** and **dūrīter** (with compar. *durius*), *hardly*; hence (1) *hardily*: Ter. (2) *roughly, rudely*: *membra moventes duriter*, Lucr.; Hor.; *durius incedit*, Ov. (3) *harshly, unpleasantly, severely*: *durius in editos consulere*, Liv.; *dure dicere*, Hor.

dūumvir and **dūōvir** -vīri, m. (*duo/vir*), usually pl., *duumviri* or *duoviri*, *a pair of magistrates, a commission of two*. (1) *duumviri perduellionis, a criminal court, trying cases of perduellio*, Cic., Liv. (2) *duumviri sacrorum, keepers of the Sibylline books* (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. (3) *duumviri aedi faciendae* (or *locandae, or dedicandae*), *a commission for building or dedicating a temple*, Liv. (4) *duumviri navales, a commission for looking after the fleet*, Liv. (5) in the Roman municipia: *duumviri (iuri dicundo)*, *the highest magistrates*, Cic., Caes.

dux dūcis, c. (connected with *dūco*).

(1) *a guide, conductor*: *locorum*, Liv.; *armenti*, Ov. TRANSF., *impietatis*, Cic.; *diis ducibus, under the direction of the gods*, Cic.; *dux femina facti*, Verg.

(2) *a leader, ruler*: *superum, Jupiter*, Verg.; *pecoris*, Tib. Esp. *a military or naval*

commander: *dux praefectusque classis*, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

Dŷmās -mantis, m. (*Δῦμας*), *father of Hecuba*.

¶ Hence *Dymantis* probes, or subst.

Dŷmantis -tidis, f. *Hecuba*: Ov.

Dŷmē -ēs, f. (*Δῦμη*) and **Dŷmae** -ārum, f. *a town in Achaëa*. Adj. **Dŷmaeus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Dyme*.

dŷnastes -is, m. (*δυνάστης*), *ruler, prince*: Caes., Cic.

Dyrrhächium -i, n. (*Δυρράχιον*), *later name of Epidamnus, in Illyria, the port where ships landed coming from Brundisium to Greece* (now *Durrës*).

¶ Hence **Dyrrhächini** (-ēni) -ōrum, m. *the people of Dyrrhachium*.

E

E, e, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) f., 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*; q.v.

ēādem, adv. (*abl. f. of idem, sc. viā, parte, etc.*), *by the same way, likewise*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

ēāpropter = *propterea*: Ter.

ēātēnus = *ea tenus* (*parte*), adv., *so far*; foll. by *quoad*: Cic.; by *ut* and the subj.: Cic.

ēbēnus -i, m. = *hebenus*; q.v.

ēbībo -bibēre -bibi, *to drink up*: *poculum*, Pl.; *Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age*, Ov.; of the sea, *ebibit amnes*, Ov. TRANSF., *to squander on drink*: Hor.

ēbīto -ēre, *to go out*: Pl.

ēblandīor -iri, dep. *to obtain by flattery*: *unum consulatū diem*, Tac.; *omnia*, Liv.; partic. as pass.: *eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia*, Cic.

ēbrīētās -ātis, f. (*ebrius*), *drunkenness*: Cic., Ov.

ēbrīōlus -a -um (*dim. of ebrius*), *tipsy*: Pl.

ēbrīōsītās -ātis, f. (*ebriosus*), *the love of drink, habit of drunkenness*: Cic.

ēbrīōsus -a -um (*ebrius*), *drink-loving*: Cic. TRANSF., of a grape: Cat.

ēbrīus -a -um, *drunk*; rarely *that has drunk enough*: Pl., Ter.; usually *intoxicated*: Pl., Cic., Ov.; so also of words, actions, etc.: Tib., Prop. TRANSF., *intoxicated with, full of*: *dulci fortunā*, Hor.

ēbullīo -ire, *to boil up*. TRANSF., *to boast of*: *virtutes*, Cic.

ēbūlum -i, n. (-us -i, m.), *the dwarf elder* (*Sambucus ebulus*, Linn.): Verg.

ēbur -ōris, n. *ivory*: *signum ex ebore*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of things made of ivory; *a statue*: Verg.; *a flute*: Verg.; *the sheath of a sword*: Ov.; *the curule chair*: Hor., Ov. (2) *the elephant*: Juv.

ēburnēolus -a -um (*dim. of eburneus*), *made of ivory*: *fistula*, Cic.

ēburnēus (prose) or **ēburnus** (poet.) -a -um (ebur), *made of ivory, ivory*: signum, Cic.; dens (of the elephant): Liv. Meton., *white as ivory*: brachia, cervix, Ov.

Ebūrōnes -um, m. *a German people in Gallia Belgica*.

Ēbūsus and -ōs -i, f. *an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast (now Iviza)*.

ēcastor, see Castor.

eccē, adv. (?/-ce), *behold! lo! see!* used to indicate a thing or person present, or to draw attention to a point; sometimes with nom. or acc.: ecce hominem, Pl.; ecce tuae litterae, Cic.; ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic.; ecce autem, Cic.

Sometimes combined with pronouns; as *ecca* (= ecce ea), *eccum* (= ecce illum): Pl.

eccēre, interj. 'there you are!': Pl., Ter.

eccheuma -atis, n. (ἐκχευμα), *a pouring out*: Pl. **ecclesia** -ae, f. (ἐκκλησία), *an assembly of the (Greek) people*: Plin. L.

ecdicus -i, m. (ἐδικος), *a solicitor for a community*: Cic. L.

Ēcētra -ae, f. *capital of the Volsci*.

¶ Hence **Ēcetranus** -i, m. *an inhabitant of Ecetra*.

ecf-, see *eff*-.

Ēchecrātēs -ae, m. (Ἐχεκράτης), *a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato*.

ēchēneis -idis, f. (ἐχενής), *a sucking fish, the remora (Echeneis remora, Linn.)*: Ov.

Ēchidna -ae, f. (1) *the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules*: Ov. (2) *a monster of the lower world, half woman, half serpent, mother of Cerberus and of the Lernaean hydra*: Ov.

¶ Adj. **Ēchidnēus** -a -um: canis echidneus, *Cerberus*, Ov.

ēchīnus -i, m. (ἐχῖνος). (1) *an edible sea-urchin (Echinus esculentus, Linn.)*: Hor. (2) *a copper dish*: Hor.

Ēchion -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων). (1) *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 **Ēchionīdes** -ae, m. *a son of Echion, i.e. Pentheus*: Ov.; **Ēchionius** -a -um, *Echionian*; poet. = *Cadmeian, Theban*: Verg.

(2) *son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts, who joined the Calydonian boar-hunt*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēchionīus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Echion*.

ēchō -ūs, f. (ἠχώ). (1) *an echo*: Plin. (2) *personif., Echo, a wood-nymph*: Ov.

ecloga -ae, f. *a selection of passages or a short poem*: Varr., Stat.

eclogārii -ōrum, m. pl. (ecloga), *select passages or extracts*: Cic. L.

ecquando, adv. *ever? at any time?* (sometimes with -ne added); used in passionate interrogation: *ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti?* Cic.

ecqui, *ecquae* or *ecqua*, *ecquod*, interrog. adj., *is there any...that? does any...?* (sometimes with -nam added); used in passionate interrogation: *ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres?* Cic.

ecquis, *ecquid*, interrog. pron., *is there any that? does anyone?* (sometimes with -nam added); used in passionate interrogation: *ecquis retulit aliquid ad coniugem ac liberos, praeter odia?* Liv.; *ecquisnam tibi dixerit,*

Cic.; as adj. = *ecqui*: *ecquis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos?* Liv.

Used adverbially. (1) **ecquid** (acc.) or **ecqui** (abl.), *at all? or whether?*: *fac sciam ecquid venturi sitis*, Cic. (2) **ecquo**, *whither?* *ecquo te tua virtus provexisset?* Cic.

ēcūlēus i, m. (dim. of equus), *a little horse, colt*: Liv.; *so of model horses*: Cic. TRANSF., *a rack, instrument of torture*: Cic.

ēdācītās -ātis, f. (edax), *greediness, gluttony*: Pl., Cic. L.

ēdax -ācis, f. (*ēdo), *greedy, gluttonous*: hospes, Cic. TRANSF., *destructive, consuming*: ignis, Verg.; *curae edaces*, Hor.; *tempus edax rerum*, Ov.

edento -are (dens), *to knock out the teeth*: Pl.

edentulus -a -um (dens), *toothless*: Pl.

ēdēpol (Pollux), *an exclamation, by Pollux, indeed, truly*: Pl., Ter.

Ēdessa -ae, f. (*Ἐδεσσα). (1) *town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings, also called Aegae*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēdessaeus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Edessa*. (2) *capital of the province of Osroene in Mesopotamia*.

ēdico -dicere -dixi -dictum, *to say out*. In gen., *to announce, declare*; with dir. object or clause: Pl., Cic., Hor. Esp. of a magistrate, *to publish openly, to decree, ordain by proclamation*: *diem comitiis*, Liv.; *iustitium*, Cic.; Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; with *ut* or *ne* and the subj.: Cic., Liv.; with subj. alone: Cic. L., Verg.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **ēdictum** -i, *a decree, edict*; esp. of a magistrate: *edicta Bibuli*, Cic.; *edictum constituere, proponere*, Cic.; *praemittere*, Caes.; most commonly, *the proclamation by a praetor on his entering office in which he published the principles that would govern his judicial decisions*: Cic.

ēdictio -ōnis, f. (edico), *an edict*: Pl.

ēdicto -are (freq. of edico), *to proclaim*: Pl.

ēdisco -discere -didici, *to learn thoroughly*.

(1) *to learn off by heart*: *aliquid ad verbum, word for word*, Cic.; *magnum numerum versuum*, Caes. (2) In gen., *to learn, study*: *istam artem*, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

ēdissero -sērere -sērui -sertum, *to explain, set forth, relate fully*: *res gestas*, Liv.; *neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae finis funestae familiae fiat*, Cic.; Verg.

ēdisserto -are (freq. of edissero), *to explain exactly*: *neque adgrediari narrare quae edissertanda minora vero faciam*, Liv.

ēditicius -a -um (*ēdo); *put forth, announced, proposed*: *iudices, a panel of jurors chosen by a plaintiff*, Cic.

ēditio -ōnis, f. (*ēdo), *a putting forth*; hence (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 a plaintiff, out of which the jury were to be chosen*.

ēditus -a -um, partic. from *ēdo; q.v.

*ēdo *edere* or *esse ēdi ēsum* (class. contracted forms *es, est, estis, subj. essem*; old pres. subj. *edim*; cf. Gr. *ἐδομαι*), *to eat*.

LIT., *nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat iucundius*, Cic.; *multos modios salis simul edendos esse ut amicitiae munus expletum sit*, Cic.

TRANSF., to devour, consume, waste; of persons: Pl.; of inanimate things: culmos est robigo, Verg.; si quid est animam, Hor.

²**ēdo** -dēre -didi -ditum, put forth, give out.

In gen.: animam, extremum vitae spiritum, to breathe one's last, to die, Cic.; cuniculus armatos repente edidit, brought to light, Liv.; clamorem, to utter, Cic.; Ov.

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.; Maecenas atavis edite regibus, descended from, Hor.; of things, to produce: (terra) edit innumeras species, Ov. (2) to make known: a, of writings, to publish: illos de republica libros, Cic.; b, of ideas and information, to divulge, spread: quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Cic.; ede illa quae coeparas, Cic.; consilia hostium, Liv.: c, of official pronouncements, to proclaim: Apollo oraculum edidit Spartam perituram, Cic.; as legal t. t., to fix, determine: iudicium, Cic.; tribus, to nominate the tribes out of which the jury were to be chosen, Cic.; ederet consul quid fieri vellet, Liv.; hence n. of partic. as subst. **ēdita** -ōrum, commands: Ov. (3) to bring about, cause, produce: ruinas, Cic.; annuam operam, to serve for a year, Liv.; magnam caedem, Liv.; of magistrates, to provide games for the people: ludos, spectaculum, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ēditus** -a -um, raised, high, lofty: collis, Caes.; locus, Cic. TRANSF., viribus editor, Hor.; n. as subst. **ēditum** -i, a high place, eminence: Tac., Suet.

ēdōcēo -dōcēre -dōcūi -doctum, to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully; what is taught is expressed by infin., or by clause, or by acc.: omnia venalia habere edocuit, Sall.; edocuerat quae fieri vellet, Caes.; omnia ordine, Liv.; the person taught also acc.: iuventutem multa facinora, Sall.; or as subject in pass.: edoctus artes belli, Liv. TRANSF., with abstr. subject: edocuit ratio ut videremus, Cic.

ēdōlo -are, to hew out with an axe, to bring into shape, complete: quod iusseras edolavi, Enn. ap. Cic.

ēdōmo -dōmare -dōmūi -dōmītum, to tame thoroughly, entirely subdue: vitiosam naturam doctrinā, Cic.; orbem (terrarum), Ov.

Ēdōni -ōrum (Ἐδωνοί), a Thracian people, famed for the worship of Bacchus.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēdōnus** -a -um, poet., Thracian: Verg.; **Ēdōnis** -nidis, f. poet. adj., Thracian: Ov.; as subst., a Bacchanal: Prop.

ēdormio -ire, to have one's sleep out.

Intransit., to sleep away, to sleep one's fill: cum (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic.

Transit., (1) to sleep off: crapulam, Cic. (2) Fufius Ilionam edormit (of an actor), sleeps through the part of Iliona, Hor.

ēdormisco -ēre (edormio) to sleep off a thing: Pl., Ter.

ēdūcātio -ōnis, f. (ēduco), bringing up, training, education; of children: educatio liberorum, Cic.; institutus liberaliter educatione doctrināque puerili, Cic.; of animals: Cic.

ēdūcātor -ōris, m. (ēduco), one who trains or brings up; hence a foster-father: Cic.; a tutor: Tac.

ēdūcātrix -īcis, f. (educator), a foster-mother, nurse. TRANSF., earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic.

¹**ēdūco** -are (connected with duco), to bring up, rear, educate. LIT., of human beings: aliquem, Cic.; caelum quo natus educatusque essem, Liv.; homo ingenuus liberaliterque educatus, Cic.; ad turpitudinem educatur, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of animals and plants: in educando perfacile apparet aliud quiddam iis (bestiis) propositum, Cic.; florem imber, Cat. (2) of abstr. things: educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

²**ēdūco** -dūcēre -dūxi -ductum.

(1) to draw out, lead out. In gen.: gladium e vagina, Cic.; lacum (i.e. to drain), Cic.; sortem, Cic.; equos ex Italia, Liv.; hominem de senatu, Cic.; aliquem in provinciam, Cic. TRANSF., to spend time: pios annos, Prop.; esp.: a, milit. t. t., to march troops out: cohortes ex urbe, Caes.; exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.; Liv., Verg.; b, legal t. t., to bring before a court of law: aliquem in ius, Cic.; ad consules, Cic.: c, naut. t. t., to take a ship out of port: naves ex portu, Caes.

(2) to raise up: a, of persons: aliquem superas sub auras, Verg.; fig.: in astra, to praise sky high, Hor.; b, of buildings: turrim summis sub astra eductam tectis, Verg.; Ov., Hor., Tac.

(3) to bring up, rear a child: Cic., Verg., Tac.

ēdūlis -e (ēdo), eatable: Hor.

ēdūro -are, to last, endure: Tac.

ēdūrus -a -um, very hard: pirus, Verg. TRANSF., eduro ore negare, Ov.

Ētīōn -ōnis, m. (Ἐτίων), father of Andromache, prince of Thebe in Cilicia.

¶ Hence adj. **Ētīōnēus** -a -um, of or belonging to Etion.

effarcio = effercio; q.v.

effātum -i, n. from partic of effor; q.v.

effectio -ōnis, f. (efficio), a doing, practising: artis, Cic. TRANSF., an efficient cause: Cic.

effectivus -a -um (efficio), productive, practical: Quint.

effector -ōris, m. (efficio), one who produces, causes, originates: effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; of things: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic.

effectrix -trīcis, f. (effector), she that causes or produces: terra diei noctisque effectrix, Cic.

¹**effectus** -a -um, partic. of efficio; q.v.

²**effectus** -ūs, m. (efficio). (1) doing, effecting, execution, performance: conatus tam audax traiciendarum Alpium et effectus, Liv.; in effectu esse, Cic.; postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, Liv. (2) effect, result: quarum (herbarum) causam ignorares, vim et effectum videres, Cic.; effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic.; sine ullo effectu, Liv.

effēmīno -are (ex/femina), to make into a woman. (1) by representation: effeminarunt eum (aërem), Cic. (2) in character, etc., to make effeminate, to enervate: virum in dolore, Cic.; animos, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **effēmīnātus** -a -um, effeminate, womanish: opinio, Cic.; effeminatissimus languor, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **effēmīnātē**, effeminately: Cic.

effercio or **effercio** (also *ecf-*: Pl.), *-fercire*, *-fertum* (ex/farcio), *to stuff full*: intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **efferus** (*ecf-*), *stuffed*: Pl.

efferitas -ātis, f. (efferus), *wilderness, savagery*: Cic.

efferō -are (ferus), *to make wild, make savage*. LIT., barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris, Liv.; terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. TRANSF., gentem, Cic.; animos, Liv.; odio iraque efferati, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **efferatus** -a -um, *wild, savage*: Cic.; compar.: Liv.

efferō (*ecfēro*) efferre extulū elātum (ex/fero).

(1) *to carry out, bring out*. In gen.: tela ex aedibus alicuius, Cic.; pedem portā non efferre, *not to stir outside*, Cic. L.; as milit. t. t.: efferre signa (vexilla, arma), *to march out*, Liv. Esp.: a, *to carry to the grave, bury*: aliquem, Pl., Cic., Hor.; pass.: efferri, *to be borne out, buried*, Cic.; fig.: ingens periculum manet ne libera respublica efferatur, Liv.: b, of the earth, *to bring forth, bear*: uberiores fruges, Cic.; Verg.: c, of words, *to utter, express*: verba, Ter.; si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic.; hence of ideas or information, *to publish, make known*: aliquid in vulgus, Cic.; ne has meas ineptias efferatis, Cic.

(2) *to carry off*. LIT., Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv. TRANSF., *to carry away*: si me efferet ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.; esp. pass.: efferri (laetitiā, dolore, studio, iracundiā), *to be carried away by*, Caes., Cic.

(3) *to raise up, lift up*. LIT., scutum super caput, Liv.; lucem, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., a, *to raise*: aliquem ad summum imperium, Cic.: b, *to praise, extol*: aliquem or aliquid laudibus, Cic.: c, esp. as efferri or se efferre, *to pride oneself, to be puffed up*: efferre se insolenter, Cic.; partic. elatus, *puffed up*: resenti victoriā, Caes.

(4) *to endure to the end*: laborem, Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **elātus** -a -um, *elevated, exalted*; of discourse: verba, Cic.; of the mind: animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

¶ Adv. **elātē**. (1) *loftily*: loqui, Cic.

(2) *arrogantly*: se gerere, Nep.

efferus -a -um, partic. from effercio; q.v.

efferus -a -um (ex/ferus), *very wild, savage*: facta tyranni, Verg.; Lucr.

effervesco -fervescere -fervi, *to boil up, foam up, effervesce*. LIT., aquae quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. TRANSF., Pontus armatus, effervescens in Asiam atque erumpens, *bursting forth*, Cic.; of an orator, *to be passionate*: Cic.; poet. of the stars, at the creation of the world, *to swarm forth, to break out into a glow*: Ov.

effervo -ere (ex/fervo), *to boil up or over*: effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Verg. TRANSF., *to swarm forth*: Lucr., Verg.

effetus -a -um (ex/fetus), *weakened by giving birth, effete*: corpus, Cic.; vires, Verg.; innumeris effetus laniger annis, Ov.; effeta veri senectus, *now incapable of truth*, Verg.

efficacitās -ātis, f. (efficax), *efficacy*: Cic.

efficax -ācis, adj. (with compar and superl.) (efficio), *effective, efficient, efficacious*: Hercules, Hor.; scientia, Hor.; maxime efficaces

ad muliebre ingenium preces, Liv.; in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv.; with infin.: amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **efficaciter**, *effectually*: Tac., Plin. L.

efficiens -entis, partic. from efficio; q.v.

efficientia -ae, f. (efficiens), *efficiency*: Cic.

efficio -ficere -feci -fectum (ex/facio), *to do, produce, effect, make*.

(1) of material things; in gen.: mundum, Cic.; columnam, *to build*, Cic.; esp. of the produce of the ground, *to yield, bear*: cum octavo, *eightfold*, Cic.

(2) of abstr. things; in gen.: omne opus, Caes.; officium, Cic.; magnas rerum commutationes, Caes.; so with clause as object: efficere ut (or ne) with subj., *to bring it about that*, Caes., Cic., Verg., Liv., Tac.; esp.: a, of numbers, *to make up, amount to*: ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis est efficiunt, Cic.; magnum cratium numerum, Caes.; duas legiones, Caes.: b, as philosoph. t. t., *to prove, show*: minutis interrogationibus quod propositum efficit, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.: c, of appointments and changes, *to make*: Catilinam consulem, Cic.; hostes ad pugnam alacriores, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **efficiens** -entis, *effective*: res, Cic.; causa, *efficient cause*, Cic.; with genit.: efficiens voluptatis, *cause of*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **efficienter**, *efficiently, powerfully*: Cic.

effigies -ei, f. or **effigia** -ae, f.: Pl., Lucr. (effingo), *an image, likeness, effigy*. LIT., deus effigies hominis, Cic.; hanc pro Palladio effigiem statuere, Verg.; also of a shade, ghost: effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv. TRANSF., *an ideal*: et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic.; iusti imperii, Cic.; Liv.

effingo -ingere -finxi -fictum (ex/finco). (1) *to wipe*: e foro sanguinem spongiis effingere, Cic.; manūs, Ov. (2) *to mould, form, fashion*; in gen.: oris lineamenta, Cic.; esp. *to form one thing like another*, and so *to copy, represent it*: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic.; hence *to express in words*: alicuius mores, Cic.; sensūs mentis, Tac.; also *to conceive in thought*: ea effingenda animo, Cic.

effio (*ecf-*) -fieri, old pass. of efficio; q.v.: Pl., Lucr.

efflagitatio -ōnis, f. (efflagito), *an urgent demand*: Cic. L.

efflagitātū, abl. as from efflagitatus, m. (efflagito), *at an urgent request*: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

efflagito -are (ex/flagito), *to ask earnestly, demand, entreat*: nostram misericordiam, Cic.; epistulam, Cic. L.; ab ducibus signum pugnae, Liv.; ut se ad regem mitteret, Cic.; Verg.

effligo -fligere -flixi -flictum (ex/fligo), *to destroy*: Pompeium, Cic. L.

efflo -are (ex/flo), *to blow out*. Transit., *to breathe out*: ignes ore et naribus, Ov.; animam, extremum halitum, *to die*, Cic. Intransit.: Lucr.

effloresco -flōrescere -flōrui (ex/floresco), *to blossom, break into bloom*. TRANSF., ex rerum cognitione oratio, Cic.

efflūo (ecflūo) -flūēre -fluxi (ex/fluo), *to flow out*.

LIT., una cum sanguine vita, Cic.; aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to vanish, drop off*: tanta est enim intimatorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat quam novo sit aditus, Cic.; of time, *to pass away*: ne effluat aetas, Cic. (2) *to pass out of mind, to be forgotten*: effluere ex animo alicuius, Cic.; absol.: quod totum effluerat, Cic.; with mens as subject: alicui ex tempore dicenti solet effluere mens, Cic. (3) *to come to light, become known*: effluunt multa ex vestra disciplina, quae etiam ad nostras aures saepe permanent, Cic.

efflūvium -i, n. (effluo), *flowing out, outlet*: convivium effluvio lacus appositum, Tac.

effōdio -fōdēre -fōdi -fossū (ex/fodio), *to dig out*. LIT., ferrum e terra, Cic.; also *to make by digging, to excavate*: lacum, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *to gouge out*: oculos, Pl., Caes., Cic. (2) *to gut, to rummage*: domibus effossis, Caes.

effor (ecfor) -fāri -fātus, dep. (ex/for). In gen., *to speak out, express, speak*: verbum, Cic.; nefanda, Liv.; tum ferunt ex oraculo ecfatam esse Pythiam, Cic.; Verg.

Esp. (1) in logic, *to state a proposition*: Cic. (2) as religious t. t., *formally to dedicate a place*: templum, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (in pass. sense) **effātus** -a -um. (1) *pronounced*: verba, Liv. (2) *dedicated*: locus templo, Liv. N. as subst. **effātum** -i: Cic.

effrēnatio -ōnis, f. *unbridled impetuosity*: animi impotentis, Cic.

effrēno -are (frenum), *to unbridle, let loose*; post-Aug. except in past partic. (with compar. and superl.) **effrēnatus** -a -um, *unbridled*. LIT., equi, Liv. TRANSF., *unrestrained, unchecked, violent*: furor, cupiditas, homo, Cic.; effrenator vox, Cic. Adv. (with compar.) **effrēnatē**, *unrestrainedly*: Cic.

effrēnus -a -um (frenum), *unbridled*. LIT., equus, Liv. TRANSF., *unrestrained*: amor, Ov.; Verg.

effringo -fringēre -frēgi -fractum (ex/frango), *to break open*: fores, Cic., Pl., Ter.; ianuam, Cic.; naturae portarum claustra, Liv.; cerebrum, Verg.

effūgio -fūgēre -fūgi -fūgitum (ex/fugio).

(1) *intransit, to flee, fly away, escape, get off*: e proelio, Cic.; a quibus (ludis) vix vivus effugit, Cic.; Liv., Verg.; with ne and subj.: Liv., Tac.

(2) *transit, to escape from, avoid, flee from, shun*: equitatum Caesaris, Caes.; alicuius impias manus, Cic.; mortem, Caes.; scopulos, Verg.; me effugit, it escapes me, escapes my observation, Cic.

effūgium -i, n. (effugio), *a flying away, flight*. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *the means or opportunity of flight*: effugia pennarum habere, Cic.; dare alicui, Liv.

effulgēo -fulgēre -fulsi (ex/fulgeo), *to shine out, glitter*. LIT., nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg.; auro, glitter with gold, Verg. TRANSF., *to be distinguished, conspicuous*: effulgabant Philippus ac magnus Alexander, Liv.

effultus -a -um (fulcio), *resting upon, supported by*: velleribus, Verg.

effundo (ecf-: Pl.) -fundēre -fūdi -fūsum (ex/fundo), *to pour out, pour forth, shed*.

LIT., (1) of liquids: lacrimas, Cic.; Tiberis effusus super ripas, Liv.; imber effusus nubibus, Verg. (2) of solids, *to fling out, empty out*: saccos nummorum, Hor.; tela, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) with access. idea of violence, *to throw off, fling down*: aliquem solo, Verg.; esp. of horses, *to throw their riders*: effundere consulem super caput, Liv.; of weapons, *to discharge*: Verg., Liv.; excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, drive forth, Verg.; spiritum extremum, *to die*, Cic.; vinolentum furorem, *to give vent to*, Cic.; reflex.: se effundere, and middle, effundi, *to stream forth, pour forth*: cunctum senatum, totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.; Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv.; esp. of sounds, *to utter*: tales voces, Verg.; vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic.; effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam, Cic.

(2) with access. ideas of generosity, waste, freedom from restraint, *to pour out freely*: segetes effundunt fruges, Cic.; patrimonium effundere largiendo, *to squander*, Cic.; laborem, vires, Verg.; habenas, *to slacken*, Verg.; sinum togae, Liv.; reflex. and middle, *to give oneself up to, indulge in*: effundere se in aliqua libidine, Cic.; nimio successu in tantam licentiamque socordiamque effusus, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **effūsus** -a -um, *poured out*; hence (1) *wide-spread, extensive*: mare late effusum, Hor.; Tac. (2) *extravagant, wasteful*: in largitione, Cic. (3) *unrestrained*: comae, Ov.; effuso cursu, agmine, Liv.; licentia, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **effūsē**. (1) *far and wide*: ire, in disorder, Sall.; vastare, Liv. (2) *profusely, lavishly*: donare, Cic. (3) *unrestrainedly, immoderately*: exsultare, Cic.

effūsio -ōnis, f. (effundo), *a pouring forth*.

LIT., tutantur se atramenti effusione sepiae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *violent movement*: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic. (2): a, *extravagance, prodigality*: hae pecuniarum effusiones, Cic.; absol.: liberalitatem effusio imitatur, Cic.: b, *exuberance of spirits*: effusio animi in laetitia, Cic.

effūsus, partic. from effundo; q.v.

effūtio -ire (connected with fundo), *to blurt out, chatter*: aliquid, Cic.; de mundo, Cic.; absol.: ex tempore, Cic.

effūtūo -fūtūēre -fūtūi -fūtūtūm, *to squander in debauchery*: Cat.

ēgēlidus -a -um, *with the chill off, lukewarm, tepid*: tepores, Cat.; flumen, rather cold, Verg.

ēgens -entis, partic. from egeo; q.v.

ēgēnus -a -um (egeo), *needy, destitute*; with genit., *in need of*: omnium, Verg., Liv.; with abl.: Tac.; in rebus egenis, *in poverty*, Verg.

ēgēo -ēre -ūi, *to want, be in need, be destitute*. LIT., absol.: egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic.; more often, *to be in want of something*; with abl.: medicinā, Cic.; Caes.; with genit.: auxilii, Caes.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to be without, not to have*; with abl.: auctoritate, *to have no authority*,

Cic.; with genit.: audaciae, Sall. (2) *to desire, wish for, want*; with abl.: pane, Hor.; with genit.: Pl., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) *ēgens* -entis, *needy, destitute*: egens quidam calumniator, Cic.; with genit., *in need of*: verborum non egens, Cic.; Ov.

Ēgēria -ae, f. *an Italian nymph, the instructress of Numa Pompilius*.

ēgēro -gērere -gessi -gestum, *to bear out, carry out*. LIT., tantum nivis, Liv.; esp. *to carry off as plunder*: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. TRANSF., expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled*, Ov.

ēgestās -ātis, f. (egeo), *poverty, indigence, need*. LIT., ista paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic.; with genit., *want of, deficiency in*: frumenti, Sall.; Tac. TRANSF., animi, Cic.; patrii sermonis, Lucr.

ēgestio -onis, f. (egero), *wasting*: Plin. L.

ēgō (ἐγώ) personal pronoun, *I*. Forms: sing., acc. me, genit. mei (usually objective), dat. mihi, abl. mē; plur., nom. nōs, acc. nos, genit. nostri (usually objective) and nostrum (usually partitive), dat. nobis, abl. nobis; -met or -pte added to several of these forms to give emphasis, -cum to abl. me and nobis *for with me, with us*.

Special senses and uses: alter ego, *my second self*, Cic.; nos *for* ego: nobis consuli-bus, Cic.; ad me, *to my house*, Cic. L.; apud me, *at my house, also in my senses*, Ter.; a me, *from my property*, Cic.; dat. mihi and nobis often 'ethic' in senses *please, tell me, etc.*

ēgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus, dep. (ex/gradior), *to step out*.

(1) intransit.: a, *to go out, pass out*. LIT., in gen., with ex or ab: Pl., Caes., Cic., Liv.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to march out*: e castris, Caes.; or, simply, castris: Caes.; ad proelium, Caes.; as naut. t. t.: egredi ex navi, Caes., Cic.; or, simply, navi: Caes.; *to disembark*, so: egredi in terram, Cic.; absol.: Caes.; egredi ex portu, *to sail away*, Cic. L. TRANSF., in discourse, *to digress*: a proposito, Cic.

b, *to go up, ascend*: ad summum montis, Sall.; Liv., Tac.

(2) transit., *to go out of, to pass beyond*. LIT., munitiones, fines, Caes. TRANSF., *to overstep, pass*: modum, Tac.

ēgrēgius -a -um (ex/grex), *not of the common herd; so admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished*: civis, Cic.; with in and the abl.: Laelius in bellica laude, Cic.; with ad: vir ad cetera egregius, Liv.; with abl.: bello, Verg.; with genit.: animi, Verg. Subst. **ēgrēgia** -ōrum, *n. distinguished actions*: Sall.; honours: Tac.

¶ Adv. **ēgrēgiē**, *excellently, admirably*, with verbs: pingere, loqui, Cic.; Liv.; with adjectives: egregie fortis imperator, Cic.; Caes.; compar. egregius: Juv.

ēgressus -ūs, m. (egredior), *a going out, departure*.

LIT., vester, Cic.; ventos custodit et arcet Aeolus egressu, Ov.; esp. *a landing from a ship, disembarkation*: egressus optimus, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *a passage out*: egressūs obsidens, Tac.; poet., *the mouth of a river*: Ov. (2) *a digression*: Quint., Tac.

ēgurgīto -are (gurgēs), *to pour forth*: Pl.

ehem, interj., expressing pleased surprise, *oho!*: Ter., Pl.

ēheu, interj., expressing grief or pain, *alas! woe!*: Pl., Hor., Ov.

ēhō, interj., used in questions, commands, etc., *hi!*: Pl., Ter.

ei (hei), interj., expressing pain or fear, *ah! woe!*: ei mihi conclamat, Ov.; Pl., Verg.

eiā and **heiā**, interj. (1) expressing joy or surprise, *oho! well!*: Pl., Ter.; sometimes *heia vero*, Pl., Cic. (2) in exhortation, *come on!*: Pl., Ter.; *eia age*, Verg.

ēiācūlor -ari, dep. *to throw out, hurl out*: aquas, Ov.

ēicio -icere -iēci -iectum (ex/iacio), *to throw out, cast out, eject*.

LIT., in gen.: corpus, Cic.; vocem, *to utter*, Cic.; linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic.; armum, *to dislocate*, Verg.; esp.: a, with reflex.: se eicere, *to rush out*, Caes., Cic., Liv.: b, as naut. t. t., *to bring to shore*: navem in terram, Caes.; in pass., *to be cast ashore, stranded*: classis ad Baleares eicitur, Liv.; eici in litore, Caes.; eiectus, *a shipwrecked person*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to drive out, expel, dispossess* a person: aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; domo, *to divorce*, Cic.; ex patria, *to banish*, Cic.; de conlegio, e senatu, Cic.; multos sedibus ac fortunis, Cic. (2) *to hiss an actor off the stage*: Cic.; *so to reject*: Cynicorum ratio tota est eicienda, Cic. (3) *to cast out, put aside feelings, etc.*: curam ex animo, Pl.; amorem, Cic.; Liv.

ēiectāmentum -i, n. (eiecto), *that which is thrown up*, in plur.: maris, Tac.

ēiectio -ōnis, f. (eicio), *banishment, exile*: Cic. L.

ēiecto -are (freq. of eicio), *to hurl out, eject*: harenas, favillam, Ov.; cruorem ore, Verg.

ēiectus -ūs, m. (eicio), *a casting out*: Lucr.

ēiūlātio -ōnis, f. (eiulo), *wailing, a lamentation*: illa non virilis, Cic.; Pl.

ēiūlātus -ūs, m. (eiulo), *a wailing, lamenting*: eiulatus ne mulieri quidem concessus est, Cic.

ēiūlo -are, *to wail, lament*: magnitudine dolorum eiulans, Cic.

ēiūro and **ēiēro** -are, *to refuse or deny on oath*.

(1) legal t. t.: bonam copiam, *to swear that one is insolvent*, Cic.; forum (or iudicem) sibi iniquum, *to declare by oath that a court (or judge) is partial, to challenge*, Cic. (2) magistratum, imperium, *to resign, abdicate*, Tac. (3) in gen., *to give up, disown*: patriam, Tac.

ēiusdemmodi or **ēiusdem mōdi** (idem/modus), *of the same kind*: Cic.

ēiusmōdi or **ēius mōdi** (is/modus). (1) *of this kind, such*: genus belli este eiusmodi, Cic. (2)=ita, *so*: quam viam tensorum atque pompae eiusmodi exegisti ut, Cic.

ēlābor -lābi -lapsus, dep. *to glide out or away*. LIT., in gen.: anguis ex columna lignea elapsus, Liv.; cum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic.; Verg.; esp. *to slip away, escape*: e manibus curantium, Liv.; animi corporibus elapsi, Cic.; with acc.: custodias, Tac.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, *to glide away, disappear*: vita, Lucr.; aliquid memoriā, Cic.; disciplina elapsa est de

manibus, Cic. (2) of persons, fig. to get away, escape: ex tot tantisque criminibus, Cic.

ēlābōro -are.

(1) intransit., to labour hard, strive, take pains; with in: in litteris, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Cic.; impers. pass.: Cic.

(2) transit., to labour on, work out, elaborate, esp. in pass. partic. **ēlābōrātus** -a -um: causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; versus ornati elaboratique, carefully worked out, Cic.; elaborata concinnitas, artificial, not natural, Cic.

ēlāmentābilis -e, very lamentable: gemitus, Cic.

ēlanguesco -guescere -gūi, to become weak, be relaxed: alienā ignaviā, Liv.; Tac.; fig.: differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv.

ēlargior -iri, to lavish, give liberally: Pers.

ēlātēius -a -um, of or belonging to **Elatus**, a Lapith; m. as subst., son of **Elatus**, i.e. **Caeneus**.

ēlātio -ōnis, f. (ēfferō), a lifting up; hence fig., exaltation: elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic.; elatio atque altitudo orationis suae, Cic.

ēlātro -are, to bark out, cry out: Hor.

ēlātus -a -um, partic. from ēfferō; q.v.

Ēlēa or **Vēliā** -ae, f. (Ēlēā), a town in Lucania, birth-place of **Parmenides** and **Zeno**, the founders of the **Eleatic** school of philosophy.

¶ Hence subst. **Ēlēatēs** -ae, m. **Zeno**: Cic.; adj. **Ēlēāticus** -a -um, **Eleatic**: philosophi, Cic.

ēlectio -ōnis, f. (eligo), choice, selection; of persons: senatus electionem (legatorum) **Galbae** permiserat, Tac.; of things: verborum, Cic.; trium condicionum, Liv.

ēlecto -are (freq. of eligo), to choose: Pl.

Ēlectra -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**.

ēlectrum -i, n. (ἤλεκτρον). (1) amber: Verg.; plur. amber balls: Ov. (2) an alloy of gold and silver, resembling amber in colour: Verg.

ēlectus -a -um, partic. from eligo; q.v.

ēlectus -ūs, m. (eligo), choosing, choice: necis, Ov.

ēlēgans -antis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (as from **elego**=**eligo**).

(1) in good sense, choice, fine, neat: a, of persons: non parvus solum, sed etiam elegans, Cic.; subst. elegantes, fine folk: Cic.: b, of things, tasteful: artes, Cic.; epistula elegantissima, Cic. L.

(2) (ante-class.), in bad sense, fastidious, fussy: Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ēlēganter**, tastefully, choicely, neatly: scribere, Cic.; scribere, psallere et saltare elegantius quam necesse est, Sall.; Latine loqui elegantissime, Cic.

ēlēgāntia -ae, f. (elegans). (1) in good sense, taste, refinement, grace: integritas et elegantia alicuius, Cic.; elegantia vitae, Cic.; doctrinae, Cic.; loquendi, disserendi, Cic. (2) (ante-class.), in bad sense, fastidiousness: Pl.

ēlēgi -ōrum, m. (ἐλεγχοι), elegiac verses: Hor., Ov., Tac.

ēlēgia and **ēlēgēa** -ae, f. (ἐλεγία), an elegy: Ov., Quint.

Ēlēleus -ēi, m. (from ἐλελεῦ, the Bacchic cry), a surname of **Bacchus**: Ov.

¶ Hence **Ēlēlēidēs** -um, f. **Bacchantes**: Ov.

ēlēmentum -i, n. an element, first principle; usually in plur. elementa.

LIT., physical elements: Lucr., Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) the letters of the alphabet: Lucr., Suet. (2) the elements of any science or art: rationis, Lucr.; loquendi, Cic. (3) the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov.

ēlenchus -i, m. (ἐλεγχος), a pearl pendant worn as an ear-ring: Juv., Plin.

Ēlēphantinē -ēs, f. (Ἐλεφαντίνη), **Ēlēphantis** -tidis, f. (Ἐλεφαντίς), an island in the Nile, below the first cataract.

ēlēphantus -i, c. (in class. prose commoner than **elephas**, esp. in oblique cases), an elephant: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

TRANSF., ivory: Verg.

ēlēphās (-ans) -phantis, m. (ἐλέφας). LIT., the elephant: Lucr., Sen., Luc. Meton., the disease **elephantiasis**: Lucr.

Ēlēus -a -um, see **Elis**.

Ēleusin -inis, f. (Ἐλευσίνη), **Eleusis**, an ancient city in Attica, famous for the worship of **Demeter** (**Ceres**), and for the mysteries there celebrated. Adj. **Ēleusinus** -a -um: **Eleusina** mater, **Ceres**, Verg.

Ēleuthērius -a -um (Ἐλευθέριος), making free, a surname of **Jupiter**. N. pl. as subst.

Ēleuthēria -ōrum (sc. sacra), a festival of **Jupiter Liberator**: Pl.

ēlēvo -are (ex/levo). LIT., to lift up, raise, elevate: contabulationem, Caes. TRANSF., to make light of. (1) in a bad sense, to weaken, impair, disparage: adversarium, Cic.; res gestas, auctoritatem, Liv. (2) in a good sense, to alleviate, lighten: suspiciones offensionesque, Cic.

ēlīcio -licēre -licūi -licitum (ex/*lacio), to lure out, entice out.

LIT., hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.; aliquem ad disputandum, Cic.; ad pugnam, Caes.; in proelium, Tac. Esp. by magic: inferorum animas, to conjure up, Cic.

TRANSF., of things, to elicit, call forth, produce: lacrimas, Pl.; causam alicuius rei, Cic.; sententiam meam, Cic.; misericordiam, Liv.

Ēlīciūs -i, m. (elicio), a surname of **Jupiter** (in connexion with incantations): Liv., Ov.

ēlīdo -līdēre -līsi -līsum (ex/laedo).

(1) to strike, knock, thrust out: aurigam e curru, Cic.; oculos, Verg. TRANSF., morbum, to expel, Hor.

(2) to dash to pieces, shatter: naves, Caes.; caput pecudis saxo, Liv. TRANSF., aegritudine elidi, Cic.

ēlīgo -ligēre -lēgi -lectum (ex/lego), to pluck out; hence (1) to pick out, to choose, select: amicos, Cic.; ex multis **Isocratis** libris triginta fortasse versus, Cic.; hunc urbi condendae locum, Liv. (2) fig., to root out: nervos urbis, Cic.; superstitionis stirpes omnes, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **ēlectus** -a -um, chosen, select: Cic. Adv. **ēlectē**, choicely: Cic.

ēlimīno -are (ex/limen), to carry out of doors: dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

ēlīmo -are (ex/lima), to file off, smooth, polish. LIT., graciles ex aere catenas retiaque et laqueos, Ov. TRANSF., to elaborate, perfect: σχόλιον aliquod ad aliquem, Att. ap. Cic. L.

ēlinguis -e (ex/lingua). (1) speechless: Cic., Liv. (2) without eloquence: Cic., Tac.

Ēlis (or **Ālis**) -idis, f. (Ἠλῖς), a territory in the western part of Peloponnesus, containing Olympia.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēlēus** -a -um, *Elean, Olympic*: amnis, the *Alpheus*, Ov.; f. adj. **Ēliās** -adis, *Elean, Olympic*: equae, Verg.

Ēlissa (**Ēlisa**) -ae, f. (Ἠλίσσα), another name of *Dido*.

ēlixus -a -um, *boiled*. LIT., Pl., Hor., Juv. TRANSF., *sodden*: Mart., Pers.

ellēbōrus (**hellēbōrus**) -i, m. (ἐλλέβορος and ἑλλέβορος) and **ellēbōrum** (**hellēbōrum**) -i, n. *hellebore*, a plant supposed to be a remedy for madness: expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Hor.; Pl., Verg.

ēlōco -are, to let, hire out: fundum, Cic.

ēlōcūtio -ōnis, f. (eloquor), *oratorical delivery, elocution*: Cic., Quint.

ēlōgium -i, n. (1) a short saying, maxim: Solonis, Cic. (2) an inscription, esp. on a gravestone, epitaph: Cic. (3) a clause in a will, a codicil: Cic. (4) a record of a case: Suet.

ēlōquentia -ae, f. (eloquens), *eloquence*: Cic.

ēlōquūm -i, n. (eloquor), *eloquence*: qui licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov.; Verg., Hor., Juv.

ēlōquor (ex/lōquor) -lōqui -lōcūtus, dep. to speak out, express: id quod sentit, Cic.; cogitata praeclare, Cic.; also absol., to speak and esp. to speak eloquently: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ēlōquens** -entis, *eloquent*: Cic., Quint., Tac. Adv. **ēlōquenter** (with compar. and superl.): Plin. L.

ēlūcéo -lūcere -luxi (ex/luceo), to beam forth, shine out, glitter. LIT., splendidissimo candore inter flammās elucens circulus, Cic. TRANSF., quae (scintilla ingenii) iam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.; Lucr., Quint.

ēluctor -ari, dep.

(1) intransit., to struggle out. LIT., aqua eluctabitur omnis, Verg. TRANSF., velut eluctantia verba, Tac.

(2) transit., to struggle out of, surmount a difficulty. LIT., cum tot ac tam validae manus eluctandae essent, Liv.; nives, Tac. TRANSF., locorum difficultates, Tac.

ēlūcubro -are, to compose by lamplight: causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, Cic.; Tac. Dep. form **ēlūcubror** -ari: epistolam, Cic. L.

ēlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum (ex/ludo).

(1) intransit., to finish playing; esp. of the waves of the sea: ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, Cic.; litus qua fluctus eluderet, Cic.

(2) transit.: a, to parry a blow: hastas, Mart.; absol.: quasi rudibus eius eludit oratio, Cic.; hence in gen., to ward off, evade: bellum, pugnam, Liv.; Tac.: b, to beat an opponent in play: Pl.; hence in gen., to delude, mock: aliquem, Cic.; nos contumeliūs, Liv.; gloriam alicuius, Liv.

ēlūgēo -lūgere -luxi, to mourn for the prescribed period. Transit.: Cic. L. Intransit.: Liv.

ēlumbis -e (ex/lumbus), weak in the loins. TRANSF., of orators, weak, feeble: Tac.

ēlūo -lūere -lūi -lūtum, to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse. LIT., corpus, Ov.; sanguinem, Cic.; colorem, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) to squander: Pl. (2) to wash away, efface, remove: maculas furtorum, Cic.; crimen, Ov.; scelus, Verg.; amicitias, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **ēlūtus** -a -um, washed out, watery, insipid: inriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

ēlūviēs -ēi, f. (eluo). (1) a flowing out, discharge: siccare eluviem, Juv. (2) a flowing over, flood: eluvie mons est deductus in aequor, Ov.; fig.: illa labes atque eluvies civitatis, impurity, Cic. (3) a ravine: Curt.

ēlūvio -ōnis, f. (eluo), an inundation: Cic.; plur.: aquarum eluviones, Cic.

Ēlysium -i, n. (Ἠλύσιον), *Elysium, the abode of the blessed*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēlysīus** -a -um, *Elysian*: campi, Verg.; m. as subst. **Ēlysīi** (sc. campi), the *Elysian fields*: Mart., Luc.

¹em = hem; q.v.

²em, interj. (emo), here! hi!: Pl., Ter., Cic.

ēmācītās -ātis, f. (emax), *fondness for buying*: Plin. L.

ēmācīpātio -ōnis, f. (emancipo), *emancipation or transfer*: Quint., Plin. L.

ēmācīpo (**ēmācūpo**) -are. (1) to release or emancipate a son from the patria potestas: Liv.; filium alicui in adoptionem, Cic. (2) to transfer or make over property: Quint., Suet.; fig., of persons, to make over, give up: emancipatum esse alicui, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

ēmāno -are (ex/mano), to flow out. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., (1) to arise, spring, emanate from: alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. (2) to spread abroad: mala quae a Lacedaemoniis profecta emanarunt latius, Cic.; of speech: ne per nos his sermo tum emanet, Cic.; consilia tua emanare, Liv.; emanabat, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.

Ēmāthia -ae, f. (Ἠμαθία), a district of Macedonia: Liv.; also a name for Macedonia itself, or for Thessaly: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Ēmāthiūs** -a -um, *Emathian, Macedonian*: dux, Alexander, Ov.; f. adj. and subst. **Ēmāthis** -idis, *Macedonian*; hence: *Emathides, the Muses*, Ov.

ēmātūresco -tūrescere -tūrūi, to become mature. LIT., to ripen: Plin. TRANSF., to become mild, be softened: ira, Ov.

ēmax -ācis (emo), *fond of buying*: Cic., Ov.

emblēma -ātis, n. (ἐμβλημα), *inlaid or mosaic work*: Cic.

embōlium -i, n. (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude: Cic.

ēmendābilis -e (emendo), that may be amended: error, Liv.

ēmendātio -ōnis, f. (emendo), *improvement, emendation, amendment*: correctio philosophiae veteris et emendatio, Cic.; Quint.

ēmendātor -ōris, m. (emendo), an amender, corrector: quasi emendator sermonis usitati, Cic.; nostrae civitatis, Cic.

ēmendātrix -īcis, f. (emendator), she who corrects or amends: vitiorum emendatricem

legem esse oportet, Cic.; o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poeticam, Cic.

ēmendo -are (ex/mendum), to free from errors, emend, correct, improve. (1) intellectually: alicuius annales, Cic. (2) morally: civitatem, Cic.; conscius mihi sum corrigi me et emendari castigatione posse, Liv.; consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic.; res Italias legibus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic., free from mistakes, correct, faultless: a, intellectually: locutio, Cic.; carmina, Hor.: b, morally: mores, Cic.; superl.: Plin. L.

Adv. **ēmendatē**, correctly, faultlessly: pure et emendate loqui, Cic.; compar.: Quint.

ēmentior -iri -itus, dep. to devise falsely, feign, counterfeit: auspicia, Cic.; falsa naufragia, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; absol., to make false statements: in aliquem, Cic.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: auspicia ementita, Cic.

ēmercor -ari, dep. to buy up: Tac.

ēmērēo -ēre -ūi -itum and **ēmērēor** -ēri -itus, dep. to obtain by service, earn completely.

LIT., with acc.: Pl., Prop.; with infin.: Ov.; also to deserve well of a person: aliquem, Tib., Ov.; esp. milit. t. t., to earn pay, to serve; with stipendia: Cic., Sall., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. as subst. **ēmērītus**, a soldier that has served his time, a veteran; in plur.: Tac.

TRANSF., of other service: annum tempus (sc. magistratūs), Cic. L.: annuae operae emerentur, Cic. L.; partic. **ēmērītus** -a -um, worn out, finished with: equi, Ov.

ēmergo -mergēre -mersi -mersum (ex/mergo).

(1) transit., to cause to rise up: emergere se or emergi, to rise up, emerge. LIT., serpens se emergit, Cic.; emersus e flumine, Cic., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., to free oneself, to rise: sese ex malis, Ter.; emersus ex tenebris, Cic.; Liv.

(2) intransit., to come forth, come up, emerge. LIT., equus ex flumine emersit, Cic.; Liv.; so of sun, moon, plants, to come out: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., a, to extricate oneself, get clear, emerge: emergere ex iudicio peculatus, Cic.; ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic.: b, to rise, come to the top: Lucr., Juv.: c, to come to light, appear: ex quo magis emergit quale sit decorum illud, Cic.

ēmērītus -a -um, partic. from emereo; q.v.

ēmētica -ae, f. (ἐμετική), an emetic: ap. Cic. L.

ēmētior -mētiri -mensus sum, to measure out.

LIT., spatium oculis, Verg. TRANSF., (1) to pass over, traverse: una nocte aliquantum iter, Liv.; freta, terras, Verg.; past partic. emensus -a -um in pass. sense: toto emenso spatio, Caes.; Verg., Liv. (2) to pass through a space of time: tres principes, live through the reigns of, Tac.; partic. as pass.: emensae in lucem noctes, Ov. (3) to measure out, bestow: ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiari, Cic.; Hor.

ēmēto -ēre, to reap away: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ēmīco -micare -micūi -micātum. (1) to spring out, leap forth; of persons: in litus, Verg.; solo, Verg.; of things: e corpore

sanguis, Lucr.; telum excussum velut glans emicabat, Liv.

(2) to gleam forth. LIT., flamma ex oculis, Ov. TRANSF., to shine forth, be conspicuous: inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, Hor.; pavor, Tac.

ēmīgro -are, to move from a place, migrate: huc ex illa domo praetoria emigrabat, Cic.; domo, Caes. TRANSF., e vita, to die, Cic.

ēmīnentia -ae, f. (emineo), standing out, prominence: nec habere ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.; in painting, the lights of a picture: Cic.

ēmīnēo -mīnēre -mīnūi (ex/mineo), to project, stand out.

LIT., ex terra, Cic.; eminentibus oculis, with projecting eyes, Cic.; iugum directum eminens in mare, Caes.; of the lights of a picture, to stand out: magis id quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminare videatur, Cic.

TRANSF., to stand out, be conspicuous, remarkable: toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat, Cic.; Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.; tantum eminebat peregrina virtus, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

ēmīnens -entis, outstanding, projecting. LIT., promontoria, Caes.; oculi, standing out, Cic.; genae leniter eminentes, Cic. TRANSF., distinguished, eminent: oratores, Tac. As subst., m. pl. **ēmīnentes**: Tac.; n. pl. **ēmīnentia**: Quint.

ēmīnor -ari, to threaten: Pl.

ēmīnus, adv. (e/manus, opp. comminus).

(1) milit. t. t., at a distance, from a distance: eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uti, Cic.; eminus pugnare, Caes. (2) in gen., at a distance, from afar: Ov.

ēmīror -ari, dep. to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at: aequora, Hor.

ēmīssārīum -i, n. (emitto), an outlet for water: Cic. L.

ēmīssārīus -i, m. (emitto), an emissary, a spy: Cic.

ēmīssio -ōnis, f. (emitto), a sending forth.

(1) of missiles: ballistae 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.

ēmītto -mittēre -misi -missum (ex/mitto), to send forth, send out.

(1) to dispatch, send on a chosen course; of things: hastam in fines eorum, Liv.; aquam ex lacu Albano, Liv.; varios sonitus linguae, to utter, Lucr.; of starting races between animals: ex porta leporem, Pl.; so fig.: tanquam e carceribus emissus, Cic.; esp. of troops: equitatus pabulandi causa emissus, Caes.; cohortes ex statione et praesidio, Caes.; equites in hostem, Liv. TRANSF., of books, to publish: si quando aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, Cic.

(2) to let go, let loose, free: manu arma Caes.; nubium conflictat ardor expressus, Cic.; anguem, Cic.; aliquem ex obsidione, Liv.; e carcere, Cic.; legal t. t., of slaves: aliquem manu, to free, Pl., Liv., Tac. of a debtor: librā et aere liberatum emittit, Liv.; so in gen., to let slip a person or matter: Catilinam ex urbe, Cic.; emissa de manibus res est, Liv.

ēmo ēmere ēmi emptum, *to buy, purchase.*

LIT., domum de aliquo, Cic.; aedes ab aliquo, Cic.; with abl. of price: emere grandi pecunia, Cic.; magno, *dear*, Cic.; parvo, *cheap*, Cic.; with genit. (of some adjectives and pronouns): tanti, quanti, Pl., Cic.; minoris, pluris, Cic.; with adv.: emere domum prope dimidio carius quam aestimabatur, Cic.; bene, *cheap*, Cic.; male, *dear*, Cic.; carē, Hor.

TRANSF., *to bribe, buy*: emptum iudicium, Cic.; empta dolore voluptas, Hor.

ēmōdēror -ari, dep. *to moderate*: dolorem verbis, Ov.

ēmōdūlor -ari, dep. *to put to music*: Musam per undenos pedes, Ov.

ēmōlior -iri, dep. *to achieve by effort*: negotium, Pl.

ēmollīo -ire -īvi -ītum (ex/mollio), *to soften.*

LIT., fundas et amenta, Liv. TRANSF., (1) in a good sense, *to make mild, soften*: mores, Ov. (2) in a bad sense, *to make effeminate*: exercitum, Liv.; Tac.

ēmōlo -ēre, *to grind away*: Pers.

ēmōlūmentum -i, n. (emolo), *the result of effort, gain, advantage*: emolumento esse, Cic.; emolumenta rerum, Liv.; pacis, Tac.

ēmōnēo -ēre, *to warn, admonish*: aliquem ut, Cic. L.

ēmōrior -mōri -mortūus sum, dep. *to die off.*

LIT., of persons: pro aliquo, Cic.; non miserabiliter, Cic.; per virtutem, *bravely*, Sall. TRANSF., *to perish*: laus emori non potest, Cic.; amor, Ov.

ēmortūālis -e, adj. (emorior), *of death*: Pl.

ēmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move out, move away, remove.* LIT., multitudinem e foro, Liv.; aliquos senatu, Liv.; muros fundamentaque, *to shake*, Verg. TRANSF., curas dictis, Verg.

Empēdōclēs -is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), *a poet and philosopher of Agrigentum, of the fifth century B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **Empēdōclēus** -a -um, *Empedoclean*: sanguis (according to the doctrines of Empedocles), *the soul*, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Empēdōclēa** -ōrum, *the doctrines of Empedocles*: Cic.

emphasis -is, f. (ἐμφασις), *emphasis*: Quint.

empīricus -i, m. (ἐμπειρικός), *an unscientific physician, empiric*: Cic.

Empōriāe -ārum, f. (Ἐμπορία), *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

empōrium -i, n. (ἐμπόριον), *a place of trade, market*: celebre et frequens, Liv.; Pl., Cic. L.

emptio -ōnis, f. (emo), *a buying, purchasing.*

LIT., ista falsa et simulata emptio, Cic.; Tac. Meton., *a purchase*: prorsus ex istis emptio-nibus nullam desidero, Cic. L.; Plin. L.

emptito -are (freq. of emo), *to buy up, to buy*: Tac., Plin. L.

emptor -ōris, m. (emo), *a buyer, purchaser*: emptor fundi, Cic.; emptores bonorum, Cic. TRANSF., *dedecorum pretiosus emptor*, Hor.

ēnūgiō -ire, *to bellow*: Quint.

ēmūlgēo -mulgēre -mulsum, *to drain out, to exhaust*: paludem, Cat.

ēmuigo -mūgēre -munxi -munctum (connected with mucus), *to clean a nose.* LIT., with reflex. or pass. in middle sense; *to wipe one's nose*: Suet., Juv. TRANSF., *to cheat a*

person: Pl., Hor.; with abl., *out of a thing*: Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. **ēmunctus** -a -um: emunctae naris, *with a clean nose, i.e. shrewd, discerning*, Hor., Phaedr. TRANSF., homo emunctae naris, *with a keen scent for other persons' faults*, Hor.

ēmūnio -ire. (1) *to fortify, strengthen, make safe*: locum, Liv.; postes, Verg. (2) *to build up*: murum, Liv. (3) *to clear*: silvas ac paludes, Tac.

ēn (sometimes **em**: Pl., Ter.). (1) interj., *lo! behold! see!* used like ecce to call attention to a person or thing present or to a point made; often with nom. or acc.: en ego vester Ascanius, Verg.; en quattuor aras, Verg.; en causa, Cic.; en cui tu liberos committas, Cic.; en aspice, Ov. (2) interrog., *look, say*: en, quid ago? Verg.; esp. with unquam: en unquam futurum, Liv.; Pl., Verg. (3) with imperat., *come!*: Pl., Verg.

ēnarrābilis -e (enarro), *that can be narrated or told*: Verg., Sen., Quint.

ēnarratio -ōnis, f. (enarro), *exposition*: Quint.; *scansion*: Sen.

ēnarro -are, *to narrate or explain*: alicui somnium, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

ēnascor -nasci -nātus sum, dep. *to grow out of, spring forth, arise from*: capillus, Liv.; cornua, Plin.

ēnāto -are, *to swim away, escape by swimming.*

LIT., si fractis enatat expes navibus, Hor. TRANSF., *to extricate oneself*: reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enatat tamen, Cic.

ēnāvigo -are, *to sail away*; with acc.: undam, over the waves, Hor.; Plin. TRANSF., tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic.

Encēlādus -i, m. (Ἐγκέλαδος), *one of the giants, slain by the lightning of Jupiter, and buried beneath Etna.*

endo, archaic=in.

endrōmis -idis, f. (ἐνδρομῖς), *a rough cloak worn by athletes (male or female) after exercise*: Mart., Juv.

Endymīōn -ōnis, m. (Ἐνδυμίων), *a beautiful young man, loved by the Moon*; appell., *a beautiful youth*: Juv.

ēnēco (ēnico) -nēcāre -nēcūi -nectum, *to kill off.* LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *to wear out, exhaust, torture*: siti enectus Tantalus, Cic.; fame, frigore, inluevie, squalore enecti, Liv.; hence colloq., *to fag*: Pl., Ter.

ēnervis -e (nervus), *powerless, weak*: orator, Tac.; Quint.

ēnervo -are (nervus), *to remove the sinews from; hence to weaken.* LIT., aliquem, Cic.; corpora animosque, Liv.; Hor. TRANSF., ut enervetur oratio compositione verborum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ēnervātus** -a -um, *weakened, powerless.* LIT., Cic. TRANSF., mollis et enervata oratio, Cic.; enervata muliebrisque sententia, Cic.

ēnīco=eneco; q.v.

ēnim, conj. (generally second or third word in its clause). (1) corroborating a previous statement, *indeed, truly, certainly*: Caes., Cic., Verg., Liv.; sometimes ironical: Pl., Cic. (2) in conjunction with other particles: at enim, *but you may object* . . ., Cic.; sed enim, *but indeed*, Cic., Verg.; enimvero as one word,

q.v. (3) explanatory, namely, for instance: Pl., Ter., Cic. (4) (most commonly) explanatory, for: de corpulorum (ita enim appellat atomos) concursione fortuita, Cic.; often where a point has not been expressed but understood: tum Socrates, non enim parvisti mihi revocanti, that is not to be wondered at for, Cic.

enimvero, to be sure, certainly: Cic., Liv.

ēnīpēs -pēi, m. (Ἐνίπης). (1) a river in Thessaly; also the river-god there. (2) a river in Pieria: Liv.

ēnīsus, partic. from enitor; q.v.

ēnītēo -ēre -ūi, to shine out, shine forth. LIT., enitet campus, Verg. TRANSF., to be conspicuous: quo in bello virtus enituit egregia M. Catonis, Cic.; Liv.

ēnītesco -ēre (inch. of eniteo), to gleam, shine forth. LIT., enitescit pulchrior multo, Hor. TRANSF., bellum novum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.; Quint., Tac.

ēnītor -niti -nīsus or -nīxus, dep.

(1) to work one's way up, to struggle up, ascend. LIT., in ascensu, Caes.; per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum, Liv.; in editiora, Tac.; with acc., to climb: aggerem, Tac. TRANSF., Hor.

(2) in gen., to strive, struggle, make an effort: in aliqua re, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; with n. acc.: quod quidem certe enitar, Cic. L.; with ut and subj.: Caes., Cic., Liv., Sall.; with ne and the subj.: Sall., Cic. L.; with infin.: Ter., Sall., Hor.

(3) transit., to bring forth, bear: partus plures, Liv.; Verg., Tac.; also absol., to bear: Quint., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **ēnīxus** -a -um, strenuous, eager: enixo studio, Liv.; compar., Sen.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ēnīxe**, eagerly, strenuously: iuvare, Caes.; operam dare, Liv.; Cic.

Enna=Henna; q.v.

Ennīus -i, m. Q. (239-169 B.C.), the 'father of Roman poetry' in most of its forms, esp. epic, born at Rudiae in Calabria.

Ennōsigaeus -i, m. (Ἐνωσίγαιος), the Earth-shaker, surname of Neptune: Juv.

ēnō -are, to swim out, escape by swimming. LIT., e concha, Cic.; in terram, Liv. TRANSF., to fly away: insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Verg.

ēnōdātio -ōnis, f. (enodo), an untying; hence an explanation: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, Cic.

ēnōdis -e (ex/nodus), without knots: truncus, Verg.; abies, Ov. TRANSF., clear, plain: Plin. L.

ēnōdo -are, to free from knots; hence to make clear, explain, expound: nomina, Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. (with compar.) **ēnōdātē**, clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic.

ēnōrmis -e (ex/norma). (1) irregular, unusual: vici, Tac. (2) very large, immense, enormous: hasta, gladius, Tac.

ēnōrmītās -ātis, f. (enormis), irregular shape: Quint.

ēnōtesco -nōtescere -nōtūi, to become known, be made public: quod ubi enotuit, Tac.; Plin. L.

ensīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of ensis), a little sword: Pl.

ensīfēr -fēra -fērum (ensis/fero), sword-bearing: Orion, Luc.

ensīgēr -gēra -gērum (ensis/gero), sword-bearing: Orion, Ov.

ensis -is, m. a sword: Lucr., Liv., Verg.

Entella -ae, f. (Ἐντελλᾶ), a town in Sicily.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Entellīnus** -a -um, of Entella, an inhabitant of it.

enthymēma -ātis, n. (ἐνθύμημα), a thought, line of thought, argument: Cic., Quint.; esp. a kind of syllogism: Cic., Quint.

ēnūbo -nūbere -nupsi -nuptum, of a woman, to marry out of her rank: e patribus, Liv.; also to marry and leave home: Liv.

ēnuclēo -are (ex/nucleus), to take out the kernel. TRANSF., haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, explain in detail, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **ēnuclēātus** -a -um, straightforward, simple, clear: suffragia, honest, Cic.; genus dicendi, plain, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ēnuclēātē**, clearly, plainly: Cic.

ēnūmērātio -ōnis, f. (numero), a counting up, enumeration: singulorum argumentorum, Cic.; in rhetoric, recapitulation: Cic., Quint.

ēnūmēro -are, to reckon, count up, enumerate.

LIT., dies, Caes.; pretium, to pay out, Cic. TRANSF., to recount, recapitulate: multitudinem beneficiorum, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

ēnuntiātio -ōnis, f. (enuntio), in rhetoric, an enunciation, proposition: Cic., Quint.

ēnuntiō -are, to tell, divulge, disclose.

LIT., consilia adversariis, Cic.; enuntiare mysteria, Cic.; silenda, Liv.; rem Helvetiis per indicium, Caes.; with indir. quest., plane quid sentiam enuntiabo apud homines familiarissimos, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to declare, announce, express in words: aliquid verbis, Cic.; esp. as logic. t. t., to state a proposition, to predicate: Cic. (2) to pronounce clearly: litteras, Quint.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **ēnuntiātum** -i, a proposition: Cic.

ēnuptio -ōnis, f. (enubo), a woman's marrying out: gentis, out of her gens, Liv.

ēnūtrio -ire, to nourish, rear, bring up: puerum Ideis sub antris, Ov.; ingenia, Quint.

ēo ire īvi and īi itum (connected with Gr. εἶμι), to go.

LIT., of physical movement. (1) by living beings; in gen.: domum, Pl.; ad forum, Pl.; subsidio suis, Caes.; novas vias, Prop.; Viā Sacrā, Hor.; pedibus, equis, Liv.; puppibus, to make a voyage, Ov.; with supine: cubitum, to go to bed, Cic.; with infin.: visere, Ter.; esp.: a, milit. t. t.: ire ad arma, ap. Cic.; ad saga, Cic., to fly to arms; maximis itineribus, Liv.; contra hostem, Caes.; in hostem, Liv.; Verg.: b, polit. t. t.: ire (or pedibus ire) in sententiam, to support a motion, Liv., Cic.; in alia omnia, to oppose a motion, vote against, Cic. (2) by things: it clamor caelo, Verg.; iit hasta, Verg.; it naribus ater sanguis, Verg.

TRANSF., of metaphorical movement, to pass, proceed, etc. (1) of persons: ire in poenas, to start punishing, Ov.; in scelus, to commit a fault, Ov.; in duplum, to give a double penalty, Cic.; ierat in causam praeceps, Liv.; ire per laudes tuorum, to go over, Ov.; in exclamations, i, go to: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. (2) of things: pugna it ad pedes, Liv.; incipit res

melius ire, to go better, Cic. L.; sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv.; eunt anni, pass, Ov.; ire in aliquid, to be changed to; sanguis it in sucos, Ov.

¹ēō, adv. (is). (1) old dat., thither, to that point: a, in space: eo pervenire, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv., etc.: b, in time: usque eo dum, Cic.: c, in other relations; of addition: accedit eo, Cic. L.; of tendency: eo spectare, Cic.; esp. of degree, so far, to such a pitch: eo rem adducam ut, etc., Cic.; with genit.: eo consuetudinis adducta res est, Liv. (2) locative, there; esp. with loci (partitive genit.): Cic. L., Tac. (3) abl.: a, for that, on that account: eo quod, Cic.; eo quia, Cic.; eo ut, Cic.; non eo, dico, quo, Cic.: b, with comparatives, esp. as correl. to quo, the more . . . the more . . . : eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa maior, Cic. L.

ēodem, adv. (idem). (1) old dat., to the same place: eodem mittere, Caes. TRANSF., to the same point or person: eodem pertinet, Caes., Cic. L. (2) locative, in the same place: Liv. TRANSF., res est eodem loci ubi reliquisti, in the same condition, Cic.

Ēōs (ἠώς) (occurs only in nom.), f. dawn.

¶ Hence adj. Ēōus and Ēōus -a -um, belonging to the morning, or eastern. M. as subst. Ēōus -i. (1) the morning star: Verg. (2) a dweller in the East: Ov. (3) one of the horses of the sun: Ov.

ēpastus -a -um (pasco), eaten up: escae, Ov.

ēphēbus -i, m. (ἐφηβος), a young man between eighteen and twenty (generally of Greeks): Ter., Cic., Ov.

ēphēmēris -idis, f. (ἐφημερίς), a journal, diary: Cic., Ov.

Ēphēsus -i, m. (Ἐφεσος), one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Diana and school of rhetoric.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. Ēphēsīus -a -um, Ephesian, an Ephesian.

ēphippīatus -a -um (ephippium), provided with a saddle: Caes.

ēhippīum -i, n. (ἐπιπνιον), a horse-cloth, saddle: Caes., Cic.; prov.: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare cabellus, no one is content with his condition, Hor.

¹ēphōrus -i, m. (ἐφορος), an ephor, a Spartan magistrate: Cic.

²Ēphōrus -i, m. (Ἐφορος), a Greek historian of Cyme in Asia Minor, flourishing about 340 B.C.

Ēphŷra -ae and Ēphŷrē -ēs (Ἐφύρα), f. the ancient name of Corinth.

¶ Hence Ēphŷrēus -a -um, Corinthian: Verg.

Ēpīcharmus -i, m. (Ἐπίχαρμος), a philosopher and comic poet of the fifth century B.C., disciple of Pythagoras.

epichysis -is, f. (ἐπίχυσις), a vessel for pouring: Pl.

ēpicōpus -a -um (ἐπίκοπος), provided with oars: phaselus, Cic. L.

ēpicrōcus -a -um (ἐπικροκος), transparent, fine: Pl.

Ēpicŭrus -i, m. (Ἐπικουρος), an Athenian philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school (342-270 B.C.).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. Ēpicŭrēus -a -um, Epicurean, an Epicurean.

ēpicus -a -um (ἐπικός), epic: poëta, Cic.; poëma, Cic.

Ēpīdaurus -i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος), a town in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a temple of Aesculapius.

¶ Hence adj. Ēpīdaurius -a -um, Epidaurian; m. as subst. Ēpīdaurius -i, Aesculapius: Ov.

ēpīdicticus -a -um (ἐπιδεικτικός), for display: genus dicendi, Cic.

ēpidīpnis -idis, f. (ἐπιδειπνίς), dessert: Petr., Mart.

Ēpīgōni -ōrum, m. (Ἐπιγόνιοι), the after-born, sons of the Seven against Thebes, who renewed the war of their fathers; name of a tragedy of Aeschylus, translated into Latin by Accius.

ēpigramma -ātis, n. (ἐπίγραμμα). (1) an inscription: Cic. (2) an epigram: Cic., Quint.

ēpilōgus -i, m. (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epilogue: Cic., Quint.

ēpīmēnia -orum, n. pl. (ἐπιμήνια), a month's rations: Juv.

Ēpīmētheus -ēi, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς), father of Pyrrha, son of Iapetus and brother of Prometheus.

¶ Hence Ēpīmēthis -thidis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς), Pyrrha: Ov.

ēpīrēdium -ii, n. (ἐπί/ραδα), the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle; trace: Juv., Quint.

Ēpīrus -i, f. (Ἠπειρος), a region in north-west Greece.

¶ Hence adj. Ēpīrensīs -e, of Epirus; subst. Ēpīrōtes -ae, m. (Ἠπειρώτης), an Epirote; adj. Ēpīrōticus -a -um, of Epirus.

ēpistōlium -i, n. (ἐπιστόλιον), a little letter, note: Cat.

ēpistŭla (or ēpistōla) -ae, f. (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle: epistula ab aliquo, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; epistulam dare, to send off, Cic.; epistula Graecis litteris conscripta, Caes.; epistulam inscribere alicui, Cic.; ab epistulis, to do with correspondence, of secretaries, etc., Suet.

TRANSF., a sending of letters, post: Cic. L.

ēpītāphium -i, m. (ἐπιτάφιον), a funeral oration: Cic.

ēpīthālāmium -i, n. (ἐπιθαλάμιον), a nuptial song: Quint.

ēpīthēca -ae, f. (ἐπιθήκη), an addition: Pl.

ēpītōma -ae and ēpītōmē -ēs, f. (ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome: Cic. L.

ēpōdes -um, m. pl. a kind of salt-water fish: Ov.

Ēpōna -ae, f. the protecting goddess of horses and asses: Juv.

ēpops -ōpis, m. (ἐπῶψ), the hoopoe: Verg., Ov.

Ēpōrēdia -ae, f. a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina (now Ivrea).

ēpos, nom. and acc. only, n. (ἔπος), an epic poem: Hor.; plur. epē, Prop.

ēpōtus -a -um (poto), drunk up, drained. LIT., poculo epoto, Cic.; medicamento, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) spent on drink: Pl. (2) swallowed up: terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpŭlae -ārum, f. food, dishes of food. In gen.: Pl., Cic., Verg.; esp. banquet, feast: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstuebantur; Cic.; funestas epulas fratri comparare, Cic.; also at festivals: Cic., Hor. TRANSF., oculis, feast for the eyes, Pl., Cic.

ēpŭlāris -e (epulae), belonging to a banquet: accubatio amicorum, Cic.; sacrificium, Cic.

ēpŭlātiō -ōnis, f. (epulor), feasting: Suet.

ēpŭlo -ōnis, m. (epulum), a feaster: Cic.; esp.: Tresviri (subsequently Septemviri) epulones,

a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts, Cic., Liv.; so simply epulones: Cic.

ēpūlor -ari, dep. (epulum), to feast.

(1) intransit.: unā, together, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; modice, Cic.; Saliarem in modum, splendidly, Cic.; with abl.: dapibus opimis, Verg.

(2) transit., to feast on, eat: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, to place on the table to be eaten, Verg.; Liv.

ēpūlum -i, n. a banquet, feast, esp. on special public occasions: epuli dominus, Cic.; epulum populi Romani, Cic.; alicui epulum dare nomine alicuius, Cic.

ēqua -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl. generally equabus; from equus), a mare: Cic., Verg., Hor.

ēquēs -itis, m. (equus), a horseman, rider.

In gen.: illum equitem sex dierum spatio transcurrisse longitudinem Italiae, Liv.; Ov.

Esp. (1) a horse-soldier: Caes., Liv.; (opp. pedes), and used collectively, cavalry: Liv., Tac. (2) equites, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, between the senate and the plebs, Cic., Ov.; collectively in sing.: Hor., Tac.

ēquester -stris -stre (eques), relating to horsemen, equestrian. In gen.: statua, Cic. Esp. (1) relating to horse-soldiers and cavalry: proelium, Caes.; pugna, Cic.; Liv. (2) relating to the knights: ordo, Cic.; locus, Cic.; census, Cic., Liv.

ēquīdem (quidem strengthened by demonstrative prefix e-), a particle, generally used with the first person. (1) indeed, truly, for my part: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic.; equidem ego, Cic.; certe equidem, Pl., Verg. (2) in a concessive sense, of course, certainly; admittedly; with sed, verum, tamen: Cic., Liv.

ēquīlē -is, n. (equus), a stable: Cato, Suet.

ēquīnus -a -um (equus), relating to horses: seta, Cic.; nervus, Verg.; Hor.

ēquīra -ōrum, n. (equus), horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place every year at Rome, in the Campus Martius: Ov.

ēquītātus -ūs, m. (equito), cavalry (opp. peditatus): Caes., Cic., Sall.

ēquīto -are (eques), to ride on horseback. Lit., Cic., Hor., Liv.; esp. of cavalry: Cic. TRANSF., of winds, to rush: Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor.

ēquūlēus = eculeus; q.v.

ēquus -i, m. (older forms equos and ecus; genit. pl. equum: Verg.) (connected with ἵππος), a horse.

Lit., equorum domitores, Cic.; equus bellator, a war-horse, Verg.; equus publicus, given by the state, Liv.; equum conscendere, Liv.; in equum ascendere, Cic.; in equum insilire, Liv.; sedere in equo, Cic.; vehi in equo, Cic.; equis insignibus et aurato curru reportari, to ride in triumph, Cic.; merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, Caes.; equis virisque (or equis viris), with horse and foot, hence prov., with all one's might, Cic., Liv.; ad equum rescribere, to make someone a knight, Caes.; equus Troianus, the Trojan horse, Verg.; fig., of a conspiracy: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) equos ligneus, a ship, Pl. (2) plur.: equi, a chariot, Verg. (3) equus

bipes, the sea-horse, Verg. (4) the constellation Pegasus: Cic. poet.

Equus Tūticus -i, m. a small town in the country of the Hirpini in Lower Italy.

ēra -ae, f. (erus), a mistress. Lit., of a house: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., (1) used of a goddess, Lady: Pl., Cat. (2) of a sweetheart: Cat., Ov.

ērādīco -are (radix), to root out: Pl., Ter.

ērādo -rādēre -rāsi -rāsum, to scratch out: aliquem albo senatorio, from the senatorial list, Tac.; in gen., to destroy, get rid of: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

Ērātō (found only in nom.), f. (Ἐρατώ), the Muse of lyric and love-poetry: Ov.; appell., any Muse: Verg.

ercisco, ertum = hercisco, herctum; q.v.

Ērēbus -i, m. (Ἐρεβος). (1) a god of the lower world, son of Chaos and brother of Nox: Cic. (2) the lower world: Verg. Adj. **Ērēbēus** -a -um, belonging to the lower world.

Ērechtheus -ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Orithyia and Procris.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērechthēus** -a -um, m. Athenian: Ov.; subst. **Ērechthidae** -arum, m. the Athenians: Ov.; subst. **Ērechthis** -idis, f. daughter of Erechtheus, i.e. Orithyia or Procris: Ov.

ērectus, partic. from erigo; q.v.

ērēpo -rēpēre -repsi -reptum. (1) to creep out: Pl. (2) to creep up or over; with acc.: montes quos nunquam erepsemus (= erepsissemus), Hor.; agrum, Juv.

ēreptio -ōnis, f. (eripio), a taking by force, seizure: Cic.

ēreptor -ōris, m. (eripio), one who takes away by force, a robber: bonorum, Cic.; libertatis, Cic.; Tac.

Ēretria -ae, f. (Ἐρετρία). (1) chief town in the island of Euboea. (2) a town in Thessaly.

¶ Hence subst. **Ēretricus** -i, m. an Eretrian; esp. in plur. Eretrici, philosophers of the Eretrian school: Cic.; so **Ēretriāci** -ōrum, m., Cic.; adj. and subst. **Ēretriensis**, Eretrian, an Eretrian: Liv.

Ērētum -i, n., an old Sabine town on the Tiber. Adj. **Ērētīnus** -a -um, Eretrine: Tib.

ergā, prep. with acc. (perhaps connected with rego), towards. Lit., of place: Pl. TRANSF., of personal relations, towards, in relation to. (1) in a good sense: amor erga te suus, Cic.; benevolentia erga aliquem, Cic.; Pl., Caes. (2) in a bad sense: odium erga aliquem, Nep.; invidia erga aliquem, Tac.; Pl., Ter. (3) (post-Aug.) more generally, about: anxii erga Seianum, Tac.; sometimes of relation to things: erga memoriam filii sui, Tac.

ergastūlum -i, n. (ἐργάστημα), a workhouse for debtors or slaves: ille ex compedibus atque ergastulo, Cic.; aliquem in ergastulum dare or ducere, Liv.; apud aliquem in ergastulo esse, Cic. TRANSF., in plur., the inmates of an ergastulum: ergastula solvere, Caes.; Juv. **ergō** (poet. sometimes ergō), prep. and adv. (perhaps connected, like erga, with rego).

As prep., preceded by genit., because of, on account of: formidinis ergo, Lucr.; illius ergo, Verg.

As adv., consequently, therefore, accordingly, then; esp. (1) of logical consequences, therefore: dissolvitur, interit ergo, Lucr.; Pl., Cic., Liv.; itaque ergo, Liv. (2) with questions, then: quid ergo? why then? Pl.,

Caes. Cic. (3) with imperatives, *then, now*: Cic. (4) to resume a point, *well then, as I was saying*: Cic.

Ērichthō -ūs, f. (Ἐριχθῶ), a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey. TRANSF., any witch: Ov. **Ērichthōnius** -i, m. (Ἐριχθῶνιος).

(1) a mythical king of Athens.

¶ Hence partic. **Ērichthōnius** -a -um, Athenian.

(2) a mythical king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Tros.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērichthōnius** -a -um, Trojan.

ēriciūs -i, m. a hedgehog; as milit. t. t., a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, *chevaux de frise*: Caes.

Ēridānus -i, m. (Ἐριδανός), the Greek name of the river Padus (now Po).

ērīfuga -ae, m. (erus/fugio), a runaway slave: Cat.

ērigo -rigēre -rexi -rectum (ex/rego), to set up, place upright, lift up, erect.

LIT., *scalas ad moenia*, Liv.; *mālum, a mast*, Cic., Verg.; *oculos, to raise*, Cic.; *aures, to prick up the ears*, Cic.; with reflex., or in pass. with middle sense, *to rise*: *insula Sicanium iuxta latus erigitur*, Verg.; Caes., Cic. Esp. (1) to erect a building: *turrem*, Caes. (2) milit. t. t., *to march a body of soldiers up a height*: *agmen in adversum clavum*, Liv.; *aciem in collem*, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to arouse, excite: *animum ad audiendum*, Cic.; *auditor erigatur, be attentive*, Cic. (2) to raise up, encourage, cheer: *aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquem ad spem belli*, Tac.; *animum*, Cic.; *erigere se in spem legis*, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **ērectus** -a -um, raised, upright, erect. LIT., *status*, Cic.; Caes., Ov. TRANSF., (1) high, elevated: *a*, in a good sense: *celsus et erectus*, Cic.; *b*, in a bad sense, *proud*: *erectus et celsus*, Cic. (2) alert, anxious, intent, with minds on the stretch: *iudices*, Cic.; *expectatione erecta, in suspense*, Liv. (3) resolute, cheerful: *alacri animo et erecto*, Cic.

Ērigōnē -ēs, f. (Ἐριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērigōnēus** -a -um, belonging to Erigone: *canis, the dog of Icarus*, Maera, changed into the constellation Canicula.

ērilis -e (erus, era), of a master or mistress: Pl., Verg., Hor., Ov.

Ērinys -yos, f. (Ἐρινός), one of the Furies; plur. *Erinyes, the Furies*. TRANSF., *scourge, curse*: *patriae communis Erinys, of Helen*, Verg.

Ēriphyla -ae, f. and **Ēriphylē** -es, f. (Ἐριφύλη), daughter of Talaus and Lysimache, wife of Amphiaraus, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.

ērīpio -rīpēre -rīpui -reptum (ex/rapio), to snatch away, tear out; constr. with ex, ab, de and abl., or poet. with abl. alone, or with dat. (usually of person).

(1) in gen. to snatch, esp. violently and wrongly. LIT., *ensem vaginā*, Verg.; *aliquem ex equo*, Liv.; *aliquem ex manibus populi Romani*, Cic.; *hereditatem ab aliquo*, Cic.; *aurum Gallis*, Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: *alicui vitam*, Sall.; *omnem usum*

navium, Caes.; *fugam*, Verg.; sometimes of undesirable things: *alicui timorem*, Cic.

(2) in a good sense, to free, rescue: *aliquem e manibus hostium*, Caes.; *filium a morte*, Cic.; *se ab illa miseria*, Cic.; *aliquem ex servitute*, Sall.; *eripe te morae, away with delay*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ēreptus** -a -um, snatched away or rescued; also in special sense, snatched away by death: *fato*, Verg., Liv.; *fatis*, Ov.

ērōdo -rōdēre -rōsi -rōsum (ex/rodo), to gnaw away, eat into: Plin.

ērōgatio -ōnis, f. (erogo), payment, expenditure: *pecuniae*, Cic.

ērōgito -are (freq. of erogo), to keep asking: Pl.

ērōgo -are (ex/rogo), to ask for and obtain for some purpose; used in the sense to pay out money, esp. from public funds: *pecuniam ex aerario*, Cic.; *pecuniam in classem*, Cic.; *pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath*, Tac.

errābundus -a -um (¹erro), wandering: *nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur*, Liv.; *vestigia bovis*, Verg.; *odor*, Lucr.

errāticus -a -um (¹erro), wandering, erratic: *Delos*, Ov.; *vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico*, Cic.

errātio -ōnis, f. (¹erro), a wandering, straying: *nulla in caelo erratio*, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

errātus -ūs, m. (¹erro), wandering about, straying: *longis erratibus actus*, Ov.

¹erro -are, to wander, stray, rove.

LIT., of persons and things: *vagus et exsul erraret*, Cic.; *stellae errantes*, Cic.; *sparsos errare capillos*. As transit. verb, to wander over: *terrae erratae, wandered over*, Ov.; *litora errata*, Verg. Esp. to wander from the right path, lose one's way: *errare viā*, Verg.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) to waver: *ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio*, Cic.; *ne tuus erret honos*, Ov.; *sententia errans et vaga, uncertain*, Cic. (2) to err, be in error, be mistaken: *errat animus*, Lucr.; *de nostris verbis*, Ter.; *si quid erro*, Pl.; *errabant tempora, in chronology*, Ov.; *impers. pass.: si erratur in nomine*, Cic.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **errātum** -i, a fault, error. (1) technically: *erratum fabrilē*, Cic. (2) morally: *errata aetatis meae, of my youth*, Cic. L.

²erro -ōnis, m. (¹erro), a wanderer, vagabond; esp. of slaves: Hor.; of unfaithful lovers: Ov.

error -ōris, m. (¹erro), a wandering about.

LIT., of persons and things: *error ac dissipatio civium*, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) wavering, uncertainty: *fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum*, Lucr.; *errore viarum*, Liv. (2) error, mistake: *errore duci*, Cic.; *in errorem induci, rapi*, Cic.; *ferendus tibi in hoc meus error*, Cic.; *demere*, Hor.; also source of error, deception: Verg., Liv., Tac.

ērūbesco -rūbescēre -rūbui, to grow red, blush, esp. with shame: *erubuere genae*, Ov.; with in and the abl.: Cic.; with abl.: Liv.; with infin., to blush to: Verg., Liv.; with acc., to blush for: Prop.; to respect: Verg.

¶ Hence gerundive **ērūbescendus** -a -um, of which one should be ashamed: *ignes*, Hor.; Liv.

ērūca -ae, f. a colewort: Hor.

ēructo -are, to belch forth, throw up, vomit. LIT., saniem, Verg. TRANSF., (1) to talk drunkenly about: sermonibus suis caedem, Cic. (2) to cast out, emit, eject: harenam, Verg.; Lucr.

ērūdīo -ire (ex/rudis), to free from roughness; hence 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 indir. quest.: Ov.; with a thing as object: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ērūdītus** -a -um, instructed, educated, trained: homo, Cic.; eruditior litteris, Cic.; artibus militiae, Liv.; eruditissimus disciplinā iuris, Cic.; with infin.: Tac. TRANSF., of things: saecula, oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ērūdītē**, learnedly; used in compar. and superl. only: Cic.

ērūditiō -ōnis, f. (erudio). (1) teaching, instruction: Cic. L., Quint. (2) knowledge, learning, erudition: Cic., Quint.

ērūdītūlus -i, m. (dim. of eruditus), somewhat skilled: Cat.

ērūdītus -a -um, partic. from erudio; q.v.

ērumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum.

(1) transit., to break open, cause to burst forth. LIT., nubem, Verg.; reflex. se erumpere, or pass. erumpi, to burst forth: portis se erumpere foras, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., to vent, discharge: stomachum in aliquem, Cic.; iram, Liv.

(2) intransit., to break out, burst forth. LIT., ignes ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.; milit. t. t., to rush forth: ex castris, Caes.; impers.: duabus simul portis erumpitur, Liv. TRANSF., erumpat enim aliquando vera et me digna vox, Cic.; erupit deinde seditio, Liv.; coniuratio ex latebris, Cic.; haec quo sit eruptura timeo, Cic.; ad perniciem civitatis, Cic.

ērūo -rūere -rūi -rūtum, to tear out, dig up.

LIT., mortuum, Cic.; aurum terrā, Ov.; humum, Ov.; aquam remis, Ov.; eruitur oculos, his eyes are torn out, Ov.; esp. to raze, demolish: urbem totam, Verg.

TRANSF., memoriam alicuius ex annalium vetustate, to bring to light, Cic.; si quid indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, Cic.; with indir. quest.: erues qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic.; veritatem, Quint.

ērūptiō -ōnis, f. (erumpo), a bursting or breaking forth: Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic.; as milit. t. t., a sally, attack: eruptio ex oppido simul duabus portis, Liv.; eruptionem facere, Caes.

ērus -i, m. a master. LIT., of a house: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) owner: Cat., Hor. (2) of a god, Lord: Cat.

ervum -i, n. bitter vetch: Verg., Hor.

Ērycīnus, see Eryx.

Ērymanthus -i, m. (Ἐρύμανθος). (1) a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the Erymanthian boar.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērymanthiūs** -a -um; f. adj. **Ērymanthis** -idis: ursa, Callisto of Arcadia, changed into a bear and set as a constellation in the sky.

(2) a river in Arcadia, flowing into the Alpheus.

Ērysichthōn -thōnis, m. (Ἐρυσίχθων), the son of the Thessalian king Triopas; he was punished by Ceres with a raging hunger for having cut down one of her groves.

Ērythēa (-īa) -ae, f. a small island near Gades, where Hercules stole the oxen of Geryon.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Ērythēis** -thēidis, Erythraean: praeda, the oxen of Geryon, Ov.

ērythīnus -a -um (ἐρυθίως), a kind of red barbel or mullet: Ov.

Ērythrae -ārum, f. (Ἐρυθραί). (1) a town in Boeotia. (2) one of the twelve Ionian towns in Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Ērythraeus** -a -um, Erythraean; f. as subst. **Ērythraea** -ae, the district of Erythrae.

Ēryx -rŷcis or **Ērŷcus** -i, m. (Ἐρύξ), a mountain with a city of the same name, on the west coast of Sicily, with a famous temple of Venus.

Adj. **Ērŷcīnus** -a -um, of Eryx: Venus Erycina, Cic.; f. as subst. **Ērŷcina** -ae, Venus: Hor.

esca -ae, f. (ἔδο), food, victuals: Pl., Cic., Verg.; esp. as bait: Pl. TRANSF., (1) fig., bait: voluptas esca malorum, Cic. (2) titbits of gossip: Pers.

escāriūs -a -um (esca), relating to food or to bait: Pl., Juv.

escendo -scendere -scendi -scensum (ex/scando).

(1) intransit., to climb up, ascend: in rogem ardentem, Cic.; in curram, Cic.; in tribunal, Liv.; esp. to go up from the sea-coast inland: Ilium a mari, Liv.

(2) transit., to ascend: Oetam, Liv.; rostra, Tac.

escensio -ōnis, f. (escendo), a movement inland, esp. hostile: escensionem facere ab navibus in terram, Liv.

esculetum, esculus, see aesc.

esculentus -a -um (esca), edible, esculent: frusta, Cic.

ēsīto -are (freq. of edo), to keep eating: Pl.

Esquiliāe -ārum, f. (ex/colere; literally, the outer town, the suburb), one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, the Esquiline.

¶ Hence adj. **Esquiliūs** -a -um, also **Esquiliūnus** -a -um, Esquiline; f. as subst. **Esquiliāa** -ae, the Esquiline gate: Cic.

essēdāriūs -i, m. (essedum). (1) a fighter in a British or Gallic war-chariot: Caes., Cic. L. (2) a kind of gladiator: Suet.

ēssēdum -i, n. (a Celtic word), a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons: Caes., Cic., Verg.

ēsū, abl. sing. from esus, m. (edo), in the eating: Pl.

ēsūriālis -e (esurio), of hunger: Pl.

ēsūrīo -ire (desider. of ἔδο), to be hungry, desire food. LIT.: Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., to desire eagerly, long for: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov.

ēsūrītīo -ōnis, f. (esurio), hunger: Cat.

esus -a -um, partic. of ἔδο; q.v.

ēt, adv. and conj. (cf. Gr. ἔτι).

As adv., also, even: timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, Verg.; addam et illud etiam, Cic.; Caes., Liv. Also combined with simul, quoque, quidem: Cic.; with nec non: Verg. As conj., and: Cic., etc. Sometimes and indeed: magna vis est conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, Cic.; in narrative, and

then: Verg., Tac.; occasionally adversative, and yet, esp. in questions: Cic., Verg. After aequē, alius, idem, par, similis, as or than: Cic. Repeated, et... et... both... and...: et audax et malus, Pl.; Cic., etc.; -que... et...: Liv., Tac.; also et... -que, rare but in Cic. With nec (neque), nec... et, not only not... but: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.; et... nec, not only... but also not: Cic.

ētēnim, conj., usually at beginning of clause, for indeed: Pl., Lucr., Cic.; sometimes to introduce an explanatory parenthesis: Cic., Liv.

Ēteoclēs -is and -ēos, m. (Ἐτεοκλῆς), myth., son of Oedipus, brother of Polynices, killed in the siege of Thebes.

ētēsiae -ārum, m. pl. (ἐτησίαι), winds which blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds: Lucr., Cic.

ētēsius -a -um (ἐτήσιος), Etesian: Lucr.

ēthōlōgia -ae, f. (ἠθολογία), the art of mimicry: Quint.

ēthōlōgus i, m. (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics the peculiarities of others: mimi ethologi, Cic.

ētiām, conj. (et/iam).

(1) of time: a, as yet, still: cum iste etiam cubaret, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Verg. So with negatives: nondum etiam, vixdum etiam, not yet, scarcely yet, Cic.: b, etiam atque etiam, again and again: rogare, Cic.; sometimes to give emphasis: quare etiam atque etiam, so I repeat, Lucr.

(2) without reference to time: a, also, besides, even: voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica, Cic.; non solum (or modo)... sed (or verum) etiam, not only... but also, Cic.; with comparatives, still: dic etiam clarius, Cic.: b, in answers, yes, certainly: etiam, inquit, beatam, Cic.; aut etiam aut non respondere, to answer yes or no, Cic.: c, in questions, expressing incredulity, actually? really? etiam respicis? Pl.; Ter.

ētiānum and **ētiānunc**, adv., yet, still, till now: de materia loqui orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; nihil etiamnunc, nothing further, Cic.

ētiām-si, conj., used like si, with indic. or subj., even if, although: Pl., Cic., Liv.

ētiām-tum and **ētiām-tunc**, adv., used with past tenses, even then, till that time, till then: Cic., Tac.

Etrūria -ae, f. a district in north-west Italy.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Etruscus** -a -um, Etruscan, an Etruscan.

et-si, conj., even if, although, used like si, with indic. or subj.: Pl., Cic., Verg., Liv.; often followed by tamen, at, certe; sometimes without separate verb: Cic., Liv. Sometimes also elliptically, like quamquam, with the force of and yet, notwithstanding: do poenas temeritatis meae; etsi quae fuit ista temeritas? Cic. L.

ētyēmōlōgia -ae, f. (ἐτυμολογία), etymology: Cic. **eu** (εὖ), interj. good! well done!: Pl., Ter., Hor. **Euadnē** -ēs, f. (Εὐάδνη), myth., wife of Capaneus, one of the Seven who fought against Thebes.

Euan or **Euhan**, m. (εὐάν), a name of Bacchus: Iacchus et Euhan, Ov.; Lucr.

euans or **euhans** -antis (εὐάζων), shouting Euan, of the Bacchanals; with acc.: euantes orgia, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus, Verg.

Euandēr and **Euandrus** -dri, m. (Εὐάνδρος), myth., son of Carmenta, from Pallantium in Arcadia, who founded Pallantium at the foot of the Palatine hill. Adj. **Euandrius** -a -um: ensis, of Pallas, son of Evander.

euax, interj., good!: Pl.

Euboea -ae, f. (Εὐβοία), an island off Boeotia and Attica, in the Aegean Sea.

¶ Hence adj. **Eubōicus** -a -um.

Euclidēs -is, m. (Εὐκλείδης), Euclid. (1) a philosopher of Megara. (2) a mathematician of Alexandria.

Euēnus -i, m. (Εὐηνος), myth., king of Aetolia, father of Marpessa, drowned in the river Lycormas, which received the name of Euenus.

Adj. **Euēninus** -a -um, of the river Euenus.

Eugānēi -ōrum, m. a people in northern Italy. **euge** (εὖγε) and **eugēpae** (εὐγεπαί), interj., well done!, sometimes ironical: Pl., Ter.

Euhēmērus -i, m. (Εὐήμερος), a Greek philosopher, flourishing about 315 B.C., famous for his rationalizing of myths.

Euīas or **Euhīas** -ādis, f. (εὐιάς), a Bacchante.

Euius or **Euhius** -i, m. (Εὐϊός), a name of Bacchus.

Eumēnides -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** -ārum, m. (Εὐμόλπιδαι), his descendants in Athens, from whom the priests of Demeter were chosen.

eunūchus -i, m. (εὐνούχος), a eunuch: Cic., Juv. **euoe**, **euhoē**, interj. (εὐοῖ), shout of the Bacchantes: euhoē Bacche, Verg.

Euphorbus -i, m. (Εὐφωρβος), a Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras believed to have descended to himself.

Euphōriōn -ōnis, m. (Εὐφωρίων), a Greek poet of Chalcis in Euboea, flourishing about 220 B.C.

Euphrātēs -is, m. (Εὐφράτης), the Euphrates, a river in Western Asia, flowing into the Persian Gulf; meton., the dwellers on the Euphrates: Verg.

Eupōlis -pōlidis, m. (Εὐπολῖς), an Athenian comic poet, flourishing about 420 B.C.

Euripidēs -is, m. (Εὐριπίδης), the celebrated Athenian tragic poet (c. 485-406 B.C.). Adj. **Euripidēus** -a -um.

Eurīpus -i, m. (Εὐριπος), (1) a channel, strait, esp. the strait between Euboea and Boeotia: Cic. (2) a canal or water-course: Cic. (3) the ditch or moat constructed round the Circus Maximus: Suet.

Eurōpa -ae, f. and **Eurōpē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρώπη). (1) 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. (2) geograph., the continent of Europe, named after Europa.

¶ Adj. **Eurōpaeus** -a -um, belonging to Europa or to Europe: Ov., Nep.

Eurus -i, m. (εὐρος). LIT., the south-east wind: Verg. TRANSF., the east wind: Ov.; poet., wind in general: Verg.

¶ Adj. **Eurōs** -a -um, eastern: Verg. **Eurýdicē** -ēs, f. (Εὐρύδικη), wife of Orpheus, recovered by him from Hades, but lost again.

Eurystheus -ēi, m. (Εὐρυσθεύς), myth., son of Sthenelus, a king of Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve labours.

Eurȳtus -i, m. (Εὐρύτος), myth., king of Oechalia, father of Iole and Dryope.

¶ Hence **Eurȳtis** -idis, f. daughter of Eurytus, i.e., Iole.

euschēmē, adv. (εὐσχημῶς), gracefully: Pl.

Euterpē -ēs, f. (Εὐτέρπη), the Muse of harmony: Hor.

Euxīnus -a -um (Εὐξεινός = hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea: mare, aquae, Ov.; esp. with subst. Pontus; also m. alone as subst., the Black Sea.

ēvādo -vādēre -vāsi -vāsum, to go out, go forth.

(1) intransit. LIT., in gen.: ex balneis, Cic.; oppido, Sall., esp.: a, to climb up or out: per praeceptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv.; Cic., Verg.: b, to escape, get off: e manibus hostium, Liv.; e periculo, Cic. TRANSF., to turn out, result: a, of persons: posse oratores evadere, Cic., Liv.: b, of things: quo evasura sint, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

(2) transit., to go out through, pass over: ripam, Verg.; evaserant media castra, Liv.; esp.: a, to climb up: gradus altos, Verg.; Liv.: b, to escape: flammam, Verg.; Ov., Liv.

ēvāgor -ari, dep.

(1) intransit., to wander out, stray away. LIT., effuse, Liv.; as milit. t. t., to wheel to right and left, manœuvre: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. TRANSF., appetitūs longius evagantur, Cic.; Liv.

(2) transit., to overstep: ordinem rectum, Hor.

ēvālesco -vālescere -vālūi, to grow strong. (1) in tumultum, to grow into a tumult, Tac.

(2) to prevail, come into vogue: nationis nomen evaluisse paullatim, Tac. (3) in perf., to have power, be able; with infin.: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit, Verg.; Hor.

Evan, see Euan.

Ēvander, see Euander.

ēvānesco -vānescere -vānūi, to vanish, disappear, pass away: evanescent vinum et salsamentum vetustate, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., eorum memoria evanuit, Cic.; spes, Cic.; rumor, Liv.

ēvānidus -a -um (evanesco), vanishing, passing away: pectora in tennes abeunt evanida rivos, Ov. TRANSF., amor, Ov.

ēvans, see evans.

ēvastō -are, to devastate, lay waste utterly: agrum, vallem, Liv.

ēvectus -a -um, partic. of eveho; q.v.

ēvēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum.

(1) to carry out. LIT., aliquid plaustris ex fanis, Cic.; with reflex. or in pass. with middle sense, of ships, to sail away: in altum, Liv.; of riders, to ride away: Liv., Tac. TRANSF., evehi in middle sense: e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, Cic.; spe vanā evectus, Liv.

(2) to carry up: aliquem ad auras, Ov. TRANSF., ad deos, Hor.; ad consulatum, Tac.; Verg.

ēvello -vellēre -velli -vulsum, to tear out, pluck out. LIT., alicui linguam, Cic.; arborem, Liv.; Hor. TRANSF., consules non modo e memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; alicui ex animo scrupulum, Cic.

ēvēnio -vēnīre -vēni -ventum, to come out, come forth.

LIT., merses profundo, pulchrior evenit, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of things, to turn out, result: alicui feliciter, Caes.; bene, Cic.; vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic.; si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. (2) to befall a person, fall to his lot: provincia (sorte) evenit alicui, Liv.; Cic. (3) in gen., to happen, occur: pax venerat, ut plerumque evenit, Cic.; forte evenit ut, Cic., Ter., Quint.

¶ Hence n. of perf. partic. as subst. **ēventum** -i. (1) issue, consequence, result: causarum cognitio cognitionem eventi facit, Cic. (2) in gen., an event, occurrence: causae eventorum magis me movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic. (3) a person's experience: aliorum eventis doceri, Tac.; Cic. L.

ēventus -ūs, m. (evenio). (1) consequence, issue, result: eventus rei, Caes.; eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.; belli eventus prosper, Liv.; a drama: semper ad eventum festinat, Hor. (2) in gen., an event, occurrence: Cic. (3) a person's experience or fate: auditur Decii eventus, Liv.; Caes., Cic.

ēverbēro -are, to strike violently: clipeum alis, Verg.; cauda pendente escam, Ov.

ēverricūlum -i, n. (everro), a fishing-net, drag-net: Varro; fig., quod umquam huiusmodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.; everriculum malitiarum omnium, a clean sweep, Cic.

ēverro -verrēre -verri -versum, to sweep out: Varro. TRANSF., to plunder: quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris (with a pun on the name of Verres), Cic.

ēversio -ōnis, f. (everto), an overturning: columnae, Cic. TRANSF., destruction, ruin: vitae, Cic.; patriae, rerum publicarum, Cic.; Tac.

ēversor -ōris, m. (everto), an overturning, destroyer: civitatis, Cic.; Verg.

ēverto -vertēre -verti -versum. (1) to turn out, dislodge, eject: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic.; Pl. (2) to turn up, stir: aequora ventis, Verg. (3) to overturn, throw down: navem, Cic.; arborem, Verg.; hence, of a city, to demolish: Carthaginem, Cic. TRANSF., to overthrow, destroy: funditus civitates, Cic.; philosophiam, Cic.; aliquem, to ruin, Cic.; res Asiae, Verg.

ēvestigātus -a -um, tracked out, discovered: ingeniis evestigata priorum, Ov.

Ēvīas, see Euias.

ēvidens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (ex/video), visible, clear, plain, evident: res, Cic.; evidentior causa victoriae, Liv.; quid est evidentius? Cic.

¶ Adv. **ēvidentē**, visibly, clearly: evidentēter praenitere, Liv.

ēvidentiā -ae, f. (evidens), distinctness of language: Cic., Quint.

ēvigilo -are. (1) intransit.: a, to wake up: Plin., Quint.: b, to be awake, be vigilant: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae? Cic.

(2) transit.: a, to watch through, pass in watching: nox evigilanda, Tib.: b, to work hard at, to elaborate: libros, Ov.; consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ēvillesco -vilescere -vilūi, to become worthless, contemptible: Tac., Suet.

ēvincio -vincire -vinxi -vinctum, to bind, bind round: diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit,

Tac.; esp. in perf. partic.: viridi evinctus oliva, Verg.; Ov.

ēvinco -vincere -vici -victum, *to conquer entirely, utterly subdue.*

LIT., imbelles Aeduos, Tac.; evicit omnia miles, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to prevail over.* (1) over physical objects: platanus caelebs evinctet ulmos, Hor.; oppositas gurgite moles, *to get through*, Verg. (2) over abstr. things: evicit miseratio iusta superbiam ingentem, Liv. (3) over or upon persons: lacrimis, dolore, precibus evinci, Verg. (4) *to bring it about that*: summa ope evicerunt, ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur, Liv. (5) *to prove irresistibly*: si puerilius his ratio esse evinctet amare, Hor.

ēvīro -are (ex/vir), *to castrate*: Cat.

ēviscēro -are (ex/viscus), *to disembowel, tear in pieces*: columbam (of the hawk), Verg.

ēvītābilis -e (evito), *that can be avoided*: telum, Ov.

ēvīto -are (vito), *to avoid, shun*: tela, Cat.; Hor. TRANSF., causas suspicionum, Cic.

ēvīto -are (vita), *to deprive of life*: Enn.

ēvīus, see Euius.

ēvōcātor -ōris, m. (evoco), *one who calls to arms*: servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

ēvōco -are, *to call out.*

LIT., in gen.: aliquem foras, Pl.; magna cum contumelia verborum nostros ad pugnam, Caes.; mercatores undique ad se, Caes.; aliquem litteris, Cic. Esp. (1) *to summon the spirits of the dead*: Metellos ab inferis, Cic. (2) *to call forth a deity from a hostile city, promising a temple at Rome*: evocare deos, Liv. (3) as milit. and polit. t. t., *to call out, call up, summon*: aliquem ad se, Cic.; ad conloquium, Liv.; legiones ex hibernis, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to draw out, draw on*: ad honorem, Caes.; familiam obscuram tenebris in lucem, Cic. (2) *to call forth, produce*: misericordia tua nullius oratione evocata, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence m. pl. of perf. partic. as subst. **ēvōcātī** -orum, *veteran soldiers recalled to the colours*: Caes.

ēvoe, see euoe.

ēvōlo -are, *to fly out, fly away*. LIT., ex quercu, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to come out quickly, rush forth*: ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere, Cic.; e senatu, Cic.; evolat ignis, Lucr. (2) of abstr. things: e poena, *to escape*, Cic.; evolavit oratio, rose, Cic.

ēvōlūtio -ōnis, f. (evolvere), *the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book*: poetarum, Cic.

ēvolvō -volvĕre -volvi -vōlūtum.

(1) *to roll out, roll forth*, esp. with reflex. or pass. with middle sense. LIT., per humum evolvi, Tac.; of a river: se evolvere in mare, Verg. TRANSF., of news: evolvi, *to spread*: ad aures quoque militum dicta ferocia evolvebantur, Liv.

(2) *to unroll, roll open*. LIT., vestes, Ov.; esp. *to unroll a book to read it*: volumen epistularum, Cic. L.; librum Cic.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., a, *to extricate, disentangle, detach*: evolutus illis integumentis dissimulationis; se ex his turbis, Tac.; illos ex praeda clandestina, *make to disgorge*, Liv.: b, *to unravel, disclose*,

explain: naturam rerum, Cic.; seriem fati, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.

ēvōmo -ĕre -ūi -itum, *to vomit forth*. LIT., conchas, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., quae (urbs) tantam pestem evomuit forasque proiecit, Cic.; in quo tu, acceptā et devoratā pecuniā, evomere non poterat, *disgorge*, Cic.; in me absentem orationem ore impurissimo, Cic.

ēvulgo -are, *to publish, make known*: ius civile, Liv.; Octaviae iniurias, Tac.

ēvulsio -ōnis, f. (evello), *a pulling out*: dentis, Cic.

ex or **e**, prep. with abl. (ēx, ēx), *from or out of*; ex before vowels always; e often before consonants.

(1) in space; *out of, from*: exire ex urbe, Cic.; milites ex eo loco deducere, Cic.; delabi ex equo, Liv.; so also: ex equo pugnare, *to fight on horseback* (operating from it), Caes.; ex adverso (coming from), *opposite*, Liv.; laborare ex pedibus, *to suffer in the feet*, Cic.

(2) in time: a, *since*: ex eo tempore, Cic.; esp.: ex quo, *from which time, since*, Liv.: b, *immediately after*: Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; aliud ex alio, *one thing after another*, Cic.; diem ex die, *day after day*, Cic. L., Caes.; hunc iudicem ex Kal. Ian. non habebimus, *from Jan. 1 onwards*, Cic.

(3) in other relations: a, *to denote origin, from, out of, of*: quidam ex Arcadia hospes, Nep.; ex animo, *heartily*, Cic.; e memoria, Cic.; ex industria, *on purpose*; hence with verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like—e.g.: sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, conligere, quaerere, percunctari, discernere, intellegere, etc.: b, *to denote the whole out of which any part is taken*: unus ex meis intimis, Cic.; Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis, *a Marsian*, Cic.: c, *to denote the material of which anything is made or compounded*: pocula ex auro, Cic.; so of the source from which anything is paid or gained: largiri ex alieno, Liv.; vivere e rapto, Ov.: d, *to denote the cause or occasion of anything, from, on account of, by reason of*: ex eadem causa, Cic.; Demetrius e doctrina clarus, Cic.; ex eo factum est quod, *hence it came about that*, Cic.; urbem e suo nomine Romam iussit nominari, Cic.; e vulnere mori, Liv.: e, *to denote change from one condition or occupation to another*: ex oratore arator factus, Cic.: f, *to denote correspondence, according to, in accordance with*: ex edicto, Cic.; ex decreto, Cic.; ex foedere, Liv.; ex re et ex tempore, *according to time and circumstance*, Cic.; ex sententia, *as required*, Ter.: g, *to denote effect*: ex re, ex usu, *to a person's advantage*; e republica, *for the benefit of the republic*, Cic.: h, *to denote relationship in general, in regard to, with respect to*: e ratione libertatis; laborare ex pedibus, Cic.; ex parte, *in part*, Cic.

exācerbo -are, *to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter*: contumeliis hostes, Liv.

exactio -ōnis, f. (exigo). (1) *a driving out, expulsion*: regum, Cic. (2) *a demanding, exacting*, esp.: a, *collecting of debts, tribute, etc.*: nominum, Cic.; capitum, *poll-tax*, Cic.: b, in gen., *management, direction*: operum publicorum, Cic.

exactor -ōris, m. (exigo). (1) *one who drives out, expels*: regum, Liv. (2) *one who demands or exacts*, esp.: a, a collector of taxes: Caes.; b, in gen., a superintendent, overseer: supplicii, Liv.; Tac., Quint.

exactus -a -um, partic. from exigo; q.v.

exaciō -ūre -ūi -ūtum, to sharpen to a point, make sharp.

LIT., furcas, Verg.; fig.: mucronem aliquem tribuniciū in nos, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of perceptions: ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem, Cic. (2) of passions, to intensify, stir up, inflame: aliquem, Cic.; animos in bella, Hor.; irā exacui, Nep.

exadversum or **exadversus**, opposite. Adv.: Pl., Ter. Prep. with acc.: 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 -are, to build, build up, erect, finish building. LIT., Capitolium, Cic.; domos et villas, Sall.; Liv. TRANSF., to finish: exaedificare id opus quod instituisti, Cic.

exaequatio -ōnis, f. (exaequo), a making equal, equality: Liv.; Pl.

exaequo -are, to make level or equal. LIT., argentum, Pl. TRANSF., (1) to level up, make equal, relate: facta dictis sunt exaequanda, Sall.; aliquem secum, Caes.; se cum aliquo, Cic.; vetus miles tironi exaequari, Liv. (2) to equal, be like: tetricas Sabinas, Ov.

exaestūo -are, to be hot, to boil up, foam up. LIT., mare, Liv.; unda ima verticibus, Verg.; with internal acc.: largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. TRANSF., mens exaestuat irā, Verg.

exaggēratio -ōnis, f. (exaggero), heaping up; hence elevation, exaltation: amplitudo et quasi quaedam exaggeratio quam altissima animi, Cic.

exaggēro -are, to heap up. LIT., Curt., Plin. TRANSF., (1) to enlarge, increase: rem familiarem, Cic. (2) to heighten, exalt, magnify: beneficium verbis, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

exāgitātor -ōris, m. (exagito), one who blames, a censurer: omnium rhetorum, Cic.

exāgito -are, to chase about.

LIT., et lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, Ov.; vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) to harass, disquiet, disturb: exagitati istius iniuriis, Cic.; ab Suebis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Caes.; quos illa quaestio exagitabat, Sall. (2) to scold, blame, reproach, censure, criticize: aliquem, convicio, Caes.; omnes eius fraudes, Cic. (3) to excite, irritate: plebem, Sall.; maerorem, Cic. L.

exāgōga -ae, f. (ἐξαγωγή), export: Pl.

exalbesco -bescere -bui, to grow white, turn pale: Cic.

exāmen -inis, n. (ex/ago). (1) a swarm. LIT., of bees: Cic.; of wasps: Liv. TRANSF., a throng, crowd, shoal: servorum, Cic.

(2) the tongue of a balance. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., testing, consideration: examina legum servare, Ov.

exāmino -are (examen), to weigh.

LIT., ad certum pondus, Caes.; non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinari, Cic.

TRANSF., to weigh, consider: diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Cic.; haec meis

ponderibus, Cic.; male verum examinat omnis corruptus iudex, Hor.

exāmussim, according to the square or rule, exactly: Pl.

exancio -are (ἐξάντλος), to drain, exhaust, empty. LIT., vinum poculo, Pl. TRANSF., to bear to the end, endure: labores, Cic.; Enn.

exānimālis -e (ex/anima). (1) dead. (2) deadly: Pl.

exānimatio -ōnis, f. (exanimo), want of breath, esp. from fright: Cic.

exānimis -e and **exānimus** -a -um (ex/anima). (1) lifeless, dead: Verg., Liv. (2) (exanimis only), breathless, esp. from fright: Verg., Hor., Liv.

exānimo -are (ex/anima), to deprive of breath.

LIT., (1) to take away the breath of, to wind: duplici cursu exanimari, Caes.; milites cursu exanimati, breathless, Caes. (2) to deprive of life, to kill: gravi vulnere, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.

TRANSF., to make breathless or weak with emotion, esp. fright; to stun: te metus exanimat, Cic.; cur me querelis exanimas tuis? Hor.; Verg.

exantlo = exancio; q.v.

exardesco -ardescere -arsi -arsum, to blaze up.

LIT., materia facilis ad exardescendum, Cic.; also to become hot, to glow: aetheroque recens exarsit sidere limus, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to be excited, inflamed: iracundiā ac stomacho, Cic.; ad spem libertatis, Cic.; of lovers: imis tota exarsit medullis, Cat. (2) of things, to break out: exarsit bellum, Cic.; dolor, Verg.

exāresco -ārescere -ārui, to dry, become quite dry. LIT., exarescunt amnes, Cic.; fontes, Caes.; lacrimae, Cic. TRANSF., to dry up, become exhausted: exaruit facultas orationis, Cic.; vides enim exaruisse iam veterem urbanitatem, Cic.

exarmo -are, to disarm, deprive of arms: cohortes, Tac.

exāro -are.

(1) to plough up, dig up: puerum, Cic.; sepulcra, Cic.

(2) to produce by ploughing: tantum frumenti, Cic. TRANSF., a, of wrinkles: frontem rugis, Hor.: b, to write on waxen tablets: exaravi ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, Cic. L.

exasciātus -a -um (ascia), hewn out: Pl.

exaspēro -are, to make rough. LIT., Plin.; of the sea: exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., to irritate: durati tot malis exasperatique, Liv.; animos, Liv.

exauctōro -are, to dismiss from military service, discharge: se exauctorare, to leave the service, Liv.; Tac.; in a bad sense, to cashier: Tac.

exaudio -ire. (1) to hear plainly: maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, Cic.; non exaudito tubae sono, Caes.; Liv. (2) to hear favourably, listen to: vota precesque, Verg.; monitor non exauditus, Hor.

exaugēo -ēre, to increase much: ictum, Lucr.; Pl., Ter.

exaugūratio -ōnis, f. (exauguro), profanation, desecration: sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

exaugūro -are, to desecrate, profane: fana, Liv.

exauspico -are, to take an augury from: Pl.

exballisto -are (ballista), to finish off with the ballista: Pl.

excaeco -are, *to make quite blind*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., *to stop up* a river or channel: flumina, Ov.

excalceo -are, *to take the shoes from*: pedes, Suet.; esp. in drama, *to take the tragic cothurnus from* an actor: Sen.

excalfacio -facere -factum, *to heat up*: Plin.

excandescētia -ae, f. (excandescō), *heat, irascibility*: Cic.

excandescō -descere -dūi, *to become hot, to glow*. LIT., Cato. TRANSF., *to grow hot with passion*: nisi ira excanduit fortitudo, Cic.

excanto -are, *to charm out, bring forth by incantations*: sidera excantata voce Thessalā, Hor.

excarnifico -are, *to tear to pieces*: aliquem, Cic., Sen. TRANSF., *to torment*: Ter.

excāvo -are, *to hollow out*: ex una gemma praegrandi trullā excavatā, Cic.

excēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum.

(1) intransit.: **a**, *to go out, go away, go from*. LIT., via, Liv.; oppido, Caes.; urbe, Cic.; ex proelio, proelio, Caes. TRANSF., *e pueris, to pass out of the age of boyhood*, Cic.; *e memoria, to pass out of memory*, Liv.; *e vitā, to die*, Cic.; *so: vitā, Cic., Tac.*; and absol. *excedere*, Tac.; *excedere palmā, to resign the prize*, Verg.; **b**, *to go beyond a point or limit*, esp. fig.: *ut nulla (pars) excederet ultra*, Cic.; *cum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset*, Liv.; *hence to proceed to a further point, attain to, result in*: *ne in altercationem excedet res*, Liv.; *eo laudis excedere*, Tac.

(2) transit.: **a**, in gen., *to leave*: curiam, urbem, Liv.; **b**, *to pass beyond, exceed*: modum, Liv.; tempus finitum, Liv.; fidem, Ov.

excellens -entis, partic. from excello; q.v.

excellētia -ae, f. (excello), *eminence, distinction*: animi excellētia magnitudoque, Cic.; *propter excellētia, pre-eminently*, Cic.

excello -ēre (cf. antecello, celsus), *to stand out, to excel, be distinguished, be eminent*: illud excellit regium nomen, Cic. Sphere of excellence in the abl.: animi magnitudine, Cic.; Caes.; or with in: in qua parte excello ipse, Cic. Persons excelled with a prep.: inter quos posset excellere, Cic.; in eo genere praeter ceteros, Cic.; quia super ceteros excellat, Liv.; or else in dat.: ita figuratum esse corpus ut excellat ceteris, Cic.; in quibus tu longe aliis excellis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

excellens, *high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, remarkable*: Brutus excellens omni genere laudis, Cic.; excellens pulchritudo muliebris formae, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Verg.

¶ Adv. **excellētē**, *eminently*: quae magno animo fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt, Cic.; compar. excellentius: Cic.

excelsitās -ātis, f. (excelsus), *height*. TRANSF., animi, *elevation*, Cic.

excelsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (celsus), *lofty, high, elevated*.

LIT., mons, Caes.; locus, Cic.

TRANSF., *distinguished, eminent*: in excelso et inlustri loco sita laus tua, Cic.; of mind or character: magnus homo et excelsus, Cic.; animus excelsus, Cic.; of style: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **excelsum** -i. LIT., *a height*: in excelso conlocare, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., *eminence*: in excelso vitam agere, Sall.; plur.: excelsa et alta sperare, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **excelsē**, *loftily*: Cic. **exceptio** -ōnis, f. (excipio), *an exception, restriction, limitation*; in gen.: cum exceptione, Cic.; sine exceptione, Cic.; quodsi exceptionem facit ne, Cic.; esp. as legal t. t., *an exception by the defendant to the plaintiff's statement of a case*: exceptionem alicui dare, Cic.

excepto -are (freq. of excipio). (1) *to take up, catch*: barbatulos mullos de piscina, Cic.; auras, *to snuff up*, Verg. (2) *to take in succession*: singulos, Caes.

excerbo -cernere -crēvi -crētum, *to separate, sift, sort*: Saguntinos ex captorum numero, Liv.; haedi excreti, *separated from their mothers*, Verg.

excerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (ex/carpo), *to pick out*. LIT., semina pomis, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to gather out, choose*: excerpere ex malis si quid inesset boni, Cic.; excerpere nomina ex tabulis, Liv. (2) *to put on one side, separate*: de numero, Cic.; se numero illorum, Hor.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **excerptum** -i, *an extract*: Sen., Quint.

excessus -ūs, m. (excedo), *a departure*; hence (1) *departure from life, i.e. death*: vitae, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; absol.: laeti excessu principes, Tac. (2) *departure from subject, i.e. digression*: Quint., Plin. L.

excētra -ae, f. *a snake*: Cic. poet. TRANSF., as term of abuse, *viper*: Pl., Liv.

excidium -i, n. (exscindo), *overthrow, destruction*: Libyae, Verg.; urbium relictarum, Liv.; legionum, Tac.

excido -cidere -cidi (ex/cado), *to fall out, fall from*.

LIT., sol excidissem mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.; gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.; Verg.; esp. of a lot, *to fall out*: ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to be lost, fall away*: ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, *slipped out*, Cic.; in vitium libertas excidit, *degenerated*, Hor.; excidit illa metu, *lost consciousness*, Ov. (2) of words, *to slip out unawares, escape*: verbum ex ore alicuius (or alicui), Cic.; libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, Cic.; vox ore, Verg. (3) of ideas, *to pass from memory or thought, be forgotten*: at mihi ista exciderant, Cic.; Carthaginiem excidissem de memoria, Liv.; nomen tuum mihi excidit, Ov.

excido -cidere -cidi -cīsum (ex/caedo), *to cut out*. LIT., lapides e terra, *to quarry*, Cic.; arbor excisa non evulsa, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to destroy, demolish*: portas, force open, Caes.; domos, Cic. (2) *to root out, banish*: illud tristissimum tempus ex anno, Cic.; causas bellorum, Tac.

excīō and **excīo** -cīre -cīvi and -cīi -cītum and cītum, *to call out, arouse*.

LIT., in gen.: ea res ab stativis excivit Mettium, Liv.; artifices e Graecia, Liv.; animas imis sepulcris, Verg. Esp. (1) *to awaken*: somno, Sall.; ex somno, Liv. (2) *to summon to help*: Romanos ad auxilium urbis obsessae, Liv.; auxilia e Germania, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to excite, arouse*: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv.; *to alarm*:

consentientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall.
(2) of feelings, *to call forth, excite, produce*:
tumultum in portis, Liv.; timorem, Liv.
(3) of material things, *to stir, shake*: pulsuque
pedum tremit excita tellus, Verg.

excipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (ex/capio).

(1) *to take out*. LIT., aliquem e mari, Cic.;
Pl. TRANSF., a, *to rescue*: servitute, Liv.;
b, *to except*: hosce homines excipio et
secerno, Cic.; excepto quod non simul esses,
cetera laetus, Hor.

(2) *to take up, catch*. LIT., a, of persons:
servos in pabulatione, Caes.; moribundum,
Liv.; incautum, Verg.; b, of things: sanguinem
paterā, Cic. TRANSF., a, *to receive, greet, welcome*
a person: excipi ab omnibus clamore, Cic.;
aliquem hospitio, Ov.; Verg., Liv., Tac.: b, *to pick up*
news or ideas by listening: rumores, Cic.;
motus futuros, Verg.: c, of events and states,
to take people, come upon them: qui quosque
eventūs exciperent, Caes.; exceptit deinde eum
bellum, Liv.

(3) more passively, *to receive*: vulnera,
labores, Cic.; tela, Caes., Cic.; gentem,
Verg.; porticus excipit Arcton, *faces north*,
Hor. TRANSF., *to follow, succeed*: orationem
Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis, Liv.;
Herculis vitam immortalitas excipit, Cic.;
hunc excipit Labienus, *speaks next*, Caes.;
absol., *to succeed, come later*: Caes., Liv.

excisio -ōnis (excido), *destruction*: urbium, Cic.
excito -are.

(1) *to rouse forth, arouse*. LIT., feras, Cic.;
aliquem e somno, Cic.; somno, Liv.; clamore
excitatum praesidium Romanorum, Liv.;
aliquem a mortuis or ab inferis, Cic. TRANSF.,
of things, *to provoke, call forth, cause*:
fletum alicui, amores, Cic.; iras, Verg.

(2) *to rouse up, raise up*. LIT., universi
rursus prociderunt, tandem excitati curiā
excesserunt, Liv.; testes, Cic. TRANSF., (1)
of persons, *to console, cheer, inspire*: animum
iacentum, Cic.; adflictos, Cic.; trepido nuntio
excitatus, Liv.; aliquem ad laborem et
laudem, Cic. (2) of buildings, *to raise, erect*:
turrem, Caes.; sepulcrum, Cic. (3) of a fire,
to kindle, inflame: ignem, Caes.; incendium,
Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.: Liv.,
and superl.: Plin.), **excitatus** -a -um, *lively, vigorous, loud*: sonus, Cic.

exclāmatio -ōnis, f. (exclamo), in rhetoric, an
exclamation: Cic., Quint., Tac.

exclāmo -are. (1) intransit., *to shout, cry aloud*:
in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime
possunt, Cic.; Pl., Quint. (2) *to shout something, exclaim*:
with words quoted: mihi libet exclamare: pro Deum,
Cic.; with clause, acc. and infin. for statement,
ut and subj. for command: Cic., Liv. (3) *to call
somebody by name*: Ciceronem, ap. Cic.

exclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (ex/claudō),
to shut out, exclude.

LIT., (1) of persons: aliquem a domo sua,
Cic.; aliquem moenibus, Cic., Verg. (2) of things,
to knock out: oculum, Pl., Ter. (3) of birds,
to hatch: pullos suos in nido, Cic.

TRANSF., *to exclude, keep away, prevent*: ab
hereditate paterna, Cic.; his praemiis et
honoribus, Cic.; aliquem a republica, Cic.;
Romanos ab re frumentaria, Caes.; Liv.

exclūsio -ōnis, f. (excludo), *a shutting out, exclusion*: Ter.

excōgitatio -ōnis, f. (excogito), *a contriving, devising*: illa vis, quae investigat occulta,
quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur,
Cic.

excōgito -are, *to think out, devise, contrive, invent*:
mira quaedam genera furandi, Cic.; with purpose
expressed by ad: excogitare multa ad avaritiam,
Caes.; by dat.: tuendis urbibus; absol.: ad haec
igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, Cic. L.

excōlo -cōlēre -cōlūi -cultum, *to tend or cultivate carefully*.

LIT., arva, Mart.; lanas rudes, *to spin*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to adorn, polish, ennoble, refine*:
Tuditanus omni vitā atque victu excultus, Cic.;
animos doctrinā, Cic.; vitam per artes, Verg. (2)
to serve, honour: ut te non excolat ipsum, Ov.

excōquo -cōquēre -coxi -coctum. (1) *to boil down, boil away*; fig., *to purge away*: omne
per ignes vitium, Verg. (2) *to cook, bake, make hard*:
terram sol excoquit, Lucr.; ferrum, Ov.; harenas in vitrum, Tac.; fig.,
to cook up: malum, Pl.

excors -cordis (ex/cor), *foolish, silly, without intelligence*:
anus, Cic.; hoc qui non videt, excors est, Hor.; Pl.

excrēmentum -i, n. (excerno), *excrement*: oris,
spittle, Tac.; narium, Tac.

excreco -crescēre -crēvi -crētum, *to grow up, spring up*:
in hos artus, in haec corpora, quae miramur,
excrecunt, Tac.

excrētus -a -um, partic. of excerno or of
excreco.

excrūciābilis -e (excrucio), *deserving of torture*: Pl.

excrūcio -are, *to torture, torment exceedingly*.

LIT., servos fame vinculisque, Caes.; excruciare
vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio, Cic. TRANSF., of mental torture:
meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae,
Cic.; Pl.

excūbiae -ārum, f. (excubo), *a lying out*; in gen.: Pl.;
esp. milit., *keeping watch, keeping guard*: o excubias tuas, o flebiles vigilias,
Cic.; excubias agere, Tac.; of animals: excubiae
vigilum canum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *watchfires*: excubias divum
aeternae, Verg. (2) *the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard*: Tac., Suet.

excūbitor -ōris, m. (excubo), *a sentinel, watchman, guard*: Caes.; of birds: excubitor
ales, the cock, Verg.

excūbo -bare -būi -bitum, *to lie or sleep out of doors*.

LIT., in gen.: in agris, Cic.; esp. milit., *to keep watch*:
in armis, pro castris, ad portum, Caes.; Verg.

TRANSF., *to be watchful, vigilant*: excubabo
vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.; cupido excubat in genis, Hor.

excūdo -cūdēre -cūdi -cūsum, *to strike out, beat out*.

LIT., in gen.: scintillam silici, Verg.; esp. (1)
to hammer, forge: spirantia mollius aera, Verg. (2)
to hatch: pullos ex ovis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of bees, *to mould*: recentes ceras, Verg. (2)
of writers, *to compose*: Cic. L., Tac., Plin. L.

exculco -are (ex/calco), to trample firm, tread hard, stamp firm: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes.

excūrātus -a -um (curo), carefully seen to: Pl. **excurro** -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, to run out, hasten forth.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Cic.; esp. milit. t. t., to attack, make a sortie: omnibus portis, Liv.; ex Africa: Cic.

TRANSF., in gen.: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; with acc., to run over: spatium, Ter.; esp. (1) fig., to run out, move freely: campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, Cic. (2) of places, to run out, to project: promontorium in altum excurrrens, Liv.

excursio -ōnis, f. (excurro), a running out.

(1) as rhet. t. t.: a, stepping forwards while speaking: excursio moderata eaque rara, Cic.: b, fig., outset of a speech: prima excursio orationis, Cic.

(2) milit. t. t., an attack, assault, sally: excursionem facere ex oppido, Caes.; excursiones et latrocinia hostium, Cic.

excursor -ōris, m. (excurro), a scout, skirmisher: Cic.

excursus -ūs, m. (excurro), a running out.

(1) rhet. t. t., a digression: Quint. (2) milit. t. t., an attack, sally, assault: excursus militum, Caes.; Tac.; fig., of bees: Verg.

excūsābilis -e (excuso), excusable: delicti pars, Ov.

excūsātiō -ōnis (excuso), an excuse, plea, defence; with subjective genit.: Pompeii, Cic.; with objective genit.: peccati, Cic.; with both: excusatio Ser. Sulpici legationis obeundae, his plea to be excused it, Cic.; with causal genit.: excusationem oculorum accipere, Cic.; excusatione uti temporis or valetudinis, Cic.; Caes., Pl.; stultitia excusationem non habet, finds no excuse, Cic.; excusationem probare, Cic.; with cur: Cic. L.

excūso -are (ex/causa), to exempt from blame or accusation, to excuse. (1) to excuse a person: se apud aliquem, or se alicui, Cic.; se de aliqua re, Caes.; with quod: Caes., Cic.; pass.: excusatus, Hor.; cui excusari mallet, from which he preferred to be excused, Tac. (2) to make excuses for a thing: tarditatem litterarum, Cic. L.: Ov., Tac. (3) to allege in excuse, to plead: morbum, Cic.; valetudinem, aetatem, Liv., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Liv.; si Lysides excusetur Areopagites esse, if it is said in L.'s defence that he is, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **excūsātus** -a -um, free from blame. Adv. (with compar.) **excūsātē**, excusably: Quint.

excussus -a -um, partic. of excutio; q.v.

excūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (ex/quatio), to shake out.

LIT., (1) of actual shaking: caesariem, Ov.; litteras in terram, Cic.; esp. to shake out clothes to find anything hidden: Pl.; hence to search, examine a person: non excutio te, Cic.; fig., to investigate: omnes ineptias, Cic. (2) to strike off, throw out, knock away: equus excussit equitem, Liv.; agnam ore lupi, Ov.; Teucros vallo, Verg.; of missiles: glandem, Liv.

TRANSF., to shake off, put away, drive out: conceptum foedus, Verg.; excussus patriā, Verg.; studia de manibus, Cic.; excutior somno, Verg.

exdorsūo -are (dorsum), to fillet a fish: Pl.

exec-, see **exsec**-.

exēdo -esse -ēdi -ēsum, to eat up, devour, consume. LIT., Pl., Ter.

TRANSF., (1) of the action of time, rust, etc.: exesis posterioribus partibus versicolorum, Cic.; exesa robigine pila, Verg. (2) fig., of troubles, to wear down, exhaust: aegritudo exest animum, Cic.; Pl. (3) in gen., to destroy: Tac.

exēdra -ae, f. (ἐξέδρα), a hall for conversation or debate: Cic., Quint.

exedrium -i, n. (ἐξέδριον), a sitting-room: Cic. L.

exemplāris -e (exemplum), serving as a copy: (litteras) exempla omnia litterarum, Tac.

¶ N. as subst. **exemplar** -āris (exemplārē: Lucr.). (1) a copy, transcript (cf. exemplum): rerum magnarum, Lucr., Plin. L. TRANSF., a likeness: alicuius, Cic. (2) a pattern, ideal: reipublicae, Cic.; Hor., Quint., Tac.

exemplum -i, n. (eximo), originally something chosen from a number of things, a sample.

Hence (1) an example. In gen.: iracundiae, Cic.; exempli causā (or gratiā), for instance, Cic., Quint. Esp.: a, general character, manner, fashion (as shown by examples): isto exemplo vivere, Pl.; quaestionem haberi eodem exemplo quo M. Pomponius praetor habuisset, Liv.; Caes., Cic.: b, an example to be followed, model: exemplum innocentiae, pudicitiae, Cic.; exemplum ad imitandum, Cic.; petere ab aliquo, Liv.; capere, Cic.: c, a precedent: Cic., Liv.: d, an example of what may happen, warning, object-lesson: exemplo esse, Caes., Liv.; in exemplo esse, Ov.; exemplum severitatis edere, Cic.; exemplum statuere in aliquo, Ter.; hence a punishment intended to deter: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac.

(2) a copy, transcript: Caesaris litterarum exemplum tibi misi, Cic. L.; Ov.

exemptus -a -um, partic. of eximo; q.v.

extēro -are (ἐξτερέω), to disembowel: Pl.

exēo -īre -īi (-īvi) -ītum.

(1) intransit., to go out, go away, go forth. LIT., of persons: ex urbe, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de triclinio, Cic.; domo, Cic.; castris, Caes.; ad pugnam, Liv., Verg.; of things: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.; ad caelum arbos, spring up, Verg. TRANSF., a, to pass from a previous state: e vita, de vita, to die, Cic.; ex potestate, Cic.; e patriciis, to lose one's rank as a patrician, Cic.: b, to pass into another state, come out changed: Hor., Cic. L.: c, to get out, to become known: exit oratio, Cic.: d, of time, to come to an end, pass away: quinto anno exeunte, Cic.; Liv., Sen.

(2) transit.: a, to pass over, beyond: Avernas valles, Ov.; Ter. TRANSF., modum, Ov.: b, to ward off: vim viribus, Verg.; Lucr.

exeq-, see **exseq**-.

exercēo -ēre -ūi -ītum (ex/arceo; cf. ἀρκεῖν), to make strong, to keep at work, exercise, train.

LIT., copias, Caes.; corpus, Cic.; se in curriculo, Cic.; equos aequore campi, Verg.; adsiduus brachia telis, Ov.; famulas ad lumina longo penso, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of physical objects, to work at, use: solum presso sub vomere, to cultivate,

Verg.; arma, Verg.; praedia rustica, Liv.; metalla auri atque argenti, Liv. (2) of abstr. things, to employ, exploit: diem, Verg.; victoriam, Sall., Liv. (3) of feelings, arts, and processes, to practise, exercise: medicinam, Cic.; iudicium, Cic.; quaestiones, Liv.; legem, Liv.; Facilitatem et lenitudinem animi in aliquo, Cic.; graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall.; libidinem et avaritiam in socios, Liv. (4) of the mind, to train: se cotidianis commentationibus, Cic.; ingenium, Quint. (5) to overwork, harass, trouble: meos casus in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.; exerceri poenis, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **exercitatus** -a -um. (1) trained, schooled: bello, Tac. (2) harassed: Cic. L. (3) severe, vexatious: Tac.

exercitatio -ōnis, f. (exercito). (1) practice, exercise. Lit., of the body: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. TRANSF., of the mind: dicendi, Cic.; iuris civilis, Cic.; Quint. (2) experience: Caes., Cic.

exercitatus -a -um, partic. from exercito; q.v. **exercitum** -i, n. (exerceo), practice, exercise: equitum, Tac.

exercito -are (freq. of exerceo), to train hard, keep at work: Sall., Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **exercitatus** -a -um. (1) trained, practised, exercised: homines in armis exercitati, Cic.; exercitatus in uxoribus necandis, Cic.; in arithmetis satis exercitatus, Cic.; bello, Liv. (2) troubled, harassed: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, Cic.; Syrtis Noto, Hor.

¹**exercitus** -a -um, partic. of exerceo; q.v.

²**exercitus** -ūs, m. (exerceo).

Lit., training: Pl.

TRANSF., a trained body of soldiers, army: exercitus terrestris, navalis, Liv.; exercitum, conscribere, comparare, ducere, alere, Cic.; cogere, Caes.; esp., the infantry: exercitus equitatusque, Caes.; sometimes of a civil gathering: Pl.; poet. in gen., a 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 -are. (1) transit., to exhale, breathe out; of things: nebulam, Verg.; odores, Lucr.; of persons: vitam, Verg.; animam, Ov.; crapulam, Cic.

(2) intransit., of things, to steam: Lucr.; of persons, to expire: Ov.

exhaurio -haurire -hausi -haustum.

(1) to draw out. Lit., of fluids: sentinam, Cic.; also in gen., to remove, take out: terram manibus, Caes.; pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. TRANSF., to take away abstr. things: vitam, Cic.; partem ex tuis laudibus, Cic.

(2) to drain dry, empty out. Lit., fossas cloacasque, Liv.; puteos, poculum, vinum, to empty by drinking, Cic.; also in gen. to empty: aerarium, Cic. TRANSF., a, to impoverish: facultates patriae, Cic.; homines, Cic.: b, to finish, bring to an end: amorem, Cic.; sermo hominum exhaustus est, Cic. L.: c, to endure, suffer: labores, Liv.; bella, Verg.

exhērēdo -are (ex/heres), to disinherit: aliquem, Cic., Quint.

exhērēs -ēdis, disinherited; with genit.: paternorum bonorum exheres, Cic.; Pl., Quint. TRANSF., vitae, Pl.

exhibeo -hibere -hibui -hibitum (ex/habeo), to hold out.

Lit., to produce, esp. in court: pupillum, fratres, Cic.; exhibe librum illud legum vestrarum, Cic.; omnia integra, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to show, display, exhibit: dea formam removit anilem Palladaque exhibuit, Ov.; populo Romano philosophiam, set forth, present, Cic.; humanitatem, Plin. L. (2) to offer, allow: toros, Ov.; exhibe liberam contionem vel Argis vel Lacedaemone, Liv. (3) to produce by making, to cause: alicui molestiam, Cic. L.; Pl.

exhilāro -are, to make cheerful: miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram, Cic. L.

exhorresco -horrescere -horrui. Intransit., to shudder exceedingly, be terrified: aequoris instar, Ov.; metu, Cic. Transit., to tremble at, to dread: vultus, Verg.; Liv.

exhortatio -ōnis, f. (exhortor), exhortation, encouragement: ducum, Tac.; Quint.

exhortativus -a -um (exhortor), of exhortation: Quint.

exhortor -ari, dep. to exhort, encourage: natum, Verg.; foll. by ut and subj.: Tac., Quint.

exigo -igere -ēgi -actum (ex/ago).

(1) to drive out. Lit., reges ex civitate, Cic.; sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, pours into the sea, Ov.; ensem per iuvenem, Verg. TRANSF., a, fig., to drive away: fabulam, Ter.; uxorem, Ter.; otium, Hor.: b, to force out, exact, demand: pecunias, Caes., Cic.; poenas, Ov.; litteras, Cic. L.; viam, its buildings, Cic.; veritatem a teste, Cic.; with ut and subj.: Cic.: c, to sell: agrorum fructus, Liv.

(2) to drive through; hence: a, to complete, finish; of work: monumentum aere perennius, Hor.; opus, Ov.; of time: exacta aetate, Cic.; annos, Hor., Verg.; exacto die, Tac.: b, to determine, settle; objectively, to adjust, regulate: columnas ad perpendicularum, Cic.; ad illam summam veritatem legitimum ius, Cic.; subjectively, to consider, reflect upon: tempus secum ipsa opusque exigit, Verg.; also to ascertain, decide: non satis exactum quid agam, not certain, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **exactus** -a -um, accurate, precise, exact: numerus, Liv.; with genit.: morum, Ov.

exiguitās -ātis, f. (exiguus), littleness, smallness: castrorum, Caes.; copiarum, Cic.; ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, Caes.

exigūus -a -um (exigo), small, little, scanty.

(1) of quantity, in size, small: castra, Caes.; pars terrae, Cic.; toga, Hor.; in number, scanty: numerus oratorum, Cic.; in time, short: vita, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

(2) of quality, meagre: facultates, Caes.; laus, Cic.; ingenium, Cic.

N. as subst. **exiguum** -i, small extent: Liv.

¶ Adv. **exigūē**, sparingly, scantily, scarcely: frumentum exigue dierum xxx habere, Caes.; ninis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic.; exigue scripta est (epistula), Cic.

exilis -e (?ex/ilia), little, thin, slender, meagre: legiones, Cic.; solum, Cic.; femur, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in possessions, *poor*: domus, Hor.; with genit., *without*: Pl. (2) of style, *dry, dreary*: genus sermonis, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **exiliter**, *thinly, poorly, meagrely*: nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, Cic.; annales sane exiliter descripti, Cic.; nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, Cic.

exilitās -ātis, f. (exilis), *thinness, meagreness, weakness*: in dicendo, Cic.; Quint.

exim=exinde; q.v.

eximius -a -um (eximo), *excepted*. LIT., te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic.; hence *selected*: Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *exceptional, distinguished*: virtus, Caes.; facies, ingenium, spes, Cic.; ironical, istae vestrae eximiae pulchraeque virtutes, Cic.

¶ Adv. **eximie**, *uncommonly, exceptionally*: diligere, Cic.; templum eximie ornatum, Liv. **eximo** -imēre -ēmi -emptum (ex/emo), *to take out, take away*.

LIT., spinis de pluribus unam, Hor.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to take off a list, take out of a group*: aliquid ex rerum natura, Cic.; unum diem ex mense, Cic.; aliquem ex (or de) reis, Cic. (2) *to free, release*: agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.; aliquem ex culpa, Cic.; aliquem servitute, Liv. (3) *to take away, remove an abstr. thing*: curas, Hor.; moram certaminis hosti, Liv.; of time, *to take and use for some different purpose, i.e. to waste*: diem dicendo, Cic.; Liv.

exin=exinde; q.v.

exinānio -ire, *to empty*: navem, Cic.; agros, gentes, *to plunder*, Cic.

exindē (exin, exim), adv., *from there, thence*. (1) in space, *thence, next*: mari finitimus aēr, Cic. (2) in time, *thereupon, after that, then*: Cic., Verg., Liv.; also in the enumeration of a series of facts, *then, next*: Verg., Liv., Tac. (3) in other relations, *consequently, accordingly*: Pl.

existimatio -ōnis, f. (existimo). (1) *the opinion that a man has of a thing or person, judgment*: hominum, Caes., Cic.; non militis de imperatore existimationem esse, Liv. (2) *the opinion that others have of a man, esp. morally, reputation, good name, honour, character*: bona, integra, magna, Cic.; alicuius existimationem offendere, Cic.; venisse in eam existimationem, Cic.; in finance, *credit*: Caes.

existimātor -ōris, m. (existimo), *one who forms or gives an opinion, a critic*: Cic.

existimo (existumo) -are (ex/aestimo), *to judge a thing according to its value*.

LIT., to value at a price: vitam tanti, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to form a judgment about a person or thing*; hence (1) *to judge that, hold a particular opinion, consider, regard, deem*; with predic. acc.: existumare aliquem avarum, Cic.; in pass.: homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax; with in and the abl.: in hostium numero existimari, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: non possum existimare plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Cic.; in pass.: Africano vim attulisse existimatus est, Cic.; with pronoun acc.: quod ego nullo modo existimo; with adv.: ita intellegimus vulgo existimari, Cic. (2) *to form some opinion unspecified, to judge,*

decide, pass judgment, esp. on literary works: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic.

exitiābilis -e (exitium), *deadly, destructive*: bellum, Cic. L.; Ov., Liv., Tac.

exitiālis -e (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*: exitus, Cic.; donum Minervae, Verg.

exitio -ōnis, f. (exeo), *a going out*: Pl.

exitiosus -a -um (exitium), *destructive, fatal, deadly*: exitiosum esse reipublicae, Cic.; compar.: Tac.

exitium -i, n. (exeo). LIT., *a going out or away*; hence *destruction, ruin*: huius urbis, Cic.; omnia exitia publica, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *a cause of destruction*: exitio esse, with dat. of person, Cic. L., Tac.

exitus -ūs, m. (exeo), *a going out, a going forth*. LIT., reditum mihi gloriosum iniuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.; omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes.; ne exitus inclusis ab urbe esset, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *a means of going out, exit*: Caes., Cic., Liv.; fig.: quae plurimos exitus dant ad eiusmodi digressionem, *opportunities for digression*, Cic. (2) *end, finish*: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, Cic.; hic fuit exitus oppugnationis, Caes.; of a drama: explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, Cic.; of life: humanus, Cic. (3) *issue, result*: eventus atque exitus rerum, Cic.; exitus futuri temporis, Hor.; Caes., Liv.

exlex -lēgis (ex/lex). (1) *bound by no law*: ex-legem esse Sullam, Cic. (2) *lawless, reckless*: Hor.

exmōvēo=emoveo; q.v.

exobsecro -are, *to entreat earnestly*: Pl.

exōculo -are (oculus), *to deprive of eyes*: Pl.

exōdium -i, n. (ἐξόδιον), *a comic afterpiece*: Liv., Juv., Suet.

exōlesco -ōlescere -ōlēvi -ōlētum (alo), *to grow old and weak, decay, fade out*; fig.: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac.; Liv.

¶ Hence pass. partic. **exōlētus** -a -um, *worn out*; fig.: exoletum iam vetustate odium, Liv.; m. as subst. **exōlētus** -i, *a dissolute person of mature age*: Pl., Cic., Tac.

exōnēro -are, *to unload, disburden*. LIT., navem, Pl.; plenas colos, Ov. TRANSF., *to free, release, relieve*; in gen.: civitatem metu, Liv.; Tac.; esp. by dispersal of people: regnum multitudine, Liv.; multitudinem proximas in terras, Tac.

exopto -are, *to desire eagerly, long for*: exoptare ea maxime, Cic.; Samnitum adventum, Liv.; tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic.; with infin.: Cic. L.; with ut and the subj.: Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.: Cic. L.) **exoptātus** -a -um, *desired, longed for*: Pl., Cic., Verg.

exōrābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (exoro), *able to be entreated, placable*: Cic. L., Hor., Liv.

exōrābūla -orum, n. pl. (exoro), *means of entreaty*: Pl.

exōrātōr -ōris, m. (exoro), *one who entreats successfully*: Ter.

exordior -ordiri -orsus sum, dep. *to lay a warp, begin to weave*; fig.: pertexe quod exorsus es, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to begin*: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv.; with infin.: dicere, Cic.; absol., of orators, *to begin*: Cic., Quint., Tac.

¶ Partic. in pass. sense **exorsus** -a -um, begun: Pl., Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **exorsa** -ōrum, the beginning: Verg.

exordium -i, n. (exordior), the warp of a web: Quint. TRANSF., in gen., a beginning: vitae, Cic.; plur.: revocare exordia prima pugnae, Verg.; esp. the beginning of a speech: in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic.; as a part of a speech, the introduction: Cic., Quint.

exōrior -ōriri -ortus sum, dep. to rise, rise up.

LIT., omnes exorti, sprang up, Liv.; e terrā arbusta, Lucr.; esp. of the sun, moon, and stars: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic.

TRANSF., to arise, issue, appear, come forward: repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.; exortus est servus, as an accuser, Cic.; exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, Cic.; honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic.; discordia, Verg.; bella, Liv.

exornatio -ōnis, f. (exorno), adorning, ornament: Cic.

exornātor -ōris, m. (exorno), one who adorns, an embellisher: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic.

exorno -are, to furnish, provide plentifully.

LIT., nuptias, navem, Pl.; vicinitatem armis, Sall.; also to ornament, adorn: domum, Cic.

TRANSF., to adorn abstr. things: Graeciam praestantissimis artibus, Cic.; philosophiam falsā gloriā; orationem, Cic.

exōro -are, to entreat successfully, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon; with acc. of person: deos, Ov.; Cic.; in pass.: viri non esse neque exorari neque placari, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: denique exoravit tyrannum ut abire liceret, Cic., with acc. of what is obtained: pacem divum, Verg.

exorsus -a -um, partic. of exordior; q.v.

exorsus -ūs, m. (exordior), a beginning: orationis meae, Cic.

exortus -ūs, m. (exorior), a rising: solis, Suet. TRANSF., the East: Liv.

exōs -ossis, without bones: Lucr.

exoscūlor -ari, dep. to kiss: alicuius manum, Tac.

exosso -are (exos), to bone, take out the bones: Ter.; exossatum pectus, boneless, flexible, Lucr.

exostra -ae, f. (ἐξώστρον), a theatrical machine, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators: Cic.

exōsus -a -um (ex/odī), hating exceedingly: exosus Troianos, Verg.; templa oculos exosa viriles, Ov.

exōticus -a -um (ἐξωτικός), foreign, outlandish, exotic: Pl.

expallesco -pallēscere -pallūi, to become very pale: toto ore, Ov.; Pl.; poet., with acc.: Pindarici fontis haustus, to dread, Hor.

expalliātus -a -um (pallium), robbed of his cloak: Pl.

expallidus -a -um, very pale: Suet.

expalpo -are, to coax out: Pl.

expando -ēre, to stretch out, expand, spread out.

LIT., pass. in middle sense; of the Nile: Plin. L. TRANSF., to explain: rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

expatro -are, to squander: Cat.

expāvesco -pāvescere -pavi, to grow very frightened: ad id, Liv.; with acc.: ensem, to dread exceedingly, Hor.; Tac.

expēdio -ire -ivi and -ii -itum (ex/ped-), to free from a snare, disengage, disentangle, set free.

LIT., se ex laqueo, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) physically, to clear, free, get out, get ready for action: naves, classem, aditū, Caes.; legiones, Caes.; virgas, Cic.; Cererem canistris, Verg.; se ad pugnam, Liv.; iaculum trans finem, to throw, Hor.

(2) fig., to release, clear, set free, set straight: se ab omni occupatione, Cic.; negotia, Cic.; frumentariam, Caes.; esp. in speech, to clear up a point, explain: omnem expediat morbi causam, Verg.; priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expediam, Sall.; ea de re quam verissime expediam, Tac.; with indir. quest.: Tac., Juv. (3) res expedit, or impers. expedit, it is expedient, useful, advantageous; nihil nec expedit nec utile esse, Cic.; with acc. and infin., or infin. simply: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam, Cic.; Hor., Quint.; with ut and the subj.: Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **expēditus** -a -um, unshackled, unimpeded.

(1) of persons. LIT., Caes., Cic., Hor.; esp. milit. t. t., lightly equipped: copiae, Caes.; Sall., Liv.; m. as subst.: Caes., Liv. TRANSF., free, ready: expeditus proficisci, Cic.; expeditus homo et paratus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.

(2) of material things, clear, free, ready for action: locus, Caes.; via, Liv.; n. as subst. **expēditum** -i, clear ground: in expedito habere integras copias, Liv.

(3) of abstr. things, clear, settled, ready: res frumentaria, Caes.; ad suos receptus, Caes.; victoria, Caes.; negotia, Cic.; expedita et facile currens oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **expēditē**, freely, easily: Pl., Cic.

expēditio -ōnis, f. (expedio), a military operation with lightly equipped troops, expedition: milites ex hibernis in expeditio-nem evocare, Sall.; milites equitesque in expeditionem mittere, Caes.; in expeditio-nem exercitum educere, Cic.

expello -pellere -pūli -pulsum, to drive out, expel.

LIT., (1) of living beings: pecus portā Esquilinā, Liv.; aliquem ex oppido, Caes.; Romanos castris, Caes.; aliquem domo suā, bonis, regno, patriā, Cic.; ex urbe, Cic.; filiam ex matrimonio, Cic.; fig.: naturam furcā, Hor. (2) of other material things, to drive forth, thrust forth: ab litore naves in altum, Liv.; sagittam arcu, Ov.

TRANSF., metaphorically: aliquem vitā, Cic.; omnem dubitationem, Caes.; somnum, quietem, Verg.

expendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, to weigh out.

LIT., ut iam expendantur non numerentur pecuniae, Cic.; esp. to weigh out in payment, pay out, put down money: Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to value, rate: hominem auro, Pl. (2) in gen., to weigh up, consider: expendere atque aestimare voluptates, Cic.; testem, Cic.; expende Hannibalem, Juv.; Tac.; with indir. quest., Cic. (3) to pay a penalty: poenas scelereum, Verg.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **expensus** -a -um, weighed out, hence paid out; esp. in phrase:

ferre alicui expensum aliquid, *to note a thing as paid to a person, charge to*, Cic., Liv. N. as subst. **expensum** -i, *payment*: Pl., Cic. **expergefácio** -fácere -fêci -factum, *to awaken*. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., *to rouse, excite*: se, Cic.; Pl.

expergiscor -pergisci -perrectus sum, dep. *to wake up*. LIT., si dormis, expergiscere, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *to arouse oneself*: experrecta nobilitas, Cic.; Pl.

expergo -pergêre -pergi -pergitum, *to awaken*. LIT., Tac. TRANSF., *from death*: expergitus exstat, Lucr.

expēriens -entis, partic. from experior; q.v.

expēriēntia -ae, f. (experior), *trial, testing*. LIT., of the process of trying: veri, Ov.; hence *a trying to do something*; with genit.: patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. TRANSF., of the result of trying, *knowledge gained by experience*: multarum rerum experientiā cognitus, Tac.; hominum, Verg.

expērimētum -i, n. (experior), *experience*: Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum perfidum esse, Sall.; also *proof from experience*: hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.; Tac.

expēriōr -pēriri -pertus sum, dep. (connected with peritus, periculum; cf. πειρώ), *to try, test, prove, put to the test*.

Hence (1) *to make trial of* a person or thing; with acc.: rei eventum, Caes.; alicuius amorem, Cic.; vim veneni in servo, Cic.; amicos, Cic.; imperium, Liv.; absol., in battle: si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes.; with indir. quest.: Pl., Cic., Liv.; esp. at law: experiri ius, *to go to law*, Cic.; experiri iudicium populi Romani, *to leave it to the decision of the Roman people*, Liv.

(2) usually in perf., *to know by having tried, know by experience*; with predic. acc.: deos constantes inimicos, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: iam antea expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse, Sall.; Caes., Cic., Verg.

(3) *to try to do a thing*: omnia de pace, Caes.; ultima, Liv.; with ut and subj.: experiri certe ut hinc avolem, Cic. L.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **expēriēns** -entis, *enterprising, venturesome*: promptus homo et experiens, Cic.; with genit.: laborum, Ov.

¶ Perf. partic. **expertus** -a -um. (1) pass., *tested, tried, approved*: virtus, Cic., Liv. (2) act., *with experience, experienced*; with genit.: expertus belli, Verg., Tac.; with abl.: expertus tribuniciis certaminibus, Liv.

experrectus -a -um, partic. of expergiscor; q.v.

expers -pertis (ex/pars), *having no part in, not sharing in*; with genit.: periculorum, publici consilii, Cic. TRANSF., *wanting in, destitute of*; with genit.: omnis eruditionis, Cic.; viri, *without a husband*, Ov.; with abl.: famā atque fortunis, Sall.; Lucr.

expertus -a -um, partic. from experior; q.v.

expētesso -êre (expeto), *to desire, wish for*: Pl. **expēto** -êre -ii and -ivi -itum.

(1) transit., *to desire, strive after, make for*: vitam alicuius, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.; esp. of things due, *to demand, require*: pecuniam, poenas, Cic.; Liv.; with infin., *to seek to do*: Pl., Ov., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: nostram gloriam tuā virtute augeri

expeto, Cic. L.; with ut and the subj., Tac.; with a thing as subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *encroaching on*, Cic.

(2) intransit., *to fall upon*: ut in eum omnes expetant huiusce clades belli, Liv.; Pl.

expīatio -ōnis, f. (expio), *atonement, expiation*: scelerum, Cic.; Liv.

expilatio -ōnis, f. (expilo), *a plundering, robbing*: sociorum, Cic.

expilator -ōris, m. (expilo), *a plunderer, robber*: Cic. L.

expīlo -are, *to plunder, rob*: aerarium, Cic.

expingo -pingere -pinxi -pictum. (1) *to paint over*: Plin., Mart. (2) fig., *to describe, depict in writing*: Cic.

expio -are. (1) *to propitiate, appease* an offended or threatening power: poenis manes mortuorum, Cic.; prodigium, Liv. (2) *to purify* what is defiled: forum a sceleris vestigiis, Cic.; religionem aedium suarum, Cic. (3) *to atone for an offence*: scelus supplicio, Cic.; tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, Cic.; incommodum virtute, *to make good*, Caes.

expiscor -ari, dep. *to fish out*. TRANSF., *to search out, find out*: omnia ab aliquo, Cic. L.

explāatio -ōnis, f. (explano), *a making clear, explanation*: naturae, Cic.; portentorum, Cic.; as rhet. t. t., *illustration*: Cic., Quint.; also *clear articulation*: Quint.

explāator -ōris, m. (explano), *one who explains, an interpreter*: oraculorum et vaticinationum, Cic.

explāatus -a -um, p. adj. (from explano), *clear, plain*: vocum impressio, Cic.

explāno -are (ex/planus), *to make quite level, smooth out*; hence (1) *to explain, make clear*: ille tibi omnia explanabit, Cic.; carmen, Liv. (2) *to set out clearly*: de cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.; Cic. (3) *to articulate clearly*: Plin.

¶ Hence partic. **explānatus** -a -um, *clear, plain*: vocum impressio, Cic.

explaudo = explodo; q.v.

explēo -plêre -plêvi -plêtum, *to fill, fill up*.

LIT., paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes.; rimas, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to fill*: sententias mollioribus numeris, Cic. (2) *to fill up, complete* a required amount, either by including or by being included in it: numerum, legiones, Caes.; centurias, tribus, Liv.; aurum quod summam talenti Attici expleret, Liv. (3) *to make good losses, etc.*: damna, Liv.; Cic. (4) in quality, *to complete, perfect*: vitam beatam cumulate, Cic. (5) of time, *to complete, finish*: expletum annum habeto, Cic.; Tac. (6) of duties, *to fulfil, discharge*: munus, Cic. (7) of wants, *to satisfy, quench, appease*: sitim, avaritiam, Cic.; desiderium, Liv.; se caede, Liv.; animum ultricis flammae, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **explētus** -a -um, *perfect, complete*: expletus omnibus suis partibus, Cic. **explētio** -ōnis, f. (expleo), *satisfying*: naturae, Cic.

explicatē, adv. from explicio; q.v.

explicatio -ōnis, f. (explicio), *an unfolding, uncoiling*: rudentis, Cic. TRANSF., *explanation, interpretation*: in disserendo mira explicatio, Cic.; explicatio fabularum, Cic.

explicator -ōris, m. (explicio), *an interpreter, explainer*: rerum explicator prudens, Cic.

explicatrix -icis, f. (explico), *she that explains*: Cic.

¹**explicātus** -a -um, partic. from explico; q.v.

²**explicātus** -ūs, m. (explico), *explanation, exposition*: difficiles habere explicatus, Cic.

explicitus -a -um, partic. from explico; q.v.

explico -are -āvi -ātum and -ūi (after Cic.) -itum (rare in Cic.), *to unfold, unroll, disentangle*.

LIT., volumen, Cic.; suas pennas, Ov.; frontem, sollicitam, Hor.; hence in gen., *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, ordinem, Liv.; Caes., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to disentangle, put in order*: explicata atque excute intellegentiam tuam, Cic.; rem frumentariam, Caes.; rationes meas, accounts, Cic.; alicuius negotia, Cic.; of a debt, *to pay off*: nomen, Cic. (2) *to explain in discourse, expound, interpret*: causas rerum, Cic.; explicare breviter quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, Cic.; de rerum natura, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) *to set free*: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (1) **explicātus** -a -um: a, *ordered, arranged*: provincia quam maxime apta explicataque, Cic.: b, *made plain, clear*: litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, Cic. L. (2) **explicitus** -a -um, *straightforward, easy*: ex duobus consiliis propositis explicitius videbatur llerdam, reverti, Caes.

¶ Adv. **explicātē**, *plainly, clearly*: Cic.

explōdo (explaudo) -plōdēre -plōsi -plōsum, *to drive off by clapping; hence to hiss an actor off the stage*: histrionem exsibilare et explodere, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *to scare off, to reject*: sententiam, Cic.; Lucr.

explōrātiō -ōnis, f. (exploro), *investigation*: occulta, Tac.

explōrātor -ōris, m. (exploro), *one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy*: Caes., Tac.; also a forerunner: Suet.

explōro -are, *to search out, investigate, explore*. LIT., Africam, Cic.; iter, Ov.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to spy out, reconnoitre*: hostium iter, Caes.; loca, Caes., Sall., Cic.; in abl. absol.: explorato (or explorato ante), *after intelligence had been gained*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to search out, examine, investigate*: rem totam, Cic.; fugam domini, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to test, try, put to proof*: explorat robora fumus, Verg.; secundae res animos, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **explōrātus** -a -um, *established, confirmed, certain, sure*: spes, Cic.; victoria, Caes.; exploratum habeo, mihi exploratum est, *I am convinced, am sure*, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **explōrātē**, *certainly, surely, definitely*: ad te explore scribo, Cic.

explōsiō -ōnis, f. (explodo), *a hissing off the stage*: ap. Cic. L.

expōliō -ire -iī and -ivī -itum, *to smooth, polish*. LIT., libellum pumice, Cat. TRANSF., *to polish, refine*: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expoliivit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **expōlitus** -a -um. LIT., *smooth, polished*: dens expolitor, Cat.

TRANSF., *polished, refined*: vir omni vitā excultus atque expolitus, Cic.

expōlitio -ōnis, f. (expolio), *a smoothing, polishing*. LIT., urbana, of a town-house, Cic. L. TRANSF., of discourse, *polishing, embellishing*: inventi artificiosa, Cic.

expōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put out*.

Hence (1) *to put outside, cast out*: aliquem ictu, Pl.; esp.: a, *to expose a child*: in proxima alluvie pueros, Liv.: b, as naut. t. t., *to land, disembark*: exponere frumentum, Cic.; milites navibus, Caes.; in terram, Caes., Liv.; de puppibus, Verg.: c, of places, esp. in partic. expositus -a -um; see below.

(2) *to put on view, display*. LIT., aliquid venditioni, Tac.; vasa Samia, Cic.; aliquem populo videndum, Ov.; copias in omnibus collibus, *place openly*, Caes. TRANSF., *to show, place before one*: praemia alicui, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; esp. in words, *to set forth, exhibit, explain*: vitam alicuius totam, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.; with acc. and infin. or indir. quest.: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **expōsitus** (expostus) -a -um, *exposed, open, accessible*: domus patens atque adeo exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic.; expositae prope in ipsis litoribus urbes, Liv.; rupes exposita (=exposita) ponto, Verg.; mare nimia propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum expositum, Liv.; sometimes also of abstract nouns: libertas exposita ad iniurias Masinissae, Liv.; of persons, *affable*: Plin. L.; in a bad sense, *vulgar*: Juv.

exporrigo -rigere -rexi -rectum, *to stretch out, expand, smooth out*: Ter., Pers.

exportātiō -ōnis, f. (exporto), *exportation*: earum rerum quibus abundaremus, Cic.

exporto -are, *to carry out*; in gen.: omnia signa ex fanis plaustis evecta exportataque, Cic.; esp. *to export*: aurum ex Italia quotannis Hierosolyma, Cic.

exposco -poscere -pōposci, *to implore, entreat earnestly*; in gen.: signum proelii, Caes.; victoriam ab diis, Caes.; misericordiam, Cic.; with infin.: Verg.; precibus exposcere plebem, unum sibi civem donarent, Liv.; absol.: exposcentibus militibus, Caes.; esp. *to demand the surrender of a person*: eum ad poenam, Tac.; Liv.

expositicius -a -um (expono), *exposed* (of a child): Pl.

expōsitio -ōnis, f. (expono), *a putting out; hence a statement, exposition, narration*: sententiae suae, Cic.; plur.: expositiones rerum, Cic.

expōsitus -a -um, partic. from expono; q.v.

expōstulātiō -ōnis, f. (expostulo), *a complaint, expostulation*: expostulationem facere, Cic.; expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.

expōstūlo -are. (1) *to demand earnestly*: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; foll. by ut and the subj.: Tac.; by acc. and infin.: Tac.; esp. *to demand the surrender of a person*: aliquem ad supplicium, Tac.

(2) *to make a claim or complaint, to expostulate*: cum aliquo de aliqua re, Ter., Cic.; aliquid, Ter.; foll. by acc. and infin.: Pl.

expōtus=epotus; q.v.

expressus -a -um, partic. from *exprimo*; q.v.
exprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (ex/premo). (1) *to press out, force out*.

LIT., sudorem de corpore, Lucr.; sucina solis radii expressa, Tac.; corporis pondere conisa tenuem iam spiritum expressit, Tac.; vestis exprimens singulos artus, *showing*, Tac.

TRANSF., *to extort, squeeze out*: nummulorum aliquid ab aliquo blanditiis, Cic. L.; deditionem, Liv.

(2) *to mould or form one thing in imitation of another*: expressa in cera imago, Pl.; hence *to copy* that other thing, *to express, portray, represent*: ungues exprimet, Hor.; in pass.: expressi vultus per aenea signa, Hor.; esp.: a, *to express in words, describe*: mores alicuius oratione, Cic.; diligenter oportere exprimi, quae vis subiecta sit vocibus, Cic.: b, *to translate*: aliquid Latine, Cic.; verbum e verbo, Cic.; ad verbum de Graecis, Cic.: c, *to articulate*: litteras, Cic.; Quint.

(3) *to raise up*: quantum has (turret) cottidianus agger expresserat, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **expressus** -a -um, *made clear, prominent*: litterae lituraeque, Cic.; fig.: sceleris vestigia, Cic.; of pronunciation, *distinct*: Cic., Quint.

exprobratio -ōnis, f. (exprobro), *reproach, upbraiding*: alicui veteris fortunae, Liv.

exprobro -are (ex/probrum), *to reproach, lay to the charge of*; with acc. of thing, dat. of person: haec hosti, Liv.; Pl., Cic.; with de: de uxore mihi exprobrare, Nep.; with acc. and infin.: exprobrare nihilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse, Liv.; with quod: quasi exprobrare quod in vita maneam, Cic.; absol.: Liv.; sometimes *to bring up a thing against* a person as constituting a claim upon him, e.g. one's own services: officia, Cic.; virtutem suam, Liv.

exprōmo -prōmere -prompsi -promptum, *to bring forth, produce*. LIT., omnes apparatus supplicii, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) *to fetch out, utter*: maestas voces, Verg. (2) *to exhibit, display*: crudelitatem suam in aliquo, Cic. (3) *to disclose, set forth, state*: occulta apud amicum, Ter.; leges de religione, Cic.; causas et ordinem belli, Liv.; with indir. quest.: quanta vis sit (eius) eloquentiae expromere, Cic.; Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Tac.

expugnābilis -e (expugno), *that may be taken by storm*: urbs, Liv.; Tac.

expugnāciōr -ōris, compar. adj. (expugno), *more effective*: Ov.

expugnatio -ōnis, f. (expugno), *the taking of any place by storm*: urbis, Caes.; plur.: expugnationes urbium, Cic.; aedium, Cic. L.

expugnator -ōris, m. (expugno), *a taker, capturer*: urbis, Cic. TRANSF., pudicitiae, violator, Cic.

expugno -are, *to take by storm, capture*.

LIT., urbes, naves, Caes.; urbem obsidione, Caes.; tyrannos eius, non ipsam urbem, Liv.; of things: fames obsessos expugnavit, *compelled to surrender*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to overcome, subdue*: animum, Cic.; pudicitiam, Cic.; pertinaciam legato- rum, Liv. (2) *to gain forcibly, extort*: legationem, Cic.; with ut and the subj., *bring*

it about that: Cic. (3) *to accomplish*: coepta, Ov.

expulsiō -ōnis, f. (expello), *a driving out, expulsion*: Laenatis, Cic.; plur.: expulsion- es vicinorum, Cic.

expulso -are (freq. of expello), *to drive out*: Mart.

expulsor -ōris, m. (expello), *one who drives out or expels*: iste homo acerrimus, bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor, Cic.

expultrix -trīcis, f. (expulsor), *she who expels*: philosophia expultrix vitiorum, Cic.

expungo -pungere -punxi -punctum, *to prick out; hence to cancel, expunge*: Pl., Suet.

expurgatio -ōnis, f. (expurgo), *a vindication, justification*: Pl.

expurgatū, abl. from expurgatus, m. (expurgo), *in the justifying*: Ter.

expurgo -are, *to cleanse, purify*. Hence (1) *to cure*: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutae? Hor. (2) fig., *to purify*: expurgandus est sermo, Cic. (3) *to justify, defend*: dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi, Sall.; Pl., Tac.

expūtesco -ēre, *to rot away*: Pl.

expūto -are, *to lop away; hence (1) to consider*: Pl. (2) *to comprehend*: ap. Cic. L.

exquaero = *exquiro*; q.v.

exquiro -quirere -quisivi -quisitum (ex/quaero), *to search out, seek out*.

LIT., antiquam matrem, Verg.; iter, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to search for, look for, ask for*: veritatem, verum, Cic.; a te nihil certi, Cic.; palam pretia; with indir. quest.: quid in omni genere vitae optimum et verissimum sit exquirere, Cic. (2) *to search through, examine*: vescendi causā mari terraque omnia, Sall.; facta alicuius ad antiquae religionis rationem, Cic.; aliquem, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **exquisitus** -a -um, *carefully sought or worked out, choice, exquisite*: sententiae, Cic.; exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic.; exquisitis- simis verbis laudare, Cic.; sometimes in bad sense, *artificial*: munditia exquisita nimis, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **exquisitē**, *accurately, carefully*: de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputare, Cic.

extrācītūs, adv. (radix), *from the roots*: Pl.

exsacrīfīco -are, *to sacrifice*: Enn.

exsaevio -ire, *to rage to an end, cease to rage*: dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv.

exsanguis -e, *bloodless, without blood*. LIT., umbrae, Verg.; corpora mortuorum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *deathly pale*: color, Sall.; metu, Ov. (2) of a *bloodless style*: Calvus exsanguis et aridus, Tac. (3) act., *making pale*: cuminum, Hor.

exsarcio -sarcire -sartum, *to patch up, make good, repair*: Ter.

exsatio -are, *to satisfy thoroughly, satiate*. LIT., vino ciboque, Liv. TRANSF., morte alicuius exsatiari, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

exsātūrābilis -e (exsaturō), *that can be satiated*: non exsaturabile pectus, Verg.

exsātūro -are, *to satisfy, satiate*. LIT., belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. TRANSF., eius cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, Cic.

exscendo = *escendo*; q.v.

exscensio=escensio; q.v.

exscensus=escensus; q.v.

exscindo-scindere -scidi -scissum, *to tear out*; hence *to destroy utterly*: Numantiam, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; of persons: hostem, Tac.

exscrēo-are, *to cough out*: totiens clausas ante fores, Ov.; Pl.

exscribo-scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to write out*; hence (1) *to copy*: tabulas, Cic.; fig., not by writing: Plin. L. (2) *to note down, register*: ei sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.; Pl.

exsculpo-sculpere -sculpsi -sculptum. (1) *to scratch out, erase*: versus, Nep. (2) *to carve or scoop out*: aliquid e quercu, Cic. L.; fig.: verum, Ter.

exsēco-sēcāre -sēcūi -sectum, *to cut out*. LIT., linguam, Cic.; esp. *to castrate*: Cic. TRANSF., vitiosas partes reipublicae, Cic.; quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, deducts from the principal, Hor.

exsecrābilis-e (exsecror), *cursing, execrating*: carmen, Liv.; ira atque odium, deadly, Liv.

exsecrātio-ōnis, f. (exsecror), *a curse, execration*: Cic., Tac. TRANSF., an oath containing an imprecation: Cic., Liv., Tac.

exsecrātus-a -um, p. adj. (from exsecror), *cursed, execrated*: exsecratus populo Romano, Cic.

exsecror-ari, dep. (ex/sacer), *to curse, execrate*. LIT., aliquem, Cic.; consilia Catilinae, Sall.; in caput alicuius, Liv.; exsecratur primum ut naufragio pereat, Cic. TRANSF., *to swear with an imprecation*: haec exsecrata civitas, Hor.

exsectio-ōnis, f. (exseco), *a cutting out*: linguae, Cic.

exsēcūtio-ōnis, f. (exsequor), *performance, accomplishment*: negotii, Tac.; executio Syriae, administration, Tac.; of speech, a discussion: Quint.

exsēquiae-ārum, f. (exsequor), *a funeral procession*: iusta exsequiarum, Cic.; exsequias alicuius funeris prosequi, Cic.; exsequias celebrare, Liv.; ire, Ter., Ov.

exsēquialis-e (exsequiae), *belonging to a funeral procession*: carmina, Ov.

exsēquor-sēqui -sēcūtus sum, dep. (1) *to follow a corpse to the grave*: Cic. poet. (2) *to follow to the end*; in gen.: suam quisque spem, sua consilia exsequentes, Liv. Esp.: a, *to maintain, keep up*: sermonem, Pl.; ius suum armis, Caes.; orationem, Cic.: b, *to carry out, accomplish, execute*: mandata vestra, Cic.; officia, Cic.; praecepta, Verg.: c, *to follow revengefully, to avenge, punish*: iura violata, dolorem, Liv.; rem tam atrocem, Liv.: d, *to relate, describe, explain*: ea vix verbis exsequi posse, Cic. L.; viam consili scelerati, Liv.; exsequebatur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset, Liv.: e, *to suffer, endure*: egestatem, Pl.; fatum, Cic. L.

exsēro-sērere -sērui -sertum, *to stretch out, thrust out*. LIT., linguam, Liv.; caput ponto, Ov.; brachia, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic. **exsertus**-a -um, *bared, protruding*: dextris umeris exsertis, Caes.; unum exserta latus pugnae, Verg. TRANSF., *to put forth, assert*: ius, Plin. L.

exserto-are (freq. of exsēro), *to stretch out*: ora, Verg.

exsertus-a -um, partic. of exsēro; q.v.

exsibilo-are, *to hiss*; esp. an actor off the stage: Cic., Suet.

exsicco-are. (1) *to dry thoroughly*: arbores, Cic. (2) *to drain dry, to empty by drinking*: vina culullis, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **exsiccātus**-a -um, of style, dry, jejune: genus orationis, Cic.

exsigno-are, *to mark out*: sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque, Liv.

exsilio-silire -silui (ex/salio), *to leap out or up*: de sella, Cic.; gaudio, for joy, Cic.; in sicco (of a snake), Verg.; exsiluere loco silvae, Ov.; oculi exsiluere, Ov.

exsilium-i, n. (exsul), *banishment, exile*. LIT., exsilii poena, Cic.; aliquem exsilio adficere, multare, Cic.; in exsilium ire, pergere, eicere, pellerē, Cic.; in exsilium mittere, Liv.; aliquem reducere de exsilio, Cic. L.; revocare, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *place of exile*: Cic.; Tac., Verg. (2) plur.=exsules, exiles: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

exsisto (existo) -sistere -stiti -stitum.

(1) *to stand forth, come forth, appear*: ab ara, Cic.; e latebris, Liv.; vox ab aede Iunonis ex arce, Cic.

(2) *to spring forth, arise, come into existence*. LIT., vermes de stercore, Lucr.; dentes, Cic. TRANSF., inter eos controversia, Caes.; ut tyranni existerent, Cic.; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.; ego huic causae patronus exstiti, Cic.; with ut and the subj. (of logical consequence): ex quo existet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, Cic.

exsolvo-solvere -solvi -solutum.

(1) *to loosen, unloose, untie, unbind*. LIT., restim, Pl.; catenas, Tac.; brachia ferro, to open, Tac.; glaciem, to dissolve, Lucr.; of persons, to disentangle, free: se corpore, Verg.; Lucr., Tac. TRANSF., a, *to loosen, put aside*: exsoluti plerique legis nexus, Tac.: b, *to explain*: Lucr.: c, *to free*: plebem aere alieno, Liv.; animos religione, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

(2) *to pay off*: pretium, Pl.; nomina, Cic.; stipendium praeteritum cum fide, Tac. TRANSF., *to discharge any obligation, perform anything due*: quod promiserat, Cic.; poenas morte, Tac.

exsomnia-e (ex/somnus), *sleepless, wakeful*: Verg.

exsorbēo-ere, *to suck up, suck dry*. LIT., pectora, Ov. TRANSF., gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic.; multorum difficultatem, Cic.; quantas iste Byzantium praedas exsorbuit, Cic.

exsors-sortis, *without lot*; hence (1) *for which no lot has been cast, specially chosen*: ducunt exsortem Aeneae (equum), Verg. (2) *having no share in, deprived of*; with genit.: dulcis vitae, Verg.; amicitiae, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

expātiōr-ari, dep. *to deviate from the course*: expatiantur equi, Ov.; expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov.; fig., *to digress*: Quint.

expectābilis-e (exspecto), *that is to be expected, probable*: Tac.

expectatio-ōnis, f. (exspecto), *a waiting for, looking for, expectation*; with objective genit.: expectationem sui facere, concitare, Cic.; with de: quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: summa omnium expectatio,

quidnam sententiae ferrent iudices, Cic.; absol.: obscurā spe et caecā expectatione pendere, Cic.; in expectatione esse, Pl., Caes. **exspecto** -are, to look out for, wait for.

In gen., to await, wait to see: transitum tempestatis, Cic.; me tranquilla senectus exspectat, is in store for, Hor.; with indir. quest.: exspecto quid tribunus plebis excogitet, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; with dum: exspectas fortasse dum dicat, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; with quoad: Nep.; with si: Pl., Caes.; with ut and the subj.: nisi forte exspectatis ut illa diluam, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; non exspectare foll. by quin.: Caes.; absol., to wait, loiter: ad portam, Cic.

Esp. to wait with longing, fear, hope, desire, etc., to hope for, dread: testamenta, Cic.; aliquid ab (or ex) with abl.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; a te hoc civitas vel potius omnes cives non exspectant solum sed etiam postulant, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: cum exspectaret effusos omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos (esse), Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **exspectātus** -a -um, awaited, wished for, welcome: carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. L.; expectate venis, Verg.; phrase: ante exspectatum, before it was expected, Verg., Ov.

exspargo -spargere -spersum (ex/spargo), to sprinkle, scatter: Lucr., Verg.

expēs, adj. (only in nom. sing.), without hope, hopeless: erret inops, expes, Ov.; with genit.: expes vitae, Tac.

expiratio -ōnis, f. (exspiro), an exhalation: terrae, Cic.

exspiro -are. (1) transit., to breathe out, exhale: flammās pectore, Verg. TRANSF., to emit: Lucr. (2) intransit.: a, to blow forth, rush forth: vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.; Lucr.: b, to give up the ghost, to die: in pugna et in acie, Liv.; fig.: quid? si ego morerer, mecum expiratura respublica erat, Liv.

expolio -are, to plunder, rob, despoil: fana atque domos, Sall.; exercitu et provinciā Pompeium, Cic. L.; Caes.

expūo -spūere -spūi -spūtum, to spit out: vina, Juv. TRANSF., to get rid of, cast away: hamum (of fishes), Ov.; rationem ex animo, Lucr.

exsterno -ēre, to frighten, terrify: Ov., Cat.

exstillo -are, to drop moisture, drip, trickle: Pl., Ter.

exstimulātor -ōris, m. (exstimulo), an inciter, instigator: rebellionis, Tac.

exstimūlo -are, to goad, to excite, instigate: virum dictis, Ov.; Tac.

extinctio -ōnis, f. (exstinguo), annihilation, extinction: Cic.

extinctor -ōris, m. (exstinguo). (1) one who extinguishes: incendii, Cic.; fig.: belli, Cic. (2) one who destroys, annihilates: patriae, Cic.

exstinguo -stinguere -stinxi -stinctum (syncop. forms exstincti, exstinxem: Verg.), to put out, extinguish.

LIT., lumen, Lucr.; incendium, Cic. L.; consumptus ignis exstinguitur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to kill: Cic., Verg.; invictum bello iuvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv. (2) in gen., to abolish, destroy, annihilate: gratiam alicuius, Cic.; memoriam

publicam, Cic.; rumor exstinguitur, Cic.; exstinguere famam, Liv.; sitim, Ov.

exstirpo -are (ex/stirps), to tear up by the root: pilos, Mart. TRANSF., to root out, extirpate: vitia, Cic.; humanitatem ex animo, Cic.

exsto (exto) -are, to stand out, project.

LIT., milites capite solo ex aqua exstant, Caes.; quo altius ab aqua exstaret, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen.: quo magis id quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. (2) to be visible, show itself, appear: exstant huius fortitudinis vestigia, Cic.; exstat, impers. with acc. and infin., Cic.; apparet atque exstat, utrum . . . an, Cic. (3) to be still in existence, to be extant: exstant epistulae Philippi, Cic.; non exstat alius, Liv.; Pl., Hor.

exstructio -ōnis, f. (exstruo), a building up, erection: exstructiones tectorum, Cic.

extrūo -struere -struxi -structum.

(1) to heap up, pile up. LIT., divitias in altum, Hor.; focum lignis, Hor.; mensae conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic. TRANSF., extruere animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic.

(2) to build up: rogam, acervum librorum, Cic.; Tac.

exsuctus -a -um, partic of exsugo; q.v.

exsūdo -are. (1) intransit., to come out in sweat, exude: inutilis umor, Verg. (2) transit., to sweat out. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., to sweat through, toil through, perform with great labour: novum de integro laborem, Liv.; certamen ingens, Liv.; Hor.

exsūgo -sūgere -suxi -suctum, to suck out, suck up, suck dry: sanguinem, Pl.; ostrea vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv.

exsul -sūlis, c. (ex/solum), a banished or exiled person, an exile. LIT., cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; exsules reducantur, Cic.; with genit.: patriae, Hor.; with abl.: exsul patriā, domo, Sall. TRANSF., deprived of; with genit.: exsul mentisque domusque, Ov.

exsūlo (exūlo) -are (exsul), to be banished, live in exile. LIT., Romae, at Rome, Cic.; apud Prusiam, Cic.; in Volscos exsulatum abire, Liv. TRANSF., meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.; Pl.

exsultatio -ōnis, f. (exsulto), a leaping up. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., exultation, excessive rejoicing: Sen., Tac.

exsultim, adv. (exsilio), friskingly: Hor.

exsulto (exulto) -are (freq. of exsilio), to leap up frequently or violently.

LIT., (1) of living subjects: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.; in numerum, Lucr.; medias inter caedes exsultat Amazon, Verg. (2) of things: vada exsultant, dash up, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to rejoice exceedingly, exult, triumph: laetitiā, gaudio, Cic.; in ruinis alterius, Cic.; Graeci exsultant quod, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Tac. (2) of orators and of discourse, to run riot, range freely: audacius, Cic.; verborum audaciā exsultans, Cic.; campus in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

exsūpērābilis -e (exsupero), that can be overcome: non exsuperabile saxum (of Sisyphus), Verg.

exsūpērantiā -ae, f. (exsupero), superiority, pre-eminence: virtutis, Cic.

exsūpĕro -are.

(1) intransit. LIT., *to mount up, appear above*: flammae, Verg. TRANSF., *to be prominent, excel*: quantum feroci virtute exsuperas, Verg.; si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov.; Lucr.

(2) transit. LIT., *to surmount*: iugum, Verg.; omnes angustiae exsuperatae, Liv. TRANSF., *a, to surpass, exceed*: magnitudo sceleris omnium ingenia exsuperat, Sall.; omnes Tarquinius superbiā, Liv.; Ov.: *b, to overcome*: consilium caecum, Verg.; Ov.

exsurdo -are (ex/surdus), *to deafen*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *of taste, to make dull or blunt*: palatum, Hor.

exsurgo -surgĕre -surrexi, *to rise up, lift oneself up, stand up*.

LIT., (1) of persons, esp. when rising and then going out: foras, Pl.; cum exsurgeret, simul aridens, Cic.; exsurgit facem attollens, Verg.; altior exsurgens (to give force to a blow), Verg. (2) of things rising: (Roma) tota simul exsurgere aedificiis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to rise up, to regain strength*: exsurgere atque erigere se, Cic.; auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, Cic. L. (2) of political risings: invidia eorum exsurgere rursus plebem, Liv.; Tac.

exsuscito -are, *to arouse*.

LIT., (1) *to awaken from sleep*: te gallorum, illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitavit, Cic. (2) of fire, *to kindle or fan*: flammam aurā, Ov.; Liv.

TRANSF., *mentally, to excite, arouse*: quae cura etiam exsuscitavit animos, Cic.; se exsuscitare, *to make an effort*, Cic.

exta -ōrum, n. pl. *the entrails of animals*, esp. *the heart, lungs, liver*, used by the Romans for divination: exta inspicere, Cic.; si est in extis aliqua vis, quae declaret futura, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

extābesco -tābescĕre -tābūi, *to waste away entirely*. LIT., corpus macie extabuit, poet. ap. Cic. TRANSF., *to vanish, disappear*: opiniones diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic.

extāris -e (exta), *used for cooking*: exta, Pl. **extemplo**, adv. (ex/templum), *immediately, directly, forthwith*: Pl., Cic., Verg., Liv.

extempōrālis -e (ex/tempus), *extemporary, unrehearsed*: oratio, actio, Quint.

extempūlo = extemplo; q.v.

extendo -tendĕre -tendi -tensum and -tentum, *to stretch out, expand, extend*.

LIT., (1) *to stretch out a body or thing to its fullest extent*: brachium, Cic.; extentum funem, tight rope, Hor.; rigidā cervice et extento capite currere (of horses), Liv.; toto ingens extenditur (Cerberus) antro, Verg.; as milit. t. t., *to extend in order of battle*: aciem in radicibus montis, Liv. (2) *to increase*: agros, Hor.; itinera, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to strain, to exert*: se supra vires, Liv.; Caes. (2) of abstr. things, *to increase, extend*: nomen in ultimas oras, Hor.; in Asiam quoque cognitionem, Liv.; famam factis. (3) in time, *to extend, prolong*: ab hora tertia ad noctem pugnam, Liv.; aevum, Hor.; Pl., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **extentus** -a -um, *wide, extensive*: Lucr.; castra quam extentissimā potest valle locat, Liv.

extento -are (freq. of extendo), *to stretch out, to strain*. LIT., nervos, Lucr. TRANSF., vires, Pl.

extentus -a -um, partic. from extendo; q.v.

extēnūatio -ōnis, f. (extenuo), *a thinning*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., as a figure of speech, *a diminution, lessening* (Gr. μείωσις, opp. exaggeratio): Cic., Quint.

extēnūo -are, *to make thin or small, to reduce, diminish*.

LIT., aēr extenuatus, rarefied, Cic.; dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, Cic.; extenuari in aquas, dissolves into, Ov.; as milit. t. t., *to extend*: angustiae extenuabant agmen, Liv.; extenuatā suorum acie, Sall.

TRANSF., *to lessen, weaken, diminish*: sumptus, Cic.; spem, crimen, Cic.; vires, Hor.; curas, Ov. Esp. in speech, *to disparage, depreciate*: suum munus, Cic.; famam belli, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **extēnūatus** -a -um, *weak, poor, slight*: vestigia, Cat.; copiolae extenuatissimae, ap. Cic. L.

exter and **extērus** -a -um (from ex), *outward, foreign, strange*.

(1) posit.: ius nationum exterarum, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; Lucr., Caes.

(2) compar. **extērior**, -ius, genit. -ōris, *outer*: orbis, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; exteriorem ire alicui, *to go on the left side*, Hor.

(3) superl. **extrēmus** -a -um, *outermost*. LIT., in space: Caes., Cic., Hor., Liv.; n. as subst. extremum -i, *outer edge, extreme*: caelum quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., *a, in time, last*: vitae dies, Cic.; Hor., Liv. N. as subst.: extremum habet, *has an end*, Cic.; extremum aetatis, Sall.; extrema pati, Verg., Tac. Adverbial uses of neuter: extremum, acc., *for the last time*, Verg., Ov.; ad extremum, *to the end*; ad extremum reservatus, Cic.; also *at the end*: Caes., Cic., Ov.; extremo, *at the end*, Nep.: *b, in degree or quality*; in gen., *extreme*: famem, Caes.; senatus consultum (used in great emergency), Caes.; tempora, *extreme need*, Cic.; extremum bonorum, malorum, *the highest good, evil*, Cic.; n. as subst.: vitam ipsam in extremum adductam, Tac.; ad extrema ventum foret, Liv.; esp. *lowest, worst*: haud Ligurum extremus, Verg.; extremi ingenii est, Liv.

(4) superl. **extimū** -a -um, *outermost*: orbis, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.

extērebro -are, *to bore out, extract by boring*: ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.

TRANSF., *to extort*: Pl.

extergĕo -tergĕre -tersi -tersum, *to wipe off, wipe clean*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *to strip clean, plunder*: quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

extērior, exterius, see exter.

extermīno -are (ex/terminus), *to drive beyond the boundaries*; hence LIT., *to drive out, expel, banish*: aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; urbe atque agro, Cic.; de civitate, Cic. TRANSF., *to put aside, remove*: auctoritatem senatus e civitate, Cic.

externus -a -um (exter), *that is outside, external*. In gen.: tepor, Cic.; Hor., Ov. Esp. *foreign, strange*: auxilia, Caes.; hostis, Cic.; amor (of a foreigner), Ov.; timor, terror (of a foreign enemy), Liv.; Tac.

¶ M. as subst. **externus** -i, *a foreigner, a stranger*: canum odium in externos, Cic.; Liv.

¶ N. pl. as subst. **externa** -ōrum, *outward* or *foreign things*: *externa libentius in tali re quam domestica recorder*, Cic.; *externa moliri*, Tac.

extēro -tērēre -trīvi -trītum. (1) *to rub out*: *extritus viribus ignis*, Lucr. (2) *to wear away*: Ov.

exterrēo -terrēre -terrūi -territum. (1) *to frighten out of*: *somno*, Enn. (2) *to frighten badly, scare, terrify*: *periculo suo aliquem*, Liv.; esp. in pass.: *praeter modum exterreri*, Cic.; *exterritus aspectu*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Lucr., Tac.; of a snake: Verg.

extērus, see *exter*.

extexo -ēre, *to unweave*; hence *to cheat*: Pl.

extimesco -timescēre -timūi.

(1) *intransit.*, *to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*: *de fortunis communibus extimescere*, Cic.; *folly by ne and the subj.*: Cic.; Hor., Tac.

(2) *transit.*, *to be greatly afraid of, to dread*: *periculum*, Cic.; *unum illud extimescebam ne quid turpiter facerem*, Cic.; *magistrum*, Hor.

extimus, see *exter*.

extispex -spīcis, m. (*exta*/*specio), *a sooth-sayer who predicts from the entrails of victims*: Cic.

extispīcium -i, n. (*extispex*), *an inspection of entrails*: Suet.

extollo -ēre, *to lift up, raise up*.

LIT., *cruentum pugionem*, Cic.; of buildings, *to raise, erect*: Pl.

TRANSF., (1) *to raise, elevate, exalt*: *extollere animos*, Cic.; *se extollere*, Cic.; *aliquem secundā oratione*, Sall.; esp. in words, *to praise*: *fortunam alicuius*, Cic.; *aliquem ad caelum*, Cic.; *aliquid verbis in maius, to exaggerate*, Liv.; sometimes *to adorn*: *hortos a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentiā extollere*, Tac. (2) *to defer, postpone*: Pl.

extorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum, *to twist out, wrest away, wrench out*.

LIT., in gen.: *arma e manibus civium*, Cic.; *alicui sicam de manibus*, Cic.; esp. *to dislocate*: *servilem in modum*, Liv.; *prava extortaque puella, deformed*, Juv.

TRANSF., *to obtain by force, extort*. (1) of material things: *Caesares per Herodem talenta Attica* L, Cic. (2) of abstr. things: *alicui veritatem, errorem*, Cic.; *ex animis cognitiones verborum*, Cic.; *Lucr.*, Hor., Liv.; with *ut* and the subj.: *extorsisti ut faterer*, Cic.

extorris -e (*ex/terra*), *driven from the country, exiled, banished*: *huic cxxxii patres familias extorres profugerunt*, Cic.; with *abl.*: *agro Romano*, Liv.; *patriā*, Sall.

extortōr -ōris, m. (*extorqueo*), *an extorter*: Ter.

extrā, adv. and prep. (perhaps *abl.* f. sing. of *exterus*), *outside*.

Adv. LIT., *outside* (opp. *intus*): *quae extra sunt*, Cic.; *cum extra et intus hostem haberent*, Caes.; with verb of motion: Cic.; compar.: *exterius sitae (urbes)*, Ov. TRANSF., *except*: *extra quam, extra quam si, except*, unless, Cic.; Liv.

Prep. with acc., *beyond, outside of, without*. LIT., in space: *provinciam*, Caes.; Cic., Hor.; with verb of motion: Caes., Cic. TRANSF., (1) *beyond, without abstr. things*: *extra modum*,

Cic.; *extra ordinem*, Cic.; *extra iocum, joking apart*, Cic. L.; *esse extra culpam*, Cic.; *extra numerum*, Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) *except for*: *extra ducem*, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv.

extrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, *to draw out, drag out, extract*.

LIT., *telum e corpore*, Cic.; *telum de vulnere*, Ov.; *vivum puerum alvo*, Hor.; *aliquem domo*, Cic.; *aliquem vi in publicum*, Liv.; *velut ab inferis extractus*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *fig.*, *to bring out, remove, extricate*: *urbem ex periculis*, Cic.; *religionem ex animis*, Cic.; *scelera in lucem*, Liv. (2) *fig.*, *to bring forward*: *aliquem ad honorem*, Liv.; *hostes invitos in aciem*, Liv. (3) in time, *to draw out, prolong, protract*: *res variis calumniis*, Cic.; *certamen usque ad noctem*, Liv.; sometimes, *to waste*: *aestatem sine ullo effectu*, Liv.; *triduum*, Caes.

extrāneus -a -um (*extra*), *that is outside*. In gen., *extraneous*: *res extraneae*, Cic.; *ornamenta*, Cic. Esp. *not belonging to a community or place, foreign, strange*: *exercitatio forensis et extranea*, Cic.

M. as subst. **extrāneus** -i, *a foreigner, stranger*: *si extraneus deest, domi hostem quaerunt*, Liv.

extrāordinārius -a -um, *extraordinary, anomalous, irregular*: *petitio consulatus*, Cic.; *imperium*, Cic.; *pecunia, obtained by gift, legacy, etc.*, Cic.; *fig.*: *cupiditates, unnatural*, Cic. As milit. t. t.: *equites, cohortes, picked troops of the auxiliary forces*, Liv.

extrārius -a -um (*extra*), *outward, external, extrinsic*: *utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus*, Cic.; hence *strange, unrelated, foreign*: Ter., Quint.

extrēmītās -ātis, f. (*extremus*), *the end, farthest portion, extremity* of mundi, Cic.

extrēmus -a -um, see *exter*.

extrīco -are (*extrīcor* -ari, dep.: Pl.) (*from trīcae*), *to disentangle, extricate*. LIT., *cervam plagis*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to procure with difficulty*: *nummos*, Hor. (2) *to clear up, unravel*: Pl.

extrīnsecūs, adv. (*exter/secus*). (1) *from without, from the outside*: Cic.; Liv. (2) *on the outside, outwardly*: *columna extrīnsecus inaurata*, Cic.; Suet.

extrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsum, *to push out, thrust forth*. LIT., *aliquem ex aedibus*, Pl.; *te in viam*, Cic.; *extrudi a senatu in Macedoniam*, Cic. TRANSF., of things in fig. senses: *mare aggere*, Caes.; *merces, to get sold*, Hor.

extundo -tundēre -tūdi -tūsum, *to beat out*.

(1) *to form by beating with a hammer*: *lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat*, Verg. TRANSF., *to invent, devise*: *artem*, Verg.; *librum*, Tac.

(2) *to beat out violently*: *Phaedr.* TRANSF., *a, to drive away*: *labor extuderit fastidia*, Hor.: *b, to extort*: Pl., Suet.

exturbo -are, *to drive away, thrust out*.

LIT., *homines e possessionibus*, Cic.; *aliquem provinciā*, Cic.; *aliquem e fortunis omnibus*, Cic.; *matrimonio*, Tac.; *alicui oculos*, Pl.

TRANSF., *omnem spem pacis, to drive out*, Liv.; *mentem, to agitate*, Cic. L.

exūbēro -are, *to grow thickly, abound*: *alte spumis exuberat amnis*, Verg.; *luxuriā foliorum exuberat umbra*, Verg.; *pomis exuberat annus*, Verg.; *fig.*: *eloquentia*, Tac.

exul, see **exsul**.

exulcēro -are, *LIT.*, to make sore: Plin.

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 -are, to howl out, howl loudly: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **exūlūlātus** -a -um, invoked with howlings: mater Cybeleia, Ov.

exundo -are, to overflow, to flow out or over.

LIT., tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. **TRANSF.**, to overflow, abound: largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv.

exungō -ungēre -unctum, to anoint, smear with unguents: Pl.

exūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum (cf. ind-uo), to take off.

(1) to lay aside, put off a thing. *LIT.*, of coverings, equipment, etc.: serpens vestem, Lucr.; ense, Verg.; Hor., Ov. **TRANSF.**, torvam faciem, Verg.; hominem, human shape, Ov.; humanitatem omnem, Cic.; servitutem, Liv.; magistros, Tac.; in pass., with clause as subject: mihi ex animo exui non potest esse deos, I cannot but believe, Cic.

(2) to strip, deprive of a thing: aliquem agro paterno, Liv.; hostem impedimentis, Caes.; ex his te laqueis, to deliver, Cic.

exūro -ūrēre -ussi -ustum. (1) to burn out: aliis scelus exurituri igni, Verg. (2) to burn up, consume entirely: aliquem vivum, Cic.; classem, Verg.; also to dry up: exustus ager, Verg.; sitis exurat miseros, Lucr.; fig.: exustus flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. (3) to heat: antra positus exusta caminis, Ov.; fig., with love: Tib.

exustio -ōnis, f. (exuro), a burning up, conflagration: terrarum, Cic.

exūviae -ārum, f. pl. (exuo), that which is taken off.

(1) of men: a, dress: has enim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit, Verg.; Pl.: b, spoils taken from the enemy, arms, etc.: nauticae, Cic.; tu ornatus exuviis huius, Cic.; Verg.

(2) of animals: a, the skin or slough which is laid aside (naturally): exuvias ponere, Verg.: b, the skin taken off, the hide: leonis, Verg.; bubulae, a hide whip, Pl.

F

F, f, the sixth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding in form with the Greek digamma (F), though in sound most nearly represented by Φ, φ. For the meaning of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

fāba -ae, f. the broad bean: Pl., Cic., Verg.; prov.: isthaec in me cudetur faba, I shall have to suffer for this, Ter.

fābālis -e (faba), of beans: stipulae, Ov.

Fābāris -is, m. a tributary of the Tiber in the Sabine country, also called Farfarus (now Farfa).

fābella -ae, f. (dim. of fabula), a little story, little narrative. In gen.: fabellarum audicione duci, Cic. Esp. (1) a fable: Hor. (2) a little drama: Cic.

fāber -bra -brum, ingenious, skilful: ars, Ov.

¶ M. as subst. **fāber** -bri. (1) a worker, esp. in any hard material: tignarius, a carpenter, Cic.; ferrarius, a blacksmith, Pl.; milit.: fabri, the engineers, Caes.; praefectus fabrum, commander of the engineers, Caes. (2) a fish, perhaps the dory: Ov.

¶ Adv. **fabrē**, skilfully: Pl.

Fābius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, of which the most famous members were:

(1) Q. Fabius Pictor, who wrote a history of Rome in Greek about the time of the second Punic war. (2) Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, the opponent of Hannibal in the second Punic war. (3) Q. Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, son of L. Aemilius Paullus, adopted by the Fabii, consul 145 B.C. (4) Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, son of the preceding, consul 121 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges and builder of a triumphal arch (fornix Fabii, fornix Fabius, fornix Fabianus: Cic.).

¶ Adj. **Fābius** -a -um, Fabian, of a Fabius; also **Fābiānus** -a -um.

fabrēfācio -fācēre -fēcī -factum, to make or fashion skilfully: ex aere multa fabrefacta, Liv.

fabrīca -ae, f. (faber), the art of a faber: pictura et fabrica, architecture, Cic. **TRANSF.**, (1) the production of a faber: membrorum animantium, Cic.; fig., a device, trick: Pl., Ter. (2) the workshop of a faber: Cic.

fabrīcātio -ōnis, f. (fabrico), making, framing, construction. *LIT.*, hominis, Cic. **TRANSF.**, of style: ne illa quidem traductio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, Cic.

fabrīcātor -ōris, m. (fabrico), a maker, artificer: tanti operis, Cic.; ipse doli fabricator Epēos, Verg.; fig.: leti, Lucr.

Fabrīcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of C. Fabricius Luscinus, consul 282 and 278 B.C., conqueror of the Samnites, and opponent of Pyrrhus.

¶ Adj. **Fabrīcianus** -a -um, Fabrician: pons, a bridge in Rome; also **Fabrīciānus** -a -um.

fabrīco -are (faber), to form, make, forge: arma, Hor.; pocula fago fabricata, Ov.; Verg.

fabrīcor -ari, dep. (faber), to form, make, forge: gladium, fulmen, signa, Cic.; Capitolii fastigium, Cic.; Tac. **TRANSF.**, hominem, Cic.; verba, invent new words: Cic.

fabrīlis -e (faber), relating to an artificer: erratum, Cic. L.; scalprum, Liv.; opera, Verg.; n. pl. as subst. **fabrīlīa** -ium, tools: Hor.

fābūla -e, f. (fari). (1) talk, conversation: fabulam fieri, to get talked about, Hor.; fabulae conviviales, Tac.; prov.: lupus in fabula, of one who appears while being spoken about, Ter., Cic. L.

(2) a tale, story, fable. In gen.: fabula narratur, Hor.; fabula tantum sine auctore edita, Liv. Esp.: a, an untrue story, myth; hence: fabulae! nonsense! Ter.; fabulae manes, the mythical shades, Hor.: b, a play, a drama: in iis quae ad scenam componuntur fabulis, Cic.; Ter., Hor.

fābŭlaris -e (fabula), *mythical*: Suet.
fābŭlātor -ōris, m. (fabulator), *a story-teller*: Sen., Suet.

fābŭlor -ari, dep. (fabula). (1) *to talk, converse, chatter*: quid Ser. Galba fabuletur, Liv. (2) *to tell an untruth*: Liv.

fābŭlōsus -a -um (fabula), *renowned in story, fabled*: Hydaspes, Hor.; palumbes, Hor.

fācesso fācessere fācessi fācessitum (intens. of facio). (1) *transit., to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish*: iussa, Verg.; in bad sense: negotium, *to give trouble to*, Cic.; innocenti periculum, Cic.; Pl., Tac. (2) *intransit., to make off, go away, depart*: ab omni societate, reipublicae, Cic.; ex urbe, Liv.; urbe finibusque, Liv.; Pl.

fācētīa -ae, f. (facetius). (1) *sing., wit*: Pl. (2) *plur., wit, facetiousness, drollery, humour*: Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic.

fācētus -a -um, adj. (with superl.). (1) *fine, elegant*; of things and persons: orator, Cic.; of behaviour: Pl., Hor.; of style: sermo, Cic. (2) *witty, facetious*: Cic., Juv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

fācētē. (1) *elegantly*: Pl., Cic. (2) *wittily, humorously*: si (contumelia) facetius iactatur, urbanitas dicitur, Cic.; Quint.

faciēs -ēi, f. *shape, form, figure*.

LIT., of physical characteristics. (1) *in gen., shape as seen, outward appearance*: Tyndaridis, Verg.; se in omnes facies vertere, Verg.; Hor., Ov. (2) *esp. face, countenance*: quem ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; Hor., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *character, nature*: ceterum facies totius negotii varia, incerta, foeda atque miserabilis, Sall.; in faciem hederæ frondescere, Ov.; non una pugnae facies, Tac.; Cic. (2) *seeming, pretence*: Tac.

fācīlis -e (facio) (compar. facilior; superl. facillimus).

LIT., *easy to do, easy*. (1) of tasks, undertakings, etc.: ascensus, Caes.; aditus, Cic.; with ad and the acc., esp. gerund: illud autem facile ad credendum est, Liv.; Cic.; with abl. of verbal noun in -u: res cognitu facilis, Cic.; with infin. as subject: facile est perficere, Cic.; n. as subst. with prep.: in facili esse, *to be easy*, Liv.; ex facili, *easily*, Ov., Tac. (2) of other things, places, circumstances, etc., *easy to manage, convenient, favourable*: angustiae ad receptum faciles, Liv.; campus operi, Liv.; facili feminarum credulitate ad gaudia, Tac.; res et fortunae faciliores, Cic. L. (3) of movements, *easy, mobile*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of persons. (1) *in act. sense, facile, dexterous, clever*: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum T. Iunius, Cic. (2) *in pass. sense, of character, 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.

¶ N. acc. as adv. **fācīlē** (compar. facilius; superl. facillime). (1) *easily, without difficulty*: haec facile ediscere, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) *easily, indisputably, certainly*: facile primus facile princeps, *indisputably first*,

Cic.; facile doctissimus, Cic.; non facile, haud facile, *not easily, hardly*, Cic. (3) *willingly*: pati, Ter., Cic.; facillime audiri, Cic.

fācīlītās -ātis, f. (facilis), *easiness, ease*; esp. in speech: verborum, Quint.; facilitatem, non celeritatem, Sen.; of a site: camporum, Tac. TRANSF., of character. (1) *willingness, friendliness, affability, good-nature*: facilitas in audiendo, Cic.; morum, Cic. (2) *levity*: Suet.

fācīnōrōsus -a -um (facinus), adj. (with superl.) *wicked, criminal*: vir, Cic.; vita, Cic.; Liv.

fācīnus -ōris, n. (facio), *a deed, action*.

(1) *in gen., good or bad, as qualified by adj., etc.*: pulcherrimum, Cic.; indignum, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Tac.

(2) *esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy*: facinus est vinciri civem Romanum, scelus verberari, Cic.; facinus facere, obire committere, Cic.; in se admittere, Caes.; patrare, Sall. TRANSF., a, *the instrument of crime*: facinus excussit ab ore, *the poisoned cup*, Ov.: b, in plur., *criminals*: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circums se stipatorum catervae, Cic.

fācio fācere fēcī factum (old forms: fut. indic. faxo: Verg., Liv.; subj. faxim: Pl., Cic., Hor.; the pass. of facio is fio; q.v.).

Transit., *to make, do*. (1) of material things, *to make, form*: castra, pontem, Caes.; ignem ex lignis viridibus, Cic.; alicui anulum, Cic.; orationem, litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; carmen, Verg.; lucrum, *to make money*, Cic.; auxilia mercede, *to raise troops*, Tac. (2) of actions, *to do, perform*: a, with noun as object: facinus, Pl.; caedem, furtum, fraudem, res divinas, indutias, pacem, bellum, Cic.; fugam, Sall., Liv.; iter, Cic., Liv.; gradum, Cic.; impetum in hostes, Cic., Liv.; mercaturas, *to trade*, Cic.; stipendia, *to serve in war*, Sall.; scelus, *to commit*, Tac.: b, with n. pronoun or adj. as object: ego plus quam feci facere non possum, Cic.; esp. interrog., with quid? as object and person or thing affected in abl. or dat.: quid hoc homine facias? Cic.; quid tu huic homini facias? Cic.; Pl., Hor.; so in pass.: quid fiet? Pl., Cic. L., Ov. (3) of feelings and circumstances, *to cause, bring about*: a, with noun as object: alicui dolorem, spem, Cic.; metum, timorem, Liv.; orationi audientiam, Cic.; silentium, Liv.; esp. copiam or potestatem, *to give a chance, grant permission*: b, with clause as object; with ut and subj.: facis ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.; with subj. alone: di facerent, sine patre forem! Ov.; fac sciam, *let me know*, Cic. L.; with ne and subj.: Cic.; in neg., with quin: facere non possum quin ad te mittam, *I cannot but*, Cic.; poet. with acc. and infin.: illum forma timere facit, Ov. (4) *to experience, suffer*: fecere ruinas, Lucr.; naufragium, damnum, detrimentum facere, Cic. (5) with double acc., *to make, appoint, change into*: aliquem consulem, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Verg.; so in pass.: hi consules facti sunt, Cic.; Liv. (6) with genit., *to make something the property of* a person or thing, *to bring into the power of*: tota Asia populi Romani facta est, Cic.; facere aliquid potestatis, ditionis suae, Cic.; sui muneris reipublicam, Tac. (7) with genit., *mentally to put into a category, to*

regard, to esteem, value: parvi, minimi, pluris, maximi, nihili, Cic.; aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to be content with*, Cic. (8) *to take it, assume that a thing is so*: esse deos faciamus, Cic.; fac velle, Verg. (9) *to make out, represent to others that a thing is so*: quem Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulysse, Cic. (10) *to do, referring to another verb*: me ut adhuc fecistis audiat (where fecistis=audivistis), Cic.

Intransit., *to act*. (1) in gen., with adverbs, *to behave*: humaniter, bene, amice, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (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*: Iunoni Sospitae, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (4) *to be serviceable, to suit, to help, be of service*: nec caelum nec aquae faciunt nec terra nec auras, Ov.; esp. with dat. or ad and acc.: Medaeae faciunt ad scelus omne manus, Ov. (5) *used instead of repeating another verb, to do so*: me ut adhuc fecistis audiat, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **factus** -a -um, *done, wrought*; n. of compar., **factius**, *nearer to achievement*: Pl.; n. of positive as subst. **factum** -i, *a deed, act, exploit*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; esp. with adverbs: recte, male facta, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ **factiōn**, a word jestingly formed from facio, in imitation of the Greek=faciendum: Cic.

factiō -ōnis, f. (facio). (1) *a making, doing*: Pl.; also *the right of making or doing*: factionem testamenti non habere, *to be incapable of making a will*, Cic. (2) *a party, group of people*; esp.: a, *a political party, faction, side*: populus paucorum factione oppressus, Caes.; triginta illorum consensus et factio, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.: b, *the parties into which the charioteers in the circus and their supporters were divided*: Suet.

factiōsus -a -um (facio). (1) *busy*: Pl. (2) *factious, associated with a faction*: adulescens nobilis, egens, factiosus, Sall.; exsistunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic.

factitō -are (freq. of facio). (1) *to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do*: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic.; versus, Hor.; esp. *to practise as a profession, make a trade of*: accusationem, Cic.; delationem, Cic. (2) *to appoint openly*: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.

factus -a -um, partic. from facio; q.v.

fācūla -ae, f. (dim. of fax), *a little torch*: Prop. **fācultās** -ātis, f. (Old Lat. facul=facile), *feasibility, possibility, opportunity, power, means*.

LIT., esp. with genit.: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic.; dare alicui facultatem inridendi sui, Cic.; habere efficiendi facultatem, Cic.; res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocris, Cic.; alicui facultatem dare, offerre, concedere with ut and the subj., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *capacity, ability*: facultas dicendi et copia, Cic.; ingenii, Cic. (2) *resources, stock, abundance*: omnium rerum in oppido summa facultus, Caes.; Cic.; esp. in plur., *means*: Cic.

fācundia -ae, f. (facundus), *eloquence, readiness of speech*: Memmi facundia clara pollensque fuit, Sall.; Hor., Tac.

fācundus -a -um (fari), *eloquent, fluent, ready of speech*: ingenia hominum sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.; oratio, Sall.; vox, Ov.; compar. and superl.: Quint.

¶ Adv. **fācundē**, *eloquently*: Pl., Liv., Tac.

faecēus -a -um (faex), *impure*: Pl.

faecūla -ae, f. (dim. of faex), *the lees of wine*: Lucr., Hor.

faenebris -e (faenus), *relating to interest*: leges, Liv.; Tac.

faenērātio -ōnis, f. (faeneror), *lending at interest, usury*: Cic.

faenērātō, adv., *with interest*: Pl.

faenērātor -ōris, m. (faeneror), *one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer*: acerbissimus, Cic., Hor.

faenērōr -ari, dep. and **faenēro** (fēnēro) -are (faenus), *to lend at interest*: pecuniam binis centesimis, *at two per cent per month, or twenty-four per cent per annum*, Cic. TRANSF., *provincias, to despoil by usury*, Cic.; *beneficium, to trade in*, Ter., Cic.

faenēus -a -um (faenum), *made of hay*: homines, *men of straw*, Cic.

faenilia -ium, n. pl. (faenum), *a hay-loft*: Verg., Ov.

faenisēca -ae, m. (faenum/seco), *a mower*; hence *a countryman*: Pers.

faenum (fēnum) -i, n. *hay*; prov.: faenum habet in cornu, *he is dangerous* (the horns of vicious cattle were bound with hay), Hor.

faenus (fēnus) -ōris, n. (connected with fecundus), *that which is produced*; hence *interest on money*.

LIT., *pecuniam alicui dare faenore, to lend at interest, Cic.; pecuniam accipere faenore, to borrow, Liv.; nummos in faenore ponere, Hor.*

TRANSF., (1) *debt, indebtedness*: faenore obrui, *mersum esse, laborare*, Liv. (2) *capital*: duas faenoris partes in agris conlocare, Tac.; Pl., Cic. L. (3) *usury*: Tac.

Faesūlae -ārum, f. *town in Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines* (now Fiesole).

¶ Hence adj. **Faesulānus** -a -um, *of Faesulae*.

faex faecis, f. *the dregs or lees of any liquid*: Lucr., Hor.; esp. *of wine*: Hor.; *the brine of pickles*: Ov. TRANSF., *socially, the dregs, the lower orders*: faex populi, Cic. L.; Lucr., Juv.

fāginēus -a -um (fagus), *of beech, beechen*: frons, Ov.

fāginus -a -um (fagus), *beechen*: pocula, Verg.; Ov.

fāgus -i, f. (φηγός), *the beech-tree*: Caes., Verg., Ov.

fāla (phāla) -ae, f. (1) *a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city*: Enn., Pl. (2) *in plur., wooden pillars in the circus*: Juv.

fālārica (phālārica) -ae, f. *a missile covered with tow and pitch*: Enn., Verg., Liv.

falcārius -i, m. (falx), *a sickle-maker*: inter falcarios, *in the sickle-makers' quarter*, Cic.

falcātus -a -um (falx). (1) *furnished with sickles*: currus, quadrigae, Liv. (2) *sickle-shaped*: ensis, Ov.; sinus, *a bay*, Ov.

falcifer -fēra -fērum (falx/fero), carrying a scythe or sickle: senex, Saturnus, Ov.; Lucr. **Fālērīi** -ōrum, m. the capital of the Falisci.

Fālernus ager, the Falernian country, between the Volturnus and Mount Massicus, in Campania. Adj. **Fālernus** -a -um, Falernian: vites, uvae, Hor.; n. as subst. **Fālernum** -i, Falernian wine: Hor.

Fālisci -ōrum, m. a people in Etruria. Adj. **Fāliscus** -a -um, Faliscan.

fallācia -ae, f. (fallax), deceit, trick, fraud: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

fallācilōquus -a -um (fallax/loqui), speaking falsely or deceitfully: Acc. ap. Cic.

fallax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (fallō), deceitful, treacherous, false, fallacious: homines, Cic.; herbae non fallaces, not disappointing the farmer, Cic.; spes, Cic.; nuntius, Liv.; arva, Ov.

¶ Adv. **fallācitēr**, deceitfully, craftily: Cic.

fallo fallēre fēfelli fālsūm (perhaps connected with φαλῶ), to deceive.

(1) in gen., to put wrong, lead astray, cause to be mistaken: a, with person as object: nisi me forte fallo, Cic.; fallit me tempus, Cic.; pass.: nisi fallor, unless I am mistaken, Cic., Verg., Hor.; also impers.: me fallit, I am wrong, Cic.; b, with thing as object: glacies fallit pedes, Liv.; more often of abstr. things, to disappoint, fail in: alicuius spem, Cic.; fidem hosti datam, Cic.; Liv.

(2) to deceive deliberately, cheat: a, with person as object: Pl., Cic., Verg.; b, poet., to beguile, wile away: infandum amorem, Verg.; curam vino et somno, Ov.

(3) to escape the notice of, be concealed from: custodias, Liv.; absol.: aetas labitur occulte fallitque, Ov. Esp. impers.: (non) fallit me, I am (not) unaware, Pl.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic. L., Liv.; with indir. quest.: Lucr., Cic.; aliquem non fallit quin, Caes.

¶ Hence partic. **falsus** -a -um. (1) wrong, mistaken, misled: opinio, spes, Cic.; gaudia, Verg.; Hor., Ov., Liv. N. as subst. falsum -i, a mistake: ad te falsum scripseram, Cic. L.; abl. as adv.: falso, falsely, i.e. mistakenly, Cic., Liv. (2) made wrong, false, untrue, spurious: rumores, Caes.; litterae, Cic., Liv.; ora non falsa, Ov. (3) in act. sense, deceitful, lying: testes, Cic.; vates, Liv. N. as subst. falsum -i, a lie: Cic., Ov.; abl. as adv.: falso, falsely, i.e. fraudulently, Pl., Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. **falsē**, falsely: Pl., Cic.

falsidicus -a -um (falsus/dico), lying: Pl.

falsificus -a -um (falsus/facio), fraudulent: Pl.

falsiūrius -a -um (falsus/iuro), swearing falsely: Pl.

falsilōquus -a -um (falsus/loquor), lying: Pl.

falsimōnia -ae, f. (falsus), a deception: Pl.

falsipārens -entis (falsus/parens), having a putative father: Amphitryoniades, Hercules, Cat.

falsus -a -um, partic. from fallo; q.v.

falx falcis, f. (1) a sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook: Cic., Verg., Hor. (2) a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc.: Caes., Tac.

fāma -ae, f. (fari).

(1) talk; hence what is talked, report, rumour, tradition: famā accipere, Caes.; nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic.; fama est,

there is a rumour, Liv.; fama ferebat, Cic., Ov., Liv. Personif.: Fama, a goddess, daughter of Terra, Verg.

(2) public opinion, as expressed by common talk: Caes.; contra famam opinionemque omnium, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv. (3) standing in public opinion, repute: bona fama, Pl., Cic.; mala fama, Sall.; fama sapientiae, Cic.; often without such qualification, as either: a, good name: famae consulere, Cic.; famam sororis defendere, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; or: b, ill fame, bad repute: moveri famā, Verg.; Ter., Sall., Tac.

fāmēlicus -a -um (fames), suffering hunger, hungry, famished: armenta, Juv.; Pl., Ter.

fāmes -is, f. hunger.

LIT., cibi condimentum esse famem, Cic.; aliquā re famem tolerare, Caes.; aliquā re famem depellere, to satisfy, Cic.; explere, Cic.; famem ab ore civium propulsare, Liv. Sometimes famine, time of famine: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) insatiable desire: auri sacra fames, Verg.; Hor. (2) poverty of expression:ieiunitas et fames, Cic.

fāmīgērātīō -ōnis, f. (fama/gero), rumour: Pl. **fāmīgērātor** -ōris, m. (fama/gero), a rumour-monger: Pl.

fāmīlia -ae (old genit. in -as after the words pater, mater, filius, filia), f. (famulus), a household of slaves, household.

LIT., familiam intellegamus quae constet ex servis pluribus, Cic.; emere eam familiam a Catone, Cic.; Pl., Caes. Also of the dependents, vassals of a noble: Caes.; of the slaves of a temple: Martis, Cic. Esp.: pater familias or paterfamilias, the head of the household, Cic.; materfamilias, a married woman or an unmarried woman whose father was dead, Cic.; filiusfamilias, a son still under his father's power, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a family estate: Ter., Cic. (2) a family, as a subdivision of a gens: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (3) any fraternity, group, sect: tota Peripateticorum, Cic.; ducere familiam, Cic. **fāmīliāris** -e (familia). LIT., (1) belonging to the slaves of a house; only as subst. **fāmīliāris** -is, m. a servant, slave: Pl., Liv. (2) belonging to a family or household: lares, Cic.; copiae, Liv.; res familiaris, Pl., Caes., Cic.; funus, a death in the family, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) (with compar. and superl.), known in the house or family, intimate, friendly: sermones, Cic.; aditus familiarior, Liv.; esp. as subst. **fāmīliāris** -is, m. and f. a familiar friend: Caes., Cic. (2) ast. t. of augury: fissum familiare, or pars familiaris, the part of the entrails relating to the persons sacrificing, Cic., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fāmīliārītēr**, familiarly, intimately: familiariter cum aliquo vivere, Cic.; Pl., Quint. **fāmīliārītās** -ātis, f. (familiaris), confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity. LIT., in alicuius familiaritatem venire, intrare, se dare, Cic.; mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est, Cic.; inter mulieres, Liv. TRANSF., familiar friends: e praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac.; Suet.

fāmōsus -a -um (fama). (1) pass., in a good or neutral sense, much spoken of, renowned: urbs

(of Jerusalem), Tac.; mors, Hor.; in a bad sense, *infamous, notorious*: largitio, Sall.; Pl., Ov., Tac. (2) act., *libellous, defamatory*: verus, Hor.; libelli, Tac.

fāmūl, fāmūla, see famulus.

fāmūlāris -e (famulus), *relating to servants or slaves*: vestis, Cic.; iura famularia dare, to make slaves, Ov.

fāmūlātus -ūs, m. (famulor), *servitude, slavery*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) fig., *service*: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati, Cic. (2) *an establishment of slaves*: Tac.

fāmūlor -ari, dep. (famulus), *to be a servant, to serve anyone*: Cic.; alicui, Cat.

fāmūlus -a -um, *serving, servile*: vertex, Ov. Usually as subst. (1) m. **fāmūlus** -i (fāmūl: Lucr.), *a house-servant, slave*: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *an attendant of a god*: Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) f. **fāmūla** -ae, *a female slave, handmaid*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *virtus famula fortunae est*, Cic.

fānātīcus -a -um (fanum), *inspired by a deity, enthusiastic*. LIT., of persons: Galli fanatici, Liv.; isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. TRANSF., of things, *frenzied*: vaticinantes carmine fanatico, Liv.; fanaticus error, Hor.; cursus, Liv.

Fannius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Fannīanus** -a -um, of or relating to Fannius.

fānum -i, n. *a place solemnly consecrated to a god*; hence *a temple with the land round it, a holy place*: Lucr., Cic.

Fānum -i, n. *a town on the coast of Umbria (now Fano)*.

fār farris, n. *spelt* (Triticum spelta, Linn.). LIT., farris seges, Liv.; farris acervus, Verg.; in plur., *grain*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *meal*: percontor quanti olus et far, Hor.; esp. as used in sacrifices: far pium, Hor.

farcīo *farcire farsi fartum* (cf. φαρσσω), *to fill full, stuff full*: pulvinus rosā fartus, Cic.; Cat.

farfārus -i, m. *the plant colt's foot*: Plin.

fārīna -ae, f. (far), *meal, flour*: Plin.; hence *dust or powder of any kind*: Plin.; fig.: nostrae farinae, of our kind or sort, Pers.

fārīnārius -a -um (farina), *relating to meal, made of meal*: Plin.

farrācēus (-īus) -a -um (far), *of or belonging to spelt*: Plin.

farrāgo -īnis, f. (far), *mixed fodder for cattle, mash*. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *a medley, mixture*: nostri libelli, Juv. (2) *a trifle*: Pers.

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*: Juv.

farrēus -a -um (far), *made of spelt or corn*; n. as subst. **farrēum** -i, *a spelt-cake*: Plin.

fartim (fartem), acc. sing. (farcio), *stuffing, mincemeat*: Pl.

fartor -ōris, m. (farcio), *a fattener of fowls*: Ter., Cic., Hor.

fās, n. indecl. *divine command, divine law* (opp. ius, *human law and right*).

LIT., ius ac fas omne delere, Cic.; contra ius fasque, Cic.; personif.: audi Iuppiter, audite fines, audiet fas, Liv.; sometimes *fate, destiny*: fas obstat, Verg.; si cadere fas est, if I am destined to fall, Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., *right, that which is allowed,*

lawful (opp. nefas): per omne fas et nefas aliquem sequi, Liv.; esp. fas est, *it is allowed, is lawful*: quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; hoc fas est dictu, Cic.; fas putare, Caes.; ultra fas, Hor.

fascīa -ae, f. *a bandage, band*. LIT., *a surgical bandage*: Cic.; *a woman's girdle*: Ov.; *a bed-girth*: Cic. TRANSF., *a streak of cloud in the sky*: Juv.

fascicūlus -i, m. (dim. of fascis), *a little bundle or packet*: epistularum, Cic.; librorum, Hor.; florum, *a nosegay*, Cic.

fascīno -are (fascinum), *to bewitch*: agnos, Verg.; hence *to envy*: Cat.

fascīnum -i, n. and **fascinus** -i, m. (cf. βᾶσκανος), *the evil eye, witchcraft, an enchanting, bewitching*: Plin. TRANSF., = *membrum virile*: Hor.

fasciōla -ae, f. (dim. of fascia), *a little bandage*: Cic., Hor.

fascis -is, m. *a bundle, packet*. In gen.: sarmentorum, Liv.; ego hoc te fasce levabo, Verg. Esp. plur. *fascēs, bundles of sticks with an axe projecting, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates*: fascēs habere, Cic.; praefere, Liv.; summittere fascēs, to lower as a sign of respect, Liv.; hence fig.: alicui, to yield to a person, Cic. TRANSF., *high office, esp. the consulate*: Verg., Hor.

fasti -ōrum, m. see *fastus* -a -um.

fastīdio -ire (fastidium), *to loathe, feel distaste or disgust*.

LIT., of physical loathing: olus, Hor.; omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque, Hor. TRANSF., in gen., *to be averse to, dislike, loathe*: etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic.; with acc.: preces alicuius, Liv.; with genit.: Pl.; with infin.: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.

fastīdiōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (fastidium), *full of loathing, squeamish*. LIT., Pl., Varr. TRANSF., (1) *nice, dainty, fastidious*: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, sed tamen recipiebat, Cic.; with genit., *sick of, disgusted with, impatient of*: terrae, Hor. (2) in act. sense, *causing loathing, disgusting, loathsome*: Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **fastīdiōsē**, *squeamishly, fastidiously, with disgust*: huic ego iam stomachans fastidiose, immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic.; quam diligenter et quam paene fastidiose iudicamus, Cic.

fastīdium -i, n. *loathing, squeamishness, disgust*.

LIT., for food: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen. (1) *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*: delicatissimum, Cic.; audiendi, Cic.; domesticarum rerum, Cic. (2) *scorn, haughtiness, disdain*: fastidium et superbia, fastidium adrogantiaque, fastidium et contumacia, Cic.; fastidium alicuius non posse ferre, Cic.; plur. fastidia: Hor.

fastīgātus -a -um (fastigium). (1) *pointed*: collis est in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. (2) *sloping down*: collis leniter fastigatus, Caes.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **fastīgātē**, *slantingly*: Caes.

fastīgium -i, n. *the gable end, pediment of a roof*.

LIT., Cic., Verg., Liv.; fig.: operi inchoato, prope tamen absoluto, tamquam fastigium imponere, *put the last touch to*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a slope*, either up or down: ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) of measurements, looking up, *height*: colles pari altitudinis fastigio, Caes.; looking down, *depth*: Caes., Verg. (3) *high rank, dignity*: dictaturae altius fastigium, Liv.; Tac., Quint. (4) *principal point* in a subject: summa sequar fastigia rerum, Verg.

¹**fastus** -ūs, m. *pride, haughtiness, arrogance*: stirpis Achilleae fastus (plur.), Verg.; fastu erga patrias epulas, Tac.

²**fastus** -a -um (fas), dies fastus, plur. dies fasti, or simply fasti, *days on which the praetor could administer justice, court-days*. LIT., fastus erit per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. TRANSF., *a list of these days, with festivals, etc., the Roman calendar*: fasti memores, Hor.; esp. *a poetical form of this calendar composed by Ovid*; also *a register of events, record*: Cic., Hor.; *a list of magistrates*: Cic., Liv.

fātālis -e (fatum), *relating to destiny or fate*. In gen.: necessitas, Cic.; libri, the Sibylline books, Liv.; deae, the Fates, Ov. Esp. (1) *fated, destined by fate*: annus ad interitum huius urbis fatalis, Cic.; hora, Liv. (2) in a bad sense, *deadly, fatal*: telum, Verg.; iaculum, Ov.

¶ Adv. **fātālītēr**, *according to fate*: definitum esse, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

fātēōr fātēri fasus sum, dep. (cf. fari), *to confess, admit, allow*: verum, Cic.; de facto turpi, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: si quis se fecisse fateatur, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *to reveal, make known*: iram vultu, Ov.; mors sola fatetur, Juv.

fātīcānus -a -um and **fātīcīnus** -a -um (fatum/cano), *prophetic*: Ov.

fātīdicus -a -um (fatum/dico), *announcing fate, prophetic*: vates, Verg.; anus, Cic.; m. as subst., *a prophet*: Cic.

fātīfēr -fēra -fērum (fatum/fero), *death-bringing, deadly, fatal*: arcus, Verg.; Ov.

fātīgātīo -ōnis, f. (fatigo), *weariness, fatigue*: cum fatigatione equorum atque hominum, Liv.; Tac.

fātīgo -are (connected with adfatim), *to weary, tire, fatigue*. LIT., se atroci pugnā, Liv.; itinere, magno aestu fatigati, Caes.; cervos iaculo cursuque, Verg.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to vex, harass*: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic.; verbis, Cic.; animum, Sall.; se, Sall. (2) *to tease, importune, worry*: aliquem precibus, Liv.; Vestam prece, Hor.; Tac.

fātīlōqua -ae, f. (fatum/loquor), *a prophetess*: Carmenta mater . . . quam fatiloquam miratae hae gentes fuerant, Liv.

fātisco -ēre (**fātiscor** -i, dep.: Lucr.; cf. Gr. χατέω, χάσμα). (1) *to gape, crack, open, part asunder*: naves rimis fatiscunt, Verg.; Liv. (2) *to become weak, droop*: seditio fatiscit, Tac.; dum copiā fatiscunt, Tac.; Lucr.

fātūtās -ātis, f. (fatuus), *foolishness, silliness*: Cic.

fātum -i, n. (fari), *an utterance*.

LIT., *a divine utterance, expressed will of a god*: fata Sibyllina, Cic.

TRANSF., (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.; alicuius or alicui, fatum est, with acc. and infin., Cic.; fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum ut, Cic. (2) *the will of a god*: sic fata Iovis poscunt, Verg. (3) *a cause of fate*: duo illa reipublicae paene fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic.; personif.: Fata, the Parcae or Fates, Prop. (4) *doom, fate, natural death*: maturius exstingui quam fato suo, Cic.; fato cedere, Liv.; fato fungi, Ov.; fato obire, Tac.; fata proferre, *to prolong life*, Verg. (5) *misfortune, ruin, calamity*: impendet fatum aliquod, Cic.

fātūus -a -um, *foolish, idiotic, silly*; of persons and things: fatuus et amens cs, Cic.; Pl., Ter. As subst. **fātūus** -i, m. and **fātūa** -ae, f. *a male or female fool, jester*: Sen.

faucēs, plur. from faux; q.v.

Faunus -i, m. (faveo), *a mythic deity of the forests, also of herdsmen*; sometimes identified with Pan; hence plur. **Fauni** -orum, *Fauns, forest gods*: Ov.

faustitās -ātis, f. (faustus), *prosperity*; personif. as a goddess: Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor.

Faustulus -i, m. (faveo), myth., *the herdsman of the Alban king Amulius, who saved and brought up Romulus and Remus*.

¹**faustus** -a -um (faveo), *favourable, lucky, auspicious*: dies faustus alicui, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., Liv.

¶ Adv. **faustē**, *favourably*: evenire, Cic.

²**Faustus** -i, m. and **Fausta** -ae, f. *a Roman surname*, esp. of L. Cornelius Sulla, son of the dictator Sulla; and of the dictator's daughter, wife of Milo.

fautor -ōris, m. (originally favitor, from faveo), *a favourer, patron, promoter, partisan*: regis, Sall.; dignitatis, Cic.; bonorum, Liv., Pl., Hor.

fautrix -trīcis, f. (fautor), *a patroness*: voluptatum, Cic.; regio suorum fautrix, Cic.; Ter., Ov.

faux, f.; sing. abl. only, *fauce*; usually plur. **fauces** -iūm; *the throat, gullet*.

LIT., *arête fauce*, Hor.; sitis urit fauces, Hor.; Pl., Ov.,

TRANSF., (1) fig., *throat, jaws*: cum inexplēbiles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, Cic.; Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urguet, *is at our throats*, Sall.; premit fauces defensionis tuae, *strangles, makes impossible*, Cic.; urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. (2) *a chasm*: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic.; Verg. (3) *a gorge, narrow pass, defile*: angustissimae, Caes.; angustae, Liv.; artae, Tac.; Cic., Verg. (4) *an isthmus, neck of land*: artae fauces (Isthmi), Liv. (5) *straits*: Hellesponti, Liv.

fāvēo fāvēre fāvi fautum, *to favour, be favourable to, help, support*; with dat. of person, cause, etc.: faveas tu hosti, Cic.; si tibi dei favent, Cat.; favere enim pietati fideique deos, Liv.; honori et dignitati, Caes.; Cic.; isti sententiae, Cic.; impers.: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic.; absol.: dum favet nox et Venus, Hor.; multitudo audiens favet, odit, Cic.; with infin., *to be inclined to*; hence *to desire to*: Enn., Ov.

Esp., as religious t. t., *to speak no words of bad omen*; hence *to be silent*: favete linguis, Hor.; ore favete, Verg.; linguā, Juv.

fāvilla -ae, f. *glowing ashes*: Ter., Lucr., Verg.; esp. *the still glowing ashes of the dead*: reliquias vino et bibulam lavēre favillam, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., *ashes*: Verg.; *spark*: Prop.

fāvitor -ōris, m. = *fautor*; q.v. Pl.

Fāvōnius -i, m. = *Zephyrus, the west wind which blew at the beginning of spring*: Cic.

fāvor -ōris, m. (faveo), *favour, good-will, support, partiality, inclination*.

In gen.; with subjective genit.: populi, Cic.; with objective genit.: nominis, Liv.; amplexi aliquem favore, Liv.; in favorem alicuius venire, Liv.; favor in aliquem, Tac.

Esp. (1) *applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation*: quod studium et quem favorem in scenam attulit Panurgus, Cic.; Verg., Quint. (2) *as religious t. t.* (cf. faveo): pium praestare et mente et voce favorem, Ov.

fāvōrābilis -e (favor), *in favour, popular*: oratio, Tac.; compar.: Plin. L.

fāvus -i, m. *a honeycomb*: fingere favos, Cic.; Verg.

fax fācis, f.

(1) *a torch*. In gen.: Cic., Hor., Verg., Liv. Esp. as carried: a, at weddings, before the bride: faces nuptiales, Cic.; Verg.: b, in funeral processions: Verg. TRANSF., alicui ad libidinem facem praeferre, *to show the way*, Cic.; also as symbol of *marriage or death*: Hor., Ov., Prop.

(2) *a fire-brand*: faces incendere, Cic.; Caes., Tac.; as an attribute of Cupid and the Furies: Ov., Verg. TRANSF., a, of persons, *instigator*: omnium incendiū fax, of Antonius, Cic.: b, of things, *stimulus*: subicere faces invidiae alicuius, Cic.

(3) *light, flame*, in gen. LIT., esp. of heavenly bodies; of the moon: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor.; of a fiery meteor, shooting-star: faces caelestes, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., dicendi faces, *of eloquence*, Cic.; of love: me torret face mutuā Calais, Hor.

faxim, faxo, see facio.

febrīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of febris), *a slight fever, feverishness*: febriculam habere, Cic. L.

febrīcūlōsus -a -um (febricula), *feverish*: Cat.

febris -is, f. (acc. -em or -im; abl. -e or -i; for febris from ferveo), *fever*: in febrim subito incidere, Cic. L.; febris carere, Cic. L.; Romam venisse cum febre, Cic. L.; plur.: Lucr., Hor. Febris personif. as a goddess, with three temples in Rome: Cic.

Febrūārius -i, m. or **Febrūārius mensis** (februus), *the cleansing month* (so called because of the festival Februa; see februum), *February*; up to 450 B.C. the last month of the year, afterwards the second: Cic., Sall., Ov. As adj., qualifying days of the month: Kalendae Februariae, *the 1st of February*, Cic.

febrūum -i, n. *religious purification*: Ov.

¶ Hence **Febrūa** -ōrum, n. pl. *the Roman feast of purification held on the 15th of February*.

fēcīālis = fetalis; q.v.

fēcunditās -ātis, f. (fecundus), *fruitfulness, fecundity*. LIT., of persons: mulieris, Cic.; of the earth: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. TRANSF., of style: volo se efferat in adulescente fecunditas, Cic.

fēcundo -are (fecundus), *to fructify, fertilize*: viridem Aegyptum nigrā harenā, Verg.

fēcundus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with fētus), *fruitful, prolific*.

LIT., terra, Cic.; coniunx, Hor.; Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *abundant, full, plentiful*: calices, Hor.; fons, Ov. (2) *rich in, abounding in*; with genit.: saecula fecunda culpa, Hor.; with abl.: gens inter accolae latrocinii fecunda, Tac. (3) *making fruitful*: fecundae verbera dextrae, Ov.; imber, Verg.

fēl fellis, n. *the gall-bladder, gall, bile*. LIT., fel gallinaceum, Cic.; esp. as the supposed seat of anger: atrum fel, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *poison, venom*: vipereo spicula felle linunt, Ov.; Verg. (2) *bitterness*: Pl., Ov.

fēles -is, f. *a cat*: Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *a thief*: Pl.

fēlicitās -ātis, f. (felix). LIT., *fertility*: Plin.

TRANSF., *happiness, good fortune, success*: perpetuā quādam felicitate usus ille excessit e vita, Cic.; Caes.; plur.: incredibiles felicitates, Cic.; personif.: Felicitas, *Good Fortune as a goddess*, with a temple in Rome, Cic., Suet.

fēlix -icis, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., *fruitful, fertile*: arbor, Liv.; regio, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *of good omen, favourable, bringing good luck*: omen, Ov.; so the formula: quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit, Cic. (2) *fortunate, lucky, successful*: Sulla felicissimus omnium, Cic.; saecula, Ov.; seditio, Liv.; with genit.: cerebri, *in your bad temper*, Hor.; with in and abl. of gerund: si minus felices in diligendo fuisset, Cic.; with infin.: felicior unguere tela manu, Verg.; Felix, *the Lucky One, surname of Sulla*, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fēliciter**. LIT., *fruitfully*: illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *auspiciously, favourably*: precatus sum ut ea res mihi, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic.; Pl., Caes. (2) *luckily, successfully*: vivere, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Ov.

fēmella -ae, f. (dim. of femina), *a young woman, a girl*: Cat.

fēmēn = femur; q.v.

fēmīna -ae, f. (connected with fētus), *one that bears young, a female*. (1) of human beings, *a woman*: Cic., Verg. (2) of gods and animals, *the female*; used as adj.: porcus femina, Cic.; Ov.

fēmīnēus -a -um (femina). (1) *relating to a woman, female, feminine*: amor, Ov.; vox, Ov.; Kalendae, *the 1st of March, when the Matronalia were celebrated*, Juv. (2) *womanish, effeminate*: amor praedae, Verg.; fuga, Ov.

fēmūr -ōris or -inis, n. *the thigh*: Cic.; femur utrumque, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Verg.

fēnēstra -ae, f. (possibly connected with fenestron), *a window*. LIT., Pl., Cic. L., Verg., Hor., Prop. TRANSF., of other openings. (1) *physical*: lato dedit ore fenestram, *a breach*, Verg.; fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, *loopholes*, Caes.; molles in aure fenestras, Juv. (2) *abstr.*: Ter., Cic. **fēra** -ae, f. see ferus.

fērācius, see *ferax*.

fērālis -e, relating to the dead. LIT., *funereal*: cupressus, Verg.; tempus or dies=*feralia*, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **fērālia** -ium (**fēr**:- Ov.), the festival of the dead, in February: Cic. L., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *deadly, fatal*: dona, Ov.; annus, Tac. (2) *mournful*: Verg., Tac.

fērax -ācis (fero), *fruitful, fertile, prolific*. LIT., agri, Cic.; with genit.: Iberia ferax venenorum, Hor.; with abl.: feracior uvis, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., nullus feracior in philosophia locus est quam de officiis, Cic.; with genit.: illa aetate qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, Liv.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **fērācius**, *more fruitfully*: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

fercūlum -i, n. (fero), *a frame, litter, bier, tray*; esp. (1) for carrying the trophies at a triumph, the images of the gods in processions, etc.: Cic., Liv. (2) for serving food; hence *a course or dish*: Hor., Juv., Mart.

fērē, adv. (perhaps connected with firmus). (1) *almost, nearly*: totius fere Galliae legati, Caes.; omnes fere, Cic.; quintā fere horā, Cic.; eādē fere horā quā veni, about the same hour, Cic.; with negatives, *scarcely, hardly*: aetates vestrae nihil aut non fere multum differunt, Cic. (2) *just, exactly*: paria esse fere peccata, Hor.; circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis, Liv. (3) *as a rule, generally, usually*: fit fere ut, Cic.; nigra fere terra, Verg.

fērentārius -i, m. *a light-armed soldier who fought with missiles*: Sall., Tac. TRANSF., *an active body*: Pl.

Fērentinū -i, n. (1) *a town of the Hernici on the Via Latina (now Ferentino)*: Liv.; adj. **Fērentinās** -ātis, *Ferentine*.

(2) *a town in Etruria (now Ferento)*.

Fēretriūs -i, m. (feretrum or ferio), *a surname of Jūpiter*.

fēretrum -i, n. (φερετρον), *a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave*: Verg., Ov.

fēriāe -ārum, f. pl. (cf. festus), *festivals, holidays*. LIT., novendiales, Cic.; ferias agere, Liv. TRANSF., *rest*: Hor.

fēriātus -a -um, p. adj. (feriae), *keeping holiday, idle, at leisure*: deus feriatu torpet, Cic.; feriatu a negotiis publicis, Cic.; of things, *idle*: Pl.

fērinus -a -um (ferus), *relating to a wild beast, wild*: caro, Sall.; vellera, Ov.; f. as subst. **fērina** -ae, *flesh of wild animals, game*: Verg.

fēriō -ire, *to strike, knock, smite*.

LIT., in gen.: murum arietibus, Sall.; frontem, Cic.; ferire mare, to row, Verg.; sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor.; ferit aethera clamor, Verg.; esp. *to strike dead, slay, kill*: hostem, Sall.; particularly as a sacrifice: humilem agnam, Hor.; hence: foedus ferire, to make a treaty, Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to hit*: multa patent in eorum vita quae fortuna feriat, Cic.; medium ferire, to keep the middle of the road, Cic.; verba palato, Hor. (2) *to cheat*: Pl., Ter., Prop.

fērītās -ātis, f. (ferus), *wilderness, savageness*: hominis, Cic.; leonis, Ov.; loci, Ov.

fermē, adv. (superl. of fere=*ferime*). (1) *almost, nearly*: haec ferme gesta, Liv.; sex

millia ferme passuum, Liv.; Pl., Caes., Tac. (2) with negatives, *hardly, scarcely*: nihil ferme, hardly anything, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (3) *usually*: quod ferme evenit, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Tac.

fermento -are (fermentum), *to cause to ferment*: Plin.

fermentum -i, n. (ferveo). LIT., (1) *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast*: Tac. (2) *a kind of beer*: Verg. TRANSF., *anger, passion*: Pl.; its cause: Juv.

fēro ferre (connected with φέρω), borrowed perf. tūli and supine lātum (originally tetuli: Pl., Ter. and tlatum, both connected with tollo), *to bear, bring, carry*.

(1) in gen. LIT., faces in Capitolium, Cic.; cervice iugum, Hor.; ventrem, to be pregnant, Liv.; arma, Caes., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *to bear*: a, of names, etc.: nomen Aemilii Pauli, Liv.; prae se ferre, to display, make public, Cic.; obscure ferre, to conceal, Cic.: b, to endure, submit to; (i) without adv. or adverbial phrase: contumaciam alicuius, Cic.; ea vina quae vetustatem ferunt, which keep for a long time, Cic.; with personal objects: optimates quis ferat? Cic.; with acc. and infin.: ferunt aures hominum illa laudari, Cic.; absol.: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; (ii) with adv. or adverbial phrase: aliquid ferre aegre, moleste, graviter molesteque, to take 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.

(2) *to bear, bring forth, produce*. LIT., terra fruges ferre potest, Cic.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., Cic.

(3) *to bring to a place or person, fetch, offer*. LIT., alicui venenum, Liv.; osculum, Ov.; sacra divis, Verg. TRANSF., a, in gen., to bring: opem, auxilium, Cic.; alicui fraudem, Cic.; ferre responsa Turno, Verg.; condicionem, Caes.: b, as polit. or legal t.t.: suffragium, sententiam, to vote, Cic.; legem, to propose a law, Cic.; so: ferre de aliqua re ut, to propose that, Cic.; (alicui) iudicem, of the prosecutor, to propose a judge to the defendant, Cic.: c, as commercial t. t.: expensum ferre, to set down in an account-book as paid: d, to cause, bring about: alicui luctum lacrimasque, Liv.; Verg., Ov.: e, to report to others, to spread abroad, speak of: ferre haec omnibus sermonibus, Caes.; fama fert, the story goes, Liv.; esp. to publish a person's praises: nostra laus feretur, Cic.; Verg.; also to extol with praises: aliquem ad caelum laudibus ferre, Liv.; Cic.; most frequently of actual assertions, with a clause introduced by ferunt, they say that, fertur, etc.: Caes., Cic., Hor., Verg.

(4) *to bear away, carry off*. LIT., ferre et agere, to plunder, Liv.; Verg.; te fata tulerunt, Verg. TRANSF., to win, get: fructus ex republica, Cic.; gratiam (thanks) alicuius rei, Liv.; repulsam (a populo), Cic.; centuriam, tribus, to gain the votes of, Cic.

(5) *to bear along, move forward, put in motion*. LIT., inde domum pedem, Verg.; milit. t. t.: signa ferre, to march, Liv.; se ferre alicui obviam, Cic.; ad eum omni celeritate ferri, Caes.; Rhenus citatus fertur, rushes quickly, Caes. TRANSF., to move, impel;

act. with object: qua quemque animus fert, Liv.; pass.: eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque fertur, *rushes on*, Cic.; crudelitate et scelere, *to be carried away by*, Cic.; act. without object, *to lead, tend*: via fert Verruginem, Liv.; ut mea fert opinio, Cic.

fērōcīa -ae, f. (ferox). (1) in a good sense, *high spirit, courage*: Cic., Sall., Liv. (2) in a bad sense, *arrogance, ferocity*: Cic., Ov., Tac. TRANSF., *vine, harshness, roughness*, Plin.

fērōcītās -ātis, f. (ferox). (1) in a good sense, *courage, untamed spirit*: Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *arrogance*: Pl., Cic.

fērōcītēr, adv. from ferox; q.v.

Fērōnīa -ae, f. *an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen*.

fērox -ōcis (connected with ferus), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) in a good sense, *courageous, high-spirited, warlike, brave*: iuvenis ferocissimus, Liv.; feroces ad bellandum viri, Liv.; Pl., Hor., Tac.

(2) in a bad sense, *wild, unbridled, arrogant*; with abl.: stolidē ferox viribus suis, Liv.; with genit.: linguae, Tac.; absol.: victoria eos ipsos ferociore impotentioresque reddidit, Cic.; of things: ferox aetas, Hor.; oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fērōcītēr**. (1) in a good sense, *courageously, bravely*: Liv., Tac. (2) in a bad sense, *arrogantly, fiercely*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

ferrāmenta -orum, n. pl. (ferrum), *tools made of, or shod with, iron*, esp. for agriculture: Caes., Cic., Hor.

ferrārīus -a -um (ferrum), *of iron*: faber, a blacksmith, Pl. M. as subst. **ferrārīus** -i, a blacksmith: Sen.; f. pl. as subst. **ferrārīae** -arum, *iron-mines*: Caes., Liv.

ferrātilis -e (ferratus), *in irons*; of slaves: Pl. **ferrātus** -a -um (ferrum), *furnished or covered with iron*: hasta, Liv.; agmina, *iron-clad*, Hor.; sudes, Verg.; servi, *in irons*, Pl. M. pl. as subst. **ferrāti** -orum, *soldiers in armour*: Tac.

ferrēus -a -um (ferrum), *of iron*. LIT., *made of iron*: clavi, Caes. Meton., *like iron*. (1) *hard, stern, unfeeling, cruel*: Aristo Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic.; os, Cic.; Ov. (2) *immovable, unyielding, firm*: corpus animusque Catonis, Liv.; sors vitae, Ov.; somnus, death, Verg.

ferricrēpinus -a -um (ferrum/crepo), *with clanking fetters*: Pl.

ferritērīum -i, n. (ferrum/tero), *fetters-galling-house*=ergastulum: Pl.

ferritērus -i, m. (ferrum/tero), *one galled with fetters*: Pl.

ferritribax -ācis, adj. (ferrum/tribax), *galled with fetters*: Pl.

ferrūgīnēus -a -um (ferrugo), *rust-coloured, dusky*: hyacinthus, Verg.; cymba, Verg.

ferrūgīnus=ferrugineus; q.v., Lucr.

ferrūgo -inis, f. (from ferrum, as aerugo from aes). LIT., *iron rust*: Plin. TRANSF., *the colour of iron rust, dusky or dark colour*: Verg., Ov.

ferrum -i, n. *iron*.

LIT., Lucr., Cic.; fig.: in pectore ferrum gerere, Ov.

TRANSF., *any iron instrument; the plough*: Verg.; *an axe*: Hor.; *a stylus for writing*: Ov.; *scissors for hair-cutting*: Ov.; *curling-irons*: Verg. 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 -are (ferrumen), *to cement, bind together*: Plin.

fertilis -e (fero) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *fruitful, prolific, fertile*. LIT., agri, Cic., Ov., Liv.; with genit.: multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *productive*: pectus, Ov. (2) *fertilizing, making fruitful*: dea, Ceres, Ov.; Bacchus, Hor.

fertilitās -ātis, f. (fertilis), *fruitfulness, fertility*: loci, Caes.; agrorum, Cic.; of persons: indoluit fertilitate suā, Ov.

fertum (ferctum) -i, n. *a kind of sacrificial cake*: Pers.

fērūla -ae, f. (fero). (1) *the herb fennel*: Verg. (2) *a stick, cane*, esp. as used to punish slaves and children: Hor.; as a goad for cattle: Ov.

fērus -a -um (connected with θήρ), *wild*.

LIT., *untamed, uncultivated*: bestiae, Cic.; silvae, Hor.; fructus, Verg. As subst. (1) m. **ferus** -i, *a wild animal*; of a horse: Verg.; of a boar: Ov. (2) f. **fera** -ae (sc. bestia), *a wild animal*: ferarum ritu, Liv.; feras agitare, Cic. Fig., of constellations: magna minorque ferae, the Great and Little Bear, Ov.

TRANSF., *wild, rough, savage, uncivilized, cruel*: gens, Cic.; hostis, Cic.; mores, Liv.; hiems, Ov.

fervēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (ferveo/facio), *to make hot, heat, boil, melt*: pix fervefacta, Caes.; iacula fervefacta, Caes.; Pl.

fervens -entis, partic. from ferveo; q.v.

fervēo fervēre ferbūi (and **fervo** fervēre fervi: Pl., Lucr., Verg.), *to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow*.

LIT., validum posito medicamen aeno fervet, Ov., Lucr., Hor., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to be in quick movement, to seethe*, esp. of crowds, armies, etc.: fervēre cum videas classem lateque vagari, Lucr.; so of bees: Verg.; hence: fervet opus, Verg. (2) *to be excited by passion, rage*: fervet avaritiā pectus, Hor.; Cic., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **fervens** -entis, *glowing, hot, heated*. LIT., aqua, Cic.; rota, Ov. TRANSF., of character or feelings, *heated, fiery*: fortis animus ferventior est, Cic.; Cassi rapido ferventius amni ingenium, Hor.

¶ Adv. **fervētēr**, *hotly, warmly*: loqui, ap. Cic.; superl.: Cic. L.

fervesco -ēre (ferveo), *to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil*: Lucr.

fervidus -a -um (ferveo), adj. (with compar.), *boiling, seething, foaming*.

LIT., pars mundi, Cic.; sol, Lucr.; aequor, Hor.

TRANSF., of character or feelings, *fiery, passionate, excited*: paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic.; fervidi animi vir, Liv.; with abl.: fervidus irā, Verg.

fervo=ferveo; q.v.

fervor -ōris, m. (ferveo), *boiling heat, seething, foaming*. LIT., mediis fervoribus, in the heat of noon, Verg.; mundi, Cic. TRANSF., *ardour, passion*: mentis, animi, Cic.; pectoris, Hor.

Fescennīa -ae, f. *a town in Etruria famous for its outspoken verse dialogues*. Adj. **Fescennīnus** -a -um, *Fescennine*: licentia Fescennina, Hor.

fessus -a -um (fatisco), *weary, tired, exhausted*: de via, Cic.; militiā, Hor.; plorando, Cic.; corpus fessum vulnere, Liv.; with genit.: fessi rerum, Verg. TRANSF., *fessa aetas, old age*, Tac.; *res fessae, distress*, Verg.

festinatio -ōnis, f. (festino), *haste, speed, hurry*: festinatio praepropera, Cic.; adipiscendi honoris, Cic.; Liv.; plur.: quid adferebat festinationum, Cic.

festino -are. (1) intransit., *to hasten, hurry*: plura scripsissem nisi tui festinarent, Cic. L.; with ad and the acc.: ad effectum operis, Liv. (2) transit., *to hasten, accelerate*: perfectionem, Sall.; fugam, Verg.; iter, Ov.; with infin.: tanto opere migrare, Cic.; defungi proelio, Liv.; Hor., Verg.

¶ Hence adv. (from pres. partic.) (with compar.) (Tac., Suet.) **festinantēr**, *hastily, rapidly, quickly*: nimium festinanter dictum, Cic.

¶ Also adv. (from past partic.) **festinatō**, *hastily*: Quint., Suet.

festinus -a -um (festino), *hastening, hasty*: cursu festinus anhelō, Ov.; Verg.

festivitas -ātis, f. (festivus), *gaiety, jollity*: Pl.; of speech or writing, *cheerfulness, humour*: lepos et festivitas, festivitas et facetiae, Cic.; plur., *humorous passages*: Cic.

festivus -a -um (festus), *of a holiday, festive*. LIT., ludi, Pl. TRANSF., *merry, good-humoured, cheerful*: homo, puer, Cic.; of speech or writing: oratio, Cic.; poema, Cic.; copia librorum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **festivē**, *in holiday mood, gaily, humorously*: Pl., Cic.

festuca -ae, f. (fero). LIT., *a stalk, straw, stem*: Plin. TRANSF., *the rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*: Pl.

festus -a -um (connected with feriae), *of a holiday, festive*: dies, Cic.; lux (= dies), Ov.; tempus, Hor.; dies festos anniversarios agere, Cic. N. as subst. **festum** -i, *a feast*: Ov.; in plur.: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *keeping holiday, on holiday*: plebs, Tac.

Festus -i, m. Sext. Pompeius, *a Latin grammarian of uncertain date (A.D.), author of a work in twenty books, 'De Verborum Significatione'*.

fētialis -is, m. *one of a college of priests responsible for formally making peace or declaring war*: Cic., Liv. Also as adj. **fētialis** -e, *belonging to the fetiales*: ius fetiale, Cic.; Liv.

fētūra -ae, f. (fetus), *the bearing or bringing forth of young, breeding*: Cic. Meton., *the young brood, offspring*: Cic., Ov.

fētus -a -um. (1) *pregnant*. LIT., *pecus*, Verg.; *vulpes*, Hor. TRANSF., *fruitful, fertile*: terra feta frugibus, Cic.; Ov.; hence in gen., *teeming with, full of*: machina feta armis, Verg. (2) *that has brought forth, newly delivered*: ursa, lupa, Ov.; Verg.

fētus -ūs, m. (fētus), *the bearing, bringing forth or hatching of young*.

LIT., *labor bestiarum in fetu*, Cic.; of the soil, *bearing, producing*: quae frugibus atque baccis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; fig.: nec ullā aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, Cic.

TRANSF., *that which is brought forth*: a, *offspring, brood*: Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, Hor.; *avium, apium*, Verg.:

b, *of plants, fruit, produce, shoot*: nucis, Verg.; meliores et grandiores fetus edere (of land), Cic.; fig.: ex quo triplex ille animi fetus exsistet, Cic.

fīber -bri, m. *a beaver*: Plin.

fibra -ae, f. (1) *a fibre, filament*, in animals or plants: stirpium, radicum, Cic.; Verg., Ov. (2) *the entrails of an animal*: bidentis, Ov.

Fibrēnus -i, m. *a river in Latium, near Arpinum (now Fibreno)*.

fibrīnus -a -um (fiber), *of or belonging to the beaver*: Plin.

fībūla -ae, f. (figo). (1) *a buckle, brooch, clasp*: Verg., Liv. (2) *an iron clamp fastening beams together*: Caes.

Ficāna -ae, f. *a town in Latium, on the road to Ostia*.

ficēdūla -ae, f. (ficus), *a small bird, the becafico*: Plin., Juv.

fictē, adv. from fingō; q.v.

fictilis -e (fingo), *shaped*; hence *earthen, made of clay*: vasa, Cic.; figurae, Cic.; Liv., Ov. N. as subst. **fictile** -is, usually plur., *earthenware, earthen vessels*: omnia (ponuntur) fictilibus, Ov.; Juv.

fictiō -onis, f. (fingo), *a forming, feigning or assumption*: Quint.

fictor -ōris, m. (fingo). (1) *an image-maker, a moulder*: pictores fictoresque, Cic. (2) in gen., *a maker, contriver*: fandi fictor Ulysses, master in deceit, Verg.

fictrix -icis, f. (fictor), *she that forms or fashions*: materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.

fictūra -ae, f. (fingo), *a forming, fashioning*: Pl. **fictus**, partic. from fingō; q.v.

ficūlus -i, m. (dim. of ficus), *a little fig*: Pl.

Ficūlĕa (Ficulnĕa) -ae, f. *town in the country of the Sabines*.

ficulnus (ficulnĕus) -a -um (ficus), *of the fig-tree*: truncus, Hor.

ficus -i and -ūs, f. (1) *a fig-tree*: arbor fici, Cic. (2) *a fig*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

fidēicommisum -i, n. (fides/committo), *legal t. t., a trust*: Quint., Suet.

fidēlia -ae, f. *an earthenware pot or vase*: Pl.; prov.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, ap. Cic. L.

fidēlis -e (fides) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful*.

LIT., of persons: socius, amicus, Cic.; alicui, Cic., Hor.; in aliquem, Cic., Sall. M. as subst., esp. pl. **fidēles** -ium, *confidants, faithful friends*: Cic. L.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects: consilium fidele, Cic.; opera, Caes., Cic.; cura, Lucr.; lorica, *dependable*, Verg.

¶ N. sing. as adv. **fidēlē**, *faithfully*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **fidēlitēr** (compar. Ov.; superl.: Plin.). (1) in relation to a person, *faithfully*: Cic., Ov. (2) in relation to a task, *soundly, thoroughly*: didicisse fideliter artes, Ov. (3) *securely, without danger*: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, ap. Cic. L.

fidēlitas -ātis, f. (fidelis), *faithfulness, trust, worthiness, fidelity*: Pl., Cic.

fidēlitēr, adv. from fidelis; q.v.

Fidēnae -arum, f. and **Fidēna** -ae, f. *a town in Latium (now Castel Giubileo)*. Adj.

Fidēnas -ātis, of Fidenae: Liv.

fidens -entis, partic. from *fido*; q.v.

fidētia -ae, f. (*fido*), *confidence, boldness*: Cic.
***fides** -ēi, f. (*fido*), *trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: *fidem decipere*, Liv.; *fallere*, Cic.; *fidem habere*, *to place confidence in*, with dat., Pl., Lucr., Cic.; *fidem tribuere*, adiungere, Cic.; *fidem facere*, *to create confidence, cause belief*, Caes., Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; *nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni*; sed aliquamdiu *fides fieri non poterat*, Caes. (2) as mercantile t. t., *credit*: cum *fides totā Italiā esset angustior*, *impaired*, Caes.; *fidem moliri*, Liv.; *fides concidit*, *has fallen*, Cic.; *fides de foro sublata est*, Cic.; often in contrast with *res*, *property*: *res et fides*, Sall.; ubi *res eos iam pridem*, *fides nuper deficere coepit*, Cic.; *homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe*, Cic.; *fig.*: *segetis certa fides meae*, Hor.

TRANSF., *that which produces confidence*. (1) in gen., *faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty*: *exemplum antiquae probitatis ac fidei*, Cic.; *fidem praestare*, *to be loyal*, Cic.; *pro vetere ac perpetua erga Romanum fide*, Caes.; as legal t. t.: *ex bona fide* or *bonā fide*, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly*, Cic.; *iudicia de mala fide, dishonesty*, Cic.; also of things, *credibility, trustworthiness*: Cic.; sometimes *actuality, fulfilment*: *dicta fides sequitur*, Ov. *Fides personif.* as a goddess: Cic., Verg., Hor. (2) esp. *a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement*: *fidem fallere*, *frangere*, *violare*, *prodere*, *to break a promise*, Cic.; *dare alicui*, Pl., Cic., Verg.; *obligare*, *to make an engagement*, Cic.; *servare*, *to keep a promise*, Pl., Cic., Tac.; *fide meā*, *on my word of honour*, Cic. Often *fides* (or *fides publica*) is specifically *a promise of protection in the name of the state, a safe-conduct*: *fidem publicam postulare*, Cic.; *Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti*, Cic.; *fide acceptā venerat in castra Romana*, Liv. Hence, without the notion of promise, *faithful protection, constant help*: *conferre se in alicuius fidem et clientalem*, in alicuius *amicitiam et fidem*, Cic.; *se suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere*, Cic.; *venire in alicuius fidem*, Liv.; *in alicuius fidem ac potestatem*, Caes.; *alicuius fidem sequi*, Caes.; *aliquem in fidem recipere*, Cic.

***fidēs** -is, f., usually plur. **fidēs** -ium (σφῶν, 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.

fidicēn -cīnis, m. (**fides/cano*), *a player on the harp, lyre, lute*: Cic.; poet., *a lyric poet*: *lyrae Romanae*, Hor.; Ov.

fidicīna -ae, f. (*fidicen*), *a female player on the lute or harp*: Pl., Ter.

fidicīnus -a -um (*fidicen*), *relating to lute-playing*: Pl.

fidicūla -ae, f., usually plur. **fidicūlae** -ārum, f. (dim. of **fides*). (1) *a little lyre or lute*: Cic. (2) *an instrument for torturing slaves*: Suet.

Fidius -i, m. (**fides*), *a surname of Jupiter*; esp. in phrase: *medius fidius!* (ellipt. = *ita me Dius Fidius iuvet*), *So help me God!*: Cic. L., Sall., Plin.

fido *fidēre* *fīsus* sum, *to trust, believe, confide in*; with dat.: *sibi*, Cic. L., Hor.; *nocti*, Verg.; *Liv.*; with abl.: *prudentiā*, Cic.; *fugā*, Verg.; Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Hor., Luc.

¶ Hence partic. **fidens** -entis, *without fear, confident, courageous*: *homo, animus*, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

¶ Adv. **fidēter**, *confidently, boldly*: Cic.; compar.: Cic. L.

fidūcia -ae, f. (*fido*). LIT., *confidence, trust, reliance, assurance*: *alicuius, in someone*, Cic.; *arcae nostrae*, Cic.; esp. with *suī* or *absol.*, *self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery*: Pl., Caes., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *fidelity*: Pl. (2) as legal t. t., *trust*: *formula fiduciae*, Cic.; *fiducia accepta*, Cic.

fidūciārius -a -um (*fiducia*), *entrusted, committed, given in trust*: *urbs*, Liv.; *opera*, Caes.

fidus -a -um (*fido*) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *true, faithful, trusty, sure*.

LIT., of persons: *amici fidi*, Cic.; with dat.: *Abelux fidus ante Poenis*, Liv.; with genit.: *regina tui fidissima*, Verg.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects: *tam fida canum custodia*, Cic.; *pax*, Liv.; *statio male fida carinis*, *an insecure anchorage for ships*, Verg.

¶ Superl. adv. **fidissimē**, *most faithfully*: Cic. L.

figlinus (**figūlinus**) -a -um (*figulus*), *of a potter*: Plin. F. as subst. **figlina** -ae. (1) *the potter's art*: Plin. (2) *the potter's workshop*: Plin.; n. as subst. **figlinum** -i, *earthenware*: Plin.

figo *figēre* *fixi* *fixum*. (1) *to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix*. LIT., *aliquem in cruce*, Cic.; *caput legis in poste curiae*, Cic.; *arma ad postem*, Hor. TRANSF., esp. with *oculos*, *to fix the gaze*: Verg., Liv.; *oscula*, *to imprint*, Verg.; *vestigia*, Verg.; *nequitiae modum suae*, *to set a limit*, Hor.; *omnia mea studia*, Cic. L. (2) *to thrust home a weapon, etc.* so as to stick fast: *palum in parietem*, Pl.; *mucronem in hoste*, Cic. (3) *to transfix*: *aliquem sagittā*, Tac.; Verg. TRANSF., *aliquem maledictis*, *attack with reproaches*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **fixus** -a -um, *firm, fixed, immovable*: *vestigia*, Lucr.; *decretum*, Cic.

figūlāris -e (*figulus*), *of a potter*: *rota*, Pl.

figūlinus = *figlinus*; q.v.

figūlus -i, m. (*figo*), *a worker in clay, a potter*: *a figulis munitam urbem, Babylon, made of brick*, Juv.

figūra -ae, f. (*figo*), *form, shape, figure, size*.

LIT., *hominis*, Cic.; Lucr., Caes., Ov.; esp. (1) *an atom*: Lucr. (2) *shade of a dead person*: Verg.

TRANSF., *kind, nature, species, form*: *negotii*, Cic.; in rhetoric, *a figure of speech*: Cic.

figūrātus -a -um, partic. from *figuro*; q.v.

figūro -are (*figura*), *to form, mould, shape*.

LIT., *ita figuratum corpus ut excellat aliis*, Cic.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., *os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat*, Hor.; rhet. t. t., *to adorn with figures*: Quint.

filātim, adv. (*filum*), *thread by thread*: Lucr.

filia -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl. often *filiābus*) (from *filius*), *a daughter*: *virgo filia*, Cic.; poet.: *pinus silvae filia nobilis*, Hor.

flicātus -a -um (fili), *adorned with ferns: paterae, embossed or chased with fern leaves, Cic.*

filiōla -ae, f. (dim. of filia), *a little daughter: Pl., Cic.; sarcastically of an effeminate man: duce filiōla Curionis, Cic.*

filiōlus -i, m. (dim. of filius), *a little son: Pl., Cic. L.*

filius -i (voc. sing. fili), m. *a son: Pl., Cic., Hor.; special phrases: filius terrae, a nobody, an unknown person: Cic.; filius fortunae, a child of fortune: Ov.*

fili -icis, f. *fern: Verg., Hor.*

filum -i, n. *a thread. Lit., (1) of wool, linen, etc.: velamina filo pleno, Ov.; prov.: pendere filo (tenui), to hang by a thread, be in great danger, Ov. (2) a woollen fillet round the cap of the flamen: capite velato filo, Liv. (3) any thread or cord: deducit aranea filum pede, Ov. (4) the thread of life spun by the Parcae: sororum fila trium, Hor. TRANSF., form, shape: Pl., Lucr.; of speech or writing, texture, thread: orationis Cic.; Hor.*

fimbriae -ārum, f. pl. *fringe, border, edge: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, extremities, Cic.*

fimbriātus -a -um (fimbriae), *fringed: Suet.*

firmus -i, m. (and **firmum** -i, n.), *dung, excrement, dirt: Verg., Liv.*

findo *findere fidi fissum, to split, cleave. Lit., lignum, Verg.; findere agros sarculo, Hor.; hāc insulā quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, Cic. TRANSF., to divide, halve: Hor.*

¶ Hence partic. **fissus** -a -um, *split, cloven; n. as subst. fissum -i, a split, cleft; in augury, a divided liver: Cic.*

fin *finēre finxi fictum, to shape, fashion, form, mould.*

Lit., mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere, Cic.; imago ficta, a statue, Cic.; natura fingit hominem, Cic.; also *to arrange, put in order what already exists: crinem, Verg.*

TRANSF., (1) to form: oratorem, Cic.; se totum ad arbitrium alicuius, Cic.; carmina, Hor.; to form for a purpose: ad honestatem, Cic.; to form into something: miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, Verg. (2) to represent, imagine, conceive: fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius condicionis meae, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: finge aliquem fieri sapientem, Cic. (3) to feign, invent, fabricate, devise: crimina, opprobria in aliquem, Cic.; nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, Cic.; fingere vultum, to put on an artificial expression, Caes., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **fictus** -a -um, *feigned, false; of things: fabula, Cic.; gemitus, Ov.; of persons: Hor. N. as subst. fictum -i, a falsehood: Verg., Ov.*

fīn -ire (finis), *to bound, limit, enclose within limits.*

Lit., imperium populi Romani, Caes.; lingua finita dentibus, Cic.; Ov., Liv.

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, Liv. (3) to put an end to, conclude, end, finish; and pass., to end, cease: bellum, Caes.; labores, Cic.: omnia finierat (of a speaker), Ov.;

finitā Claudiorum domo, *having become extinct, Tac.; ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic. (4) without an object, to finish doing something: illi philosopho placet ordiri a superiore pacone, posteriore finire, Cic.; sic Tiberius finivit, died, Tac.; finierat Telamone satus, had finished speaking, Ov.*

¶ Hence pres. partic. **finiens** -entis; as adj.: finiens orbis, the horizon, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. **finitus** -a -um; of a phrase, *well-rounded: Cic. Adv. finitē, moderately, within bounds: Cic.*

finis -is, m. (sometimes f. in sing.; old abl. sing. fīnī: Lucr.) (perhaps connected with findo), *boundary, limit, border.*

Lit., eius loci, Cic.; provinciae Galliae, Liv.; plur., *enclosed area, territory: iter in Santonum fines facere, Caes.; Cic., Verg.*

TRANSF., (1) bound, limit: mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.; ad eum finem, so far, Cic.; abl. fine, with genit., as far as: fine genūs, Ov. (2) end: finis vitae, Cic.; ad finem venire, Liv.; finem facere, with genit. of noun or gerund: Lucr., Caes., Cic.; with dat.: Ter., Caes., Cic.; absol.=death: Neronis, Tac.; Hor. (3) summit, extremity: bonorum, malorum, greatest good, greatest evil, Cic.; Tac. (4) object, end, aim: domus finis et usus, Cic.

fīnitimus (fīnitūmus) -a -um (finis), *neighbouring, adjacent.*

Lit., Galli Belgis, Caes.; aēr mari finituma, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **fīnitīmi** -ōrum, neighbours: Caes., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., related to, resembling, similar: vicina eius atque finitima dialecticorum scientia, Cic.; with dat.: huic generi historia finitima est, Cic.

fīnitor -ōris, m. (finio), *one who determines boundaries, a land surveyor: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., the horizon: Sen., Luc.*

fīo *fīeri factus sum (connected with φῶω), used as pass. of facio.*

(1) of persons and things, *to be made, come into existence: nullam rem e nilo fieri, Lucr.; fit clamor, Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv.; with predicate to become, be appointed: consules facti sunt, Cic.; with genit., to be valued: me a te plurimi fieri, Cic. L.*

(2) of actions, *to be done; of events, to happen; with abl.: quid illo fiet? what will happen to him? Cic.; with de: quid de Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.; often without subject expressed: ut fit, ut fit plerumque, Cic.; often followed by clause: fit saepe ut non respondeant ad tempus, Cic.; potest fieri ut fallar, I may be deceived, Cic.; ita fit ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, so it follows that, Cic.; fieri non potest quin, it must be that, Cic.; per aliquem fit quominus, Cic.*

fīrmāmen -inis, n. (firmo), *support, prop: Ov.*

fīrmāmentum -i, n. (firmo), *a means of support, a prop. Lit., transversaria tigna, quae firmamento esse possint, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., in gen.: reipublicae, Cic.; in rhetoric, the main point in an argument: Cic.*

fīrmātor -ōris, m. (firmo), *one who makes firm or establishes: Tac., Plin.*

fīrmītās -ātis, f. (firmus), *firmness, stability. Lit., corporis, Cic. TRANSF., strength of mind, constancy: animi, Cic.*

firmitudo -dinis, f. (firmus), *firmness, stability*.
LIT., operis, Caes. TRANSF., *strength, firmness, constancy*: animi, Pl., Cic., Tac.

firmo -are (firmus), *to make firm, strengthen*.
LIT., corpora, Cic., Liv.; urbem colonis, Cic.; castra munimentis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to make durable, make secure*: pacem, Caes., Liv.; rempublicam, Cic.; vocem, Cic.; animum adulescentis nondum consilio et ratione firmatum, Cic. (2) esp. *to encourage, cheer, animate*: nostros, Caes.; cunctos adloquio, Tac. (3) *to prove, establish*: aliquid rationibus, iure iurando, Cic. (4) *to assert, maintain*: Lucr., Tac.

Firmum -i, n. *a town in Picenum (now Fermo)*.
Adj. **Firmānus** -a -um, *of Firmum*.

firmus -a -um, *firm, strong, stout*.
LIT., rami, Caes.; carina, Ov.; vina, Verg.; with dat.: area firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis, Liv.; of health, *strong, healthy*: corpus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *strong*: equitatus et peditatus, Cic.; ad mimandum, Caes.; acta Caesaris, *lasting, valid*: Cic.; spes, litterae, Cic. (2) esp. *morally strong*: animus, Cic.; accusator, Cic.; contra pericula, Sall.; firmiter in sententia, Cic.; copiae et numero et genere et fidelitate firmissimae, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **firmē**, *firmly, steadfastly*: aliquid comprehendere, Cic.; firmissime adseverare, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **firmit̃er**, *firmly, strongly*: firmiter insistere, Caes.; firmiter stabilire aliquem, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

fiscella -ae, f. (dim. of fiscina), *a small basket*: Verg.

fiscina -ae, f. (fiscus), *a small basket*: Pl., Cic., Verg.

fiscus -i, m. originally *a basket*; hence *a money-bag, purse*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *the state treasury*: Cic. (2) under the empire, *the emperor's privy purse* (opp. aerarium, *the state treasury*): Tac., Suet. (3) *money*: Juv.

fissilis -e (findo). (1) *that can be cloven or split*: lignum, Verg. (2) *split*: Pl.

fissio -ōnis, f. (findo), *a splitting, cleaving, dividing*: glebarum, Cic.

fistuca -ae, f. *a rammer, mallet*: Caes.

fistula -ae, f. *a tube, pipe*. (1) *a water-pipe*, usually of lead: fistulas, quibus aqua suppedi-
tabatur Iovis templis, praecidere, Cic.; Ov., Liv. (2) *a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe*: eburneola, *a pitch-pipe of ivory*, Cic. (3) *a kind of ulcer, fistula*: Nep.

fistulātor -ōris, m. (fistula), *one who plays upon the reed-pipe*: Cic.

fixus -a -um, partic. from figo; q.v.

flābellifera -ae, f. (flabellum/fero), *a girl with a fan*: Pl.

flābellum -i, n. (dim. of flabrum), *a small fan*: Ter., Prop.; fig.: cuius linguā quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

flābilis -e (flo), *airy*: Cic.

flābrum -i, n. (flo), used in plur. **flābra** -ōrum, *blasts of wind, breezes*: Lucr., Verg.

flaccēo -ēre (flaccus), *to be flabby*. TRANSF., *to fail or flag*: Messala flaccet, Cic. L.

flaccesco flaccescere flaccūi (flacceo), *to begin to flag, become flabby*: flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccidus -a -um (flaccus), *flabby*; hence *weak, languid*: Lucr.

flaccus -a -um, *flabby*: Varr. TRANSF., of men, *flap-eared*: Cic.

Flaccus, Q. Horatius, *see* Horatius.

Flaccus, C. Valerius, *see* Valerius.

flāgello -are (flagellum), *to whip, scourge, beat*: Ov., Mart., Suet.

flāgellum -i, n. (dim. of flagrum), *a whip*.
LIT., *a scourge*: Cic., Hor.; *a riding-whip*: Verg. TRANSF., (1) *the thong of a javelin*: Verg. (2) *a young sprout, vine-shoot*: Verg.

(3) plur.: *flagella, the arms of a polypus*, Ov. (4) fig., *the sting of conscience*: Lucr., Juv.; of love: Hor.

flāgitatio -ōnis, f. (flagito), *an earnest demand or entreaty*: Cic.

flāgitātor -ōris, m. (flagito), *one who earnestly demands or entreats*: Pl., Cic.; with genit.: pugnae, Liv.

flāgitiosus -a -um (flagitium), *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: flagitiosa atque vitiosa vita, Cic.; flagitiosum est, with acc. and infin., Sall.; fama, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **flāgitiosē**, *shamefully, infamously*: impure ac flagitiose vivere, Cic.

flāgitium -i, n. (connected with flagito and flagro), *a disgraceful action, shameful crime*: flagitia et adulteria, Tac.; ista flagitia Democriti, *shameful expressions*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *shame, disgrace*: dedecus et flagitium, Cic.; Liv. (2) *a scoundrel, rascal*: Pl., Sall.

flāgitō -are (perhaps connected with flagro), *to entreat, ask, demand earnestly*.

In gen.: stipendium, Caes.; 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.; of abstr. subjects: quae tempus flagitat, Cic.

Esp. (1) *to demand to know*: posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. (2) *to summon before a court of justice*: aliquem ut peculatorem, Tac.

flagrans -antis, partic. from flagro; q.v.

flagrantia -ae, f. (flagro), *a burning, blazing, glittering*: oculorum, Cic.

flagritriba -ae, m. (flagrum/tribō), *one that wears out whips, a whipping boy*: Pl.

flagro -are (connected with φλέγω), *to blaze, burn, glow, flame*. LIT., onerariae flagrantes, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; also *to glitter*: flagrant lumina nymphae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to glow or burn with passion*: desiderio, amore, cupiditate, odio, studio dicendi, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (2) *to suffer from*, with abl.: invidia, Cic.; Hor., Tac. (3) with abstr. thing as subject: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, Cic.; Sall.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **flagrans** -antis, *blazing, burning*. LIT., telum, Verg.; aestus, Liv.; also *glittering*: oculi, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., *passionate, ardent*: cupiditas, Cic.

¶ Adv. **flagrantē**, *passionately, ardently*: Tac.

flagrum -i, n. *a scourge, whip*, esp. as used for punishing slaves: flagro caedi, Liv.; Pl., Juv.

flāmen -inis, m. *the priest of some particular deity*; there were three flamines maiores,

Dialis, of Jupiter (the highest in rank), Martialis, of Mars, and Quirinalis, of Romulus, and twelve flamines minores (Vulcani, Florae, etc.): flaminem inaugurare, Liv.

flāmen -inis, n. (flo), a blowing, blast. (1) of wind: flamina venti, Lucr.; ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg. (2) on a wind instrument: flamina tibiae, the notes of a flute, Hor.

flāminica -ae, f. (flamen), the wife of a flamen: flaminica Dialis, Tac.; Ov.

Flāminius, a surname in the patrician gens Quinctia; see Quinctius.

flāminium -i, n. (flamen), the office of a flamen: Cic., Liv., Tac.

Flāminius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was C. Flaminius Nepos, who was defeated by Hannibal at Lake Trasimenus. As adj., *Flaminius*, of a Flaminius; esp. via Flaminia, the road built by the above.

flamma -ae, f. (flagro), a flame, blaze, blazing fire.

LIT., solis, Lucr.; se flammā eripere, Cic.; flammam concipere, to catch fire, Caes.; prov.: prius undis flamma miscebitur, sooner will fire mingle with water, of something impossible, poet. ap. Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a source of light, a torch, star, lightning: Cic., Verg. (2) lustre, glitter: galea flammās vomens, Verg. (3) fig., the fire or glow of passion, esp. of love: amoris, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; gulae, raging hunger, Ov. (4) devouring flame, destruction: civilis belli, Cic. L.; invidiae, Cic.

flammēolum -i, n. (dim. of flammeum), a small bridal veil: Juv.

flammeo -ēre (flamma), to become inflamed: Lucr.

flammēus -a -um (flamma), fiery, flaming. LIT., stellae, Cic. TRANSF., flashing, flame-coloured, fiery-red: corpora, Lucr., Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **flammēum** -i, a (flame-coloured) bridal veil: flammeum capere, Cat.; Juv.

flammifer -fēra -fērum (flamma/fero), flame-bearing, flaming, fiery: Ov.

flammo -are (flamma). (1) intransit., to flame, blaze, burn: flammantia lumina, glittering, Verg. (2) transit., to set on fire, inflame. LIT., ut interirent crucibus adfixi aut flammandi, Tac. TRANSF., flammato corde, with angry passion, Verg.; Tac.

flammula -ae, f. (dim. of flamma), a little flame: Cic.

flātus -ūs, m. (flo), a blowing, blast, breathing. LIT., Alpini boreae, Verg.; equorum, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of fortune: prospero flatu fortunae utimur, Cic. (2) haughtiness, arrogance, gen. in plur.: Verg., Ov.

flāvens -entis (flavus), yellow or gold-coloured: coma, Verg.; harena, Verg.; Ov.

flāvesco -ēre (flavus), to become yellow or gold-coloured: campus flavesceat aristā, Verg.; Ov.

Flāvius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, to which the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged. As adj., *Flavian*, of a Flavius; so also adj. **Flāviālis** -e and **Flāviānus** -a -um.

flāvus -a -um (connected with flagro), golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellow: arva, Verg.; crines, Verg.; aurum, Verg.; decem flavos, ten gold pieces, Mart.

flēbilis -e (fleo). Pass., lamentable, wretched, deserving tears: illa species, Cic.; multis ille bonis flēbilis occidit, Hor. Act., tearful, doleful, of persons: Ino, Hor.; Ov.; of things: gemitus, Cic.; Hor., Ov., Liv.

¶ Adv. **flēbiliter**, tearfully, dolefully: Cic., Hor., Liv.

flecto flectere flexi flexum, to bend.

(1) to alter the shape of, to bow, twist, curve. LIT., membra, Cic.; arcus, Verg., Ov. TRANSF., to change, alter, influence: vitam, Cic.; fata deum, Verg.; (animus) flectitur a medicina, Lucr.; flecti misericordiā, Liv.; nihil flexerunt animos quin collem defendere, Liv.

(2) to alter the direction of, to turn, wheel. LIT., equos, Caes.; currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic.; plaustrum, Ov.; oculos, Verg.; vocem, to modulate, Cic.; esp. with iter, viam, cursum as object expressed or understood: Verg., Liv.; pass. as middle: flecti in gyrum, to turn round in a circle, Ov.; so with reflex.: hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. TRANSF., in gen., to turn in a certain direction: aliquem a proposito, Liv.; a studio ad imperium, Cic.; sometimes without object expressed, to turn, resort: ad sapientiam, Tac.

flēo flēre flēvi flētum (syncop. perf. forms: flēsti, Ov.; flerunt, Verg.; flesse, Liv.).

(1) intransit., to weep: de filii morte, Cic.; lapides flere et lamentari cogere, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Hor. TRANSF., to drip, trickle: Lucr.

(2) transit., to weep for, lament, bewail: aliquem, Pl., Cat., Hor., Ov.; meum casum, Cic.; filii necem, Tac.; flendus, worthy of being lamented, Ov.; fletus, wept for, lamented, Verg.

flētus -a -um, partic. of fleo; q.v.

flētus -ūs, m. (fleo), a weeping, bewailing: clamore et fletu omnia complere, Cic.; urbe totā fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

flexānimus -a -um (flecto/animus). Act., moving, affecting: oratio, Pac. ap. Cic. Pass., affected, touched, moved: Pac. ap. Cic.

flexibilis -e (flecto), that can be bent, flexible. LIT., materia rerum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of speech or the voice, adaptable: vocis genus, Cic.; nihil est tam flexibile quam oratio, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, fickle, changeable: animus, Cic.

flexilis -e (flecto), flexible, pliant, supple: cornu, Ov.

flexilōquus -a -um (flexus/loquor), having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous: Cic.

flexio -ōnis, f. (flecto), a bending: virili laterum flexione, Cic.; vocis or modorum, modulation of the voice, Cic. TRANSF., deverticula flexionesque, twists and turns, Cic.

flexipēs -pēdis (flexus/pes), crooked-footed: hederæ, twining, Ov.

flexuōsus -a -um (flexus), full of windings and turnings, crooked: iter (of the ear), Cic.

flexūra -ae, f. (flecto), a bending: Lucr., Suet.

flexus -a -um, partic. of flecto; q.v.

flexus -ūs, m. (flecto), a bending, turning. LIT., duos introitus habent (aures) multis cum flexibus, Cic.; flexus vallium, Liv.; in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, turn of the road, Cic. L.; of the voice, modulation: Quint. TRANSF., in gen., change, alteration: itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic.

fluctus -ūs, m. (fligo), *a striking together, dashing against*: *cavae dant sonitum fluctu galeae*, Verg.

fligo -ēre, *to beat or dash down*: Lucr.

flō flāre flāvi flātum, *to blow*. (1) intransit., of winds: *qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit*, Cic.; of persons: *scintillam levem flando accenderunt*, Liv.; of the flute: *protinus inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu flabit*, Ov. (2) transit.: a, *to blow, blow forth*: *flammam*, Lucr.; b, *to blow on an instrument*: *furiosa tibia flatur*, Ov. (3) *to cast metals, to coin*: *flare pecuniam*, Cic.

floccus -i, m. *a flock of wool*: Varr.; prov., as a measure of indifference, *a trifle, straw*: Pl., Ter.; esp. in genit. with *facere*, and in neg.: *floci non facere, to think nothing of*, Cic. L.

Flōra -ae, f. (flos), *the goddess of flowers and Spring*. Adj. **Flōrālīs** -e, *belonging to Flora*; n. pl. as subst. **Flōrālīa** -ium, *the festival of Flora*; **Flōrālīcius** -a -um, *relating to the festival of Flora*.

flōrens -entis, partic. from *floreo*; q.v.

Flōrentīa -ae, f. *a town in Etruria* (now Florence). Adj. **Flōrentīnus** -a -um, *Florentine*.

flōrēo -ēre -ūi (flos), *to bloom, flower*.

LIT., *haec arbor ter floret*, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to be in one's prime, to prosper, flourish, be in high repute*: *floret Epicurus*, Cic.; *verborum vetus interit aetas, et iuvenum ritu florent modo nata virentque*, Hor.; with abl.: *gratiā et auctoritate*, Cic.; *honoribus*, Cic. (2) *to be bright with, abound in, swarm with*: *mare velivolis puppibus*, Lucr.; *urbes pueris*, Lucr.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **flōrens** -entis, *blooming, flourishing*. LIT., *cytissus*, Verg.; *arva*, Ov. TRANSF., *flōrens orationis genus*, Cic.; *aetas*, Lucr., Cic., Liv.; *fortuna*, Caes.; *res publica florentissima*, Cic.; *flōrentes aere catervae, glittering*, Verg.; *urbs*, Liv.; with abl.: *gratiā atque hospitiiis flōrens hominum nobilissimorum*, Cic.

flōresco -ēre (*floreo*), *to begin to blossom, come into flower*. LIT., Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., *to begin to flourish*: *Sulpicius ad summam gloriam florescens*, Cic.; Lucr., Plin.

flōrēs -a -um (flos). (1) *made of flowers*: *serta*, Tib.; Pl. (2) *rich in flowers, flowery*: *rura*, Verg.

flōrīdūlus -a -um (dim. of *floridus*), *somewhat blooming*: Cat.

flōridus -a -um (flos), *flowery*. LIT., (1) *blossoming*: *ramuli*, Cat. (2) *made of flowers*: *serta*, Ov. (3) *rich in flowers*: *Hybla*, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of age, *fresh, blooming*: *novitas mundi*, Lucr.; *aetas*, Cat. (2) of speech, *flowery, florid*: *Demetrius est floridior*, Cic.

flōrifer -fēra -fērum (flos/fero), *flower-bearing*: Lucr., Cic.

flōrīlēgus -a -um (flos/lego), *culling flowers*: *apes*, Ov.

Flōrus -i, m. *a Roman historian of the second century A.D., who composed an epitome of Roman military history*.

flōs flōris, m. *a flower, blossom*.

LIT., *florum omnium varietas*, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc.; meton.: *flores, the juice of flowers*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the prime, flower of anything, the best, the pride*; esp. of youth: *flos aetatis, the flower of youth*, Cic.; *flos iuventae*, Liv.; *flos = first beard, down*: Verg.; of other things: *flos totius Italiae ac robur*, Cic.; *virium*, Liv.; *vinī, bouquet*, Pl., Lucr.; *flammai*, Lucr. (2) of speech, *ornament*: Cic., Quint.

flosculus -i, m. (dim. of *flos*), *a little flower*. LIT., *ficta omnia tamquam flosculi decidunt*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *best part, pride*: *vitalis*, Juv. (2) of speech, *ornament*: *omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpam*, Cic.; Quint.

fluctifragus -a -um (*fluctus/frango*), *wave-breaking*: Lucr.

fluctuatio -ōnis, f. (*fluctuo*), *a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation*. TRANSF., *indecision*: *animorum*, Liv.

fluctuo -are (*fluctus*), *to be in wave-like motion, move up and down*. LIT., *mare*, Pl.; Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., (1) of a *glittering effect*: *fluctuat omnis aere residentis tellus*, Verg. (2) of persons and passions, *to be tossed about, to waver*: *animus*, Pl.; *ira*, Verg.; in suo decreto, Cic.; of speech: *oratio quasi fluctuans*, Cic.

fluctuor -ari -ātus sum, dep. *to toss about, waver*; cf. *fluctuo*. LIT., Sen., Plin. TRANSF., *fluctuatus animo est*, Liv.

fluctuosus -a -um (*fluctus*), *full of waves, stormy*: *mare*, Pl.

fluctus -ūs, m. (*fluo*). LIT., *a streaming, flowing*: Lucr.; hence *a wave, wave of the sea, billow*: Cic., Verg., esp. in plur.; prov.: *excitare fluctus in simpulo, to raise a storm in a teacup, make much ado about nothing*, Cic. TRANSF., *commotion, disturbance*: *fluctus contionum*, Cic.; *irarum*, Lucr., Verg.

flūens -entis, partic. from *fluo*; q.v.

flūentisōnus -a -um (*fluentum/sono*), *resounding with waves*: Cat.

flūentum -i, n. (*fluo*), used in plur.; *running water, a stream*: *rauca Cocyti*, Verg.; Lucr.

flūidus -a -um (*fluo*), *flowing, fluid*. LIT., *cruror*, Verg.; Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *lax, languid*: *frondes*, Lucr.; *pendere lacertos*, Ov. (2) *relaxing*: *calor*, Ov.

flūito -are (freq. of *fluo*), *to flow hither and thither*.

LIT., (1) of moving liquids: *fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres*, Ov. (2) of objects in or on a liquid, *to float, swim, sail, move up and down, be tossed about*: *navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus*, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to flutter, flap about*: *fluitantia vela*, Ov.; Lucr., Tac. (2) *to waver, vacillate*: *mobilia et caeca fluitantia sorte*, Hor.; *fides*, Tac.

flūmen -inis, n. (*fluo*), *a flowing*; hence *a stream*. LIT., *flumine vivo, running water*, Verg.; *flumine secundo, downstream*, Caes.; *flumine adverso, upstream*, Caes. Esp. *one particular stream, a river*: *Garumna flumen*, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *a stream of anything*; of blood: Lucr.; of tears: Verg. (2) of words, *flood, flow, stream*: *flumen orationis aureum*, Cic.; Quint.

Flūmentāna porta (*flumen*), *the river-gate, a gate in Rome near the Campus Martius*: Liv.

flūminēs -a -um (*flumen*), *of a river*: Ov.

flūo flūere *fluxi fluxum, to flow*.

LIT., (1) of water and other fluids, *to flow*:

ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic.; fluit de corpore sudor, Ov. (2) of a solid object, *to flow, drip with any liquid*: cruore, Ov.; sudore, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of moving bodies in gen., *to flow, stream, pour*: venti fluunt, Lucr.; ramos compescere fluentes, Verg.; of a crowd: turba fluit castris, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, *to proceed, issue, spread*: Pythagorae doctrina cum longe lateque fluere, Cic.; haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic. (3) of circumstances, *to tend*: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem fluentibus, Cic.; res fluit ad interregnum, Cic. (4) of language, *to flow*: oratio, Cic.; carmen, Ov. (5) *to sink, droop*: mollitiā, Cic.; fluent arma de manibus, Cic.; fluit voluptas corporis, Cic.; ad terram cervix, Verg.; tempora, Hor.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **fluens** -entis, *flowing*; hence (1) *lax*: Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. (2) of speech, *fluent*: oratio, Cic.; also in bad sense, *diffuse*: ut ne aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **fluenter**, *in a flowing manner*: Lucr.

¶ Past. partic. **fluxus** -a -um, *flowing*; hence *leaky*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) of solid objects, *waving, fluttering, loose*: crines, Tac.; habena, Liv. (2) of character, *lax, loose, weak*: animus, Sall. (3) of abstr. things, *fleeting, unstable*: gloria, Sall.; fides, Pl., Sall., Liv.

flūto -are (for fluo), *to flow, float, swim*: Lucr. **flūviālis** -e (fluvius), *of a river*: undae, Verg.; anas, Ov.

flūviātīlis -e (fluvius), *of a river*: testudo, Cic.; Liv.

flūvīdus -a -um (fluo) = fluidus; *flowing, fluid*: Lucr.

flūvīus -īi, m. (fluo), *flowing water, a stream, river*: fluvius Eurotas, Cic.; Verg.

***fluxus** -a -um, partic. from fluo; q.v.

***fluxus** -ūs, m. (fluo), *a flowing*: Plin.

fōcāle -is, n. (for faucale, from fauces), *a wrapper for the neck*: Hor., Quint.

fōcillo -are, *to warm up, refresh by warmth*. Lit., Plin. TRANSF., Sen., Suet.

fōcūla -orum, n. pl. *stoves*: Pl.

fōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of focus), *a brazier*: Liv., Juv.

fōcus -i, m. *a fireplace*; esp. (1) *the fireplace in a house, hearth*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; meton., *house, family, home*: domo et focus patriis eicere, Cic.; Ter., Hor. (2) *an altar-fire*: Ov. (3) *a funeral pyre*: Verg.

fōdico -are (fodio), *to dig*: latus, *to dig in the ribs*, Hor. TRANSF., fodicantibus iis rebus quas malas esse opinemur, *pricking, jogging*, Cic.

fōdio fōdere fōdi fossum, *to dig*.

Lit., fodit, invenit auri aliquantum, Cic.; humum, Verg.; also *to dig out*: argentum, Liv.; *to excavate*: puteum, Caes.; fossam, Liv.

TRANSF., *to prick, prod*. (1) physically: pectora telis, Ov.; aversos (elephantos) sub caudis, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (2) mentally: cor stimulo, Pl.; pungit dolor, vel fodiat sane, Cic.

foecundus, foecundo = fecundus, fecundo; q.v.

foedērātus -a -um (*foedus), *confederate, allied*: civitates, Cic.

foedīfrāgus -a -um (*foedus/frango), *treaty-breaking*: Poeni, Cic.

foeditās -ātis, f. (*foedus), *foulness, hideousness, filthiness*. Lit., physical: odoris intolerabilis foeditas, Cic.; vestitus, Cic. TRANSF., moral: turpificati animi, Cic.; decreti, Liv.

foedo -are (*foedus), *to make foul, make filthy, defile, deform, disfigure*. Lit., physically: pectora pugnis, Verg.; canitiem pulvere, Ov.; aliquid sanguine, Ov.; agri foedati, *laid waste*, Liv. TRANSF., morally, *to dishonour, disgrace*: aliquem nefario scelere, Cic.; Lucr.

***foedus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *foul, filthy, horrible, abominable*.

Lit., physically: monstrum foedissimum, Cic.; foedi oculi, *bloodshot*, Sall.; Lucr., Verg., Hor.; with dat.: pestilentia foeda homini, Liv.; with supine: rem non modo visu foedam sed etiam auditu, Cic.

TRANSF., morally: bellum foedissimum, Cic. L.; consilium, Liv.; Verg., Hor.; with supine: foedum inceptu, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **foedē**, *foully, horribly, cruelly*: foede exercere victoriam, Liv.; foedius pulsi, Liv.; foedissime agere causam, Cic.

***foedus** -ēris, n. *a league*.

Lit., (1) between states: foedus facere cum aliquo, *or icere, or ferire*, Cic.; foedus frangere, rumpere, violare, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Verg. (2) *a compact, covenant, agreement between individuals*: amorum, Cic.; inter se facere, Cic.; thalami, Ov.

TRANSF., *a law*: naturae, Lucr.; Verg., Ov.

foen-. see faen-.

foetēo -ēre, *to have a bad smell, to stink*: Pl.

foetidus -a -um (foeteo), *having a bad smell, stinking, fetid*: os, Cic.; Pl., Suet.

foetor -ōris, m. (foeteo), *a bad smell, stink*: Cic.

foetus, see fetus.

Fōlia -ae, f. *a witch of Ariminum*: Hor.

fōliātus -a -um (folium), *leafy*: Plin.; n. as subst. **fōliātum** -i (sc. unguentum), *a salve or oil of spikenard leaves*: Juv.

fōlium -i, n. (connected with φύλλον), *a leaf*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Verg.

follicūlus -i, m. (dim. of follis), *a little sack or bag*: Cic., Liv.; esp. *an inflated ball*: Suet.

follis -is, m. *a leather bag*. Esp. (1) *a pair of bellows*: Cic., Verg.; follis fabrilis, Liv. (2) *a purse*: Juv. (3) *puffed-out cheeks*: folles spirant mendacia, Juv.

fōmentum -i, n. (foveo), *a poultice, fomentation*: Hor., Tac., Suet. TRANSF., *alleviation*: summorum malorum, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

fōmēs -itis, m. (foveo), *touchwood, tinder*: Verg., Luc.

fons fontis, m. *a spring, fountain*: Cic., Hor., Liv.; meton., *fresh or spring water*: Verg.

TRANSF., *spring, origin, fountain-head, source*: philosophiae, Cic.; mali, Liv.; ingenii, Juv.

fontānus -a -um (fons), *of a spring or fountain*: unda, Ov.

Fontēius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

fonticūlus -i, m. (dim. of fons), *a little fountain or spring*: Hor.

Fontinālis -e (fons), *of a spring*: porta, *a gate in Rome on the Quirinal, near the Campus Martius*, Liv.

for fāri fātus, dep. (cf. φημι, φάσκω; the forms in use are: pres., fatur, fantur; fut., fabor, fabitur; imperat., fare; pres. partic., fans,

etc.; gerund, fandi, fando; infin., fari and (Verg.) farier; perf. partic., fatus -a -um, giving perf. tense, etc.), *to speak, say*: ad eos deus fatur, Cic.; sic fatus, Verg.; ne fando quidem auditum est, Cic.; with object: delira, Lucr.; ea, talia, Verg.; also *to speak of*: Tarpeium nemus fabor, Prop.

förābilis -e (foro), *that can be bored through, penetrable*: Ov.

förāmen -inis, n. (foro), *a hole, opening, aperture*: foramina terrae, Lucr.; foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.; foramina retis, Ov.

föras, adv. (from old noun fora; cf. *θύρα*), (*moving*) *out of doors, forth, out*: exit foras, Pl.; aliquem proicere foras, Cic.; portis se foras erumpere, Cic.; quae (vestigia) ubi omnia foras versa vidit, Liv.; (scripta) foras dare, *to publish*, Cic. L.

forceps -cipis (*formus/capio), m. and f. *a pair of tongs, pincers*: Verg., Ov.

forda -ae (fero), *a cow in calf*: Ov.

före förem, used as fut. infin. and imperf. subj. of sum; q.v.

förēnsis -e (forum), *relating to the market or forum*. (1) in gen.: factio, turba, Liv. (2) *relating to the business of the Roman forum*, esp. legal: causa, res, certamen, Cic.; vestitus, Cic., Liv.; Mars, eloquence, Ov.

Förentum -i, n. *a town in Apulia (now Forenza)*: Hor.

forfex -ficus, f. *a pair of shears or scissors*: Mart.

förīca -ae, f. *a privy*: Juv.

förīs -is, f. (connected with foras and *foris), *a door*; more often plur. fores, *folding-doors*: claudere forem cubiculi, Cic.; fores aperire, Cic.; ad fores adistere, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *any opening, entrance*: equi aenei, Cic.; quasi amicitiae, Cic. L.

***föris**, adv. (from old noun fora; cf. *θύρα*). (1) (*situated*) *out of doors, outside, without* (opp. domi, intus): foris cenare, Pl., Cic.; foris valde plauditur, *among the people*, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; sometimes = *abroad, outside Rome*: Cic. (2) *from without, from abroad*: consilium petere foris potius quam domo, Cic.; Hor.

forma -ae, f. *form, figure, shape*. LIT., (1) in gen.: corporis, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) *beauty*: Hor., Verg. (3) *figure, image, likeness*: formae virorum, Cic.; formae quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv.; Hor., Tac. (4) *a shape serving as model*; hence *a shoemaker's last*: Hor.; *a mould, stamp*: Ov. TRANSF., (1) *form, manner, type*: forma rerum publicarum, Cic.; in formam provinciae redigere, Liv.; forma insolitae pugnae, Liv.; in logic, *species*: Cic. (2) *form as briefly indicated, outline, general notion*: totius negotii, Cic.

formālis -e (forma), *formal, having a set form*: Suet.

formāmentum -i, n. (formo), *conformation*: Lucr.

formātor -ōris, m. (formo), *a fashioner*: Plin. L.

formātūra -ae, f. (formo), *forming, shaping*: Lucr.

Formiāe -ārum, f. *town on the coast of Latium (now Mola di Gaeta)*. Adj. **Formiānus** -a -um, *of Formiāe*. N. as subst. **Formiānum** -i (sc. praedium), *an estate near Formiāe*: Cic.

formīca -ae, f. *an ant*: Cic., Verg.

formidābilis -e (formido), *exciting terror, fearful, formidable*: lumen, Ov., Sen.

***formīdo** -are (*formido), *to be terrified, to dread*; absol.: Pl., Cic.; with object: omnia, Cic.; with the infin.: naribus uti, Hor.; with *ne* or *si* and the subj.: Pl.

***formīdo** -inis, f. *dread, terror*: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.; formidinem alicui incire, Cic.; with objective genit.: Cic., Hor.; in plur.: horribiles formidines, Cic. Meton., *that which causes fear, dreadfulness, awfulness*: Verg., Tac.; *a scarecrow*: Hor., Verg.

formidölösus -a -um (*formido). Act., *causing dread, terrible, fearful*: tempora, Cic.; bellum formidolosissimum, Cic.; ferae, Hor. Pass., *fearful, timid*; with objective genit.: formidolosior hostium, Tac.

¶ Adv. **formidölösē**, *dreadfully, terribly*: Cic.

formo -are (forma), *to form, shape, fashion*. LIT., *materiam*, Cic.; signum in muliebre figuram, Cic.; classem, Verg. TRANSF., *to arrange, order, regulate, dispose*: orationem, Cic.; formatis omnibus ad belli et pacis usus, Liv.; novos conlegas in suos mores, Liv.; in personam novam, of actors, *to represent*, Hor.

formösītās -ātis, f. (formosus), *beauty*: Cic.

formösus -a -um (forma), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *beautifully formed, beautiful*: virgines formosissimae, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., of abstr. things: tempus, *spring*, Ov.; virtute nihil est formosius, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **formösē**, *beautifully*; compar.: formosius, Quint.

formūla -ae, f. (dim. of forma). (1) *physical beauty*: Pl. (2) *legal t. t., set form, formula*: testamentorum, Cic.; cognitionis, Liv.; esp. *the form of an alliance*: Lampsacenos in sociorum formulam referre, Liv. (3) in gen., *rule, principle*: Stoicorum, Cic.; disciplinae, Cic.

fornācālis -e (fornax), *of an oven*: dea, *the goddess of ovens* (Fornax), Ov. N. pl. as subst. **Fornācālīa** -ium, *the festival of the goddess Fornax*.

fornācūla -ae, f. (dim. of fornax), *a little oven*: Juv.

fornax -ācis, f. (1) *an oven, furnace, kiln*: ardens, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., Aetnae, crater, Lucr., 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*. LIT., parietis, Cic.; Sall., Verg.; *an arcade*: Liv.; esp. *Fornix Fabii, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus*; as milit. t. t., *an arched sally-port*: Liv. TRANSF., *a brothel*: Hor.

fornus = furnus; q.v.

foro -are, *to bore, to pierce*: Pl.

fors, abl. forte, f. (fero), only in nom. and abl. sing., *chance, luck*. In gen.: sed haec ut fors tulerit, Cic.; Hor., Liv. Esp. as adv. in both cases: (1) nom. **fors**, also **forsit** (fors sit), **forsān** (fors an), and **forsitān** (fors sit an), *perhaps, perchance*: Verg., Hor., Liv.; with subj., sometimes indic. (2) abl. **fortē**, *by chance, accidentally, as it happened*: Pl., Cic.,

Hor., etc.; often after *si, nisi, ne, etc.*, by any chance: Pl., Cic., etc.

Personif. as a deity: *dea Fors*, Ov.; esp. *Fors Fortuna*, Liv.

forsān, adv. from *fors*; q.v.

forsit, adv. from *fors*; q.v.

forsitān, adv. from *fors*; q.v.

fortassē (**fortassis**), adv. (*fors*), perhaps; in gen.: *dolent fortasse et anguntur*, Cic.; *res fortasse verae*, Cic.; *incondite fortasse*, Cic.; Pl.; also with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Cic.; esp. with numbers and other indications of amount: *triginta fortasse versus*, Cic.; *nimis fortasse*, Cic.

fortē, see *fors*.

forticūlus -a -um (dim. of *fortis*), tolerably bold: Cic.

fortis -e (old form *fortcis*) adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) physically, strong, powerful, robust, stout: *ligna fortissima*, Caes.; *coloni, Verg.*; *equis, Verg.* (2) morally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast: a, of persons: *horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae*, Caes.; *fortior in dolore*, Cic.; *vir fortissimus contra audaciam*, Cic.; *fortis ad pericula*, Cic.; prov.: *fortes fortuna adiuvat, fortune favours the brave*, Cic.; with infin.: Hor.: b, of things, courageous, energetic: *sententia*, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Ov.; sometimes in bad sense, bold, audacious: Liv., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **fortitēr**.

(1) physically, strongly: *fortius attrahere lora*, Ov. (2) morally, bravely: *ferre dolorem*, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

fortitūdo -inis, f. (*fortis*). (1) physical strength: *Phaedr.* (2) moral bravery, courage: Caes., Cic.; plur.: *fortitudines, deeds of bravery*, Cic.

fortūitus -a -um (*fors*), accidental, casual, fortuitous: *concursum atomorum*, Cic.; *subita et fortuita oratio, unpremeditated*, Cic.; Hor., Tac. N. pl. as subst. **fortūita** -ōrum, chance occurrences: Tac., Quint.

¶ Abl. sing. as adv. **fortūito**, by chance, by accident, fortuitously: Cic.

fortūna -ae, f. (*fors*), chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune.

In gen.: *fortuna prospera, secunda, good fortune*, Cic.; *adversa, misfortune*, Cic.; *fortunae se committere*, Cic.; plur.: *fortunae secundae*, Cic. Personif., chance: *gubernans*, Lucr.; Pl., Cic., Hor. Esp. (1) good fortune: *dum fortuna fuit*, Verg.; *fortunam sibi facere*, Liv.; Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) (rarely) misfortune: *contra fortunam paratus armatusque*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) lot, condition, state, mode of life: *infima servorum*, Cic.; *magna, high position*, Liv. (2) property, possessions; usually plur.: *alicui bona fortunasque adimere*, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

fortūnātus -a -um, partic. from *fortunatus*; q.v. **fortūno** -are (*fortuna*), to make happy, bless, prosper: *tibi patrimonium dei fortunent*, Cic. L.; Pl., Hor., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **fortūnātus** -a -um, blessed. (1) in gen. sense, lucky, fortunate: *homo*, Cic.; *res publica*, Cic.; with genit.: *laborum*, Verg. (2) well off, wealthy, rich: Cic.

¶ Adv. **fortūnātē**, happily, fortunately: *vivere*, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

fōrūli -ōrum, m. (dim. of *forus*), a bookcase: Juv., Suet.

fōrūli -ōrum, m. a place in the Sabine country. **fōrum** -i, n. an open square, market-place.

LIT., (1) as primarily a market-place: a, in Rome: *forum bovarium, or boarium, the cattle-market*, Cic.; *forum holitorium, vegetable-market*, Liv., Tac.; *forum piscarium, or piscatorium, fish-market*, Liv.: b, of market-towns other than Rome: *Vacca, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum*, Sall. Hence the names of several towns: *Forum Appii, on the Via Appia in Latium*; *Forum Aurelium, in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia*; *Forum Cornelii, in Gallia Cispadana*; *Forum Iulii or Iulium, in Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Fréjus*); *Forum Voconii, in Gallia Narbonensis*. (2) in a wider sense, as a place of public business, commercial, political and judicial; usually of the original forum in Rome: *forum Romanum, or magnum, or vetus, or simply forum, an open place at the foot of the Palatine and Capitoline hills*: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.; also of others in Rome built later, such as *forum Caesaris, founded by J. Caesar*: Suet.; *forum Augusti, built by Augustus*: Ov.; *forum Traiani, built by Trajan*.

TRANSF., of the business transacted in a forum: *sublata erat de foro fides, credit*, Cic.; *forum agere, to hold an assize*, Cic.; *forum attingere, to begin to apply oneself to public business*, Cic. L.

fōrus -i, m. (1) the gangway of a ship: Cic., Verg. (2) a block of seats in the theatre: Liv. (3) plur., tiers of cells in a beehive: Verg.

fossa -ae, f. (*fodio*), a ditch, trench, channel: *fossam ducere*, Caes.; *facere, fodere*, Liv.; *vallo et fossā cingere*, Cic.; *Rheni*, Cic.; *fossas implere*, Liv.; *fossae Cluiliae*, Liv.

fossio -ōnis, f. (*fodio*), a digging, excavation: Cic.

fossor -ōris, m. (*fodio*), a digger, delver: Verg., Hor.; contemptuously, a boor, clown: Cat.

fossūra -ae, f. (*fodio*), a digging: Suet.

fōtus, partic. of *foveo*; q.v.

fōvēa -ae, f. a pit, esp. as a trap for catching game, a pitfall: *in foveam incidere*, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Verg.

fōvēo *fōvēre* *fōvi* *fōtum*, to warm, keep warm.

LIT., of a bird: *pullos pennis*, Cic.; *ignibus aras*, Ov.; *vulnus lymphā, to foment*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) physically, to tend, caress: *gremio puerum*; fig., to stay constantly in a place: *castra*, Verg. (2) in gen., to foster, cherish, support: *spem*, Liv.; *voluntatem patrum*, Liv.; Cic., Ov., Tac.; *aliquem, to encourage*, Cic., Liv.

fractus -a -um, partic. from *frango*; q.v.

frāga -ōrum, n. strawberries: Verg., Ov.

frāgilis -e (*frango*).

(1) crackling: *lauri*, Verg.

(2) easily broken, fragile. LIT., *rami*, Verg.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., a, fleeting, transitory: *res humanae*, Cic.; *gloria*, Sall.: b, weak, feeble: *corpus*, Cic.; Lucr., Hor.

frāgilitās -ātis, f. (*fragilis*), frailty, weakness: *humani generis*, Cic.

fragmen -minis, n. (*frango*), a breaking; hence, usually plur., fragments, remains, ruins: *silvarum*, Lucr.; *navigii*, Ov.; Verg., Tac.

fragmentum -i, n. (frango), *a piece broken off, fragment*; usually plur.: *fragmenta saeptorum*, Cic.; Verg.

frāgor -ōris, m. (frango), *a breaking*: Lucr.; hence *a noise of breaking, crack, crash*: *tectorum*, Liv.; *pelagi*, Verg.⁴, of thunder: Ov.; *fragorem dare*, to crash, Ov.; Cic.

frāgōsus -a -um (fragor). (1) *crashing, roaring*: *torrens*, Verg. (2) *fragile*: Lucr. (3) *broken, rough*: Ov.

fragro -are, to emit a smell, esp. a sweet smell: Mart.; usually in pres. partic. **fragrans** -antis, *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: Cat., Verg.

frāgum, see *fraga*.

frango frangere frēgi fractum, to break, break in pieces, shatter.

LIT., *bracchium*, Cic.; *domum lapidum coniectu*, Cic.; *compluribus navibus fractis*, dashed to pieces, Caes.; *gulam laqueo*, to strangle, Sall.; *glebas rastris*, to break small, Verg.; *fruges saxo*, to grind, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of things: *fidem*, foedus, Cic.; *diem morantem mero*, to shorten, Hor. (2) of persons, their spirit, their passions, etc., to master, tame, subdue, humble: *nationes*, cupiditates, impetum, Cic.; *frangi animo*, to be discouraged, Cic.; *te ut ulla res frangat?* Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **fractus** -a -um, *broken, humbled, enfeebled*: *fractiorem esse animo*, Cic. L.

frāter -tris, m. (cf. Gr. *φράτωρ*), *a brother*.

LIT., *fratres gemini*, twin-brothers, Cic.; = *Castor and Pollux*, Ov.; *fratres gemelli*, Ov.; *germanus*, own brother, Cic.; *fratres* (like *ἀδελφοί*), brothers and sisters, Tac.; sometimes also *a cousin*: Cic., Ov., Tac.; or *a brother-in-law*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of a person in any close relation, *a comrade*: Cic., Hor.; *a compatriot*: Verg.; *an ally*: Caes. (2) of a thing similarly related to another thing: *aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres* (of writings), Ov.

frātercūlus -i, m. (dim. of *frater*), *a little brother*: Cic., Juv.

frāternitas -ātis, f. (*fraternus*), *brotherhood, fraternity*: Tac.

frāternus -a -um (*frater*), of a brother, brotherly, fraternal.

LIT., *amor*, Cic.; *hereditas*, coming from a brother, Cic.; *lyra*, received by Apollo from his brother Mercury, Hor.; *nex*, murder of a brother, Hor.; sometimes of a cousin: *fraterna peto*, the arms of my cousin, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of some related person, as of a brother: *amor in nos*, Cic. (2) of some thing related to another: *maerentem abiungens fraterna morte iuvenum*, Verg.

¶ Adv. **frāternē**, in a brotherly manner, like a brother: *facere*, Cic. L.; *ab aliquo armari*, Cic. L.

frātrīcida -ae, m. (*frater/caedo*), one who kills a brother, *a fratricide*: Cic.

fraudātio -ōnis, f. (*fraudo*), *deceit, fraud, swindling*: Pl., Cic.

fraudātor -ōris, m. (*fraudo*), *a deceiver, swindler*: *creditorum*, Cic.

fraudo -are (*fraus*), to cheat, defraud, deceive, swindle; usually with acc. of person and abl. of thing: *Caecilium magnā pecuniā*, Cic.; *milites praedā*, Liv.; *creditores*, Cic.; *aliquem in hereditaria societate*, Cic.; also with

acc. of thing, to steal, embezzle: *stipendium equitum*, Caes.; *fraudata restituere*, Caes.

fraudūlentia -ae, f. (*fraudulentus*), *deceitfulness*: Pl.

fraudūlentus -a -um (*fraus*), *deceitful, fraudulent*: *Carthaginenses*, Cic.; *venditio*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

fraus, *fraudis*, f. (genit. pl. *fraudium* and *fraudum*), *deceit, deception, fraud*.

LIT., (1) act., *fraus odio digna maiore*, Cic.; *sine fraude*, honourably, Caes.; *fraudem facere legi*, Pl., Cic. L., Liv.; *contra legem*, Liv. (2) pass., *delusion, error*: in *fraudem incidere*, delabi, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) act., in gen., *a crime, offence*: *fraudem suscipere*, Cic.; *fraudem capitalem admittere*, Cic. (2) pass., *damage, harm*: *alicui fraudem ferre*, *alicui fraudi esse*, to cause loss to, Cic.; esp. in phrase: *sine fraude*, without harm, Hor., Liv.

fraxīneus -a -um (*fraxinus*), of ash-wood, *ashen*: *trabes*, Verg., Ov.

¹**fraxinus** -a -um = *fraxineus*: Ov.

²**fraxinus** -i, f. *an ash-tree*: Verg., Hor.; meton., *a spear or javelin, the shaft of which was made of ash-wood*: Ov.

Frēgellae -arum, f. *town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris* (now Ceprano). Adj. and subst. **Frēgellānus** -a -um, *Fregellan, a Fregellan*.

frēmēbundus -a -um (*fremo*), *roaring, murmuring*: Ov.

frēmītus -ūs, m. (*fremo*), *a roaring, murmuring, growling*: *murmurantis maris, terrae*, Cic.; *virum, apum*, Verg.; *castrorum, equorum*, Liv.

frēmo -ēre -ūi -itum (*βοῦω*), to roar, murmur, growl: *leo*, *equus*, Verg.; *fremunt ripae*, rustle, Verg.; *venti*, Ov.; of persons: *laetitia fremunt*, Verg.; *adversus iniuriam decreti fremere*, Liv.; also with acc., to murmur out something, grumble, complain: *uno omnes eadem ore fremebant*, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: *falsas esse et a scriba vitiatas* (litteras) *fremebant*, Liv.; *Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit*, Cic. L.

frēmōr -ōris, m. (*fremo*), *a roaring, murmuring*: *varius*, Verg.

frendo -ēre. (1) intransit., with or without dentibus, to gnash the teeth, Cic., Liv. (2) transit., to crush, bruise, grind: *fabam*, Varr.

frēni -ōrum, m. see *frenum*.

frēnīgēr -era -erum (*frenum/gero*), *bearing a bridle*: Stat.

frēno -are (*frenum*), to bridle, curb. LIT., *equos*, Verg.; Liv., Ov. TRANSF., to curb, restrain, check, hold in: *cursus aquarum*, Verg.; *furores*, Cic.; Liv.

Frentāni -ōrum, m. *an Italian tribe on the Adriatic coast*.

¶ Hence adj. **Frentānus** -a -um, *Frentanian*.

frēnum -i, n., usually plur. **frēna** -ōrum, n.; also **frēni** -ōrum, m. (*frendo*), *bridle, reins, bit, curb*.

LIT., *frena remittere*, dare, to slacken, Ov.; *frenos inhibere*, to draw in, Liv.

TRANSF., *restraint*: *frenos dare impotenti naturae*, to give rein to, Liv.; *alicui frenos adhibere*, to bridle, Cic.; *frenos recipere*, to submit to the rein, Cic.; *frenum mordere*, to chafe against restraint, Cic. L.

frēquens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *crowded*.

LIT., of number, *numerous, full*. (1) of persons and groups: senatus, Cic.; legatio, Liv.; populus, Hor. (2) of places, *full, frequented, populous*: theatrum, Cic.; municipium, Cic.; with abl.: frequens custodiis locus, Liv.; with genit.: Tac.

TRANSF., of time, *repeated, frequent, constant*. (1) of persons, *often doing a thing*: Platonis auditor, Cic.; adesse senatui, Tac.; in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. (2) of things, *often done or used*: pocula, Cic.; opera, Pl.; Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **frēquentēr**. (1) *in large numbers*: Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv.; Cic. L. (2) *frequently, often*: adhibenda frequentius etiam illa ornamenta rerum sunt, Cic.; Quint.

frēquentātio -ōnis, f. (frequento), *frequency, crowding*: argumentorum, Cic.

frēquentia -ae, f. (frequens). (1) of persons, *a large concourse, numerous assembly*: civium, Cic.; frequentia crescere, *to increase in population*, Liv. (2) of things, *a large number, abundance*: sepulcrorum, Cic.

frēquento -are (frequens), *to crowd*.

LIT., of number. (1) *to collect in large numbers*; of persons: de domo scribas ad aerarium, Cic.; of things: multa acervatim, Cic. (2) *to fill a place*; with people: urbes, Cic.; templa, Ov.; with things: luminibus orationem, Cic. (3) *to do a thing in crowds or with a crowd*: Marium, *to visit*, Sall.; sacra, *to celebrate*, Ov.; festos dies, Tac.

TRANSF., of time, *to do or use a thing frequently*: domum, *to visit often*, Cic.; Hymenae! frequentant, *they repeat*, Ov.; memoriam alicuius, *to dwell upon the thought of*, Sen.

frētensis -e (fretum), *of straits*: Cic.

frētum -i, n. LIT., *a strait, sound, estuary, firth, channel*: Verg., Cic. Esp.: fretum Siciliae, Caes., or Siciliense, Cic., or absol. fretum, Cic., *the Straits of Messina*; nostri maris et oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *the sea in gen., usually plur.*: Verg., Ov. (2) fig., *disturbance, turmoil*: aetatis, Lucr.

frētus -a -um, *relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on*; with the abl.: vobis, Cic.; intelligentiā vestrā, Cic.; iuventā, Verg.; with dat.: nulli rei, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: satis fretus esse etiamnunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv.

frētus -ūs, m. (cf. fretum). LIT., *a strait*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *an interval, difference*: Cic. (2) *spring*: fretus ipse anni, Lucr.

frīco fricare fricui frictum and fricātum, *to rub, rub down*: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg.; Pl., Juv.

frīgēo -ēre (ἐρύω), *to be cold*. LIT., corpus frigentis (of a dead person), Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to be inactive, lifeless, dull*: vires in corpore, Verg.; consilia, Liv.; Ter., Cic. L. (2) *to be coldly received, fall flat*: itaque (contio) frigeat, Cic. L.; Ter.

frīgēo -are (frigus), *to cool, refresh*: Cat.

frīgesco -ēre (frigeo), *to become cold*. LIT., pedes manusque, Tac. TRANSF., *to become dull*: ap. Cic. L.

frīgīdūlus -a -um (dim. of frigidus), *somewhat cold*: Verg. TRANSF., *somewhat faint*: singultus, Cat.

frīgīdus -a -um (frigeo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *cold, cool, chilly*.

LIT., flumen, Cic.; rura, Verg.; annus, winter, Verg.; also of the chill of death or fright: Verg., Ov.; f. sing. as subst. (sc. aqua), *cold water*: Pl., Plin. L.

TRANSF., (1) in act. sense, *chilling, causing cold*: sidera, Ov.; mors, Verg.; fig.: rumor, Hor. (2) fig., *cold, dull, lifeless*: accusatoribus frigidissimis, Cic. L.; bello dextera, Verg. (3) of speech, *flat*: calumnia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **frīgīdē**, *coldly*; hence, *languidly, feebly*: aliquid agere, ap. Cic.

frīgo frīgere frixi frictum (φρύγω), *to roast, parch*: Pl., Hor.

frīgus -ōris, n. (ψῖφος), *cold, coolness, coldness*.

LIT., *physical cold*: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic.; Pl., Verg. Esp. (1) *the cold of winter*: non aestate, non frigore, Verg. (2) *a cold place*: frigus non habitabile, Ov. (3) *the cold of death*: Verg., Lucr., Ov.; of fright: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *coldness in action, dullness, indolence, remissness*: ap. Cic. L., Ov. (2) *a cold reception, coolness, disfavour*: Hor., Quint.

frīguttio -ire, *to stammer*: Pl.

frīo -are, *to rub, crumble*: Lucr.

Frīsīi -ōrum, m. *the Frisians*. Adj. **Frīsīus** -a -um, *Frisian*.

frītillus -i, m. *a dice-box*: Juv.

frīvōlus -a -um (frio), *trifling, worthless*: Suet., Plin. N. pl. as subst. **frīvōla** -ōrum, *sticks of furniture*: Juv.

frondātor -ōris, m. (†frons), *one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees*: Verg.

frondēo -ēre (†frons), *to be in leaf, be leafy*: nunc frondent silvae, Verg.

frondesco -ēre (frondeo), *to come into leaf, put forth leaves*: Cic.

frondēus -a -um (†frons), *leafy*: nemus, Verg.; tecta, *leafy coverts*, Verg.; casa, Ov.

frondīfer -fēra -fērū (†frons/fero), *leaf-bearing, leafy*: Lucr.

frondōsus -a -um (†frons), *full of leaves, leafy*: ramus, Ov.; Verg.

†frons frondis, f. *a leaf, foliage*: via interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc. Meton., *a chaplet or crown of leaves*: Hor., Verg., Ov.

†frons frontis, f. *the forehead, brow*.

LIT., frontem contrahere, *to frown*, Cic.; explicare, *to look cheerful again*, Hor.; frontem ferire, percutere, Cic.; fronte occultare sententiam, Cic.; frons urbana, *shameless*, Hor.; laeta parum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *the front, forefront*: castrorum, Caes.; frons adversa (montis), Verg.; as milit. t. t., *the van*: et a fronte et a tergo circumire hostem, Caes.; a fronte instare, Liv.; frontem aequare, Liv. (2) *the outside end of a book roll*: Tib., Ov. (3) *frontage* (in measuring land): Hor.

frontālīa -īum, n. pl. (†frons), *the frontlet of a horse*: Liv.

fronto -ōnis, m. (†frons), *a man with a broad forehead*: Cic.

fructuārius -a -um (fructus), *fruit-bearing, fruitful*: agri quos fructuarios habent civitates, *with payment levied on the produce*, ap. Cic. L.

fructuōsus -a -um (fructus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*. LIT., *ager*, Cic. TRANSF., *tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa*, Cic.; Quint.

fructus -ūs, m. (fruor). (1) abstr., *enjoyment, enjoying*: Pl., Lucr. TRANSF., *ad animi mei fructum, for my intellectual enjoyment*, Cic. (2) concr., *proceeds, profit, produce, fruit, income*; in gen.: *praediorum*, Cic.; *pecuniae*, Cic.; *verae virtutis*, Cic.; *fructus ferre, capere, percipere ex aliqua re*, Cic.; *magno fructui esse alicui*, Liv.; esp. *of the fruits of the earth: fructus serere, demetere*, Cic.; *rami fructus tulere*, Verg.

frūgālis -e (frux), *frugal, economical, honest: ut frugalior sim*, Ter.; *colonus frugalissimus*, Cic. (posit. not used in class. Latin; *frugi* instead).

¶ Adv. **frūgālītēr**: Pl., Cic., Hor.

frūgālitas -ātis, f. (frugalis), *frugality, economy, honesty*: Cic.; *frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam*, Cic.; of style, *restraint*: Quint.

frūgi, see frux.

frūgifer -fēra -fērum (frux/fero), *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*. LIT., *ager*, Cic.; *numen, making fruitful*, Ov. TRANSF., *profitable, advantageous: tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa*, Cic.; Liv.

frūgiferens -entis (frux/fero), *fruitful, fertile*: Lucr.

frūgīlēgus -a -um (frux/lego), *collecting grain: formicae*, Ov.

frūgipārus -a -um (frux/pario), *fruitful, prolific*: Lucr.

frūitus, frūitūrus, see fruor.

frūmentārius -a -um (frumentum), *of grain or corn: res, the supply of corn*, Caes., Cic.; *lex, relating to its distribution*, Cic.; *navis*, Caes. M. as subst. **frūmentārius** -i, *a corn-merchant*: Cic., Liv.

frūmentatio -ōnis, f. (frumentor). (1) *a foraging*: Caes. (2) *a distribution of corn*: Suet.

frūmentātor -ōris, m. (frumentor), *a forager or a provider of corn*: Liv.

frūmentor -ari, dep. (frumentum), *to forage, fetch corn: frumentari in propinquo agro*, Liv.; Caes., Sall.

frūmentum -i, n. (frux, fruor), *corn, grain*: Caes., Cic., Hor., etc.

frūor frūi fructus and frūitus sum (cf. frux), *to have the benefit of, to enjoy, a person, physical object, or abstr. thing*. In early Latin, with acc. object: *ea quae fructus cumque es*, Lucr. Later with abl.: *immortali aevo*, Lucr.; *vitā*, Cic., Tac.; *voluptate*, Cic.; *votis, to obtain one's wishes*, Ov.; *amicitiae recordatione, to take delight in*, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to have the use and enjoyment of: fundis certis*, Cic.; absol.: *iucundius est carere quam frui*, Cic.

Frūsino -ōnis, m. *town in Latium* (now *Frosinone*). Adj. and subst. **Frūsīnās** -ātis, *of Frusino, an inhabitant of it*.

frustillātīm (frustillum, dim. of frustum), *bit by bit*: Pl.

frustrā (perhaps connected with *fraudo*). LIT., *in error: frustra esse, to be deceived, mistaken*, Pl., Sall. TRANSF., (1) *in vain, without effect: frustra tempus contero*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Hor. (2) *wantonly, without reason*: Cic., Verg., Suet.

frustrāmen -inis, n. (frustror), *deception*: Lucr.

frustratio -ōnis, f. (frustror), *a deception, disappointment, frustration*: Pl., Liv.

frustro -are (Pl.) and dep. **frustror** -ari (frustra), *to disappoint, deceive, trick: nos falsā atque inani spe*, Liv.; Lucr., Cic., Verg.

frustum -i, n. (fruor), *a bit, piece, morsel*. LIT., of food: *frusta esculenta*, Cic.; in *frusta secare*, Verg. TRANSF., in gen.: Pl., Sen., Quint.

frūtēx -tīcis, m. *a shrub, bush*: Lucr., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., as a term of reproach, *block-head*: Pl.

frūtīcētum -i, n. (frutēx), *a thicket*: Hor., Suet.

frūtīco -are and **frūtīcor** -ari, dep. (frutēx), *to shoot out, become bushy*: Cic. L., Juv.

frūtīcōsus -a -um (frutēx), *bushy or full of bushes*: Ov.

frux frūgis, f. (cf. fruor), usually plur. **frūgēs** -um, *fruits of the earth*. LIT., non omnem frugem neque arborem in agro reperire, Cic.; *terrae fruges baccave arborum*, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., in gen., *fruits, success: fruges industriae*, Cic.; *bonam frugem libertatis ferre*, Liv.; *ad bonam frugem se recipere, to improve oneself*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

¶ Dat. sing. **frūgī**, used as indecl. adj., *useful, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate: homo*, Cic.; Hor.; *strengthened by bonae: permodestus et bonae frugi*, Cic. L.; Pl.

Fūcīnus -i, m. *a lake in central Italy* (now *Lago Fucino*).

fūco -are (†fucus), *to colour, paint, dye; originally to paint red: Assyrio lana veneno*, Verg.; *to rouge*: Ov.; in gen. *to paint any colour*: Verg., Hor., Tac. TRANSF., *to colour, embellish: iisdem ineptis fucata sunt illa omnia*, Cic.; *lepido fucata sonore*, Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **fūcātus** -a -um, *painted; hence counterfeited, simulated: nitor*, Cic.; *omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (secernere)*, Cic.

fūcōsus -a -um (†fucus), *painted; hence simulated, counterfeited: merces*, Cic.; *amicitiae*, Cic.

fūcus -i, m. (φῦκος). LIT., *red or purple dye, obtained from a rock lichen*: Hor., Quint.; hence the colour obtained, *red or purple*: Hor., Ov.; also of other colouring-matter, esp. *rouge*: Pl., Cic.; in gen., *paint, dye of any colour*: Prop.; sometimes = *propolis, the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, bee-glue*, Verg. TRANSF., *deceit, dissimulation, pretence: sine fuco ac fallaciis*, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.

fūcus -i, m. *a drone bee*: Verg.

Fūfius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

fūga -ae, f. (cf. fugio, Gr. φυγή), *flight, running away*.

LIT., *fuga ab urbe turpissima*, Cic.; *ex fuga se recipere*, Caes.; *esse in fuga*, Cic.; *hostes in fugam convertere, dare, conicere*, Caes.; in *fugam se dare, se conferre, se conicere*, Cic.; *fugae se mandare*, Caes.; *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.; esp. *flight from one's country, exile, banishment: fuga Metelli*, Cic.;

dura fugae mala, Hor.; meton., *the place of exile*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *swift course* in gen., *speed*: *facilem fugam expectare*, Verg.; *fuga temporum*, Hor. (2) *avoiding*, with genit.: *laborum*, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

fūgax -ācis (fugio), *ready to flee, flying*. LIT., Parthus, Ov.; *fugacissimus hostis*, Liv.; Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *speeding* in gen.: *volucris fugacior aurā*, Ov.; hence *fleeing, transitory*: *anni*, Hor.; *haec omnia breviter, fugacia, caduca existima*, Cic. (2) with genit., *avoiding*: *condicionis*, Ov.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **fūgācius**, *in a manner more inclined to flight*: *utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum*, Liv.

fūgio fūgere fūgi fūgitum (φεύγω), *to flee*.

Intransit., *to take to flight, run away*. LIT., (1) of persons, esp. of soldiers: *ex proelio*, Cic. L.; of exiles: *a patria*, Ov.; of slaves: Hor. (2) of animals: *omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam*, Cic. (3) of things: *nubes*, Hor. TRANSF., *to pass away, disappear*: *fugiant cum sanguine vires*, Ov.; of time: *fugit inreparabile tempus*, Verg.

Transit., *to flee from*. LIT., *to run away from*: *cerva fugiens lupum*, Liv.; *velut qui currebat fugiens hostem*, Hor.; as an exile: *patriam*, Verg.; *Acheronta, to escape from*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of persons, *to avoid, shun, be averse from*: *concilia conventusque hominum, Caes.*; *ignominiam et dedecus*, Cic.; *laborem*, Verg.; *aliquem iudicem, to reject*, Liv.; *neque illud fugerim dicere*, Cic.; with infin.: *fuge quaerere, do not seek*, Hor. (2) of things, *to escape*: *vox Moerim fugit*, Verg.; esp.: *aliquid aliquem fugit, escapes the notice of*, Cic.; with infin.: *de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere*, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. **fūgiens** -entis, *fleeing*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *avoiding*, with genit.: *laboris*, Caes. (2) *fleeing*; hence *deteriorating*, of wine: Cic.

fūgītīvus -a -um (fugio), *flying, fugitive*: *a dominis*, Cic.; *servi*, Liv.; m. as subst., *a fugitive*, esp. *a runaway slave*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

fūgītō -are (freq. of fugio). Intransit., *to flee*: Ter. Transit., *to fly from, avoid, shun*: *erum*, Pl.; fig.: *quaestionem*, Cic.; with infin.: Ter., Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **fūgītans** -antis, *fleeing*; with genit., *avoiding*: *litium*, Ter.

fūgo -are (fuga), *to put to flight, chase away, drive away*. LIT., *homines inermes*, Cic.; *fundere atque fugare*, Sall.; esp. *to drive into exile*: Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., *to dismiss, avert*: Hor., Ov.

fulcīmēn -inis, n. (fulcio), *a prop, support, pillar*: Ov.

fulciō fulcire fulsi fultum, *to prop up, support*. LIT., *porticum*, Cic.; *vitis fulta*, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *physically, to strengthen, secure*: *postes*, Verg.; *ianuam serā*, Ov. (2) *morally, to support, stay, uphold*: *amicum*, Cic.; *labantem rempublicam*, Cic.; *subsidiis fulta acies*, Liv.

fulcrum -i, n. (fulcio), *the post or foot of a couch*: Verg. TRANSF., *a couch*: Juv.

fulgēō fulgere fulsi, *to flash, to lighten*.

LIT., *Iove fulgente, caelo fulgente*, Cic.;

Lucr., Verg.; fig., of Pericles: *fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to shine, gleam, glitter*: *auro*, Cic.; *gladii*, Liv.; *oculi*, Hor.; *fulgebat luna*, Hor. (2) fig., *to be distinguished, to shine*: *virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus*, Hor.; Liv., Tac.

fulgīdus -a -um (fulgeo), *shining, gleaming, glittering*: Lucr.

fulgo -ēre=fulgeo; q.v.: Lucr., Verg.

fulgor -ōris, m. (fulgeo), *lightning*: *fulgores et tonitrua*, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *glitter, brightness*: *armorum*, Hor.; *candelabri*, Cic. (2) fig., *brightness, glory*: *nominis*, Ov.; *honoris*, Tac.

fulgūr -ūris, n. (fulgeo), *a flash of lightning*: Cic., Ov., Tac.; also *a stroke of lightning*: Verg., Hor., or *an object which has been struck by lightning*: Juv. TRANSF., in gen., *brightness*: *solis*, Lucr.; Ov.

fulgūrālīs -e (fulgur), *relating to lightning*: *libri, treating of lightning*, Cic.

fulgūrātor -ōris, m. (fulguro), *a priest who interpreted the omens from lightning*: Cic.

fulgūrītus -a -um (fulgur), *struck by lightning*: Pl.

fulgūro -are (fulgur), *to lighten*: *Iove fulgurante*, Cic. TRANSF., of oratory: Quint.

fūlica -ae, f. *a coot*: Verg., Ov.

fūlīgo -inis, f. *soot*: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *a powder used for darkening the eyebrows*: Juv.

fūlix -īcis, f.=fulica; q.v.: Cic. poet.

fullo -ōnis, m. *a fuller, cloth-fuller*: Pl., Plin.

fullōnica -ae, f. (fullo), *the art of fulling*: Pl.

fullōnius -a -um (fullo), *of a fuller*: Pl.

fulmen -inis, n. (originally fulmen, from fulgeo), *a stroke of lightning, a thunderbolt*.

LIT., *fulmine percussus*, Cic.; *ictu fulminis deflagrare*, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a thunderbolt, crushing calamity*: *fortuna*, Cic.; *duo fulmina domum perculerunt*, Liv. (2) *mighty or irresistible power*: *verborum*, Cic.; esp. *of the Scipios*: *duo fulmina belli*, Lucr.; *imperii nostri*, Cic.

fulmenta -ae, f. (fulcio), *a support*; of the heel of a shoe: Pl.

fulmīnēus -a -um (fulmen), *of lightning*. LIT., *ignes*, Ov.; *ictus*, Hor. TRANSF., *like lightning, i.e. rapid or destructive*: *ensis*, Verg.; *os apri*, Ov.

fulmīno -are (fulmen), *to lighten*. LIT., *Iuppiter fulminans*, Hor.; *impers.*: *fulminat*, Verg. TRANSF., *Caesar fulminat bello*, Verg.; Prop.

fultūra -ae, f. (fulcio), *a support, prop, stay*; of food: Hor.

Fulvius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous members were M. Fulvius Flaccus, supporter of C. Gracchus, and Fulvia, wife of Clodius and afterwards of M. Antony*.

fulvus -a -um, *tawny, yellowish brown*; of lions, wolves, sand, gold: Verg.; Ov.

fūmēus -a -um (fumus), *smoky, full of smoke*: Verg.

fūmīdus -a -um (fumus), *smoky, full of smoke*: *taeda*, Verg.; *altaria*, Ov.

fūmifer -fēra -fērum (fumus/fero), *smoke-bearing, smoky*: *ignes*, Verg.

fūmīficus -a -um (fumus/facio), *causing smoke*: Ov.

fūmo -are (fumus), *to smoke, steam*: agger fumat, Caes.; domus fumabat, *reeked with the odours of feasts*, Cic.; equum fumantia colla, Verg.

fūmōsus -a -um (fumus), *smoked*: imagines, *figures of ancestors*, Cic.; perna, Hor.

fūmus -i, m. (θυμός), *smoke, steam, vapour*: fumus ganeaurum, Cic.; fumo excruciarī, 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), *attached to a rope*: equus, *a trace-horse*, Suet. N. as subst. **fūnāle** -is. (1) *the thong of a sling*: Liv. (2) *a wax-torch*: Cic., Verg., Hor.

fūnambūlus -i, m. (funis/ambulo), *a rope-dancer*: Ter., Suet.

functio -ōnis, f. (fungor), *a performance, performing, executing*: muneris, Cic.

funda -ae, f. (cf. σφενδόνη), *a sling*: Caes., Verg.; fundā mittere glandes et lapides, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *a sling-stone*: Caes., Liv. (2) *a casting-net*: Verg.

fundāmen -īnis, n. (fundo), usually plur., *a foundation, base*: ponere, Verg.; Ov.

fundāmentum -i, n. (fundo), usually plur., *a foundation*. LIT., fundamenta iacere, Cic., Liv.; locare, Verg.; a fundamentis diruere Pteum, Liv. TRANSF., *basis*: pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.; fundamenta libertatis, Cic.; Quint.

Fundāniūs -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

fundātor -ōris, m. (fundo), *a founder*: urbis, Verg.

funditō -are (funda), *to sling*: Pl.

funditor -ōris, m. (funda), *a soldier furnished with a sling, a slinger*: Caes., Sall.

funditūs, adv. (fundus). (1) *from the bottom*. LIT., monumenta delere, Cic. TRANSF., *completely, entirely*: evertere amicitiam, Cic.; Lucr., Tac. (2) *at the bottom, below*: Lucr.

fundo -are (fundus), *to lay the foundation of, to found*. LIT., arces, Verg.; urbem colonis, Verg.; dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, *fastened to the ground*, Verg. TRANSF., *to found*: accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, Cic.; also *to make firm, to strengthen*: urbem legibus, Verg.; nostrum imperium, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **fundatus** -a -um, *founded, firm*: fundatissima familia, Cic.

fundo fundēre fūdi fūsum, *to pour, pour out*.

LIT., (1) *of liquids*: sanguinem e patera, Cic.; liquorem de patera, Hor.; lacrimas, Verg.; ingentibus procellis fusus imber, Liv. (2) *of metals, to melt, cast*: quid fūsum durius, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *with emphasis on quantity, to pour out, shower, give abundantly*: terra fundit fruges, Cic.; segetem in Tiberim, Liv.; tela, Verg.; plenīs se portis, *to rush out*, Verg.; quem Maia fudit, *gave birth to*, Verg.; opes, *to squander*, Hor.; luna per fenestram se fundebat, *streamed through*, Verg.; multo vitam cum sanguine, Verg.; esp. of sounds, *to utter*: sonos inanes, Cic.; of compositions: versus, Cic.; Verg. (2) *with emphasis on distribution, to spread, extend, scatter*: ne vitis nimia fundatur, Cic.; fusi per agros, Cic.; utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari, Cic.; fig.: tum se latius

fundet orator, Cic.; esp.: a, *on the ground*: fusus in herba, Ov.; Verg.: b, *as milit. t. t., to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight*: hostes, Liv.; Caes., Cic.; pass. as middle, *to rush away*: turpi fugā fundi, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **fusus** -a -um, *spread out, extended*: campi fusi in omnem partem, Verg.; fusa et candida corpora, *fleshy*, Liv.; crines, *flowing free*, Verg.; fig., of discourse, *diffuse*: genus sermonis, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **fūsē**, *widely, copiously*: dicere, Cic.

fundus -i, m. *ground*. (1) *the bottom or base of anything*. LIT., armarii, Cic.; aequora ciere fundo, *from the bottom*, Verg. TRANSF., largitio non habet fundum, *knows no bounds*, Cic.; fundum fieri legis, *to sanction, authorize*, Cic. (2) *soil; a farm, estate*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

fūnebris -e (funus), *of a funeral, funereal*: epulum, contio, Cic.; cupressi, Hor. TRANSF., *deadly, destructive*: bellum, Hor.; munera, Ov.

fūnērēus -a -um (funus), *of a funeral, funereal*: faces, Verg. TRANSF., *that causes or betokens death*: dextra, Ov.; bubo, *ill-omened*, Ov.

fūnēro -are (funus), *to bury solemnly, inter with funeral rites*: Plin., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **fūnērātus** -a -um, *done to death*: Hor.

fūnesto -are (funestus), *to defile or pollute with death*: aras ac templa hostiis humanis, Cic.; gentem, Juv.

funestus -a -um (funus). (1) *pass., filled with mourning, defiled by death*: agros funestos reddere, Lucr.; familia funesta, *in mourning*, Liv.; Cic. (2) *act., fatal, disastrous, deadly*: tribunatus, Cic.; funestior dies, Cic.; Verg.; with dat.: funesta reipublicae pestis, Cic.

fungīnus -a -um (fungus), *of a mushroom*: Pl. fungor fungi functus sum, *dep. to occupy oneself with anything, to perform, execute, undergo*. In early Latin with acc. object: Pl., Ter., Lucr.; and so found in gerundive: muneris fungendi gratiā, Cic. Usually with abl.: muneribus corporis, Cic.; munere aedilicio, *discharge the office of aedile*, Cic.; vice cotis, *to serve as*, Hor.; virtute, laboribus, Hor.; dapibus, *to take food*, Ov.; sumptu, Tac. Absol., in special sense, *to be affected, suffer*: Lucr.

fungus -i, m. (σφόγγος, σπόγγος), *a mushroom*, fungus: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow*: Pl. (2) *a 'thief' in the wick of a candle, a candle-snuff*: Verg.

fūnīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of funis), *a thin rope, cord, string*: funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic.; Quint.

fūnis -is, m. (f.: Lucr. 2, 1154), *a rope, cord, line*: per funem demitti, Verg.; of ship's ropes: ancorarius funis, Caes.; funes qui antennas ad malos religabant, Caes.; *the rope of a rope-dancer*: per extentum funem ire, Hor.; prov.: ne corrente retro funis eat rota, *that all your labour may not be wasted*, Hor.; ducere, *to guide the rope*—i.e., *to command*, Hor.; sequi, *to follow, obey*, Hor.; reducere, *to change one's mind*, Pers.

fūnus -ēris, n. *a funeral, burial*.

LIT., funus quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; funus alicui facere, Cic.; ducere, Cic.; in funus venire,

Cic.; funus celebrare, Liv.; also plur.: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the corpse*: lacerum, Verg. (2) *death*: crudeli funere exstinctus, Verg.; edere funera, *to kill*, Verg.; Hor. (3) *in gen., destruction, ruin*: reipublicae, Cic.; Hor.; meton., *persons who cause ruin*: paene funera reipublicae, destroyers, Cic.

fūō fūi fūtūrus, etc., see sum.

fūr fūris, c. (φῶρ), *a thief*: non fur sed ereptor, Cic.; fur nocturnus, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; as a term of reproach to slaves: Pl., Ter., Verg.

fūrax -ācis (fūror) adj. (with compar. and superl.), *inclined to steal, thievish*: homo avarus et furax, Cic.

¶ Hence superl. adv. fūrācissimē, *most thievishly*: domos scrutari, Cic.

furca -ae, f. (fero), *a (two-pronged) fork*.

LIT., *a pitch-fork*: furcā detrudere aliquem, Liv.; prov.: naturam expelles furcā, tamen usque recurrit, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a fork-shaped prop or pole*: valli furcaeque bicornes, Verg.; furcae duodenos ab terra spectacula alta sustinentes pedes, Liv.; Ov. (2) *an instrument of punishment, with two prongs to which the arms were tied*: Pl., Cic., Liv.; fig.: ire sub furcam, Hor. (3) *a narrow pass*: Furcae Caudinae, see Caudium.

furcifer -fēra -fērum (furca/fero), *that carries the furca as a punishment*; a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird: Pl., Cic., Hor.

furcilla -ae, f. (dim. of furca), *a little fork*; prov.: furcillā extrudi, *to be expelled by force*, Cic. L.

furcillo -are (furcilla), *to support*: Pl.

furcūla -ae, f. (dim. of furca), *a little fork*; hence (1) *a fork-shaped prop*: Liv. (2) *a narrow pass*, esp.: furculae Caudinae, *the Caudine forks*, Liv.

fūrentēr, adv. from furo; q.v.

furfur -ūris, m. (1) *bran*: Pl. (2) *scales, scurf on the skin*: Plin.

fūria -ae, f., usually plur. (furo), *rage, frenzy, madness, passion, fury*: muliebres furiae, Liv.; ventorum furiae, Verg.; iustis furiis, Verg.; tauri, Mart. Personif. Fūria -ae, f., usually plur. Fūriae -ārum, f. *the mythological Furies* (Allecto, Megaera, Tisiphone), *the deities who avenged crimes and tormented criminals, esp. parricides*: eos (parricidas) agitent Furiae, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., of persons: illa Furia, Clodius, Cic.; hunc iuvenem tamquam furiam facemque huius belli, Liv.

fūriālis -e (furia). (1) *furious, raging, frenzied*: vox, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; Erichtho, inspired with Bacchic fury, Ov. (2) *belonging to the Furies*: membra, Verg.; Cic., Ov.

¶ Adv. fūriālītēr, *furiously, madly*: Ov.

fūribundus -a -um (furo). (1) *raging, furious*: furibundus homo ac perditus, Cic.; Hor. (2) *inspired*: praedictio, Cic.

fūrio -are (furia), *to make furious, madden*: matres equorum, Hor.; partic., furiatus, *raging*: mens, Verg.

fūriōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (furia), *raging, raving, mad, furious*; of persons: mulier iam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, Cic.; Hor.; of things: cupiditas, Cic.; tibia, *maddening*, Ov.

¶ Adv. fūriōsē, *furiously, madly*: aliquid furiose facere, Cic. L.

Fūrius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was M. Furius Camillus, who freed Rome from the Gauls*.

furnāria -ae, f. (furnus), *the trade of a baker*: Suet.

furnus -i, m. *an oven, a bakehouse*: Pl., Hor., Ov.

fūro -ēre (cf. φῶρ), *to rage, rave, be mad*.

LIT., *furere se simulavit*, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of impassioned persons, *to rave, be frantic*: Catilina furens audaciā, Cic.; libidinibus inflammatus et furens, Cic.; furere aliquā, *to be madly in love with*, Hor.; furens Neptunus, *the raging waves*, Hor.; with acc.: furorem, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: (Clodius) furebat a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. L. (2) of a passion: ardor edendi, Ov. (3) of physical objects: ventus, Lucr.; animate objects: tempestas, ignis, Verg.

¶ Hence from partic. furens, adv. fūrentēr, *furiously*: irasci, Cic. L.

fūror -ari, dep. (fur), *to steal, pilfer*. LIT., quae rapuit et furatus est, Cic.; librum ab aliquo (of plagiarists), Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) fig., *to steal away, withdraw*: oculos labori, Verg. (2) *to counterfeit, personate*: civitatem, Cic.; speciem, Prop.

fūror -ōris, m. (furo), *madness, raving, insanity*.

LIT., ira furor brevis est, Hor.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of strong passions; esp.: a, *furious anger, martial rage*: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.; Iuno acta furore gravi, Verg.; sic animis iuvenum furor additus, Verg.; personif.: Furor, as an attendant of Mars, Verg.: b, *passionate love*: intus erat furor igneus, Ov.; meton., *the object of passion*: sive mihi Phyllis sive esset Amyntas seu quicumque furor, Verg. (2) *inspiration, poetic or prophetic frenzy*: negat sine furore Democritus poetam magnum esse posse, Cic.; Ov. (3) of physical objects: furores caeli marisque, Verg.; Cat.

furtificus -a -um (furtum/facio), *thievish*: Pl. furtim, adv. (furtum), *by stealth, stealthily, secretly*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Liv., Tac.

furtivus -a -um (furtum). (1) *stolen*: strigilis, Hor.; Pl., Liv. (2) *secret, concealed, furtive*: iter per Italiam, Cic.; amor, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Adv. furtive, *stealthily, secretly*: Pl., Ov.

furtum -i, n. (fur), *a theft, robbery*. LIT., furtum facere alicuius rei, Cic.; furti damnari, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in plur., *stolen property*: Cic., Hor. (2) *underhand methods, trick, deceit*: furto laetatus inani, Verg.; furto et fraude, Liv. (3) *secret or stolen love*: Verg., Ov.

fūruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of fur), *a sneak thief, pilferer*: Cic.

furvus -a -um (cf. fuscus), *dark-coloured, dark, black*. LIT., equus, Ov.; Juv. TRANSF., of the lower world: antrum, Ov.; Proserpina, Hor.

fuscina -ae, f. *a three-pronged fork, trident*: Cic., Juv.

fusco -are (fuscus), *to darken, blacken*: dentes, Ov.; Luc.

fuscus -a -um (cf. *furvus*), *dark-coloured, dark, black*. LIT., *cornix*, Cic.; *purpura paene fusca*, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., of the voice, *indistinct*: *genus vocis*, Cic.

fūsē, adv. from ²*fundo*; q.v.

fūsilis -e (²*fundo*), *molten, liquid, soft*: *aurum*, Ov.; *ferventes fusili*, ex *argilla glandes*, Caes.

fūsio -ōnis, f. (²*fundo*), *a pouring-out, out-pouring*: *mundum esse eius (dei) animi fusionem universam*, Cic.

fustis -is; abl. -i and -e; m. *a stick, staff, cudgel, club*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Tac.

fustitūdinus -a -um (*fustis/tundo*), *cudgel-walloping*: Pl.

fustūrium -i, n. (*fustis*), *cudgelling to death, a military punishment*: Cic., Liv.

fūsus -a -um, partic. from ²*fundo*; q.v.

fūsus -i, m. *a spindle*: *fusum versare*, Ov.; as an attribute of the Parcae: *suis dixerunt, currite fusis*, Verg.

fūtātim, abundantly: Pl.

futtilis and **fūtilis** -e (connected with ²*fundo*). (1) *brittle*: *glacies*, Verg. (2) *vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing*: *haruspices*, Cic.; *sententiae*, Cic.; *auctor*, Verg.

futtilitās and **fūtilitās** -ātis, f. (*futtilis*), *worthlessness, folly, silliness*: Cic.

fūtū -ūere -ūi -ūtum, *to have intercourse with a woman*: Cat., Mart.

fūtūrus -a -um, used as future partic. of *sum*; q.v.

G

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. *a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania*.

Gābii -ōrum, m. *a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste*. Adj. **Gābinus** -a -um, *Gabinian*: *via, from Gabii to Rome*, Liv.; *Iuno, honoured in Gabii*, Verg.; *cinctus, a particular mode of wearing the toga*, Liv.

Gābinus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was A. Gabinus, who restored the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom*. As adj. = of a *Gabinus*, esp. *lex, a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius*, Cic.; also adj. **Gābinianus** -a -um.

Gādēs -ium, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica (now Cadix)*. Adj. and subst. **Gāditanus** -a -um, *of Gades, a man of Gades*.

gaesum -i, n. *a long heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon*: Caes., Liv., Verg.

Gaetūli -ōrum, m. *a people in north-west Africa*. Adj. **Gaetūlus** -a -um and **Gaetūlicus** -a -um.

Gāius -i, m. (abbrev. C.) and **Gaia** -ae, f. *a common praenomen among the Romans*. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were called by these names, and the bride said 'Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia'.

Esp. (1) *the name of the emperor Gaius Caesar or Caligula*. (2) *the name of a celebrated Roman jurist* (A.D. 110-180).

Gālaesus -i, m. *a river in the south of Italy (now Galaso)*.

Gālātae -ārum, m. (*Γαλάται*) *a Celtic people settled in Asia Minor, the Galatians*.

¶ Hence **Gālātia** -ae, f. *the country of the Galatae*.

Galba -ae, m. *a cognomen of the Sulpician gens; esp. of Ser. Sulpicius, emperor A.D. 68-69*.

galbānēus -a -um (*galbanum*), *of galbanum*: Verg.

galbānum -i, n. (*χαλβάνη*), *the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (Bubon galbanum, Linn.)*: Plin., Suet.

galbēum -i, n. or **galbēus** -i, m. *an arm-band or bandage for the arm*: Suet.

galbīnus -a -um, *greenish-yellow*: Mart.; n. pl. as subst., *greenish-yellow garments*: Juv.

gālēa -ae, f. *a helmet*; originally of leather: Pl., Caes.; later of metal also: *aenea*, Cic.; *aerea*, Verg.

gālēo -are, *to cover with a helmet*; usually partic., **gālēātus** -a -um, *armed with a helmet*: Minerva, Cic.; Juv.

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*), *wearing a hood or skull-cap*: Prop.

gālērūm -i, n. (**gālērūs** -i, m.: Verg.). (1) *a skull-cap*: Verg., Juv., Suet. (2) *a wig*: Juv., Suet.

galla -ae, f. *the gall-nut, oak-apple*: Verg.

Gallaeci (*Callaeci*) -ōrum, m. *a people in the north-west of Spain*.

¶ Hence **Gallaecia** -ae, f. *the country of the Gallaeci*; adj. **Gallaecus** -a -um and **Gallaicus** -a -um.

Galli -ōrum, m. *the Gauls, a Celtic people, living to the west of the Rhine and in the north of Italy*; sing. **Gallus** -i, m. *a Gaul and Galla* -ae, f. *a Gaulish woman*.

¶ Hence **Gallia** -ae, f. *Gaul, the land of the Gauls*; *Cisalpinga* = *Northern Italy*; *Transalpinga* = *France*; adj. **Gallīcānus** -a -um and **Gallīcus** -a -um, *Gaulish*: *canis, a greyhound*, Ov.; f. as subst., *gallica* (sc. *solea*), *a kind of slipper*: Cic.

gallīambus -i, m. *a song of the priests of Cybele*: Mart.

gallīca -ae, f. *see Galli*.

gallīna -ae, f. (¹*gallus*), *a hen*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

gallīnācēus -a -um (*gallina*), *relating to poultry*: *gallus, a poultry-cock*, Pl., Cic.

gallīnārius -a -um (*gallina*), *relating to poultry*; m. as subst., *a poultry-farmer*: Cic.

Gallograeci -ōrum, m. pl. = *Galatae*; q.v.

¶ Hence **Gallograecia** -ae, f. = *Galatia*; q.v.

¹**gallus** -i, m. *a cock, dunghill cock*: *gallorum cantus, cock-crow*, Cic.; Hor.

²**Gallus**, *a Gaul*, *see Galli*.

³**Gallus** -i, m. usually plur. **Galli** -ōrum, m. *a priest of Cybele*.

¶ Hence adj. **Gallīcus** -a -um, *of the priests of Cybele*. TRANSF., *of the priests of Isis whose worship resembled that of Cybele*: *turba*, Ov.

***Gallus** -i, m., C. Cornelius (69-26 B.C.), a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.
gānēa -ae, f. and **gānēum** -i, n. (Pl., Ter.), a brothel or a low eating-house: Cic., Liv., Tac.
gānēo -ōnis, m. (ganea), a debauchee: Ter., Cic., Tac.

Gangārīdae and **Gangārīdes** -um, m. a people in India, on the Ganges.

Gangēs -is, m. (Γάγγης), the river Ganges in India. Adj. **Gangētīcus** -a -um; f. adj. **Gangētīs** -idis = Indian: Ov.

gannio -ire, to yelp, to snarl, growl; originally of dogs; of persons: Ter., Cat., Juv.

gannītus -ūs, m. (gannio), a yelping, snarling; of dogs: Lucr.; of persons: Mart.

Gānŷmēdēs -is, m. (Γανυμήδης), son of the Trojan king Tros, carried off on account of his beauty by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove; adj. **Ganymēdēs** -a -um.

Gārāmantes -um, m. (Γαράμαντες), a people in the interior of Africa.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Gārāmantis** -idis: Verg. **Gargānus** -i, m. a mountain of Apulia (now Monte di S. Angelo). Adj. **Gargānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Garganus.

Gargettus -i, m. (Γαργηττός), a deme in Attica, birth-place of Epicurus, hence called Gargettius.

Gargilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

garrio -ire (connected with γῆρυς, Doric γᾱρυς), to chatter, prate, babble; with object: nugas, Pl.; fabellas, Hor.; Cic. L.; absol.: in iis philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. TRANSF., of frogs: Mart.

garrulītās -ātis, f. (garrulus), chattering; of magpies: garrulitas rauca, Ov.

garrulus -a -um (garrio), talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling. LIT., of persons: Pl., Hor.; garrula lingua, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of animals: cornix, Cv.; hirundo, Verg. (2) of inanimate objects, noisy: rivus, Ov.; lyra, Tib. (3) of abstr. things: hora, Prop.

gārum -i, n. (γάρος), a fish-sauce: Hor., Mart. **Gārumna** -ae, f. a river in Gaul (now Garonne).

¶ Hence **Gārumni** -ōrum, m. a people living on the Garonne.

gaudēo gaudēre gāvisus sum (cf. γηθῶ), to rejoice, be glad.

LIT., of persons; in gen.: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic.; poet. with partic.: gaudent scribentes, write with pleasure, Hor.; gen. with abl. of cause, to delight in: correctione gaudere, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; with internal acc.: gaudium, Ter., Cat.; with acc. and infin.: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; with infin. alone: laedere gaudes, Hor.; Tac.; with quod: sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic.; Hor. Esp. (1) in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic., Tib.; so: in se, Cat. (2) like salvere, in a salutation: Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celsus, Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects, to delight in: scena gaudens miraculis, Liv.; Verg., Prop.

gaudium -i, n. (gaudeo), joy, gladness, delight (esp. as an inward feeling; laetitia denotes external expression). LIT., gaudio exclamare, Ter.; triumphare, exsultare, Cic.; aliquem gaudio adficere, Liv.; gaudia corporis, Sall. Meton., that which produces

delight: gaudio esse, Pl.; Clytium, nova gaudia, Verg.; Liv.

Gaurus -i, m. a mountain in Campania.

gausāpē -is, n. and **gausāpum** -i, n. (γασάπις), a woollen cloth with a long nap, frieze: Ov., Hor. TRANSF., of a beard: Pers. **gāza** -ae, f. (Persian word), originally the royal treasure of Persia; hence in gen., treasure, riches, wealth: regia, Cic.; agrestis, Verg.; Hor., Liv.

Gēla -ae, f. (Γέλα), a town on the south coast of Sicily.

¶ Hence adj. **Gēlōus** -a -um, of Gela; subst. **Gēlenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Gela.

gēlāsīnus -i, m. (γελασίνος), a dimple on the cheek: Mart.

gēlīdus -a -um (gelu), cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy.

LIT., aqua, Cic.; humor, Verg.; Lucr., Liv.; f. as subst. **gēlīda** -ae (sc. aqua), cold water: Hor., Juv.

TRANSF., applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc. (1) pass.: sanguis, Verg. (2) act., chilling: tremor, Verg.; mors, Hor.; metus, Ov.

¶ Adv. **gēlīdē**, coldly, feebly: Hor.

Gellius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was A. Gellius, a grammarian of the second century A.D.

gēlo -are (gelu). (1) transit., to cause to freeze, to freeze. LIT., Mart. TRANSF., of fear: pavido gelantur pectore, Juv. (2) intransit., to freeze: Plin., Luc.

Gēlōni -ōrum, m. (Γελωνοί), a Scythian people on the Borysthenes in Russia. Sing. **Gēlōnus** -i, m. collect. the Geloni: Verg.

gēlu -ūs, n. (earlier **gēlus** -ūs, m. and **gēlum** -i, n.), frost, icy cold; usually abl. sing. LIT., rura gelu claudit hiems, Verg.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., the chill of age, death, fear, etc.: Verg.

gēmēbundus -a -um (gemo), groaning, sighing: Ov.

gēmellipāra -ae, f. adj. (gemellus/pario), twin-bearing: dea, or diva, Latona, Ov.

gēmellus -a -um (dim. of geminus), twin, double.

LIT., (1) twin: fratres, proles, Ov.; m. as subst., a twin: Cat.; plur.: gemelli, twins, Verg., Hor., Ov. (2) paired, double: quam (legionem) factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat, Caes.

TRANSF., resembling each other like twins, similar: par nobile fratrum nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor.

gēmīnātio -ōnis, f. (geminio), a doubling: verborum, Cic.

gēmīno -are (geminus).

(1) transit., to double: victoriae laetitiam, Liv. Hence partic. **gēmīnātus** -a -um, doubled: sol, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., a, to join together: tigris agni, Hor.; aera, strike together, Hor.: b, to repeat: vulnus, Ov.; Verg., Liv.

(2) intransit., to be double: Lucr.

gēmīnus -a -um, twin, double.

LIT., (1) twin, twin-born: fratres, Cic.; m. pl. as subst. **gēmīni** -ōrum, twins, esp. the twins Castor and Pollux: Cic., Liv. (2) double; paired or half-and-half: geminae nuptiae, Ter.; acies, Verg.; aures,

Ov.; Chiron, the Centaur, half man and half horse, Ov.; Cecrops, half Greek and half Egyptian, Ov.

TRANSF., similar, alike: geminus et similimus nequitia, Cic.

gēmītus -ūs, m. (gemo), a sigh, groan. LIT., of persons: gemitus fit, Cic.; gemitum dare, tollere, Verg. TRANSF., of things, a groaning, roaring: pelagi, Verg.

gemma -ae, f. (probably connected with gigno), a bud or eye of a plant: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., a jewel, gem, precious stone: Cic., Ov. Hence meton. (1) a thing made of or adorned with jewels, a goblet: bibere gemmā, Verg.; a seal-ring, seal: gemmā signare, Ov.

(2) gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, Ov. (3) a literary gem: Mart.

gemmaus -a -um (gemma), set or adorned with jewels: monilia, Ov.; Liv.

gemmēus -a -um (gemma), made of or set with jewels, gemmed: trulla, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., bright: Plin. L., Mart.

gemmafer -fēra -fērum (gemma/fero), bearing or producing jewels: mare, Prop.

gemmo -are (gemma), to bud: vites, Cic. TRANSF., in pres. partic. gemmans -antis, set with jewels: sceptrā gemmantia, Ov.; fig., glittering like jewels: herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr.

gēmo gēmēre gēmūi gēmītum.

(1) intransit., to sigh, groan; of persons: desiderio alicuius, Cic. 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.

(2) transit., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan: aliquid, Cic.; Ityn, Hor.; with infin., or acc. and infin.: Hor.

Gēmōniae -ārum, f. (sc. scalae); 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), cheek or cheeks and chin: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the eye-sockets: Ov. (2) an eye or the eyes: et patiar fossis lumen abire genis, Ov.; Prop.

Gēnābum -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes (now Orléans). Adj. Gēnā-bensis -e, of Genabum.

Gēnauni -ōrum, m. a people in Rhaetia.

Genāva -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges (now Geneva).

gēnēalōgus -i, m. (γενεαλόγος), a genealogist: Cic.

gēner -ēri, m. (connected with gigno), a son-in-law: Pl., Cic., Ov.; also a prospective son-in-law: Verg., Hor.; a grand-daughter's husband: Tac.; a brother-in-law: Nep.

gēnērālis -e (genus). (1) belonging to a kind, generic: constitutio, Cic.; Lucr. (2) universal, general: quoddam decorum, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **gēnērālītēr**, in general, generally: Cic.

gēnērasco -ēre (genero), to be produced, come to birth: Lucr.

gēnērātīm, adv. (genus). (1) according to kinds or classes: generatim saecula propagent, Lucr.; Cic., Verg. (2) in general, generally: singillatim potius quam generatim loqui, Cic.

gēnērātor -ōris, m. (genero), a begetter, producer: nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.; Acragas equorum, Verg.

gēnēro -are (genus), to beget, produce, bring to life. LIT., of living beings: deus hominem generavit, Cic.; Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic.; quale portentum nec lubae tellus generat, Hor. TRANSF., of inanimate objects: Verg., Quint.

gēnērōsus -a -um (genus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), of noble birth, noble.

LIT., (1) of persons: Cic., Verg. (2) of animals, plants, etc., well-bred: pecus, Verg.; vinum, Hor. (3) of a place, producing well: insula generosa metallis, Verg.

TRANSF., of character, noble, magnanimous: virtus, Cic.; mens, Ov.

¶ Adv. **gēnērōsē**, nobly: perire, Hor.

gēnēsis -is, f. (γένεσις), the constellation which presides over one's birth: Juv., Suet.

gēnētīvus -a -um (geno=gigno). (1) inborn, innate: imago, Ov.; nomina, family names, Ov. (2) casus, the genitive case, Suet.

gēnētrix -trix, f. (genitor), one who brings forth; a mother: Aeneadum, Venus, Lucr.; magna deum, Cybele, Verg. TRANSF., she that produces: frugum, Ceres, Ov.; Cic.

gēnīālis -e (genius), belonging to the genius of a person; hence (1) relating to marriage: lectus, the marriage-bed, Cic., Hor., Liv. (2) relating to enjoyment; joyful, gay: festum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

¶ Adv. **gēnīālītēr**, jovially, gaily: Ov.

gēnīcūlātus -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots: culmus, Cic.

gēnīcūlum -i, n. (dim. of genu). (1) the knee: Varr. (2) a knot in a plant: Plin.

gēnista (gēnēsta) -ae, f. the plant broom: Verg.

gēnītābilis -e (geno=gigno), fruitful, productive: Lucr.

gēnītālis -e (geno=gigno), belonging to birth; hence (1) creative, fruitful: Lucr., Verg. (2) dies, birthday, Tac. (3) of Diana, as presiding over births: Hor.

¶ Adv. **gēnītālītēr**, in a fruitful manner: Lucr.

gēnītīvus, see gēnētīvus.

gēnītōr -ōris, m. (geno=gigno), a begetter, father: Cic.; deum, Jupiter, Ov. TRANSF., producer: quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.; Ov.

gēnītura -ae, f. (geno=gigno), a begetting, engendering: Plin. TRANSF., the constellation which presides over a birth: Suet.

gēnīus -i, m. (geno=gigno), the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius: genium piare, placare, Hor.; loci, Verg.; urbis Romae, Liv. Esp. as a spirit of enjoyment, one's taste, inclination: genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December geniis acceptus (because of rest from toil in the fields), Ov. TRANSF., talent, genius: Juv.

gēno=gigno; q.v.

gens gentis, f. (geno, old form of gigno).

(1) a gens, a clan, a number of families connected by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name. LIT., vir patriciae gentis, Cic.; gens Cornelia, Liv.; sine gente, of low origin, Hor.; patricii maiorum gentium (senators appointed by Romulus), minorum gentium (appointed by Tarquinius), Cic. L.

TRANSF., **a**, of gods: maiorum gentium dī, *superior gods*, Cic.: **b**, of beasts, *a stock*: Verg., Ov.

(2) *an offspring, descendant*: vigilasne, deum gens, Aenea? Verg.

(3) *more generally, a people, tribe, nation*. LIT., exterae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Suevorum, Caes. TRANSF., **a**, *a district, country*; esp. in partitive genit.: ubi gentium? *where in the world?* Pl.; minime gentium, *not the least bit in the world*, Ter.: **b**, plur.: gentes, *foreigners*, Tac.

genticus -a -um (gens), *belonging to a nation, national*: Tac.

gentilicius -a -um (gentilis), *belonging to a particular gens*: sacra, Liv.

gentilis -e (gens), *belonging to a gens*. LIT., nomen, Suet.; manus, *of the 300 Fabii*, Ov.; m. as subst., *a clansman, a person of the same gens*: Cic., Liv., Suet. TRANSF., *belonging to a country, national*: religio, Tac.

gentilitās -ātis, f. (gentilis), *the relationship between the members of a gens*: Cic.

gēnu-ūs, n. (γόυυ), *the knee*: advolvi genibus aliciuis, Liv., Tac.; genibus minor, *kneeling*, Hor.; Cic.

Gēnua -ae, f. *coast-town in Liguria (now Genoa)*.

gēnūālia -ium, n. pl. (genu), *garters*: Ov.

gēnūinus -a -um (geno=gigno), *natural, innate*: genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.

gēnūinus -a -um (genae), *relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw*: dentes, *the jaw-teeth*, Cic.; so m. as subst. **gēnūinus** -i, *a jaw-tooth*: Verg., Juv.

gēnus -ēris, n. (geno=gigno and γένος), *kind*.

LIT., (1) *birth, descent, origin*: genus patricium, plebeium, Liv.; maternum, paternum, Cic.; Verg.; esp. of *high birth*: genus et virtus, Hor. (2) *race, stock, family, house*: genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; Hispanum, Liv.; genere regio natum esse, Cic.; Hor.; hence *offspring, descendant*, and collectively, *descendants*: genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; sex: genus virile, muliebre, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of living beings, *class, kind*: genus humanum, Cic.; omnis generis homines, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; also of animals: multa genera ferarum, Caes.; Lucr., Cic. (2) of things, *kind, variety, sort*: armorum, Caes.; omne genus frugum, Liv.; id genus imperii, Cic. (3) as philosoph. t. t., *genus in logic*: genus universum in species certas partiri, Cic. (4) in gen., *fashion, manner, way*: tota domus in omni genere diligens, Cic.

gēnus -ūs=genū; q.v.

gēōgraphia -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), *geography*: Cic.

gēōmetrēs -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), *a geometer*: Cic., Quint., Juv.

gēōmētria -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), *geometry*: Cic., Quint.

gēōmetricus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), *geometrical*: formae, figures, Cic. As subst. m. **gēōmetricus** -i, *a geometer*: Quint.; n. pl. **gēōmetrica** -ōrum, *geometry*: geometrica didicisse, Cic.

gēōrgicus -a -um (γεωργικός), *agricultural*; n. pl. as subst. **Gēōrgica** -ōrum, *the Georgics of Vergil*: Gell.

Gergōvia -ae, f. *town of the Avernī in Gallia Aquitania*.

Germāni -ōrum, m. pl. *the Germans*.

¶ Hence **Germānus** -a -um, adj. *German*; **Germānia** -ae, f. *Germany*: superior, inferior, Tac.; plur.: Germaniae, Tac.; **Germānicus** -a -um, adj. *German*; m. as subst. **Germānicus** -i, surname (on account of victories in Germany) of Augustus' son-in-law Tiberius Drusus, of Drusus' son, of the emperor Domitian, and others.

germānitās -ātis (germanus). LIT., *the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood*: Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., (1) *the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city*: Liv. (2) in gen., *similarity*: Plin.

germānus -a -um (like germen, from geno=gigno), *having the same parents*: frater, soror, Cic.; Pl., Ter. As subst. m. **germānus** -i, *own brother*; f. **germāna** -ae, *own sister*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *brotherly, sisterly*: in germanum modum, Pl. (2) *genuine, real, true*: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic. L.; Pl.; superl.: Cic.

¶ Adv. **germānē**, *faithfully, honestly*: rescribere, Cic.

Germānus -a -um, *see Germani*.

germen -inis, n. (from geno=gigno, or else from gero). LIT., *an embryo*: Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a bud, shoot or graft*: Verg. (2) fig., *germ (of madness)*: Lucr.

germīno -are (germen), *to sprout forth*: Hor. TRANSF., *to put forth*: Plin.

gēro gērēre gessi gestum, *to carry, bear*.

LIT., (1) *to carry about*: hastam, Verg.; esp. *to wear*: vestem, Ov. (2) *to carry a thing somewhere*: saxa in muros, Liv. (3) *to bear, give birth to*; of human beings: Plin.; of the earth, plants, etc.: platani malos gessere, Verg.; violam terra, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to carry about, display an appearance*: virginis os habitumque gerens, Verg.; or a quality: fortem animum, Sall.; prae se utilitatem, Cic.; personam gerere, *to act a part*, Cic.; se gerere, *to show oneself in a certain light, conduct oneself*; with adv.: honeste, Cic.; with adj.: dis te minorem, Hor.; with phrase: pro cive, Cic.; more maiorum, Sall. (2) *to carry about, entertain a feeling*: iras, Pl.; inimicitias, Cic.; pro me curam, Verg. (3) *to carry on, conduct, manage* public or private business: rem bene, male gerere, Cic.; res gestae, *exploits*, esp., *warlike exploits*, Cic.; rempublicam gerere atque administrare, Cic.; magistratum, Cic.; negotium, Cic. L.; bellum, Caes., Cic., Liv.

gēro -ōnis, m. (gēro), *a carrier*: Pl.

gerae -ārum, f. pl. (γέρα), *wattled twigs*: Varr. TRANSF., *trifles, nonsense*: Pl.

gerro -ōnis, m. (gerae), *a trifler, idler*: Ter.

gērūlfigūlus -i, m. (gerulus/figulus), *an abettor*: Pl.

gērūlus -i, m. (gēro), *a porter, carrier*: Pl., Hor., Suet.

Gērŷōn -ōnis, m. and **Gērŷōnēs** -ae, m. (Γερŷών and Γερŷόνης), myth., *a king in Spain with three bodies, killed by Hercules*.

gestāmen -inis, n. (gesto). (1) *that which is carried*: clipeus gestamen Abantis, Verg. (2) *that by which anything is carried; a carriage or litter*: Tac.

gesticulatio -onis, f. (gesticulator), *pantomime, gesticulation*: Quint., Suet.

gesticŭlor -ari, dep. (from *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*), to make pantomimic gestures, *gesticulate*: Suet.

¹gestio -ōnis, f. (¹gero), management, performance: negotii, Cic.

²gestio -ire (¹gero). (1) to exult, to be excited, run riot; esp. with abl.: *laetitiā*, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; *animus gestiens rebus secundis*, Liv. (2) to desire eagerly, to long; with infin.: *scire omnia*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

gestito -are (freq. of *gesto*), to carry often, wear often: Pl.

gesto -are (freq. of ¹gero), to carry, bear about. LIT., *caput in pilo*, Cic.; *clavos manu*, Hor.; *pectora*, Verg.; pass. as middle, to ride about: Sen., Juv.

gestor -ōris, m. (¹gero), a tale-bearer, gossip: Pl.

gestus -ūs, m. (¹gero), used in sing. and plur., the carriage of the body, posture: *gestum imitari*, Lucr.; Cic.; esp. the studied gestures of an actor or orator: *histrionum nonnulli gestus*, Cic.; Quint., Juv.

Gēta -ae, m. and **Gētēs** -ae, m.; usually plur. **Gētae** -ārum, m. (*Γῆται*), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Adj. **Gētīcus** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; adv. **Gētīcē**, after the Getic fashion: loqui, Ov.

Gētŭlus, etc. = Gaetulus, etc.; q.v.

gibba -ae, f. (cf. *gibbus*), a hump, hunch: Suet.

gibber -ēra -ērūm, hump-backed: Suet.

gibbus -i, m. (connected with *κύπτω*, *κυφός*), a hump, hunch: Juv.

Gīgās -gantis, m. (*Γίγας*), a giant; usually plur., *Gigantes*, sons of Earth and Tartarus, who in an attempt to storm heaven were killed by the lightning of Jupiter. Adj. **Gigantēus** -a -um: Verg.

gigno *gignēre* *gēnŭi* *gēnītum* (originally *geno*), to beget, bear, bring forth. LIT., *Herculem Iuppiter genuit*, Cic.; pass., with plain abl. of origin: Verg., Liv.; or ex: Ov.; de: Ov.; ab: Tac. TRANSF., to cause: *virtus amicitiam*, Cic.; Hor.

gilvus -a -um, pale yellow: Verg.

gingīva -ae, f. gum (of the mouth): Cat., Juv.

glāber -bra -brum, without hair, bald: Pl.; m. as subst., a page: Cat.

glāciālis -e (glacies), icy: *hiems*, Verg.; *frigus*, Ov.

glāciēs -ēi, f. ice: *dura et alte concreta glacies*, Liv.; plur.: *glacies Hyperboreae*, Verg. TRANSF., hardness: *aeris*, Lucr.

glācio -are (glacies), to freeze: *nives*, Hor.

glādiātor -ōris, m. (*gladius*), one hired to fight at public shows, a gladiator, Cic.; as a term of reproach, bandit, brigand: Cic. Meton., *gladiatores* = *gladiatorial exhibition*: *dare*, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; abl.: *gladiatoribus*, at a show of gladiators, Cic. L.

glādiātōrius -a -um (gladiator), pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial: *animus*, Ter.; *ludus*, Cic.; *familia*, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; *locus*, the place of exhibition, Cic.; *consessus*, the assembled spectators, Cic.; *munus*, *spectaculum*, Cic. TRANSF., *totius corporis firmitas*, Cic.

N. as subst. **glādiātōriūm** -i, the pay of gladiators: Liv.

glādiātūra -ae, f. (gladiator), the profession of gladiator: Tac.

glādius -i, a sword.

LIT., *gladium stringere*, Caes., Cic., Verg.,

Liv.; *nudare*, Ov.; *alicui gladium intentare*, Liv.; *recondere in vaginam*, Cic.; prov.: *plumbeo gladio iugulari*, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the work of the sword: *tanta gladiatorum impunitas, of murder*, Cic. (2) a gladiatorial combat: Sen.

glaeba = *gleba*; q.v.

glaesum (glēsūm) -i, n. amber: Tac.

glandifer -fēra -fērūm (glans/fero), acorn-bearing: *quercus*, Cic.

glandium -i, n. (glans), a delicate glandule in meat: Pl.

glans *glandis*, f. (cf. *βάλανος*), mast; an acorn, chestnut, etc.: Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., an acorn-shaped bullet shot from a sling: *glandes fundis in casas iacere*, Caes.; Verg.

glārēa -ae, f. gravel: Cic. L., Verg., Liv.

glārēōsus -a -um (glarea), gravelly, full of gravel: *saxa*, Liv.

glaucōma -ātis, n. (also -ae, f.: Pl.) (from *γλαυκωμα*), a disease of the eye, cataract: Pl.

¹glaucus -a -um (*γλαυκός*), bluish- or greenish-grey: *undae*, Lucr.; *salix*, Verg.

²Glaucus -i, m. (*Γλαυκός*). (1) a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god. (2) son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses. (3) leader of the Lycians at the Trojan war.

glēba (glaeba) -ae, f. a lump or clod of earth: Lucr., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) land, soil: *terra potens ubere glebae*, Verg. (2) a piece, lump of any substance: *picias*, Caes.; *turis*, Lucr.

glēbŭla -ae, f. (dim. of *gleba*), a little clod. TRANSF., (1) a little farm or estate: Juv. (2) a small lump of anything: Plin. L.

glēsūm = *glaesum*; q.v.

glis *gliris*, m. a dormouse: Plin., Mart.

glisco -ēre, to grow up, swell up, blaze up. LIT., *ignis sub pectore gliscens*, Lucr. TRANSF., ad *iuvēnilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa*, ut *ignis oleo*, Cic.; *violētia*, Verg.; ne *glisceret negligendo bellum*, Liv.; *gliscēte in dies seditione*, Liv.; *multitudo gliscit immensum*, increases very much, Tac.

glōbo -are (globus), to form into a ball: Plin. TRANSF., to form into a mass, to crowd together: Plin.

glōbōsus -a -um (globus), spherical: *terra*, Cic.; Liv.

glōbus -i, m. a round ball, globe, sphere. LIT., *stellarum*, Cic.; *terrae*, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., a troop, crowd, mass of people: *globus circumstantis consulis corpus*, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

glōmērāmen -inis, n. (glomerō), a round mass, globe: Lucr.

glōmēro -are (glomus), to form into a sphere, or rounded heap. LIT., *lanam in orbes*, Ov.; *frusta mero glomerata*, Ov. TRANSF., in gen., to gather together, collect, form into a mass: *agmina*, Verg.; *glomerantur aves*, Verg.

glōmus -ēris, n. (akin to *globus*), clue, skein, ball of thread: *lanae*, Lucr., Hor.

glōria -ae, f. fame, renown, glory.

LIT., *doctrinae et ingenii*, Cic.; *belli*, in *summam gloriam venire*, Cic.; *gloriam habere*, *consequi*, *capere*, *acquirere*, Cic.; *aliquem gloriā adficere*, to honour, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) plur.: *gloriae*, glorious deeds, Tac. (2) of an outstanding member of a group, the pride, glory: *armenti gloria*,

taurus, Ov. (3) *desire of glory, ambition, boastfulness*: vana, Liv.; Cic., Hor.

glōriātio -ōnis, f. (glorior), *a glorying, boasting*: Cic.

glōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of gloria), *a little glory*: hisce eum ornes gloriolae insignibus, Cic. L. **glōrior** -ari, dep. (gloria), *to glory, boast, pride oneself*.

(1) absol.: hic tu me gloriari vetas, Cic.; with adverbs: nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc.: ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.

(2) *to glory in, boast of something*; with plain abl.: nominibus veterum, Cic.; suā victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; Liv., Ov.; with de: de tuis beneficiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic.; with in: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, Sall.; Cic.; with acc. and infin.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa adsecutum, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; with acc. of n. pron.: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic.; gerundive, gloriandus, *glorious, to be boasted of*: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic.

glōriōsus -a -um (gloria). (1) *objective, famous, glorious*: mors, Cic.; gloriosissimum factum, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) *subjective, ambitious, pretentious, boastful*: miles, Ter., Cic.; ostentatio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **glōriōsē**. (1) *with glory, gloriously*: aliquod gloriosissime et magnificentissime conficere, Cic. L. (2) *vauntingly, boastingly*: mentiri, Cic.; Pl.

glūbo -ēre (cf. γλύφω), *to peel, take off the rind or bark*: Varr. TRANSF., *to rob*: magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat.

glūtēn -tīnis, n. glue: Lucr., Verg.

glūtīnātor -ōris, m. (glutino), *one who glues together books, a bookbinder*: Cic. L.

glūtīno -are (gluten), *to glue or paste together*: Plin.

glūtīo (gluttīo) -ire, *to swallow, gulp down*: epulas, Juv.

glūto (glutto) -ōnis, m. (glutio), *a glutton*: Pers.

Glŷco and **Glŷcōn** -ōnis, m. (Γλύκων). (1) *a wrestler*: Hor. (2) *a physician*: Cic.

Gnaeus -i, m. *a Roman praenomen, shortened* Cn.

gnārītās -ātis, f. (gnarus), *knowledge*: Sall.

gnārus -a -um (connected with nosco).

(1) act., *knowing, acquainted with, expert in*; with genit.: reipublicae, Cic.; Latinae linguae, Liv.; with indir. quest.: eum gnarum fuisse, quibus orationis modis quaeque animorum partes pellerentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Liv., Tac.; with acc. alone: hanc rem, Pl.

(2) pass., *known*: gnarum id Caesari, Tac. **Gnātho** -ōnis, m. *the name of a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence*; hence in gen. = *parasite*: Cic.; subst. **Gnāthōnīci** -ōrum, in. *parasites of Gnatho's school*: Ter.

Gnātia = Egnatia, *a town in Apulia*.

gnātus, **gnāvus** = natus, navus; q.v.

Gnīdus = Cnidus; q.v.

Gnosus (**Gnōsus**) -i, f. (Κνωσός), *an ancient city of Crete, the residence of Minos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Gnōsius** -a -um, *Gnosian, Cretan*; f. as subst. **Gnōsia** -ae, *Ariadne*: Prop.; adj. **Gnōsiācus** -a -um, *Gnosian*:

rex, Minos, Ov.; f. adj. **Gnōsias** -adis, *Gnosian, poet. = Cretan*; as subst. = *Ariadne*; f. adj. **Gnōsis** -idis: *corona, the constellation of Ariadne's crown*, Ov.; as subst. = *Ariadne*. **gōbius** (**cōbius**) -i, m. and **gōbio** -ōnis, m. (καβίος), *a gudgeon*: Ov., Juv.

gonger, see conger.

Gordium -i, n. (Γόρδιον), *a town in Phrygia*.

Gordius -i, m. (Γόρδιος), *a king of Gordium (q.v.), famed for a knot on the yoke of his chariot, cut by Alexander the Great*.

Gorgiās -ae, m. (Γοργίας). (1) *a Greek sophist of Leontini, contemporary of Socrates*. (2) *a rhetorician at Athens, contemporary of Cicero*.

Gorgō -gōnis, f. (Γοργώ), *daughter of Phorcus, also called Medusa, who had snakes for hair, and whose look turned persons to stone. She was slain by Perseus, and her head set in Minerva's shield*; in plur. *Gorgones, all three daughters of Phorcus*; Medusa, Stheno, and Euryale. Adj. **Gorgōneus** -a -um: equus, *the horse Pegasus*, Ov.

Gortyna -ae, f. (Γόρτυνη), *an ancient city in Crete*. Adj. **Gortynius** -a -um, and **Gortyniācus** -a -um, *Gortynian*.

grābātus -i, m. (καράβατος, orig. Macedonian), *a low couch, camp-bed*: Cic., Cat., Verg.

Gracchus -i, m. *a cognomen in the Gens Sempronia, esp. of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, husband of Cornelia, and their two sons, Tiberius and Gaius, the 'Gracchi'*. Adj. **Gracchānus** -a -um, *Gracchan*.

grācilis -e, *slender, thin, slim*. LIT., puer, Hor.; capella, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *meagre*: Plin. (2) *of discourse, simple, without ornament*: materia, Ov.

grācilitās -ātis, f. (gracilis), *thinness, slimness, slenderness*: corporis, Cic. TRANSF., *of discourse*: Quint.

grācūlus -i, m. *a jackdaw*: Phaedr., Mart.

grādārius -a -um (gradus), *going step by step*; fig.: Sen.

grādātīm, adv. (gradus), *step by step, by degrees*: Cic., Plin. L.

grādātio -ōnis, f. (gradus), *in rhetoric, climax*: Cic., Quint.

grādior grādī gressus sum, dep. *to step, walk*: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *of sound*: Lucr.

Grādīvus -i, m. (gradior), *he that walks in battle*, a surname of Mars: Liv., Verg., Ov.

grādus -ūs, m. *a step*.

(1) *a step as made, a pace*. LIT., suspenso gradu, *on tiptoe*, Ter.; 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. TRANSF., a, *a step towards something*: primus gradus imperii factus est, Cic.; gradum fecit ad censuram, Liv.; hence *approach*: quem mortis timuit gradum, Hor.: b, as milit. t. t., *station, position, post*: aliquem gradu movere, demovere, Liv.; Ov., fig.: aliquem de gradu dicere.

(2) *a step as climbed, a stair, rung of a ladder*. LIT., usually plur.: gradustemplorum, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a, *physical*; of things resembling steps, or rising in stages, *a braid of hair*: Juv., Suet.; as music. t. t., *gradations of sound*: sonorum gradus, Cic.: b, abstr.; *degree, stage*: a, *virtute ad*

rationem video te venisse gradibus, *by stages*, Cic.; omnes gradus aetatis, Cic.; necessitudinum gradus, of relationship, Cic.; also *rank, position*: gradus senatorius, Cic.; infimus fortunae gradus, Cic.

Graeci -ōrum, m. *the Greeks*; sing. **Graecus** -i, m. *a Greek*: Cic. and **Græca** -ae, f. *a Greek woman*: Liv.

¶ As adj. **Graecus** -a -um, *Greek*; n. as subst. **Graecum** -i, *Greek language*; adv. **Graecē**, *in the Greek language*.

¶ **Graecia** -ae, f. (1) *Greece*. (2) = *Magna Graecia, the Greek colonies in the south of Italy*.

¶ Dim. adj., usually contemptuous, **Graeculus** -a -um; m. as subst. **Graeculus** -i, *a little Greek*, used of Greek hangers-on in Roman society: Cic., Juv.

gracisso -are (*Graecus*), *to imitate the Greeks*: Pl.

gracior -ari, dep. (*Graecus*), *to imitate the Greeks*: Hor.

Graecostās -is, f. (Γραικοστάσις), *a building in the Roman forum, erected for the purpose of lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors*: Cic.

Grāi -ōrum (and poet. -um), m. = *Graeci, the Greeks*: Cic.; also sing. **Grāius** -i, m. *a Greek*, and as adj. **Grāius** -a -um, *Greek*.

Grāiūgēna -ae, m. (*Graius/geno* = *gigno*), *a Greek by birth*: Verg.

grallae -arum, f. pl. (*gradior*), *stilts*: Varr.

grallātor -ōris, m. (*grallae*), *one that walks on stilts*: Pl., Varr.

grāmen -inis, n. *grass, turf*, used in sing. and plur. LIT., Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., any plant or herb: Verg., Ov.

gramīnēus -a -um (*gramen*), *of grass, grassy*. LIT., campus, Verg.; corona obsidionalis, Liv. TRANSF., *made of cane or bamboo*: hasta, Cic.

grammāticus -a -um (γραμματικός), *concerned with reading and writing; literary, grammatical*: tribus grammaticas adire, *the company of grammarians*, Hor.

¶ As subst. m. **grammāticus** -i, *a philologist, grammarian*: Cic., Hor., Quint.; f. **grammātica** -ae (and **grammāticē** -ēs), *grammar, philology*: Cic., Suet.; n. pl. **grammātica** -ōrum, *grammar, philology*: Cic.

grammātista -ae, m. (γραμματιστής), *a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages*: Suet.

grānārium -i, n. (*granum*), usually plur., *a granary*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

grandaevus -a -um (*grandis/aeum*), *very old*: Nereus, Verg.; Ov., Tac.

grandēscō -ēre (*grandis*), *to become great, to grow*: Lucr.

grandicūlus (dim. of *grandis*), *rather large*: Pl., Ter.

grandifer -fēra -fērum (*grandis/fero*), *producing great profits or returns*: Cic.

grandiloquus -a -um (*grandis/loquor*), *speaking grandly*: Cic.; in a bad sense, *boastful, grandiloquent*: Cic.

grandinat -are, impers. (*grando*), *it hails*: Sen. **grandio** -ire (*grandis*). Transit., *to make great, increase*: Pl. Intransit., *to become great, grow*: Cato.

grandis -e adj. (with compar.), *full-grown, great, large*.

LIT., physically, esp. of living beings; in stature, *tall*: puer, Cic.; in years, *old*: Lucr., and often so with natu or aevo: Cic., Hor., Tac.; of plants: frumenta, Verg.; of other objects: saxa, Lucr., Caes.; epistula, Cic. L., Juv.

TRANSF., *great, important*: res grandiores, Cic.; decus, Hor. Esp. of style, *high, lofty, grand, sublime*: genus dicendi, Cic.; so of speakers: oratores grandes verbis, Cic.

granditās -ātis, f. (*grandis*), of style, *loftiness, sublimity*: verborum, Cic.

grando -inis, f. *hail, hail-storm*: Cic., Verg.

grānifer -fēra -fērum (*granum/fero*), *grain-carrying*: agmen, ants, Ov.

grānum -i, n. *a grain or seed*: tritici, Pl.; uvae, Ov.; fici, Cic.

grāphīarius -a -um (*graphium*), *relating to the graphium*: Suet.

grāphicus -a -um (γραφικός), *concerned with painting*. LIT., only as subst. **grāphicē** -ēs, f. (sc. τέχνη), *the art of painting*: Plin. TRANSF., of persons, *masterly*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **grāphicē**, *skilfully*: Pl.

grāphium -i, n. (γραφειον), *a stilus, a pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets*: Ov., Suet.

grassātor -ōris, m. (*grassor*). (1) *an idler*: Cato. (2) *a footpad*: Cic., Juv.

grassor -ari, dep. (*gradior*), *to walk about*.

LIT., esp. *to loiter about idly or for sinister purposes*: iuventutem grassantem in Subura, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to proceed, go about an undertaking*: ad gloriam virtutis viā, Sall.; in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; iure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; obsequio, Hor. (2) *to proceed against somebody*: in te, Liv.; absol.: ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac.

grātē, adv. from *gratus*; q.v.

grātes, acc. *grates*, abl. *gratibus*, f. pl. (*gratus*), *thanks*, esp. to the gods: alicui grates agere, *to express thanks*, Pl., Cic., Liv.; habere, *to feel gratitude*, Pl., Liv., Tac.

grātia -ae, f. (*gratus*), *agreeableness, pleasantness*.

(1) *that which is pleasing, charm, attraction*: formae, Ov.; gratia non deest verbis, Prop.; personif. **Grātiae** -arum (= χάρες), *the three Graces* (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia): Hor., Ov.

(2) *favour with others; esteem, regard, popularity*: gratiam alicuius sequi, Caes.; sibi conciliare, Cic.; gratiam inire ab aliquo, Cic.; in gratia esse, *to be beloved*, Cic.; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic. L.; Liv.

(3) *a favour done, a service, kindness*: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic.; gratiam dicendi facere, *to allow to speak*, Liv.; in gratiam alicuius, *to please someone*, Liv.; esp. abl. *gratiā, on account of*: meā gratiā, *for my sake*, Pl.; hominum gratiā, Cic.; exempli gratiā, *for example*, Quint.

(4) *indulgence towards an offence*: delicti gratiam facere, *to be indulgent to*, Sall.

(5) *thankfulness, thanks*; in sing. and plur.: gratiam persolvere diis, Cic.; gratias agere, with dat., *to express thanks*, Cic., Liv.; pro suo summo beneficio, Cic.; gratiarum actio, *giving of thanks*, Cic.; gratias habere, *to feel grateful*, Pl., Cic., Liv.; gratiam reddere, Sall.; in abl. plur. **grātiis** or **grātis**, *without*

recompense, for nothing, gratis: noctem gratiis dono dabo, Pl.; gratis reipublicae servire, Cic. **gratificatio** -ōnis, f. (gratificor), *complaisance, obligingness, showing of kindness*: Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

gratificor -ari, dep. (gratus/facio), *to act so as to please anyone, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to*: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, Cic.; Tac.; also with acc. of the favour done, *to do for, give to, present to*: tibi hoc, Cic. L.; populo aliena et sua, Cic.; Sall.

gratiis, see gratia.

gratiōsus -a -um (gratia). (1) *enjoying favour, favoured, beloved*: apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; rogatio gratiosissima, Cic. (2) *showing favour, complaisant*: gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

grātis, see gratia.

Grātius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

grātor -ari, dep. (gratus). (1) *to wish joy to, to congratulate*: invicem inter se, Liv.; with dat.: sorori, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Verg., Tac. (2) *to give thanks*: Iovis templum grantes ovantesque adire, Liv.; Ov.

grātūitus -a -um (gratus), *not paid for or not provoked, gratuitous, spontaneous*: comitia, unbribed, Cic. L.; amicitia, Cic.; liberalitas, Cic.; furor, Liv.

¶ Abl. sing. n. as adv. **grātūito**, *gratuitously*: alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, Cic.; Sall., Liv., Tac.

grātūlābundus -a -um (gratulator), *congratulating*: Liv., Suet.

grātūlātiō -ōnis, f. (gratulator). (1) *a wishing joy, congratulation*: civium, Cic.; laudis nostrae, because of, Cic.; plur.: Caes. (2) *a thanksgiving festival*: reipublicae bene gestae, Cic.; Liv.

grātūlor -ari, dep. (gratus). (1) *to wish a person joy, congratulate*: with dat. of person: mihi de filiā, Cic. L.; tibi in hoc, Cic.; with acc. of grounds: alicui victoriam, Cic.; also with quod clause: Cic.; or acc. and infin.: Cic., Ov., Liv. (2) *to give solemn thanks, esp. to the gods*: Ter.

grātus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *pleasing, welcome, agreeable*: a, of persons: conviva, Hor.; donec gratus eram tibi, Hor.: b, of things: victoria, Cic.; tellus, Verg.; carmina, tempus, Hor.; Ov., Liv.; gratum alicui facere, *to do a favour*, Caes., Cic. (2) of things, *deserving thanks*: veritas etiamsi iucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. (3) of persons, *thankful, grateful*: gratus alicui, or in, or erga, aliquem, Cic.; Sall., Hor.

¶ Adv. **grātē**. (1) *willingly, with pleasure*: Cic. (2) *thankfully*: et grate et pie facere, Cic.; Hor.

grāvantēr, adv. from gravo; q.v.

grāvātē, adv. from gravo; q.v.

grāvātīm, *reluctantly*: Lucr., Liv.

grāvēdīnōsus -a -um (gravedo), *subject to colds*: Cic.

grāvēdo -inis, f. (gravis), *heaviness of the head, cold, catarrh*: Cic.

grāvēōlens -lentis (gravis/oleo), *strong-smelling, rank*: Verg.

grāvesco -ēre (gravis), *to become heavy*. LIT., fetu nemus omne, Verg. TRANSF., *to grow worse*: aerumna, Lucr.; Tac.

grāvīditās -ātis, f. (gravidus), *pregnancy*: Cic.

grāvīdo -are (gravidus), *to load, burden*; hence *to impregnate*: terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

grāvīdus -a -um (gravis), *heavy*; hence *pregnant*. LIT., puero, Pl.; uxor, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *laden, filled, full*; with abl.: pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucr.

grāvis -e (cf. βαρύς), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *heavy, weighty* (opp. levis).

(1) *intrinsically, heavy*. LIT., onus armorum, Caes.; cibus, *heavy, hard to digest*, Cic.; agmen, *heavy-armed*, Liv.; aes grave, *heavy coin*, according to the old reckoning, in which an as weighed a pound, Liv. TRANSF., a, of sound, *low, deep, bass* (opp. acutus): vox, sonus, Cic.: b, of persons or things, *weighty, important*: testis, auctor, Cic.; exemplum, Hor.: c, of character, *dignified, serious*: civitas, Cic., Liv.; virum, Verg.; of style, *elevated, dignified*: genus epistularum severum et grave, Cic.

(2) *burdened, loaded, laden*. LIT., naves spoliis, Liv.; agmen praeda, Liv.; esp. *pregnant*: Verg. TRANSF., graves somno epulisque, *weighed down, heavy*, Liv.; morbo, Verg.; aetate, *stricken in years*, Liv.

(3) *causally, burdensome, oppressive*. LIT., physically: cibus, tempestas anni tempus, Cic.; vulnus, Caes.; odor caeni, Verg. TRANSF., of persons or things, *grievous, painful, harsh, severe, unpleasant*: hostis, Liv.; noverca, Tac.; senectus, supplicium, Cic.; ne quid gravior in fratrem statueret, Caes.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **grāvītēr**, *heavily*. (1) *with weight*. LIT., cadere, Lucr.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., orationem habere, vivere, Cic. (2) *as a burden, reluctantly*: ferre, Cic.; accipere, Cic., Liv., Tac. (3) *grievously, harshly, severely*: ictus, Caes.; aegrotare, Cic.; queri, dissentire, Cic.

Grāviscae -ārum, f. *a town in Etruria*.

grāvītās -ātis, f. (gravis), *weight, heaviness*.

(1) *as an intrinsic quality, weight*. LIT., armorum, Caes.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., a, *weight, consequence, importance*: sententiarum, Cic.; Caes.: b, of character, *dignity, authority, seriousness*: cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; Liv.; of style: dicendi, Cic.

(2) *as an effect, heaviness*; esp.: a, *pregnancy*: Ov.: b, *dullness, heaviness, faintness*: corporis, linguae, Cic.; Lucr.

(3) *as a cause, weight, pressure*: a, physically: caeli, Cic. L., Liv.; odoris, Tac.: b, fig.: annonae, Tac.; belli, Liv.; Cic.

grāvītēr, adv. from gravis; q.v.

grāvo -are (gravis), *to load, burden*.

LIT., arbores fetu, Lucr.; aliquem sarcinis, Tac.; esp. in perf. partic. **grāvātus** -a -um, *weighed down*: cibo, vino somnoque, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to heighten, exaggerate, increase*: invidiam matris, Tac.; Ov., Liv.

(2) *to oppress, burden, trouble*: officium quod me gravat, Hor.; Liv.; esp. pass., *gravor* used as dep., *to feel burdened or troubled by a thing*: Pl., Cic., Tac.; with acc. object: Hor., Tac.; with infin., *to make heavy weather of doing a thing*: rogo ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus quod instituisti, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Adv. (from pres. partic.) **grāvantēr**, *reluctantly*: haud gravanter venerunt, Liv.

¶ Adv. (from perf. partic.) *grāvātē*, *reluctantly*: Cic., Liv.

grēgālis -e (grex), *belonging to a herd or flock*: Varr., Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *belonging to the same company*; as subst., plur. *grēgāles* -ium, m. *companions, associates, accomplices*: Catilinae, Cic. (2) *common, of a common kind*: amiculum, *of a private soldier*, Liv.; Tac.

grēgārius -a -um (grex), *belonging to a herd or flock*. TRANSF., miles, *a private soldier*, Cic., Liv., Tac.

grēgātīm, adv. (grex), *in flocks or herds*: Plin.

TRANSF., *in troops or crowds*: videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

grēmīum -i, n. LIT., (1) *lap, bosom*: in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; Cat., Verg.; fig.: abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. (2) *womb*: Ter.

TRANSF., *centre, middle*: medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

gressus -ūs, m. (gradior), *a step*: gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg. TRANSF., *of a ship, course*: huc dirige gressum, Verg.

grex grēgis, m. *a herd, flock, drove*. LIT., *of animals*: equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *of human beings, a troop, band, company*, sometimes contemptuously, *a herd*: amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; esp.: a, *a philosophical sect*: philosophorum, Cic.; Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.; Cic.: b, *of soldiers, a troop*: grege facto, *in close order*, Sall., Liv. (2) *of things without life*: virgarum, Pl.

grunnio (grundio) -ire, *to grunt like a pig*: Plin., Juv.

grunnitus -ūs, m. (grunnio), *the grunting of a pig*: Cic.

grus grūis, m. and f. (cf. γέρανος), *a crane*: Lucr., Cic., Hor.

grȳ, n. indecl. (γρῦ), *a scrap, crumb*: Pl.

gryllus -i, m. (γρύλλος), *a cricket, grasshopper*: Plin.

Grȳniā -ae, f. (Γρύνεια) and **Grȳniūm** -i, n. (Γρύνιον), *a town in Aeolis, with a temple of Apollo*. Adj. **Grȳnēus** -a -um, *Grynean*: Verg.

gryps, grȳpis, m. (γρῦψ), *a griffin*: Verg.

gubernāculum (gubernāclum) -i, n. (gubernō), *a rudder, helm*. LIT., *ad gubernaculum accedere*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *direction, management, government*; esp. in plur. *of the state*: accedere ad reipublicae gubernacula, Liv.; *ad aliquem gubernacula reipublicae deferre*, Cic.; gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic.; *senatum a gubernaculis deicere*, Cic.

gubernātio -ōnis, f. (gubernō). LIT., *steering*: Cic. TRANSF., *direction, government*: tantarum rerum, Cic.

gubernātor -ōris, m. (gubernō), *helmsman, steersman, pilot*: Cic. TRANSF., *director, governor*: civitatis, Cic.

gubernātrix -icis, f. (gubernator), *she that directs, governs*: ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

gubernō -are (κυβερνῶ), *to steer a ship*: Cic.; prov.: e terra, *from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger*, Liv. TRANSF., *to be at the helm*: gubernare me taedebat, Cic.; *with object, to steer, direct, govern*: rempublicam, Cic.

gubernum -i, n. = gubernaculum; q.v.: Lucr.

gūla -ae, f. (cf. gluttio), *the gullet, throat*: obtorta gula, Cic.; gulam laqueo frangere, *to strangle*, Sall. Meton., *greediness, gluttony*: inritamenta gulae, Sall.; o gulam insulsam, Cic.; Hor.

gūlōsus -a -um (gula), *gluttonous; dainty*: Mart., Juv.

gūmīa -ae, c. *a glutton, gourmand*: Lucil. ap. Cic.

gummi, n. indecl. (κόμμι), *gum*: Plin.

gurgēs -itis, m. *a whirlpool, eddy, abyss*. LIT., Rheni, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *poet., troubled water in gen.; a stream, flood, sea*: Carpathius, Verg.; Ov. (2) *fig., abyss, depth*: gurgēs libidinum, Cic.; gurgēs ac vorago patrimonii, squanderer, Cic.; tu gurgēs atque helluo, Cic.; Liv.

¹**gurgūlio** -ōnis, f. *the windpipe*: Pl., Cic.

²**gurgūlio** -ōnis, m., *see curculio*.

gurgustium -i, n. (gurgēs), *a hut, hovel*: Cic.

gustātus -ūs, m. (gusto), *taste, as one of the senses*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *taste, appetite for*: verae laudis gustatum non habere, Cic. (2) *the taste, flavour of anything*: pomorum, Cic.

gusto -are (cf. γεύω), *to taste, take a little of*. LIT., aquam, Cic. L.; anserem, Caes.; absol.: quorum nemo gustavit cubans, Cic.; Plin. L.

TRANSF., *to partake of, enjoy*: amorem vitae, Lucr.; lucellum, Hor.; partem voluptatis, Cic.

gustus -ūs, m. (cf. gusto), *tasting*. LIT., gustu explorare cibum, potum alicuius, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *a whet or relish taken before a meal*: Mart. (2) *taste or flavour*: Plin. Hence., fig., *taste or foretaste*: Quint., Plin. L.

gutta -ae, f. *a drop*. LIT., guttae imbrium quasi cruentae, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *guttae, spots or marks on animals*, Verg., Ov. (2) *a drop of anything, a little*: Pl., Lucr.

guttātīm, adv. (gutta), *drop by drop*: Pl.

guttūla -ae, f. (dim. of gutta), *a little drop*: Pl.

guttur -ūris, n. *the windpipe, throat*. LIT., guttur alicui frangere, *to break a person's neck*, Hor.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., *gluttony*: Cic., Juv.

guttus -i, m. (gutta), *a narrow-necked jug*: Hor., Juv.

Gȳāros -i, f. (Γῡάρος) and **Gȳāra** -ōrum, n. (Γῡάρα), *a barren island in the Aegean Sea, used as a place of exile under the empire*.

Gȳās -ae, acc. -an (Γῡης). (1) *a giant with a hundred arms*. (2) *a companion of Aeneas*.

Gȳgēs -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γῡγης), *a king of Lydia, famous for his ring*. Adj. **Gȳgaeus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Gyges*.

gymnāsīarchus -i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος), *the master of a gymnasium*: Cic.

gymnāsium -i, n. (γυμνάσιον), *a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium* (among the Greeks): Pl., Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *since the gymnasia in Greece were frequented by philosophers and sophists, a place for philosophical discussion*: Cic.; Liv., Juv.

gymnasticus -a -um (γυμναστικός), *gymnastic*: Pl.

gymnīcus -a -um (γυμνικός), *gymnastic*: ludi, Cic.; certamen, Cic.

gŷnaecēum -i, n. and **gŷnaeciūm** -i, n. (*γυναικείον*), *the women's apartments in a Greek house*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

gŷnaecōnītis -idis, f. (*γυναικωνίτις*) = gynaeceum; q.v.: Nep.

gypso -are (gypsum), *to cover with gypsum*; esp. in partic. **gypsātus** -a -um, *covered with gypsum*: pes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Tib., Ov.; gypsatissimis manibus, *with hands whitened with gypsum* (of actors who played women's parts), Cic. L.

gypsum -i, n. (*γῦψος*), *gypsum*: Plin. Meton., *a plaster figure*: Juv.

gŷrus -i, m. (*γῦρος*), *a circle, ring*.

LIT., *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.

TRANSF., (1) *a course for training horses*: Prop.; fig.: *ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum gyrum compellere*, Cic.; *gyro curre*, poeta, tuo, Ov. (2) *orbit, circuit*: *bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit*, Hor.

H

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, partly corresponding to the Greek rough breathing.

In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as *traho*, *tractus*, and with following s forms x, as *traxi*, *vexi*.

ha! also **hahae!** and **hahahae!**, exclamations, esp. indicating joy or amusement: Pl., Ter. **hābēna** -ae, f. (*habeo*), *that by which anything is held*.

Hence (1) *a strap*; of a sling: Verg.; of a javelin: Luc.; for whipping: Verg., Hor.

(2) *a bridle, reins* (gen. in plur.). LIT., *habenas fundere, dare*, *to give the rein, loosen the rein*, Verg.; *adducere, premere, to tighten*, Verg.; Liv., Ov. TRANSF., a, of sails: *immittit habenas classi, crowds on sail*, Verg.; Ov.: b, fig., in gen.: *amicitiae habenas adducere, remittere*, Cic.; *rerum, control of the state*, Verg.; Lucr.

ābēo -ēre -ūi -itum, *to have, hold*.

LIT., of the physical possession of things or persons. (1) of immediate contact, *to have about one, carry, wear*: *feminae duplices papillas habent*, Cic.; *coronam in capite*, Cic.; *vestis bona quaerit haberi, to be worn*, Ov.; often with dat. of reflex.: *habeant sibi arma*, Cic.; hence the formula of divorce: *res tuas tibi habeas* (habe), Pl.; Cic.; with thing as subject, *to hold, contain*: *altera vestes ripa meas habuit*, Ov.; *Tartara habent Panthoiden*, Hor.; so of the contents of a letter or book: Cic. (2) in a more general sense, *to possess, hold, have power over*: a, of goods: *aurum*, Pl.; *pecuniam*, Cic.; *argentum*, Hor.; *pecus, to keep*, Verg.; absol., *to possess property, to be wealthy*: *habere in Bruttiiis*, Cic.;

habet idem in nummis, habet in praediis urbanis, Cic.; *habendi amor*, Verg.: b, of places, *to hold, own, inhabit, or rule over*: *Capuam*, Liv.; *hostis habet muros*, Verg.; *urbem Romam a principio reges habuere*, Tac.: c, of persons, *to keep*, esp. in a certain place, state, or relation: *domi divisoires*, Cic.; *senatum in curia inclusum*, Cic.; *aliquem in vinculis*, Sall.; *catervas flagitiosorum circum se*, Sall.; *milites in castris*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to have an abstr. thing*: a, in gen.: *aliquid in manibus, on hand*, Cic.; *aliquid in animo, to have in the mind, intend*; with infin.: *Caes., Cic.*; *aliquem in animo, to have in one's thoughts*, Sall.; *animus habet cuncta neque ipse habetur*, Sall.; *dimidium facti qui coepit habet*, Hor.; *hoc habet, or habet, of a fighter, 'he's had it'*, Verg.; *habes consilia nostra, you know of*, Cic.; *habeo dicere, I have it in my power to say*, Cic.; *nihil habeo quod incussem senectutem*, Cic.: b, of physical or mental states: *vulnus, to be wounded*, Ov.; *febrem*, Cic.; *bonum animum, to be of good courage*, Sall.; *odium in aliquem, to cherish hatred*, Cic.; *invidiam, to experience*, Cic.: c, of qualities: *modestiam*, Sall.; *habebat hoc omnino Caesar, that was Caesar all over*, Cic.: d, *to have as a result, to involve, to cause*: *beneficium habet querelam*, Cic.; *misericiordiam, to cause pity*, Cic. (2) with an abstract noun to complete the sense of the verb; *to hold a function, carry out an action, etc.*: *concilium plebis, to hold a council of the people*, Cic.; *contionem, comitia*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; *iter Aegyptum, to go to Egypt*, Cic.; *orationem, to make a speech*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; *sermonem, to hold a conversation*, Cic.; *habere verba, to speak*, Cic.; *alicui honorem, to pay honour to*, Cic. (3) *to keep a person or thing in a certain condition* (without actual possession): *mare infestum*, Cic.; *aliquem in honore*, Caes.; esp. with perf. partic.: *domitas habere libidines*, Cic. So with reflex., *to keep oneself, be, in a condition*; of persons: *gravior se habere, to be ill*, Cic.; *singulos ut se haberent rogitant*, Liv.; of things: *ut nunc res se habet*, Liv.; Cic.; sometimes intransit.: *bene habet, all right*, Cic., Juv. (4) *to use, manage, treat*: *aliquem liberalissime*, Cic.; *exercitum luxuriose*, Sall. (5) *to hold, consider, regard in a certain light*: *plebes servorum loco habetur*, Cic.; *aliquem ludibrio habere*, Ter., Cic.; *rempublicam quaestui*, Cic.; *aliquem parentem, in the light of a parent*; Cic.; *aliquem pro hoste, as an enemy*, Liv.; *aliquid pro certo*, Caes., Cic.; *aliquid religioni, to make a matter of conscience of*, Cic.; *paupertas probro haberi coepit, to be considered a disgrace*, Sall.

¶ Hence partic. **hābītus** -a -um, *disposed*; mentally: Ter.; esp. *in good condition*; physically, compar.: *habitiior*, Pl.

hābilis -e (*habeo*), *easily managed, handy*.

LIT., *gladii*, Liv.; *arcus*, Verg.; *currus*, Ov. TRANSF., *suitable, fit, convenient*. (1) of things; with ad: *calceus habilis et aptus ad pedem*, Cic.; with dat.: *gens equis tantum habilis*, Liv. (2) of persons: *in aliqua re*, Cic.; *habilis capessendae reipublicae*, Tac.; Hor.

hābilitās -ātis, f. (*habilis*), *aptitude, suitability*: Cic.

hăbītābīlis -e (habito), *habitable*: regio, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

hăbītātīo -ōnis, f. (habito), *a dwelling, habitation*: sumptus habitationis, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

hăbītātor -ōris, m. (habito), *one who dwells in or inhabits*: habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, Cic.; Liv., Juv. •

hăbīto -are (freq. of habeo).

(1) transit., *to inhabit*: urbes, Verg.; in pass., *to be inhabited*: vix pars dimidia (urbis) habitabatur, Liv.; Cic., Verg., Hor.

(2) intransit., *to dwell*. LIT., in aedibus, Pl.; cum aliquo, Cic.; in via, Cic.; impers. pass.: habitari, ait Xenocrates, in luna, Cic. Pres. partic. as subst.: habitantes, *inhabitants*, Ov., Quint. TRANSF., metus habitat in vita beata, Cic.; in foro, *to be always in the forum*, Cic.; quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, Cic.; in eo genere rerum, *to dwell on*, Cic.

hăbītūdo -īnis, f. (habeo), *condition*: corporis, Ter.

hăbītus -a -um, partic. from habeo; q.v.

hăbītus -ūs, m. (habeo), *the condition, habit, bearing*. LIT., physical: corporis, oris, Cic.; hominis, Hor.; of dress, style: Romanus, Hor.; pastorum, Liv., Suet.; of places, *lie of the land*: locorum, Verg.; Liv. TRANSF., abstr., *nature, character, disposition*: virtus est animi habitus naturae modo atque rationi consentaneus, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; provinciarum, *attitude, morale*, Tac.

hāc, adv. from hic; q.v.

hactenus, adv. (hāc/tenus), *as far as this, so far*. (1) in space: hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, Ov.; Verg. (2) in time, *hitherto*: Verg., Ov., Liv., Tac. (3) fig., in discussion, etc., *up to this point*: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic.; often elliptically: sed haec hactenus; nunc ad ostenta veniamus, Cic.; hactenus arborum cultūs, Verg.; Hor.

(4) of degree, indicating or introducing a restriction; *only so far*: hactenus respondisse, 'ego me bene habeo', Tac.; esp. followed by clause, *only so far as*; with quoad, quod: Cic. L.; with ut or ne: Cic., Hor., Ov.

Hadria -ae, (1) f. *a town in the north of Italy, on the Adriatic coast (now Adria)*; hence (2) m. *the Adriatic Sea*. Adj. **Hadriacus** -a -um and **Hadriaticus** -a -um, *Adriatic*.

Hadriānus -i, m., P. Aelius, *Roman emperor from A.D. 117 to 138*.

Hadrūmētum, see Adrumetum.

haedilia -ae, f. (dim. of haedus), *a little kid*: Hor.

haedillus -i, m. (dim. of haedus), *a little kid*: Pl. **haedīnus** -a -um (haedus), *of a kid*: pellicula, Cic.

haedūlus -i, m. (dim. of haedus), *a little kid*: Juv.

haedus -i, m. *a kid, young goat*: Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *Haedi, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga*, Verg., Ov.

Haemōnia -ae, f. (Ἀιμωνία), *Haemonia, an old name of Thessaly*. Adj. **Haemōnius** -a -um, *Thessalian*: puppis, *the ship Argo*, Ov.; iuvenis, *Jason*, Ov.; puer, *heros, Achilles*, Ov.; meton., as Thessaly was notorious for witches, *arts, arts of enchantment*, Ov. Subst. **Haemōnis** -nīdis, f. *a Thessalian woman*: Ov.

haerēo haerēre haesi haesum.

(1) *to stick, cleave, adhere to somebody or something*. LIT., haerere in equo, Cic.; with abl.: equo, Hor.; terra ima sede, Cic.; pede pes, Verg.; with dat.: capiti, Hor. TRANSF., *to hang on, linger, stick to, attach to a person or thing*: visceribus civitatis tyrannus, Liv.; in sententia, Cic.; haerere in iure ac praetorum tribunalibus, Cic.; memoria rei in populo haerebit, Cic.; milit. t. t.: haerere tergis, *or in tergis, hostium, to hang upon the rear of an enemy*, Liv.

(2) *to come to a standstill, get stuck*. LIT., aspectu territus haesit continuitque gradum, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to be checked, to cease*: Hectoris manu victoria Graium haesit, Verg.: b, *to be in perplexity, to be embarrassed*: haerere homo, versari, rubere, Cic.; Pl., Hor. **haeresco** -ēre (haereo), *to adhere, stick*: Lucr. **haerēsis** -ēos, f. (αἰρεσις), *a philosophical sect*: Cic.

haesitantia -ae, f. (haesito), *a faltering*: linguae, *stammering*, Cic.

haesitatio -ōnis, f. (haesito), *a sticking fast*; hence (1) in speech, *hesitation, stammering*: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum, Cic.; Quint. (2) mentally, *hesitation, indecision*: Cic. L., Tac.

haesito -are (freq. of haereo), *to stick fast, remain fast*. LIT., in vadis, Liv.; Lucr., Caes. TRANSF., *to hesitate*. (1) in speech: linguā, *to stammer*, Cic. (2) mentally, *to be undecided, be at a loss*: non haesitans respondebo, Cic.; Liv.

Hālaesa (Hālēsa) -ae, f. (Ἀλαῖσα), *a town on the north coast of Sicily*. Adj. **Hālaesinus** -a -um.

Hālaesus (Hālēsus) -i, m. *a son of Agamemnon, ally of Turnus*.

hālāgōra -ae, f. (ἅλα/ἀγορά), *the salt-market*: Pl.

halcēdo, see alcedo.

halcyon, see alcyon.

Halcyonē, see Alcyone.

hālec, see alec.

hālīaeētos -i, m. (ἀλialeτος), *the sea-eagle, osprey*: Verg., Ov.

Hālīartus -i, f. (Ἀλλάρτος), *a town in Boeotia*.

¶ Hence **Hālīartii** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Haliartus*.

Hālīcarnassus -i, f. (Ἀλικαρνασσός), *town in Caria, birth-place of Herodotus*.

¶ Hence **Hālīcarnassenses** -ium, m. and **Hālīcarnassii** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Halicarnassus*; m. adj. **Hālīcarnassēus** -ei and -eos: Cic.

Hālīcyaē -ārum, f. (Ἀλικυαί), *town in Sicily*.

¶ Hence adj. **Hālīcyaēnsis** -e, *of Halicyae*: Cic.

Hālīeutica -orum, n. (ἀλιευτικά), *the title of a poem of Ovid's on fishing*.

hālītus -ūs, m. (halo), *breath, exhalation, vapour*: Lucr., Verg.

hallex -icis, m. *the thumb or big toe*: Pl.

hālo -are, *to breathe out, exhale*. Intransit.: arae sertis halant, Verg.; Ov. Transsit.: nectar, Lucr.

hālōphanta -ae, m. (ἀλόφαντης), *a scoundrel*: Pl.

hālūc-. see aluc-.

Hālūs -lūs; acc. -lyn; m. (Ἄλυσ), *a river in Asia Minor*.

hāma (āma) -ae, f. (ἄμη), *a bucket, esp. a fireman's bucket*: Juv., Plin. L.

Hāmādr̥yas -ādis, f. (Ἀμαδρύας), a wood-nymph, hamadryad: Verg., Prop.
hāmātus -a -um (hamus), provided with hooks, hooked. LIT., unguis, Ov. TRANSF., curved like a hook, crooked: corpora, Cic., Ov.
hāmāxo -are (ἀμαξα), to yoke to a waggon: Pl.
Hāmīlcār -cāris, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp. Hamilcar Barca, general in the first Punic war, father of Hannibal.
hāmīōta -ae, m. (hamus), an angler: Pl.
Hammon, see Ammon.
hāmūlus -i, m. (dim. of hamus), a small hook: Pl.
hāmus -i, m. a hook. LIT., in gen.: hami ferrei, Caes.; lorica hamis auroque trili, a coat of mail, Verg.; esp. a fish-hook: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., the talons of a hawk: Ov.; a thorn: Ov.
Hannībāl -bālīs, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp. Hannibal, son of Hamilcar Barca, leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, defeated by Scipio at Zama.
hāra -ae, f. a pen or coop for domestic animals; esp. a pig-sty: Ov. TRANSF., abusively: Pl., Cic.
hārēna -ae, f. sand.
 LIT., saxa globosa harenae immixta, Liv.; harenae carae, the sands of Pactolus, Ov.; prov.: harenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, of a fruitless work, Ov.
 TRANSF., (1) desert or sandy ground: harenam aliquam aut paludes emere, Cic. (2) the sea-shore: optata potiri harena, Verg. (3) the arena in the amphitheatre (covered with sand): promittere operas harenae, Tac.; hence, the scene of any contention or struggle: Plin. L., Luc.
hārēnārius -a -um, relating to sand, sandy. As subst. **hārēnāria** -ae, f. (sc. fodina), a sand pit: Cic.
hārēnōsus -a -um, sandy: Verg., Ov.
hārīōlātio -ōnis, f. (hariolor), soothsaying: Enn.
hārīōlor -ari, dep. (hariolus), to divine, utter prophecies: Cic. TRANSF., to talk nonsense, foolishness: Pl., Ter.
hārīōlus -i, m. a soothsayer, prophet: Pl., Ter., Cic.; f. **hārīōla** -ae: Pl.
¹**harmōnia** -ae, f. (ἁρμονία), the agreement of sounds, melody: Lucr., Cic.; fig., in gen., concord, harmony: Lucr.
²**Harmōnia** -ae, f. (Ἀρμονία), daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, mother of Semele and Ino.
harpāgo -ōnis, m. (ἁρπάγη), a large hook, a drag, a grappling-iron: Caes., Liv. TRANSF., a rapacious person: Pl.
harpē -ēs, f. (ἄρπη), a sickle-shaped sword, scimitar: Ov., Luc.
Harpocrātēs -is, m. (Ἑρποκράτης), an Egyptian deity, the god of silence: aliquem reddere Harpocratem, to impose silence upon, Cat.
Harpyīae (trisyll.) -ārum, f. (Ἑρπυῖαι, the snatchers), the Harpies, mythical monsters, half-bird and half-woman.
hārundifer -fēra -fērum (harundo/fero), reed-bearing: caput, Ov.
hārundinēus -a -um, reedy: silva, Verg.; carmen, a shepherd's song, Ov.
hārundinōsus -a -um, full of reeds: Cat.
hārundo -inis, f. a reed. LIT., crines umbrosa tegebat harundo, Verg.; casae ex harundine textae, Liv. Meton., for an object made of

reed. (1) a fishing-rod: moderator harundinis, a fisherman, Ov. (2) limed twigs for catching birds: Pl., Prop., Mart. (3) a pen: tristis, a severe style, Mart. (4) the shaft of an arrow: Ov.; poet., the arrow itself: Verg., Ov. (5) a shepherd's pipe: Verg. (6) a flute: Ov. (7) a weaver's comb: Ov. (8) a plaything for children, a hobby-horse: Hor.
hāruspex -spicis, m. (Etruscan haru/*specio), a soothsayer, one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., in gen., a seer, prophet: Prop., Juv.
hāruspica -ae, f. (haruspex), a female soothsayer: Pl.
hāruspicinus -a -um (haruspex), concerned with divination by the inspection of entrails: Cic. F. as subst. **hāruspicina** -ae (sc. ars), the art of so inspecting entrails: haruspicinam facere, to practise the art of haruspex, Cic.
hāruspicium -i, n. (haruspex), the inspection of entrails, divination: Cat.
Hasdrūbāl (Asdrūbāl) -bālīs, m. name of several Carthaginians, esp. (1) son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, general in Spain. (2) son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal, killed at the battle of the Metaurus. (3) Carthaginian general in the third Punic war.
hasta -ae, f. a spear, pike, javelin. (1) in milit. use: amentata, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it, Cic.; eminus hastis aut comminus gladio uti, Cic.; fig.: hastas abicere, to 'throw up the sponge', Cic. (2) in ceremonial use: a, as sign of a public auction; hence: sub hasta vendere, to sell by auction, Liv.; emptio ab hasta, Cic.; hasta venditionis, Cic.: b, of the centumviral court: Suet.: c, a miniature spear, with which the bride's hair was parted on the wedding-day: Ov.
hastātus -a -um (hasta), armed with a spear: Tac.; esp. m. pl. as subst. **hastāti** -ōrum, the first line of the Roman army when drawn up in order of battle, the first rank, vanguard: Liv., Ov.; hence: primus, secundus, etc., hastatus (sc. ordo), the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the hastati were divided, Caes., Cic., Liv.
hastilē -is, n. (hasta), the shaft of a spear: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) the spear itself: Verg., Ov., Juv. (2) wood in the form of a shaft; a shoot, prop for vines, etc.: Verg.
hau, interj. oh! an exclamation of pain or grief: Pl., Ter.
haud (haut), adv., an emphatic negative, used with single words; not, not at all, by no means. (1) with verbs: haud dubito, Cic.; haud scio, Cic.; haud scio an, Cic. (2) with adjectives: haud mediocris, Cic.; Liv. (3) with pronouns: haud alius, Liv.; Pl., Ter. (4) with adverbs: haud dubie, Sall.; haud sane, Cic.; haud secus, Liv.; haud longe, Caes.
haudum (hautdum, haud dum), adv. not at all as yet, not yet: Liv.
haudquāquam (hautquāquam, haud quāquam), adv. by no means, not at all: Cic., Verg.
haurio haurire hausi haustum (fut. partic. hausurus: Verg.), to draw up, draw out.
 LIT., of physical action. (1) to draw any fluid from a source: aquam de puteo, Cic.; sanguinem, to shed, Cic., Liv.; esp. to drink up, absorb, drain: alveus haurit aquas, Ov.;

fig.: hauris de faece, *you use the worst*, Cic. (2) of solid objects: **a**, *to drain, empty* what contains fluid: pocula ore, Ov.; latus gladio, Verg.: **b**, *to swallow up* things or persons: ventus arbusta, Lucr.; pulverem, Ov.; altitudine nivis nauriebantur, Tac. (3) of light, air, and sound, *to draw in*: Jucem, Verg.; suspiratus, Ov.; vocem auribus, Verg.

TRANSF., fig. (1) *to derive from a source*: sumptum ex aerario, Cic.; fontes adire et praecepta haurire, Hor. (2) *to take in, absorb* a feeling or experience: voluptates, calamitates, Cic.; supplicia, animo spem inanem, Verg.; oculis gaudium, Liv. (3) *to exhaust, weaken, waste*: sua, Tac.; Italiam et provincias immenso faenore, Tac.; caelo medium sol igneus orbem hauserat, Verg.; exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans, Verg.

haustrum -i, n. (haurio), *a machine for drawing water*: Lucr.

haustus -ūs, m. (haurio). (1) *a drawing of water*: Juv.; as legal t. t.: aquae, *the right of drawing water*, Cic. (2) *drawing in*: **a**, of air, *inhaling*: apibus esse haustus aetherios, Verg.: **b**, of fluids, *drinking* and concr., *a draught*: aquae, Liv.; fontis Pindarici, Hor.: **c**, of solids, *a handful*: arenae, Ov.

haut=haud; q.v.

hävö, see aveo.

Hēautontimōrūmēnos -i, m. (ἐαυτὸν τιμωροῦμενος), *the self-tormentor, the title of one of Terence's comedies*.

hebdōmas -ādis, f. (ἑβδομάς), *the seventh day of a disease* (supposed to be a critical period): Cic. L.

Hēbē -ēs, f. (Ἥβη, *youth*), *the daughter of Jupiter, cup-bearer of the gods, wife of Hercules*.

hēbēnus -i, f. (ἑβένος), *the ebon-tree, ebony*: Verg.

hēbēo -ēre (hebes), *to be blunt, dull*: ferrum, Liv. TRANSF., *to be dull, heavy, inactive*: sanguis hebet, Verg.; sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov.

hēbēs -ētis, *blunt, dull*.

LIT., mucro, Lucr.; tela, Cic.; gladius, Ov.; hence: hebeti ictu, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *physically, faint, sluggish*; of action, *sluggish, weak*: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, Sall.; of colour, *dull*: color, Ov.; esp. of the senses: aures, Cic.; acies oculorum, Cic. (2) *mentally, dull, heavy, stupid*: homines hebetes, Cic.; compar.: hebetiora ingenia, Cic.; Tac., Quint.

hēbesco -ēre (hebeo), *to become dull, blunt, dim*; of the senses: mentis acies, Cic.; fig.: auctoritatis acies, Cic.

hēbēto -āre (hebes), *to make blunt*. LIT., hastas, Liv. TRANSF., *to make dull, blunt, to deaden, dim*: flammas, Ov.; alicui visus, Verg.; ingenium, Plin. L.

Hebraeus -a -um, *Hebrew, Jewish*: Tac.

Hebrus -i, m. (Ἑβρος), *the chief river of Thrace, flowing into the Aegean* (now Maritza).

Hēcālē -ēs, f. (Ἑκάλη), *a poor old woman who entertained Theseus*.

Hēcātē -ēs, f. (Ἑκάνη), *the goddess of magic and enchantment, often identified with Diana and Luna*.

¶ Hence adj. **Hēcātēius** -a -um and f. adj. **Hēcātēis** -idis, *Hecatean*; hence= *magical*: Ov.

hēcātombē -ēs, f. (ἑκατόμβη), *a hecatomb*. LIT., *sacrifice of a hundred oxen*: Juv.

Hectōr -tōris, m. (Ἑκτωρ), *son of Priam, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, killed by Achilles*. Adj. **Hectōrēus** -a -um (Ἑκτόρεος), *belonging to Hector*; poet.= *Trojan*: Verg.

Hēcūba -ae, f. and **Hēcūbē** -ēs, f. (Ἑκάβη), *wife of Priam*.

hēdēra -ae, f. ivy, *a plant sacred to Bacchus*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

hēdēriger -gēra -gērūm (hedera/gero), *ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned*: Cat.

hēdērōsus -a -um (hedera), *ivied, full of ivy*: Prop.

hēdychrum -i, n. (ἡδύχρον), *a fragrant ointment*: Cic.

hei, interj.=ei; q.v.

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. She was carried off by Paris to Troy, and so caused the Trojan war*.

Hēlēnus -i, m. (Ἑλένος), *son of Priam, a soothsayer*.

Hēliādes -um, f. (Ἡλιάδες), *the daughters of the Sun, who, at the death of their brother Phaëthon, were changed into poplars (or alders), and their tears into amber*; hence: nemus Heliadum, *a poplar (or alder) grove*, Ov.; Heliadum lacrimae, *amber*, Ov.; gemmae, *amber*, Mart.

Hēlicē -ēs, f. (Ἑλική) (1) *a town in Achaia*. (2) *a constellation, the Great Bear*: Cic., Ov.

Hēlicōn -ōnis, m. (Ἑλικών), *a hill in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*: Heliconis alumnae, *the Muses*, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Hēlicōnius** -a -um, *Heliconian*; subst. **Hēlicōniādes** -um, f. and **Hēlicōnides** -um, f. *the Muses*.

Hēliōpōlis -ēos, f. (Ἡλιόπολις), *a town in Lower Egypt*: Cic.

Hellē -ēs, f. (Ἑλλή), *daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram; and was drowned in the Hellespont, so named after her*.

hellēborus, see elleborus.

Hellespontus -i, m. (Ἑλλήσποντος), *the Hellespont, Dardanelles*. TRANSF., *the coast on both sides of the Hellespont*: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Hellespontius** -a -um and **Hellespontiacus** -a -um, *of the Hellespont*.

Hēlōrus -i, m. (Ἑλωρος) and **Hēlōrum** -i. n. (Ἑλωρον), *a river on the east coast of Sicily and a town of the same name*. Hence adj. **Hēlōrius** -a -um, *of Helorus*; subst. **Hēlōrini** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of the town*.

hellūo (hēlūo) -ōnis, m. *a glutton, squanderer*: Ter., Cic.

hellūor (hēlūor) -ari, dep. (helluo), *to guzzle, gormandize*: Cic. TRANSF., *libris*: Cic.; reipublicae sanguine, Cic.

hēlops (ēlops, ellops) -ōpis, m. (ἑλλωψ), *a savoury fish, perhaps the sturgeon*: Ov.

helvella -ae, f. *a small pot-herb*: Cic. L.

Helvētīi -ōrum, m. *the Helvetii, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Switzerland*. Adj. **Helvētius** and **Helvēticus** -a -um, *Helvetian*.

Helvīi (Helvi) -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Narbonensis*.

hem, interj. of surprise; *well! just look!*: **hem** causam, Cic.; Pl., Ter.
hēmērodrōmus -i, m. (ήμεροδρόμος), a special courier, express: Liv.
hēmīcillus -i, m. (ἡμισυς/κίλλος), a mule, as a term of reproach: Cic. L.
hēmīcylīum -i, n. (ἡμικύκλιον), a semi-circle: Plin. L. TRANSF., an arrangement of seats in a semi-circle: Cic., Suet.
hēmīna -ae, f. (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius=nearly a pint English: Pl.
hēmīnāria -orum, n. pl. (hemina), presents of the measure of a hemina: Quint.
hendēcāsýllābī -ōrum, m. (ἐνδεκάσύλλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, hendecasyllables: Cat., Plin. L.
Henna (Enna) -ae, f. (Ἔννα), an ancient city of Sicily (now Enna), with a famous temple of Ceres.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Hennensis** -e and **Hennaeus** -a -um, of Henna.
hēpātārius -a -um, of the liver: Pl.
heptēris -is, f. (ἑπτήρης), a galley with seven banks of oars: Liv.
hēra=ēra; q.v.
Hēra -ae, f. (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess identified with the Roman Juno.
 ¶ Hence **Hēraea** -ōrum, n. (Ἡραῖα), the festival of Hera: Liv.
Hēraclēa (-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 river Siris. (2) a town in Phthiotis, near Thermopylae. (3) a town in Bithynia on the Black Sea (now Ereklī). (4) a town in Sicily on the Halycos, also called Minoa. (5) Heraclea Sintica, a town in Paonia on the Strymon.
 ¶ Hence subst. **Hēraclēenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Heraclea; m. adj. **Hēraclēōtes** -ae, belonging to Heraclea; plur. as subst. **Hēraclēōtae** -ārum, the inhabitants of Heraclea.
Hēraclēum -i, n. (Ἡράκλειον), a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.
Hēraclidēs -ae, m. (Ἡρακλείδης), Ponticus, a Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato.
Hēraclitus -i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος), a Greek philosopher of Ephesus, about 500 B.C., known as 'The Obscure'.
Hēraea -ōrum, see Hera.
Hēraea -ae, f. (Ἡράα), a town in Arcadia on the Alpheus.
herba -ae, f. (cf. φοβή), springing vegetation, a stalk. Hence (1) a blade or stalk, esp. of corn or grass: frumenta in herbis erant, Caes.; Verg., Ov. (2) a green plant: stirpes et herbae, Cic.; esp. grass: Cic., Verg. (3) a weed: officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg.
herbesco -ēre (herba), to grow into blades or stalks: Cic.
herbēus -a -um (herba), grass-green: Pl.
herbīdus -a -um (herba), full of grass, grassy: campus, Liv.; Ov.
herbīfer -fēra -fērum (herba/fero), full of herbage, grassy: colles, Ov.
herbigrādus -a -um (herba/gradior), going through the grass: poet. ap. Cic.
Herbita -ae, f. (Ἡρβίτα), a town in Sicily.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Herbitensis** -e, of Herbita.
herbōsus -a -um (herba), of grass or full of grass: Verg., Hor., Ov.

herbūla -ae, f. (dim. of herba), a little herb: Cic., Quint.
Hercēus -a -um (Ἑρκείος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, courtyard, etc.
hercisco (ercisco) -ēre (herctum), to divide an inheritance: Cic.
Hercle, see Hercules.
herctum -i, n. (probably connected with heres), an inheritance, found only in the phrase herctum ciere, to divide an inheritance: Cic.
Hercūlānēum -i, n. a town in Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79.
 ¶ Hence, adj. **Hercūlānensis** -e and **Hercūlānēus** -a -um, of Herculeum.
Hercūles -is and -i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira and (after his deification) of Hebe; the performer of twelve labours imposed upon him by Eurystheus; regarded as the giver of riches and the guide of the Muses. Vocat. sing. **Hercūles** or **Hercūle** or **Hercle**; all these forms were used as an oath, by Hercules: Cic.; also **mēhercūles** and **mēhercūle**: Cic., and **mēhercle**: Ter.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Hercūlēus** -a -um, Herculean: arbor, the poplar, Verg., and **Hercūlānēus** -a -um.
Hercynia silva -ae, f. the Hercynian forest, in central Germany: Caes., Tac.; also with saltus: Tac., Liv.; and absol.: Tac.
Herdōnia -ae, f. a town in Apulia.
hērē=heri; q.v.
hērēditārius -a -um (hereditas). (1) relating to an inheritance: auctio, Cic. (2) inherited, hereditary: cognomen, Cic.; controversia, Cic.
hērēditās -ātis, f. (heres), inheritance. LIT., (1) abstr.: hereditate possidere, Cic. (2) concr.: hereditatem capere, adire, cernere, Cic.; Pl., Tac. TRANSF., hereditas gloriae, Cic.
Hērēnnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Adj. **Hērēnniānus** -a -um, Herennian: Cic. L.
hērēdium -i, n. (heres), a patrimony: Nep.
hēres (haeres) -ēdis, c. an heir, heiress.
 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., Hor., Quint.
 TRANSF., (1) owner: Pl. (2) successor: veteris Academiae, Cic.; Ov.
hērī (hērē), adv. (χθές), yesterday: Pl., Cic., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., lately: Cat.
hērīfūga=erifuga; q.v.
hērīlis -e=erilis; q.v.
hermaphrōditus -i, m. (ἐρμαφρόδιτος), a hermaphrodite: Ov.
Hermāthēna -ae, f. (Ἑρμῆς/Ἀθηνᾶ), a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal: Cic. L.
Hermēraclēs -is, m. (Ἑρμῆς/Ἡρακλῆς), a double bust of Hermes and Hercules: Cic. L.
Hermēs or **Herma** -ae, m. (Ἑρμῆς), the god Hermes, identified with the Roman Mercury; hence 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 Helen, wife of Orestes. (2) a town in Argolis (now Kastrì).

¶ Hence adj. **Hermiōnicus** -a -um, of *Hermione*.

Hermiōnes -um, m. a people of *Germany*.

Hermundūri -ōrum, m. a *Germanic* tribe.

Hernici -ōrum, m. a people in *Latium*. Adj.

Hernicus -a -um, *Hernican*.

Hērō -ūs, f. (*Ἥρω*), a priestess of *Aphrodite* at *Sestos*, loved by *Leander*.

Hērōdēs -is, m. (*Ἡρόδης*), *Herod*; esp. *Herod the Great*, king of *Judea*.

Hērōdōtus -i, m. (*Ἡρόδοτος*), the first great *Greek* historian, born 484 B.C.

hērōicus -a -um (*ἡρωικός*), relating to the heroes, heroic: tempora, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

hērōina -ae, f. (*ἡρώνη*), a demigoddess, heroine: Prop.

hērōis -idis, f. (*ἡρώς*), a demigoddess, heroine: Ov. (Gr. dat. plur., heroisin: Ov.).

hērōs -ōis, m. (*ἥρως*), a demigod, hero: Cic., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., a distinguished man, hero: noster Cato, Cic.

hērōus -a -um (*ἡρώς*), relating to a hero, heroic: pes, versus, epic verse (hexameter), Cic.; absol. herous -i, m. a hexameter: Ov.

Hersilia -ae, f. wife of *Romulus*.

herus=erus; q.v.

Hēsiodus -i, m. (*Ἡσίοδος*), an early *Greek* poet of *Boeotia*. Adj. **Hēsiodēus** or -ius -a -um, *Hesiodian*.

Hēsiona -ae, f. and **Hēsionē** -ēs, f. (*Ἡσιόνη*), daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*, rescued by *Hercules* from a sea-monster.

Hespērus or -os -i, m. (*Ἑσπερος*), the *Evening Star*; myth., either son of *Cephalus* and *Aurora* or son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Hespērius** -a -um (*ἑσπέριος*), western: terra, Italy, Verg.; subst. **Hespēria** -ae, f. the western land; Italy: Verg.; Spain: Hor.; f. adj. **Hespēris** -idis (*ἑσπερίς*), western: aquae, Italian, Verg.; subst. **Hespērides** -um, f. the *Hesperides*, daughters of *Hesperus*, living in the extreme west, watching a garden with golden apples.

hesternus -a -um (cf. heri), of yesterday: dies, Cic., Cat.

hētairia -ae, f. (*ἑταιρία*), a secret society: Plin. L.

hētairicē -ēs, f. (*ἑταιρικῇ*), Band of Brothers, name of a troop in the *Macedonian* army: Nep.

heu, interj. expressing grief or pain, oh! alas!: heu me miserum, Pl., Ter., Cic.

heurētēs -ae, m. (*εὐρετής*), an inventor: Pl.

heus! interj. hallo! ho there! hark!: heus tu quid agis! Cic.; Pl., Verg.

hexāmētēr -tri, m. adj. (*ἑξάμετρος*), with six feet (of metre): hexameter versus, or absol. hexameter, a hexameter, verse of six feet, Cic., Hor.

hexēris -is, f. (*ἑξήρης*), a galley with six banks of oars: Liv.

hiātus -ūs, m. (hio), a cleft, opening. LIT., oris, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; absol., the opening of the mouth, the open jaws: Lucr., Ov.; in plur.: Verg. TRANSF., (1) of style: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus? of such pompous language, Hor. (2) gaping after, desire for: praemiorum, Tac. (3) in grammar, a hiatus, the meeting of two vowels: Cic.

Hibēr -ēris, m. (*Ἰβηρ*), an *Iberian*, *Spaniard*; usually plur. **Hibērēs** -ērum, *Spaniards*; also **Hibēri** -orum, m. *Spaniards*; **Hibērus** -i, m. the river *Ebro*; **Hibēria** -ae (*Ἰβηρία*), *Spain*; adj. **Hibēricus** -a -um and **Hibērus** -a -um, *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., see *hibernus*.

hibernaculum -i, n. (hiberno), plur.: hibernacula, tents or huts for winter quarters, Liv., Caes., Tac.

Hibernia -ae, f. *Ireland*.

hiberno -are (hibernus), to winter, spend the winter: in sicco (of ships), Liv.; esp. as milit. t. t., to keep in winter quarters: Cic.

hibernus -a -um (hiems), wintry, of winter. LIT., tempus, mensis, Cic.; annus, time of winter, Hor. TRANSF., (1) like winter; cold or stormy: Alpes, mare, Hor.; Verg. (2) wintering, for the winter: legiones, Suet.; esp.: castra, winter quarters; n. pl. as subst. **hiberna** -ōrum (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.

hibiscum -i, n. (*ἰβίσκος*), the marsh-mallow: Verg.

hibrida (hybrida) -ae, c. of animals, a hybrid: Plin. TRANSF., of men, the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman or of a freeman by a slave: Hor.

hic, haec, hōc, pron. or pronom. adj. this, of persons and things either physically present or present in thought. (1) in space, this... here: Pl., Cic., etc.; often: hic homo=ego, I, Pl., Hor. (2) in thought, this, the one referred to: haec cum Scipio dixisset, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. (3) in relation to another pronoun or to a clause; opp. iste, in the courts, my client: Cic.; opp. ille=the former, hic=the latter (sometimes vice versa): Sall., Liv.; as antecedent of relative clause: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, Cic.; n. hoc referring to a clause that follows: hoc commodi est quod, there is this advantage, that..., Cic. (4) in time, the present, modern: his temporibus, Cic.; haec, the present state of affairs, Cic.; his annis viginti, in the last twenty years, Cic.

¶ Strengthened form **hice**, haece, hoce (hic/ce): Pl., Ter., Cic.; also further strengthened by interrog. -ne, **hicine**, haecine, hocine: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi, Hor.; Pl., Cic.

hic and **heic**, adv. here. LIT., in this place: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., herein, in this matter: Caes., Cic. Also of time, hereupon, here: Cic., Verg., Liv. Strengthened forms **hice** and interrog. **hicine**.

Hicētāon -ōnis, m. (*Ἰκετῶν*), son of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*. Adj. **Hicētāoniūs** -a -um: Thymoetes, son of *Hicetaon*, Verg.

hicine, see **hic** and **hic**.

hiēmālis -e (hiems), wintry, of winter: tempus, Cic. TRANSF., like winter, stormy: navigatio, Cic. L.

hiēmo -are (hiems). (1) to winter, spend the winter: mediis in undis, Hor. Esp. of

soldiers, to keep in winter quarters: *hiemare* in Gallia, Caes. (2) to be stormy: *mare hiemat*, Hor.

hiēms (hiēmps) -ēmis, f. (cf. χειμών), winter.

LIT., *initā hieme*, Caes.; *Arabes campos hieme et aestate peragrantes*, Cic.; also in plur. Personif.: *glacialis Hiems*, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) stormy weather, storm: *hiemis magnitudo*, Cic.; *dum pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg. (2) cold: *letalis hiems in pectora venit*, Ov. (3) fig.: *mutati amoris hiems*, Ov.

Hiēro -ōnis, m. (Ἱέρων), the name of two famous rulers of Syracuse. Adj. **Hiērōnicus** -a -um, of *Hiero*.

Hiērōcles -is, m. (Ἱεροκλῆς), a Greek rhetorician, contemporary of Cicero.

Hiērōnŷmus -i, m. (Ἱερώνυμος). (1) a ruler of Syracuse: Liv. (2) a Greek peripatetic philosopher: Cic.

Hiērōsōlŷma -ōrum, n. pl. (Ἱεροσόλυμα), Jerusalem, capital of Judea.

¶ Hence **Hiērōsōlŷmārius**, a name given to Pompey, after his capture of Jerusalem.

hiēto -are (freq. of *hio*), to gape: Pl.

hīlāris -e and **hīlārus** -a -um, adj. (with compar.; and superl.: Pl.), cheerful, merry, blithe, gay: *animus*, Cic. L.; *vita*, Cic.; *esse vultu hilari atque laeto*, Cic.; *dies*, Pl., Ter.; Hor.

¶ N. acc. sing. as adv. **hīlārē**, cheerfully, merrily: *vivere*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cic.; compar.: *hilarius*, Cic.

hīlārītās -ātis, f. (*hilaris*), cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety: Cic., Quint.

hīlārītūdo -inis, f. = *hilaritas*; q.v.: Pl.

hīlāro -are (*hilaris*), to make joyful, to cheer up: *huius suavitate maxime hilaratae Athenae sunt*, Cic.; *multo convivio Baccho*, Verg.

hīlārūlus -a -um (dim. of *hilarus*), gay, cheerful: Cic.

hillae -arum, f. pl. (dim. of *hira*), the smaller intestines of animals. TRANSF., a kind of sausage: Hor.

Hilōtae and **Hiōtae** -ārum, m. (ἑλωταί), the Helots, slaves of the Spartans.

hīlum -i, n. a trifle; usually with neg.: *neque (nec) hīlum, not a whit, not in the least*, Lucr.

Hīmella -ae, f. a stream in the Sabine country.

Himēra -ae, f. (Ἱμέρα), name of a river and town in Sicily.

hinc, adv. (hic), from here, hence.

LIT., a nobis hinc profecti, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) from this side, on this side: *hinc atque illinc, on this side and on that*, Liv.; *hinc . . . illinc*, Cic.; Verg. (2) of causation, from this cause: *hinc illae lacrimae*, Ter.; Cic., Verg. (3) of time: a, henceforth: *quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios*, Verg.: b, thereupon: *hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas misit*, Verg.

hinnio -ire, to neigh, whinny: Lucr., Quint.

hinnītus -ūs, m. (*hinnio*), a neighing: Lucr., Cic., Verg.

hinnūlēus -i, m. (*hinnus*), a young roebuck, a fawn: Hor.

hinnus -i, m. (ἵνος), a mule, the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass (*mulus* = the offspring of a he-ass and a mare): Varr.

hīo -are, to open, stand open, gape.

LIT., *oculi*, Pl.; *concha hians*, Cic.; *leo hians*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of speech, to be badly put together, hang together badly: *hiantia loqui*, Cic.; Quint., Tac. (2) to desire with open mouth, long for: *Verrem avaritiā hiantē atque imminente fuisse*, Cic.; Hor. (3) to open the mouth in astonishment: Verg., Tac. (4) with acc. object, to pour forth: *carmen lyrā*, Prop.

hippāgōgi -orum, f. pl. (ἵππαγωγί), transports for cavalry: Liv.

Hippīas -ae, m. (Ἱππίας). (1) son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. (2) a sophist of Elis, contemporary with Socrates.

Hippo -ōnis, m. (Ἱππών), name of several cities, esp. a port in Numidia (now Bône).

hippōcentaurus -i, m. (ἵπποκένταυρος), a centaur: Cic.

Hippocrātēs -is, m. (Ἱπποκράτης), a physician of Cos (flourishing about 430 B.C.).

Hippocrēnē -ēs, f. (Ἱππου κρήνη), a fountain on Mount Helicon, produced by a blow from the hoof of Pegasus.

Hippōdāmē -ēs, f. and **Hippōdāmēa** or -ia -ae, f. (Ἱπποδάμη, -δάμεια). (1) daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis. (2) wife of Pirithous.

Hippōdāmus -i, m. (Ἱπποδάμος), the horse-tamer, epithet of Castor: Mart.

hippodrōmos -i, m. (ἵπποδρομος), a hippodrome or racecourse for horses and chariots: Pl., Mart.

Hippōlytē -ēs, f. and **Hippōlyta** -ae, f. (Ἱππολύτη). (1) Queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Theseus. (2) wife of Acastus, King of Magnesia.

Hippōlytus -i, m. (Ἱππολύτος), son of Theseus and Hippolyte, falsely accused by his step-mother Phaedra.

hippōmānes, n. (ἵππομανές). (1) a slimy humour which flows from a mare when in heat: Verg., Tib., Prop. (2) a membrane on the head of a new-born foal, used for love-potions: Juv.

Hippōmēnēs -ae, m. (Ἱππομένης). (1) son of Megareus and husband of Atalanta. (2) of Athens, father of Limone; whence **Hippōmēnēs** -nēidis, f. = *Limone*.

Hippōnax -nactis, m. (Ἱππώναξ), a Greek satirical poet of the sixth century B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Hippōnactēus** -a -um, biting, satirical: *praeconium*, Cic. L.; m. as subst. (sc. versus), an iambic line as written by Hipponax: *Hipponacteos effugere vix posse*, Cic.

hippōpōtāmus -i, m. (ἵπποπόταμος), a river-horse, hippopotamus: Plin.

Hippōtādes -ae, m. (Ἱπποτάδης), descendant of Hippotes = Aeolus (grandson of Hippotes): Ov.

hippōtoxōta -ae, m. (ἵπποτοξότης), a mounted archer: Caes.

hippūrus -i, m. (ἵππουρος), a fish, perhaps the goldfish: Ov.

hīr, indecl. n. (connected with *χεῖρ*), the hand: Lucil. ap. Cic.

hīra -ae, f. a gut, intestine: Pl.

hircinus -a -um (*hircus*), of a he-goat: Pl.; folles, made of goat-skins, Hor.

hircōsus -a -um (*hircus*), smelling like a goat: Pl.

hircus -i, m. a he-goat: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) a goat-like smell: Pl., Hor. (2) as a term of reproach, an old goat: Pl., Cat.

hīrnēa -ae, f. a can or jug: Pl.

Hirpīni -ōrum, m. a Samnite people of central Italy; adj. **Hirpinus** -a -um, *Hirpine*: Cic.

hirquus, **hirquinus**=hircus, hircinus; q.v.

hirsūtus -a -um, covered with hair, rough, shaggy, prickly: supercilium, Verg.; crines, Ov.; aliae (animantium) spinis hirsutae, Cic. TRANSF., rough, unadorned: nihil est hirsutius illis (annalibus), Ov.

Hirtius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member 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 Hirtius. **hirtus** -a -um, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly: setae, capellae, Ov. TRANSF., rough, uncultivated: ingenium, Hor.

hirūdo -inis, f. a leech: Pl., Plin. TRANSF., aerarii, Cic. L.; Hor.

hirundininus -a -um (hirundo), of swallows: Pl.

hirundo -dinis, f. (χελιδόν), a swallow: Pl., Lucr., Verg.

hisco -ere (hio). (1) to open, split open, gape: tellus, Ov. (2) to open the mouth: respondebisne ad haec aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic.; Verg., Liv.

Hispālis -is, f. town in Spain (now Seville).

¶ Hence **Hispālienses** -ium, the inhabitants of Seville: Tac.

Hispāni -ōrum, m. the Spaniards.

¶ Hence subst. **Hispānia** -ae, f. the whole of the Spanish peninsula (including Portugal) divided into citerior, the eastern part (later Hisp. Tarraconensis), and ulterior, the southern and western part (later Lusitania and Baetica); also in plur., Hispaniae.

¶ Adj. **Hispāniensis** -e and **Hispānus** -a -um, Spanish.

hispidus -a -um, rough, hairy, bristly: facies, Hor. TRANSF., agri, Hor.

hister=histrio; q.v.

Hister (Ister) -tri, m. (Ἰστρος), name of the lower part of the Danube (the upper part being called Danuvius): Ov.

histōria -ae, f. (ἱστορία), inquiry; hence the results of inquiry. (1) learning in gen.: Cic. (2) historical narrative, history: historia Italici belli et civilis, Cic.; historiam scribere, Cic.; quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia, Juv. (3) in gen., narrative, a story: historiā dignum, worthy of narration, Cic. L.; Hor. (4) the subject of a story: Prop.

historicus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical: sermo, Cic.; m. as subst. **historicus** -i, an historian: Cic., Quint., Juv.

Histri -ōrum (Ἰστροί), Istrians, inhabitants of Istria.

¶ Hence subst. **Histrīa** -ae, f. (Ἱστροία), Histria, a country near Illyria; adj. **Histricus** -a -um, *Histrinian*.

histrīcus -a -um (hister), of actors: Pl.

histrīo -ōnis, m. an actor: Pl., Cic., Liv.

histrīōnālis -e (histrīo), of or for an actor: Tac.

hiulco -are (hiulcus), to cause to gape, to split: Cat.

hiulcus -a -um (hio), gaping, cleft, open. LIT., hiulca siti arva, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of discourse, ill put together, with hiatus: concursus verborum, Cic.; Quint. (2) eager, longing: Pl.

¶ Adv. **hiulcē**, with hiatus: loqui, Cic.

hōdiē, adv. (=hoc die), today. LIT., hodie sunt nonae Sextiles, Cic.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) at the present time: Cic., Juv. (2) still, even now: si hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis terrae imperium teneremus, Cic.; quem vivere hodie aiunt, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) at once: Pl., Cic., Hor.

hōdiernus -a -um (hodie), of today: dies, edictum, Cic. TRANSF., ad hodiernum diem, up to this time, Cic.

hōlitor -ōris, m. (holus), a kitchen-gardener: Pl., Cic. L., Hor.

hōlitorius -a -um (holitor), of herbs: forum, vegetable-market, Liv.

hōlus (ōlus) -ēris, n. any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb: Verg., Hor., etc.

Hōmērus -i, m. (Ὅμηρος), Homer, the Greek epic poet.

¶ Hence adj. **Hōmēricus** -a -um, **Hōmērius** -a -um, *Homeric*.

hōmicida -ae, c. (homo/caedo), a murderer, murderess, homicide: Cic., Juv.; in special sense (=Gr. ἀνδροφόνος), of Hector, slayer of men: Hor.

hōmicidium -i, n. (homicida), murder, manslaughter, homicide: Quint., Tac.

hōmo -inis (connected with humus), a human being, man.

In gen., man, as opp. to beasts and gods (vir=man as opp. to woman): Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.; nemo homo, not a soul, no one, Pl., Cic.; odium hominis, a hateful man, Cic.; in plur.: homines, men in general, people, Cic.; inter homines esse, to live or to mix in society, be in the world, Cic.

Esp. (1) a man, with the implications of humanity: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter.; in a good sense: nihil hominis esse, to be without the better qualities of a man: si quidem homo esset, if he had the feelings of a man, Cic.; virum te putabo...hominem non putabo, I must praise your patience but not your taste, Cic.; in a bad sense, a man as liable to error, a mortal: quia homo est, Cic. (2) used like a pron.: valde hominem diligo, the man, him, Cic.; hic homo=ego, Hor. (3) rarely, man, as opp. to woman: Pl. (4) milit. t. t., plur.: homines, infantry (opp. equites), Caes.

hōmoeōmēria -ae, f. (ὁμοιομέρεια), similarity of parts (i.e. to each other and to the whole), as a tenet of Anaxagoras: Lucr.

Hōmōlē -ēs, f. (Ὀμόλη), a mountain in Thesaly: Verg.

hōmullus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin: Lucr., Cic.

hōmuncio -ōnis, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin: Ter., Cic.

hōmunculus -i, m. (dim. of homo), a little man, manikin: Pl., Cic.

hōnestās -ātis, f. (honestus). (1) honour as received, repute, respectability: honestatem amittere, Cic., Liv.; TRANSF., honestates civitatis, notabilities, Cic. (2) worth, virtue, honourable character, probity: vitae, Cic.; hinc (pugnati) honestas, illinc turpitudine, Cic. TRANSF., of things, beauty: testudinis, Cic.

hōnesto -are (honestus), to honour, distinguish, adorn, dignify: aliquem laude, Cic.; domum, Cic.; Liv.

hōnestus -a -um (honor), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) *honoured, in good repute, respectable*: familia, Cic.; honesto loco natus, Cic.; honestos fascibus et sellis, Hor.; m. as subst. **honestus** -i, a gentleman: Hor.; f. as subst. **honesta** -ae, a gentlewoman: Ter.

(2) *honourable, proper, virtuous*: vita, homines, Cic.; mores, Juv.; with supine: honestumne factu sit an turpe, Cic.; n. as subst. **honestum** -i, morality, virtue: Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *fine, beautiful*: homo, forma, facies, Ter.; caput, equi, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **honestē**. (1) *respectably*: natus, Suet. (2) *honourably, properly*: cenare, Cic.; se gerere, Cic.; in pugna honeste cadere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

honor = honos; q.v.

honorabilis -e (honor), *respectful*: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, adsurgere, Cic.

honorarius -a -um (honor), *done or given as an honour*: frumentum, Cic.; opera, Cic.; delectare honorarium (est), *done out of respect for the audience*, Cic.; n. as subst.: ap. Plin. L.

honoratus -a -um, partic. from honoro; q.v.

honorificus -a -um (compar. honorificentior, superl. honorificentissimus) (honor/facio), *causing honour, honouring*: mentio, oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **honorificē** (compar. honorificentius, superl. honorificentissime), *with honour, in an honourable or respectful manner*: praedicare, Cic.; tractare, Cic. L.; Liv.

honorō -are (honor), *to honour, show honour to, adorn, dignify*: virtutem, Cic.; aliquem sellā curuli, Liv.; tumulum, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **honoratus** -a -um. (1) *pass., honoured, distinguished, respected*: viri, Cic.; nusquam est senectus honorator, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; esp. *honoured by public office*: honorati quattuor filii, Cic.; consul, Ov. (2) *act., conferring honour*: Liv., Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **honoratē**, *with honour, honourably*: Tac.

honorus -a -um (honor), *honourable*: Tac.

hōnōs and **hōnōr** -ōris, m.

LIT., *honour, a mark of honour or respect, distinction*. In gen.: honorem alicui reddere, Cic., Liv.; tribuere, Cic.; praestare, Ov.; honore aliquem adficere, *to show honour to*, Cic.; honore aliquem augere, Caes.; in honore habere, Cic.; magno esse honore, Caes., Liv., Tac.; honori ducitur, *it is considered an honour*, Sall.; honorem praefari, dicere, *to say 'By your leave'*, Cic.; phrase, honoris causā, *with due respect or to honour or for the sake of*: quem honoris causā nomino, Cic.; honoris Divitiaci et Aeduorum causā, Caes.; mei honoris causā, *for me*, Pl.

Esp. (1) *personif., Honour*: Cic., Liv. (2) *frequently, an office of dignity, a public office*: ad honores ascendere, Cic.; honoribus amplissimis perfunctus, Cic.; honores dare, Hor. (3) *of other particular awards to persons*: militaris, Liv.; pugnae, Verg.; medico, Cic. L., supremus honos (*the last honour*=burial), Verg.; communi in morte honore carere, Cic.; mortis honore carere, Verg. (4) *an offering to the gods, sacrifice*, etc.: aris, divum templis, Verg.; dis, Liv.

TRANSF., *poet., beauty, grace*: honorum ruris, *crops*, Hor.; silvarum, *foliage*, Verg.; Hor.

hoplōmachus -i, m. (ὁπλομάχος), *a kind of gladiator*: Mart., Suet.

hōra -ae, f. (ῥα), *an hour*.

LIT., as part (a twelfth) of day or night: hora hiberna, Pl.; quinta fere hora, Cic.: hora amplius, *more than an hour*, Cic.; in hora, *in an hour*, Cic.; in horas, *hourly*, Cat., Hor.; hora quota est? *what's o'clock?* Hor.; horae legitimae, *hours fixed as limits to a speech*, Cic.; phrase: in horam vivere, *to live for the moment*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *time in gen.*: numquam te crastina fallat hora, Verg.; Hor. (2) *season*: verni temporis, Hor. (3) *in plur. hōrae* -ārum, *a clock, dial*: mittere ad horas, Cic.

¶ Personif. **Hōrae** -ārum, f. (Ῥαί), *the Hours, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven*.

Hōra -ae, f. *the name of Hersilia when deified, the wife of Quirinus (Romulus)*.

hōraeum -i, n. (ῥαῖον), *fish-pickle*: Pl.

Hōrātius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, to which belonged*:

(1) *the three Horatii, who fought against the three Alban Curatii*. (2) *Horatius Cocles, who defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsena*. (3) *Q. Horatius Flaccus, son of a freedman of the Horatian gens (65-8 B.C.), the poet*.

hordēaceus and **-cius** -a -um (*hordeum*), *of barley*: Plin.

hordēarius -a -um (*hordeum*), *of barley*: Plin.

hordēum -i, n. *barley*: Liv.

hōria -ae, f. *a small fishing-boat*: Pl.

hōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of horia), *a small fishing-boat*: Pl.

hornōtinus -a -um (*hornus*), *of the present year*: frumentum, Cic.

hornus -a -um, *of this year, this year's*: vina, Hor.; adv. **hornō**, *this year*: Pl.

hōrōlōgium -ii, n. (ῥολόγιον), *a clock; a sundial or water-clock*: Cic.

hōroscōpōs -ōn, m. (ῥοσκοπός), *a horoscope*: Pers.

horrendus -a -um, *gerundive from horreo*; q.v. **horreo** -ēre, *to bristle*.

LIT., *physically*; in gen., *to be rough*: Caucasus seges aristis, Verg.; echinus, Hor.; esp. with cold: terram uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere, Cic.; horrenti servo, Juv.; with fright: of the hair, *to stand on end*: comae horrent, Ov.; of the whole body: totus tremo horreoque, Ter.; Ov.

TRANSF., *fig., in gen., to be rough*: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Ov.; esp. *to shudder at, to dread*; with acc. object: crimen, Cic.; pauperiem, Hor.; with infin.: non horreo in hunc locum progredi, Cic.; Liv.; with ne and subj.: Liv.

¶ Gerundive as adj. **horrendus** -a -um. (1) *horrible, frightful, dreadful*: monstrum, Verg.; rabies, Hor., Verg.; n. as internal acc.: horrendum stridens belua, Verg. (2) *awful, worthy of reverence, 'numinous'*: Sibylla, virgo, Verg.

horresco horrescere horrūi (*horreo*), *to stand on end, bristle, be rough*. LIT., horrueruntque

comae, Ov.; mare coepit horrescere, *to be stormy*, Cic.; esp. from fear: Cic. TRANSF., *to tremble, begin to shudder, begin to dread*: Cic.; horresco referens, Verg.; with acc. object: morsus futuros, Verg.

horrēum -i, n. a barn, storehouse, granary: Capua horreum Campani agri, Cic. TRANSF., a wine-cellar: Hor.; a bee-hive: Verg.; an ant-hill: Ov.

horribilis -e (horreo), adj. (with compar.). (1) horrible, frightful, dreadful: pestis reipublicae, Cic.; species, Caes. (2) colloq., astonishing, wonderful: horribili vigiliā, Cic. L.

horridē, adv. from horridus; q.v.

horridulus -a -um (dim. of horridus). LIT., physically, somewhat rough: Pl. TRANSF., fig., somewhat rough, unadorned: orationes, Cic.

horridus -a -um (horreo), adj. (with compar.), rough, shaggy, bristly.

LIT., barba, Cic.; caesaries, Ov.; sus, Verg.; esp. from cold, shivering: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) rough, wild, savage: campus, Cic.; silva, Verg.; tempestas, Hor. (2) rough, unpolished, uncouth: Tubero vitā et oratione horridus, Cic.; modus dicendi, Liv. (3) frightful, horrible: vis teli, Lucr.; Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **horridē**, roughly: dicere, Cic.; adloqui, Tac.

horrifer -fēra -fērum (horror/fero), causing shudders of cold or fear: Boreas, Ov.; Erinys, Ov.

horrifico -are (horrificus). (1) to make rough: Cat. (2) to terrify: Verg.

horrificus -a -um (horror/facio), causing terror, dreadful: letum, Verg. Adv. **horrificē**, dreadfully: Lucr.

horrisōnus -a -um (horreo/sono), sounding dreadfully: fremitus, Verg.; Lucr.

horror -ōris, m. (horreo), a bristling, shuddering.

LIT., physical: comarum, Luc.; esp. from cold or fear: Cic. L., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) roughness of speech: Quint. (2) dread, fright: qui me horror perfudit, Cic. L.; esp. religious dread, awe: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, Liv. (3) object of dread, a terror: Lucr.

horsum, adv. (contr. for hōvorsum), in this direction, hither: Ter., Pl.

hortāmen -inis, n. (hortor), an encouragement, exhortation: Liv., Ov., Tac.

hortāmentum -i, n. (hortor), encouragement, incitement: Sall., Liv., Tac.

hortatio -ōnis, f. (hortor), exhortation, encouragement: Cic. L., Sall., Liv.

hortativus -a -um (hortor), of encouragement: Quint.

hortātor -ōris, m. (hortor), an inciter, encourager: isto hortatore, Cic.; with genit.: studii, to study, Cic.; scelus, Verg.; with ad: auctores hortatoresque ad me restituentum, Cic.; animorum, of spirits, Ov.

hortātus -ūs, m. (hortor), incitement, encouragement; in abl. sing. or in plur.: id fecisse aliorum consilio, hortatu, Cic.; Caes., Ov., Tac.

Hortensius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was Q. Hortensius Hortalus, an orator of the time of Cicero. Adj. **Hortensiānus** -a -um, Hortensian.

hortor -ari, dep. to exhort, incite, encourage.

LIT., of a person urging men or animals.

With acc. alone: aliquem, Pl., Cic. L., Ov.; prov.: hortari currentem, to spur the willing horse, Cic. L.; esp. to harangue troops: suos, Caes. The purpose in view may be expressed by ut and the subj.: Pl., Cic.; by ne and the subj.: hortatur eos ne animo deficiant, Caes.; by subj. alone: hortatur non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, Caes.; Liv.; by infin.: Ov., Suet.; by ad: ad laudem, Cic.; ad vindicandum, Sall.; by in and the acc.: Gentium in amicitiam secum et cum Macedonibus iungendam, Liv.; in proelia, Verg.; by de: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Cic. L.; Caes.; by plain acc. object: pacem, Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate subjects: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes.; with infin.: reipublicae dignitas minora haec relinquere hortatur, Cic.

hortulus -i, m. (dim. of hortus), a little garden: Cat., Juv.; plur.: hortuli, grounds, a small park, Cic.

hortus -i, m. (cf. ὄρος), a garden: Pl., Cic.; plur.: horti, grounds, park, Cic., Hor., Tac.; meton., garden produce: Hor.

hospēs -pitis, m. and **hospita** -ae, f. (1) a host, hostess: Cic., Hor. (2) a guest: Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a guest-friend, friend: Caes., Cic. (2) a stranger: nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere, Cic.; Hor.; with subst., like adj., foreign; f. sing. and n. pl.: hospita, aquora, Verg.; navis, Ov.

hospitālis -e (hospes), relating to a guest or host. LIT., cubiculum, guest-chamber, Liv.; sedes, Cic.; caedes, murder of a guest, Liv.; Iuppiter, protector of guests, Cic. TRANSF., friendly, hospitable: domo hospitalissimus, Cic.; Cimonem in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem, Cic.; m. as subst., a guest-friend: Liv.

¶ Adv. **hospitālītēr**, hospitably: Liv.

hospitālītās -ātis, f. (hospitalis), hospitality: Cic.

hospitium -i, n. (hospes), hospitality, the relation between host and guest: mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, Cic.; intercedit, Caes.; alicuius hospitio usus sum, Caes.; hospitium cum aliquo facere, Cic.; iungere, Liv.; sometimes a hospitable reception: aliquem hospitio accipere, invitare, Cic.; excipere, Liv. Meton., a guest-chamber, inn, quarters: hospitium parare, Cic.; cohortes per hospitia dispersae, billeted, Tac.; of animals, shelter: Verg.

hostia -ae, f. (from ²hostio; lit., the thing struck), an animal slain in sacrifice, a victim: humana, Cic.; hostias immolare, Cic.; mactare, Hor.

hostiātus -a -um (hostia), provided with animals for sacrifice: Pl.

hosticus -a -um (hostis). (1) foreign: Pl. (2) belonging to the enemy, hostile: ager, Liv.; moenia, Hor.; n. as subst. **hosticum** -i, the enemy's territory: in hostico, Liv.

hostilis -e (hostis). (1) of or by or for the enemy, hostile: expugnatio, Cic.; naves, Hor.; metus, Sall. (2) like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile: hostili odio et crudelitate, Cic., Liv.; n. pl. as subst.: multa hostilia audere, Tac.; Sall.

¶ Adv. **hostilītēr**, like an enemy: quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

Hostilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; esp. of Tullus, third king of Rome; as adj. Hostilian: curia, built by Tullus Hostilius, Liv.*
hostimentum -i, n. ('hostio), *compensation, requital: Pl.*

hostio -ire, *to requite, recompense: Pl.*

hostio -ire, *to strike: Enn.*

hostis -is, c. originally *a stranger*, but afterwards *an enemy, a public foe* (opp. inimicus, *a private enemy*).

LIT., *cives hostesque, Liv.; omnes nos statuit ille non inimicos sed hostes, Cic.; populo Romano, adversus Romanos, Liv.; hostem aliquem iudicare, to denounce as an enemy to his country, Cic.; sing. collect.: capta hostis, the female captives, Liv.*

TRANSF., (1) *in gen., an opponent, foe: hostis omnium hominum, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) of animals and things: Hor., Ov.*

hūc, adv. (older form hōc; from ¹hic), *hither, to this place. LIT., of space: huc ades, come hither, Verg.; esp. contrasted with illuc: nunc huc nunc illuc, Verg.; huc atque illuc, hither and thither, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to this, with verbs of addition: accedit huc, Caes., Lucr., Cic. (2) to this pitch, to this degree: Cic.; with partitive genit.: huc adrogantiae venerat ut, Tac.*

¶ Interrog. form **hūcine**, *so far? as far as this?: hucine tandem omnia reciderunt? Cic.; Sall.*

hūi, interj., *exclamation of surprise, eh! hallo! hui, quam timeo quid existimes, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter.*

hūismōdi or **hūiscēmōdi** (hic/modus), *of this kind, of such a kind, such: ex huiusmodi principio, Cic.*

hūmānē, adv. from humanus; q.v.

hūmānitās -ātis, f. (humanus), *humanity, human nature, human feeling. In gen.: omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.; humanitatis societas, Cic. Esp., (1) humanity, human kindness: summa erga nos, Cic. L.; Caes. (2) refinement, education, culture: communium litterarum ac politionis humanitatis expers, Cic.*

hūmānitēr, adv. from humanus; q.v.

hūmānitūs, adv. (humanus). (1) *after the manner of men: si quid mihi humanitas accidisset, i.e. if I should die, Cic. (2) kindly: Ter.*

hūmānus -a -um (homo), adj. (with superl.), *human, relating to human beings.*

In gen.: *genus, the human race, Cic.; facies, Cic.; res humanae, human affairs, Cic.; hostia, human sacrifice, Cic.; scelus, against men, Liv.; humanum est, it is human, Cic.; as subst. m. hūmānus -i, one of the human race: Ov., Lucr.; n. pl. hūmāna -ōrum, human affairs: humana miscere divinis, Liv.; Cic.*

Esp. of good human qualities. (1) *humane, kind, philanthropic: erga aliquem, Cic.; Pl., Ter. (2) educated, civilized, refined: gens humana atque docta, Cic.*

¶ Adv. in two forms, **hūmānē** (Cic., Hor.) and **hūmānitēr** (Cic. L.), compar.: *humanus, Cic.; superl.: humanissime, Cic. L. (1) humanly, in a way becoming human nature: vivere, Cic.; Ter., Hor. (2) politely, courteously, kindly: litterae humaniter scriptae, Cic. L.*

hūmātio -ōnis, f. (humo), *a burying, interment: Cic.*

hūmecto, **hūmectus**, **hūmēo**, *see um-*

hūmērus, *see um-*

hūmesco, **hūmidus**, *see um-*

hūmilis -e (humus), adj. (with compar. humilior, superl. humillimus), *on the ground.*

LIT., (1) *not high above ground, low: arbores et vites et quae sunt humiliora, Cic.; turrim, Caes.; casa, Verg. (2) not deep below ground, shallow: fossa, Verg., Tac.*

TRANSF., (1) *of birth, position, rank: humble, poor, insignificant: humilibus parentibus natus, Cic.; humillimus homo de plebe, Liv.; m. as subst., a person of low rank: Hor. (2) of mind or character, abject or submissive: humili animo ferre, Cic.; obsecratio humilis, Cic.; non humilis mulier, Hor. (3) of circumstances, poor, mean: Juv. (4) of language, mean, without elevation: oratio humilis et abiecta, Cic.; sermo, Cic., Hor.*

¶ Adv. **hūmiliter**, *humbly, meanly, abjectly: sentire, Cic.; servire, Liv.*

hūmilitās -ātis, f. (humilis), *nearness to the ground (cf. humilis).*

LIT., (1) *lowness: animalium, Cic. (2) shallowness: navium, Caes.*

TRANSF., (1) *of birth, position, rank, insignificance, obscurity: alicuius humilitatem despiciere, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) of mind or character, submissiveness, abjectness: humilitas et obsecratio, Cic.; Caes., Liv.*

hūmo -are (humus). (1) *to cover with earth, bury: aliquem, Cic. (2) TRANSF., to perform the funeral rites over a corpse (burn, etc.): Nep.*

hūmor, *see um-*

hūmus -i, f. (akin to χαμαί), *the ground, earth, soil. LIT., humus iniecta, Cic; abl. sing. humo, either on the ground: sedere, Ov., or from the ground: surgere, Ov.; fundit humo facilem victum iustissima tellus, Verg. Meton., land, country: Punica, Pontica, Ov.*

hŷacinthinus -a -um (ὄκλινθος), *belonging to the hyacinth: flos, Cat.*

Hŷacinthus (-ōs) -i, m. ('Υάκινθος), *a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of and accidentally killed by Apollo; from his blood sprang the flower called by his name.*

¶ Hence **Hŷacinthia** -ōrum, n. pl. *a festival celebrated at Sparta.*

hŷacinthus -i, m. (ὄκλινθος), *a flower, perhaps the martagon lily: Verg.*

Hŷades -um, f. ('Υάδες), *the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus: Verg.*

hŷaena -ae, f. (βαῖνα), *the hyena: Ov.*

hŷalus -i, m. (βαλος), *glass: color hyali, glass-green, Verg.*

Hŷantes -ium, m. ('Υάντες), *an old name for the Boeotians.*

¶ Hence adj. **Hŷantēus** -a -um, *Boeotian: Ov.; aqua, Castalia, Mart.; also adj. Hŷantius -a -um, *Boeotian: iuvenis, Actaeon, grandson of Cadmus, Ov.**

Hŷās -antis, m. (acc. sing. Hyan, Ov.) ('Υας), *son of Atlas and brother (or father) of the Hyades: sidus Hyantis, the Hyades, Ov.*

Hŷbla -ae, f. and **Hŷblē** -ēs, f. ('Υβλα). (1) *a mountain range in Sicily, famed for its bees; adj. Hyblaeus* -a -um, *Hyblaeon. (2) name of several towns in Sicily.*

¶ Hence subst. **Hyblenses** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Hybla.*

Hýdaspēs -pis, m. (*Ἰδάσπης*), a river in India (now *Jelum*).

Hydra -ae, f. (*Ἵδρα*). (1) the many-headed water-snake of the Lernaean Lake, slain by Hercules. (2) a constellation, also called *Anguis*. (3) a monster of the lower world with fifty heads.

hydraulus -i, m. (*ὕδραυλος*), a water-organ: Cic.

hydria -ae, f. (*ὕδρια*), an urn, jug: Cic.

Hydrōchōus -i, m. (*Ἵδροχόος*), the constellation *Aquarius*: Cat.

hydrōpicus -a -um (*ὕδρωπικός*), dropsical: Hor.

hydrops -ōpis, m. (*ὕδρωψ*), the dropsy: Hor.

hydrus -i, m. (*ὕδρος*), a water-snake: Verg., Ov., Juv.; of the hair of Medusa and the Furies: Verg.

Hydrūs -druntis, f. (*Ἵδροῦς*) or **Hydruntum** -i, n. a town near the heel of Italy (now *Otranto*).

Hýlās -ae, m. (*Ἵλας*), a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules on the Argonautic expedition, who was carried off by the water-nymphs in Mysia.

Hyllus (Hýlus) -i, m. (*Ἵλλος*), son of Hercules and *Deianira*.

Hýmēn -ēnis, m. (*Ἵμῆν*), Hymen, the god of marriage: Ov. TRANSF., the marriage song: Ter.

Hýmēnaeōs or -ūs -i, m. (*Ἵμέναιος*), Hymen (cf. Hymen, above), the god of marriage: Cat., Ov. TRANSF., (1) (often plur.) wedding: Verg. (2) of animals, pairing: Verg. (3) the marriage song: Pl., Ov.

Hýmēttōs and **Hýmēttus** -i, m. (*Ἵμῆττός*), a mountain near Athens, famous for its bees and marble. Adj. **Hýmēttius** -a -um, *Hymettian*.

Hýpaepa -ōrum, n. pl. (*τὰ Ἵπαιπα*), a town in *Lydia*.

Hýpānis -is, m. (*Ἵπανίς*), river in *Sarmatia* (now the *Bug*).

Hypāta -ae, f. (*Ἵπατα*), town in *Thessaly*. Adj. **Hypataeus** -a -um.

hýperbātōn -i, n. (*ὑπέρβατον*), rhet. t. t., transposition of words: Quint.

hýperbōlē -ēs, f. (*ὑπερβολή*), rhet. t. t., exaggeration: Quint.

Hýperbōrēi -ōrum, m. (*Ἵπερβόραιοι*), the *Hyperboreans*, a fabulous people, dwelling in the extreme north; adj. **Hýperbōrēus** -a -um, northern: Verg.

Hýpērīōn -ōnis, m. (*Ἵπερίων*). (1) *Hyperion*, son of a Titan, father of the Sun. (2) the Sun god himself.

¶ Hence subst. **Hýpērīōnis** -idis, f. daughter of the Sun; *Aurora*: Ov.

Hýpermestra -ae, and -ē, -ēs, f. (*Ἵπερμήστρα*), the youngest of the Danaides, the only one who did not kill her husband (*Lynceus*).

hýpōdidascālus -i, m. (*ὑποδιδάσκαλος*), an under-teacher: Cic. L.

hýpomnēma -mātis, n. (*ὑπόμνημα*), a memorandum, note: ap. Cic. L.

Hypsipylē -ēs, f. (*Ἵψιπύλη*), Queen of *Lemnos*; saved her father when the women of *Lemnos* killed all the men; received the Argonauts.

Hýrcāni -ōrum, m. (*Ἵρκανοί*), the *Hyrcanians*, a people on the *Caspian Sea*; adj. **Hýrcānus** -a -um, *Hyrcanian*.

Hýriēus -ēi, m. (*Ἵριεύς*), father of *Orion*. Adj. **Hýriēus** -a -um: proles, *Orion*, Ov.

Hýrtācus -i, m. father of *Nisus*: Verg.;

Hýrtācidēs -ae, m. the son of *Hyrtacus*, i.e. *Nisus*: Verg., Ov.

I

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin Alphabet, used both as a vowel, long or short, and as a consonant, formerly written *j* and apparently pronounced by the Romans like the English consonant *y*. For meaning of *I*. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

īacchus -i, m. (*Ἰακχος*), a god worshipped in the Eleusinian mysteries and associated with *Bacchus*; meton., wine: Verg.

iācēo iacēre iacūi (akin to *iacio*), to lie.

LIT., in gen.: *humi*, *Lucr.*, Cic.; in *limine*, Cic.; *super corpus alicuius*, Ov.; *alicui ad pedes*, Cic.; esp. (1) to lie resting or sick: in *lecto*, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) to lie thrown to the ground, of men, buildings, etc.: *Troia iacet*, Ov. (3) to lie dead, be slain: *pro patria*, Ov.; *telo iacet Hector*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of physical position: *a*, to remain for a long time: *Brundusii*, Cic. L.: *b*, to lie geographically, be situate: *Nep.*: *c*, to lie low, be flat: *domus depressa*, *caeca*, *iacens*, Cic.; *iacet campus*, *Liv.*; *planities*, Verg.: *d*, of hair or clothes, to hang loosely: *praevertunt latas veste iacente vias*, Ov. (2) *fig.*: *a*, to be idle, neglected, or despised: *philosophia iacuit usque ad hanc aetatem*, Cic.; *pecunia*, Cic.; *virtutes*, Cic.; *pauper ubique iacet*, Ov.; of prices: *iacent pretia praediorum*, Cic.: *b*, to be overthrown, to fall: *iacent hi suis testibus*, Cic.; *iacet igitur tota conclusio*, Cic.: *c*, to be low in spirits, be cast down, dejected: *animum amici iacentem excitare*, Cic.; *iacet in maerore*, Cic. L.; *Liv.*

iācio iacēre iēcī iactum.

(1) to lay: *aggerem*, *Caes.*; *fundamenta*, Cic., *Liv.*; *muros*, Verg.; *Liv.*; *fig.*: *fundamenta pacis*, Cic.; *Tac.*

(2) to throw, cast, hurl. LIT., in *aliquem scyphum*, Cic.; *materiam de muro in aggerem*, *Caes.*; *se in profundum*, Cic. Esp.: *a*, to throw dice: *talos*, *Pl.*, Cic.: *b*, to throw out an anchor: *ancoram*, *Caes.*: *c*, to fling away, shed: *vestem procul*, Ov.; *cornua*, Ov.: *d*, to scatter, diffuse: *flores*, Verg.; *semina*, Verg., Ov.; *de corpore odorem*, *Lucr.* TRANSF., *a*, *fig.*, to throw, cast: *contumeliam in aliquem*, Cic.: *b*, to let fall in speaking, to utter: *suspicionem*, Cic.; *fortuitos sermones*, *Tac.*

īactantia -ae, f. (*īacto*), boasting, bragging: *sui*, about oneself, *Tac.*

īactatio -ōnis, f. (*īacto*), a tossing, shaking. LIT., *vulneris* (by careless handling), *Liv.*; *maritima*, *Liv.*; *navis*, Cic.; of gesticulation: *corporis*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) violent emotion: Cic. (2) boasting, ostentation: Cic., *Liv.*, *Tac.*

īactātor -ōris, m. (*īacto*), a boaster, braggart: *Quint.*, *Suet.*

īactātus -ūs, m. (*īacto*), a shaking, moving quickly up and down: *pennarum*, Ov.

īactito -are (freq. of *īacto*), to toss about: *inter se ridicula*, to bandy, *Liv.*

īacto -are (freq. of *īacio*), to throw, cast, fling away or about.

LIT., (1) of missiles, etc.: *faces in vicinorum tecta*, Cic.; *hastas*, Cic.; *lapides*, Verg.; *vestem de muro*, *Caes.*; *arma multa passim*, *Liv.*; *odorem late*, to diffuse, spread, scatter, Verg. (2) of the body, in gesticulation: *bracchia*, *Lucr.*, Ov.; *cerviculam*, Cic.; *manus*, *Quint.*; with reflex., or in pass. as

middle, *to gesticulate*: Cic. (3) of ships and voyagers, *to toss*: cum adversā tempestate in alto iactarentur, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to harass, disturb*: iactari morbis, Lucr.; Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) in pass. as middle, *to waver*: iactabatur nummus, fluctuatus, Cic. (3) *to broadcast words*: voces per umbram, Verg.; hence *to bring up* a subject, *discuss, speak of*: rem in contione, Cic.; querimonias, Liv.; pectore curas, Verg. (4) *to keep bringing up, to boast of*: gratiam urbanam, Caes.; genus et nomen, Hor. (5) with reflex., or in pass. as middle, *to 'throw one's weight about', make oneself conspicuous, be officious*: se magnificentissime, Cic.; se in causis centumviralibus, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **iactans** -antis, *boastful*: Cic., Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. **iactantē**, *boastfully*; compar.: Tac.

iactūra -ae, f. (iacio), *a throwing away*. LIT., in mari iacturam facere, *to throw goods overboard*, Cic. TRANSF., *loss, sacrifice*: iacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, Cic.; suorum, Caes.; sepulcri, Verg.

iactūs, m. (iacio), *a throwing, cast, throw*: fulminum, Cic.; intra teli iactum, *within range*, Verg.; tesserarum, Liv.

iācūlābilis -e (iaculor), *that can be thrown or cast*: telum, Ov.

iācūlātor -ōris, m. (iaculor), *a thrower, hurler*: Hor.; esp. *a javelin-man, a light-armed soldier*: Liv.

iācūlātrix -icis, f. (iaculor), *she that hurls, the huntress (Diana)*: Ov.

iācūlor -ari, dep. (iaculum). LIT., (1) *to throw a javelin*: totum diem iaculāri, Cic.; Liv. (2) with acc., *to shoot at*: cervos, Hor. (3) with acc., *to throw, toss, cast, hurl*: ignes, Verg.; silicem in hostes, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to make an attack with words*: probris procacibus in aliquem, Liv. (2) with acc., *to aim at, strive after*: multa, Hor. (3) with acc., *to utter*: verbum, Lucr.

iācūlum -i, n. (iacio). (1) *a dart, javelin*: fervefacta iacula in castra iacere, Caes.; Cic., Ov. (2) *a casting-net*: Pl., Ov.

iācūlus -a -um (iacio), *thrown, darting*: Pl., Luc.

īālysus -i, m. (Ἰάλυσος), *a town in Rhodes*.

Adj. **īālysūs** -a -um, *Rhodian*: Ov.

īālysus -i, m. *son of Sol*: Cic.

iam, adv. *now, already*.

(1) *temporal*; *by this time, by that time*: a, of present time, *by now, now*: non quia iam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic.; iam nunc, *just now*, Cic.; repeated: iam iam intellego, Cic.; sometimes *now at last*: te aliquando iam rem transigere, Cic.; b, of past time: iam tum, Cic.; omnes iam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.; c, of future time, *immediately, directly, presently, soon*: quam pulchra sint ipse iam dicet, Cic.; iam fuerit, Lucr.; repeated: iam iam non domus accipiet te, Lucr.; also *henceforth*: Cic., Verg.; d, with duration indicated; in present, *till now, up to the present time*: septingentos iam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic.; iam diu, iam dudum, iam pridem, *now for a long time*, Cic.; with imperf.: iam dudum flebam, *I had long been weeping*, Ov.; so iam pridem; with perf.,

iam dudum and iam pridem, *long ago*, or with neg., *not for a long time past*: Cic., Ov.

(2) of other relations: a, *in that case, as an immediate consequence*: da mihi hoc, iam tibi maximam partem defensionis praecideris, Cic.; b, *to introduce something new, further, moreover*: et aures . . . itemque nares . . . iam gustatus, Cic.; iam vero, Cic.; Verg.: c, *to emphasize, just, indeed*: iam illud non sunt admonendi, Cic.; non scire quidem barbarum iam videtur, Cic.; nec, si iam possit, *if it actually could*, Lucr.

iambēus -a -um (ιαμβεῖος), *iambic*: Hor.

iambus -i, m. (ιαμβος), *an iambus, a metrical foot* (—): Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *an iambic poem, iambic poetry*: Cic., Hor.

iamdūdum, **iampridem**, see iam.

iānicūlum -i, n. *a hill west of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber*.

iānigēna -ae, c. (Ianus/gigno), *child of Janus*: Ov.

iānitor -ōris, m. (ianus), *a door-keeper, porter*: ianitor carceris, Cic.; of Janus: caelestis aulae, Ov.; of Cerberus: ianitor immanis aulae, Hor.

iānitrix -icis, f. (ianitor), *a portress*: Pl.

iānthinus -a -um (iάνθινος), *violet-coloured*: Plin.; n. pl. as subst. **iānthina** -ōrum, *violet-coloured clothes*: Mart.

iānūa -ae, f. (ianus), *a door*.

LIT., properly *the outer door of a house*: ianuam claudere, Cic.; quaerere aliquem a ianua, *to ask at the door for someone*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *entrance, 'key'*: maris gemini, of the Bosphorus, Ov.; eam urbem sibi Asiae ianuam fore, Cic. (2) in gen., *approach*: leti, Lucr.; quā nolui ianuā sum ingressus in causam, Cic.

iānus -i, m. (root of ire, to go), *a covered passage*: Cic., Liv.; esp. *one of the arcades in the forum at Rome*, of which there were three, summus, imus, and medius, where the merchants, bankers, and booksellers had their shops: Cic., Hor., Ov.

Personif. **iānus**, *Janus, an old Italian deity*, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions.

¶ Hence adj. **iānālis** -e and **iānūālis** -e, *belonging to Janus*; also adj. **iānūārius** -a -um. (1) of Janus. (2) of January: Ianuarius mensis, the month January, Cic., or simply: Ianuarius, Caes.; Kalendae Ianuariae, the 1st of January, Cic.

īāpētus -i, m. (Ἰαπετός), *a Titan, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus*: genus Iapeti, Prometheus, Hor.

¶ Hence **īāpētīōnīdēs** -ae, m. *a son of Iapetus, i.e. Atlas*: Ov.

īāpȳdes -um, m. (Ἰάπυδες), *a people in Illyria*.

¶ Hence **īāpȳs** -pȳdis, *Iapydian*; subst. **īāpȳdia** -ae, f. *Iapydia*.

īāpȳx -pȳgis, m. (Ἰάπυξ), *the son of Daedalus, who reigned in a part of southern Italy*. TRANSF., as adj.: Iapygian, Verg., Ov.; as subst. (sc. ventus), *a west-north-west wind, favourable for crossing from Brundisium to Greece*.

¶ Hence subst. **īāpȳgia** -ae, f. (Ἰαπυγία), *a district in Apulia, in southern Italy*.

īarba and **īarbas** -ae, m. *an African king, rival of Aeneas*.

¶ Hence subst. **Īarbīta** -ae, m. a *Mauretanian*: Hor.

Īardānis -nīdis, f. a daughter of *Iardanus*, i.e. *Omphale*: Ov.

Īāsīus -i, m. (Ἰάσιος). (1) a *Cretan*, beloved by *Ceres* (also called *Īāsīōn*). (2) an *Argive king*, father of *Atalanta*.

¶ Hence m. subst. **Īāsīdes** -ae (Ἰασίδης), a descendant of *Iasius*; f. subst. **Īāsīs** -sīdos, a daughter of *Iasius*, i.e. *Atalanta*.

Īāsōn -ōnis, m. (Ἰάσων), *Jason*.

(1) son of *Aeson*, king of *Thessaly*, leader of the expedition of the *Argonauts* to *Colchis* to fetch the *Golden Fleece*. Adj. **Īāsōnīus** -a -um, *Jasonian*: carina, the *Argo*, Prop.; remex, an *Argonaut*, Ov.

(2) a tyrant of *Pherae*, in the fourth century B.C.

īaspis -īdis, f. (ἱάσπις), *jasper*: Verg.

Īāzŷges -um, m. (Ἰάζυγες), a *Sarmatian tribe* on the *Danube*.

Ībēr-, see *Hiber*-.

ibī, adv. there, at that place. LIT., of space: Caes., Cic., Ov., etc. TRANSF., (1) of time, then, thereupon: Pl., Ter., Liv. (2) therein, in that matter: numquid ego ibi peccavi? Pl.; Cic., Liv. (3) rarely, of persons, in him, etc.: Ter., Liv., Juv.

ibīdem, adv. (ibi/suffix -dem, as in i-dem), in the same place, in that very place. LIT., of space: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) of time, at that moment: Cic. (2) in the same matter: Cic., Juv.

ibis, genit. *ibis* and *ibidis*, f. (ἰβίς), the *ibis*, a sacred bird among the *Egyptians*: Cic., Ov.

ibiscum=*hibiscum*; q.v.

Ībŷcus -i, m. (Ἰβυκος), a *Greek lyric poet* of *Rhégium*.

Īcādīus -i, m. (Ἰκάδιος), a notorious pirate: Cic.

Īcārus or **Īcārīus** -i, m. (Ἰκαρος or Ἰκάρδιος), the father of *Erigone* and *Penelope*, who became the constellation *Bootes*.

¶ Hence adj. **Īcārīus** -a -um; f. subst. **Īcārīs** -īdis=*Penelope*; also **Īcārīōtīs** -īdis, f. subst.=*Penelope* or adj.=of *Penelope*.

Īcārus -i, m. (Ἰκαρος), the son of *Daedalus*, drowned in the *Aegean Sea* whilst flying from *Crete* with wings made by his father.

¶ Hence adj. **Īcārīus** -a -um, of *Icarus*, esp. of the *Icarian Sea*, a part of the *Aegean*.

īccirco=*idcirco*; q.v.

Īcēni -ōrum, m. a *British people* in *East Anglia*.

ichneumon -ōnis, m. (ἰχνεύμων), the *ichneumon*: Cic., Mart.

īcīo or **īco** *icere* *īci* ictum, to strike, hit, smite (usually in perf. partic. ictus -a -um). LIT., *icimur*, Lucr.; lapide ictus, Caes.; e caelo ictus, struck by lightning, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) from the sacrificing of victims to mark an agreement, to strike a bargain: *icere foedus*, to make a treaty, Cic. (2) of feeling, to strike: conscientia ictus, Liv.; desiderii icta, Hor.

īcōn -onis, f. (εἰκών), an image: Plin.

īcōnīcus -a -um (εἰκονικός), of an image: Plin., Suet.

Īcōnīum -i, n. (Ἰκόνιον), town in *Lycaonia*.

īctēricus -a -um (ἰκτερικός), suffering from jaundice, jaundiced: Juv.

īctus -ūs, m. (ico), a blow, stroke.

LIT., lapidum, Caes.; gladiatorius, Cic.;

sagittarum ictus, Liv.; apri, Ov.; pollicis, the striking of the lyre, Hor.; fulminis, lightning-stroke, Cic.; solis, a sunbeam, Ov.; sub ictum dari, to come within range, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) a mental blow: novae calamitatis, Cic. (2) in music, beating time, beat: Hor.; so in poetry: Quint.

Īda -ae, f. and **Īdē** -ēs, f. (Ἰδα, Ἰδῆ). (1) a mountain in *Crete*, where *Jupiter* was nursed. (2) a mountain range in *Phrygia*, near *Troy*.

¶ Adj. **Īdaeus** -a -um. (1) of Mount *Ida* in *Crete*. (2) of Mount *Ida* in *Phrygia*; esp. of *Cybele*: parens deum, Verg.; mater, Cic.; and of *Paris*: pastor, Cic.; iudex, hospes, Ov.

Īdālīum -i, n. (Ἰδάλιον), a mountain-city in *Cyprus*, sacred to *Venus*; also called **Īdālīa** -ae, f.

¶ Hence adj. **Īdālīus** -a -um, poet., belonging to *Cyprus*: *Venus*, Verg.; f. subst. **Īdālīē** -ēs, *Venus*.

īdcirco (**īccirco**), adv. (id/circo=circa), on that account, for that reason, for that purpose; absol.: Cic., Caes., Hor. Esp. referring to a clause, expressing either a reason or a purpose; hence: quod (or quia) ... idcirco ... idcirco ... quod (or quia) ... Ter., Cic., Hor.; non, si ... idcirco ... Cic., Hor.; ut (or ne) ... idcirco ... idcirco ... ut (or ne) ... Caes., Cic.

īdem, **ēādem**, **īdem**, pron. (is/suffix -dem), the same. In gen.: non quod alia res esset; immo eadem, Cic.; often with an effect of addition, also: suavissimus et idem facillimus, Cic.; or of contrast, yet: cum dicat ... negat idem, Cic.; Lucr.; as subst., masc.: amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, Cic.; neut.: idem velle atque idem nolle, Sall.; with partitive genit.: idem iuris, Cic. Esp. the same as, with dat.: idem facit occidenti, Hor.; Cic. L.; with cum and abl.: Liv., Cic., Tac.; with relative clause: eadem virtus quae in proavo, Cic.; with ac, atque, or et: Caes., Cic.

īdentīdem, adv. (idem), repeatedly, again and again: Pl., Cic., Cat.

īdēō, adv. (id/eo), on that account, therefore, for that reason, for that purpose; used like *idcirco* (q.v.); absol.: Caes., Lucr.; esp. referring to a clause, expressing either a reason or a purpose; hence: ideo quod (or quia, or quoniam) ... Cic., Hor.; non, si causa iusta est, ideo ... Cic.; ideo ... ut (or ne) ... Cic., Liv., Tac.

īdīōta -ae, m. (ἰδιώτης), an ignorant, uneducated man: Cic.

Idmōn -mōnis, m. (Ἰδμων), father of *Arachne*. Adj. **Idmōnīus** -a -um: *Arachne*, daughter of *Idmon*, Ov.

īdōlon -i, n. (εἰδωλον), a spectre: Plin. L.

Īdōmēneus -ei, m. (Ἰδομενεύς), son of *Deucalion*, king of *Crete*.

īdōnēus -a -um, fit, appropriate, suitable; of persons and things. Absol.: auctor, Cic.; verba minus idonea, Cic. With dat.: castris idoneum locum, Caes.; puellis nuper idoneus, Hor.; with ad or in and acc.: ad hoc negotium, Cic.; idonei in eam rem, Liv.; with infin.: fons rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.; with qui and the subj. (like dignus): tibi fortasse nemo fuit quem imitere, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. **īdōnēē**, fitly, appropriately: Cic.

Idūmaea -ae, f. (*Ἰδουμαία*), a district in Palestine, bordering on Judea and Arabia Petraea. Adj. **Idūmaeus** -a -um, Idumaeen.

Idūs -ūm, f. the Ides, a day in the Roman month; the fifteenth day in March, May, July, October; the thirteenth in the other months: idus Martiae, the 15th of March, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

iēcū, genit. iēcōris and iēcīnēris, n. the liver: Cic., Liv., Hor. TRANSF., the supposed seat of the passions, esp. love and anger: fervens difficilī bile tumet iecur, Hor.; Juv.

iēcuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of iecur), a little liver: Cic.

iēiūnōsior -ius, compar. adj. (ieiunus), more hungry, fasting more: Pl.

iēiūnītās -ātis, f. (ieiunus), hungeriness, emptiness: Pl. TRANSF., of style, etc., poverty, meagreness: inopia et ieiunitas, Cic.

iēiūnium -i, n. (ieiunus), a fast, abstinence from food. LIT., ieiunium Cereri instituere, Liv.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., (1) hunger: ieiunia pascere, satiare, solve, sedare, placare, to satisfy hunger, Ov. (2) leanness: Verg.

iēiūnus -a -um, fasting.

LIT., ita ieiunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.; meton., hungry: Cic. L.; thirsty: Prop.

TRANSF., (1) of material objects: ager, poor, Cic.; sanies, scanty, Verg. (2) of immaterial things: a, hungry for: ieiunae huius orationis aures, Cic.: b, poor, mean: animus, calumnia, Cic.: c, of style, meagre, weak: oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **iēiūnē**, of style, meagrely, without energy or taste: Cic., Plin. L.

ientācūlum -i, n. (iento), a breakfast: Pl., Mart., Suet.

iento -are, to breakfast: Suet.

igitur, adv. then (avoided by Caes. and most poets; usually second word in clause, or later, in Cic.; often first word in Sall., Liv., Tac.).

(1) inferential, so, therefore, then, accordingly: a, in statements: si mentiris, mentiris. Mentiris autem; igitur mentiris, Cic.; Pl., Quint.: b, in questions: in quo igitur loco est? Cic.; ironically: haec igitur est tua disciplina? Cic.; Pl., Liv.: c, in commands, then, so then: fac igitur quod, Cic. (2) after digressions, parentheses, etc. to resume the argument, so, as I was saying: scripsi etiam (nam ab orationibus disiungo me fere), scripsi igitur, Cic. (3) to emphasize, I say: pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, etc., pro his igitur omnibus rebus, Cic.

ignārus -a -um (in/gnarus). (1) act., ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in; with genit.: faciendae orationis, Cic.; mariti, unmarried, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic., Liv.; with indir. quest.: ignaro populo Romano quid ageretur, Cic.; quid virtus valeret, Cic.; Liv.; absol.: Cic., Verg., Liv.; sometimes of things: flumina, Hor. (2) pass., unknown; with dat.: proles ignara parenti, Ov.; regio hostibus ignara, Sall.; absol.: Sall., Ov.

ignāvia -ae, f. (ignavus). (1) idleness, listlessness: Pl., Sall. (2) cowardice: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.; Verg.

ignāvus -a -um (in/gnavus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), idle, slothful, listless, inactive.

LIT., (1) homo, Cic.; with genit.: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac.; with ad: ignavissimus ad muniendum hostis, Liv. (2) cowardly: miles, Cic.; hostis, Liv.; m. as subst. **ignāvus** -i, a coward, poltroon: Sall.; plur.: Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects. (1) inert, sluggish: senectus, Cic.; nemora, unfruitful, Verg.; lux, a lazy day, Juv.; gravitas, immovable, Verg. (2) causing idleness: frigus, Ov.

¶ Adv. **ignāvē** and **ignāvītēr**, lazily, slothfully, without spirit: dicere, Hor.; facere, Cic.; compar. **ignāvius**: Verg.

ignesco -ēre (ignis), to kindle, catch fire: Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., to burn, glow with passion: Rutulo ignescunt irae, Verg.

ignēus -a -um (ignis), fiery, burning, glowing with heat. LIT., sidera, Cic.; sol, Verg.; vis caeli, Ov. TRANSF., ardent, glowing with passion, etc.: furor, Ov.; vigor, Verg.; Tarchon, Verg.

ignīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of ignis), a little fire, little flame, spark. LIT., Plin., Juv. TRANSF., desiderii, Cic. L.; virtutum, Cic.; ingenii, sparks of talent, Quint.

ignīfer -fēra -fērum (ignis/fero), fire-bearing, fiery: aether, Lucr.; axis, Ov.

ignīgēna -ae, m. (ignis/geno=gigno), born of fire, epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

ignīpes -pēdis (ignis/pes), fiery-footed: equi, Ov.

ignīpōtens -entis (ignis/potens), mighty in fire, ruler of fire, epithet of Vulcan: Verg.

ignis -is, m. fire.

LIT., (1) in gen.: ignem concipere, Cic.; comprehendere, Caes.; to catch fire: accendere, Verg.; ignem ab igne capere, to kindle, Cic.; aliquem igni cremare, necare, interficere, Caes. (2) esp.: a, conflagration: pluribus simul locis, et iis diversis, ignes coorti sunt, Liv.; Verg.: b, a watch-fire, beacon: ignibus extinctis, Liv.; Caes.: c, a firebrand: ignibus armata ingens multitudo, Liv.: d, the flames of the funeral pile: ignes supremi, Ov.: e, lightning: ignis coruscus, Hor.: f, light of the stars: ignes curvati lunae, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) glow, glitter: solis, Ov.; oculorum, Cic.; sacer ignis, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas, Verg. (2) fig., fire, flame, firebrand; of war: Liv.; huic ordini novum ignem subieci, Cic. (3) fig., glow of passion: exarsere ignes animo, Verg.; Hor., Ov.; meton., the beloved: meus ignis, Verg.

ignōbīlis -e (in/gnobilis=nobilis), unknown, obscure, inglorious: civitas, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., of humble birth: familia, Cic.; eques, Juv.

ignōbīlītās -ātis, f. (ignobilis), ingloriousness, obscurity: Cic., Ov. TRANSF., humble birth: generis, Cic.; Liv.

ignōmīnia -ae, f. (in/gnomen=nomen), degradation, disgrace, dishonour, official or unofficial: ignominia notare, Caes., Cic.; adficere, Cic.; ignominiam accipere, Cic.; alicui iniungere, inferre, Liv.; inurere, Cic.; ignominiam habere, Cic.; with genit.: senatū, inflicted by the senate, Cic.; amissarum navium, consisting of the loss, Caes.

ignōmīnīōsus -a -um (ignominia). (1) of persons, *disgraced*: Liv., Quint. (2) of things, *ignominious, disgraceful*: dominatio, Cic.; fuga, Liv.; Hor.

ignōrābilis -e (ignoro), *unknown*: Cic.

ignōrantia -ae, f. (ignoro), *want of knowledge, ignorance*: loci, Caes.; with indir. quest.: Tac.

ignōrātio -ōnis, f. (ignoro), *want of knowledge, ignorance*: locorum, sui, Cic.; with de: Cic.

ignōro -are. (1) *to be ignorant of, not to know*; with acc.: causam, Cic.; alicuius faciem, Sall.; aliquem, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; with indir. quest.: cum id quam vere sit ignoret, Cic.; with de: Cic. L.; absol.: Cic., Hor. (2) *rarely, to neglect, ignore*; with acc.: Pl., Cic.

ignosco -noscere -nōvi -nōtum (in/gnosco = nosco), *to take no cognizance of; to overlook, forgive, pardon*: Ter., Cic., Juv. The person is regularly in the dat.: mihi ignoscite si appello, Cic. The offence is either in the acc.: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.; hoc, Cic.; or in the dat.: festinationi meae, Cic. L.; vitis, Hor.; nom. as subject of pass. or with gerundive: Ter., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. **ignoscens** -entis, *forgiving, placable*: Ter.

ignōtus -a -um, partic. of ignosco; q.v.

ignōtus -a -um (in/gnotus = notus), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) pass., *unknown*: plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic.; ius obscurum et ignotum, Cic. TRANSF., *ignoble, obscure*: mater, Hor.; hic ignotissimus Phryx, Cic. (2) act., *ignorant*: Cic.

Igūvium -ii, n. *a town in Umbria* (now Gubbio).

¶ Hence **Igūvini** -ōrum, m. and **Igūvīnātes** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Igūvium*.

ilē -is, n.; usually plur. **ilia** -ium (ἰλία), *intestines, guts*. LIT., o dura messorum ilia, Hor.; rumpere, Verg. TRANSF., *the loin, flank*: suffodere ilia equis, Liv.; ducere, *to draw the flanks together, to become broken-winded*, Hor.

Ilēda -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now Lerida).

Ilērgētes -um, m. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

ilex -icis, f. *the holm-oak*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

Ilia -ae, f. *a name of Rhea Silvia, mother of Romulus and Remus*.

¶ Hence subst. **Ilīādēs** -ae, m. *son of Ilia*, i.e. *Romulus or Remus*: Ov.

Ilīācus, see Ilion.

ilicet (=ire licet), *let us go, you may go*, an ancient form of dismissal at the close of a meeting; hence (1) in gen., *it is all over*: Ter. (2) *immediately, forthwith*: Verg.

ilicētum -i, n. (ilex), *an ilex-grove*: Mart.

ilicō (ilīco), adv. (in loco), *on the spot, in that very place*: Ter. TRANSF., *on the spot, immediately*: Pl., Cic.

ilignus -a -um (ilex), *of ilex or holm-oak*: Verg.

Ilīōn or **Ilīum** -i, n. (Ἰλιον) and **Ilīōs** -i, f. (Ἰλιος), *Troy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ilīus** -a -um and **Ilīācus** -a -um, *Trojan*; subst. **Ilīensēs** -ium, m. *the Trojans*; m. subst. **Ilīādēs** -ae, *a son of Troy*; esp. *Ganymede*: Ov.; f. subst. **Ilīās** -ādīs. (1) *a Trojan woman*: Verg. (2) *the Iliad of Homer*: Cic.

Ilīōna -ae, f. and **Ilīōnē** -ēs, f. *the eldest daughter of king Priam, wife of Polymnestor, king in Thrace*.

ill- for words compounded from in/l . . ., see *inl-*.

illāc, adv. (ille), *by that way, there*: hac atque illac, hac illac, Ter.; Pl. TRANSF., *illac facere, to stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic. L.

ille, illa, illud (older forms *olle* and *ollus*), demonstr. pron., *that*.

In gen., alone or agreeing with a noun or pronoun, *that yonder*, of a person or thing at some distance from the speaker in space, time, or thought: hinc illae lacrimae, Ter.; ista beatitas cur aut in solem illum aut in hunc mundum cadere non potest, Cic.; qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, Cic.; ex illo (tempore), *since then*, Verg.

Esp. (1) *emphatically, that well-known*: ille Epaminondas, Cic.; tunc ille Aeneas? Verg. (2) *strengthened by quidem, esp. concessively*: philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem. (3) *in contrast with hic: ille = the former, hic = the latter* (sometimes *vice versa*), Sall., Liv. (4) *indeterminate*: ille aut ille, ille et ille, hic et ille, *this or that, one or other*, Cic. (5) *in relation to a clause; as antecedent of relative clause*: ille ego qui . . ., Verg.; n. *illud* referring to a clause that follows: illud acerbissimum est quod, Cic.; illud perliberenter audivi te esse, Cic.

¶ Abl. f. sing. as adv. **illā**, *by that way*: Pl., Tac.

¶ Adv. **illō** (orig. illoi, dat. of ille), *to that place, thither*: Pl., Caes., Cic. TRANSF., *to that matter or point*: haec omnia eodem illo pertinere, Caes.

illīc, illaec, illūc, pron. demonstr. (ille/-ce), *that there*: Pl., Ter.; interrog. form: *illicine*, Pl., Ter.

illīc or **illī**, adv. (ille), *there, at that place*: Pl., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *therein, in that matter*: Ter., Liv.

illim, adv. (ille). (1) *from that place*: Pl., Cic. L. (2) *from that person*: Cic.

illinc, adv. (illim/-ce). (1) *from that place*: Pl., Ter., Ov. (2) *on that side*: Pl., Cic., Juv.

illōc, adv. (ille/-ce), *thither*: Pl.

illūc, adv. (ille). LIT., of space, *thither, to that place*: Pl., Cic., Juv.; esp.: huc illuc, Ter., Sall.; huc et illuc, Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *to that matter or person*: ut illuc revertar, Cic.; Hor.

Illyrii -ōrum, m. pl. *a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Yugoslavia and Albania*.

¶ Hence, adj. **Illyrius** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst. **Illyria** -ae, f. *Illyria*; adj. **Illyricus** -a -um, *Illyrian*; subst. **Illyricum** -i, n. *Illyria*; **Illyris** -idis, f. adj., *Illyrian*; subst. *Illyria*: Ov.

Ilōtae -ārum = *Hilotae*; q.v.

Ilus -i, m. (Ἰλος). (1) *son of Tros, father of Laomedon, builder of Troy*. (2) = *Iulus*.

Ilva -ae, f. *an island in the Mediterranean* (now Elba).

im = eum, see *is*.

imāginārius -a -um (imago), *imaginary*: fasces, Liv.; militia, Suet.

imāginātiō -ōnis, f. (imāginor), *imagination, fancy*: provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitare, Tac.; Plin.

imāginor -ari, dep. (imago), to imagine, conceive, picture to oneself: pavorem, Tac.; Quint., Suet.

imāgo -inis, f. an image, copy, likeness.

LIT., physical; in gen., a representation, portrait, figure, bust, statue: ficta, picta, Cic.; cereae, Hor.; sometimes a portrait engraved on a seal-ring: est signum notum, imago avi tui, Cic. Esp. (1) plur.: imagines (maiorum), waxen figures, portraits of ancestors, placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions, Cic.; Liv. (2) the shade or ghost of a dead man: imagines mortuorum, Cic.; Verg. (3) an echo: laus bonorum virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) mental: a, a mental picture: imago venientis Turni, Verg.; illius noctis, Ov.: b, idea, conception: naturae urbis et populi, Cic.; tantae pietatis, Verg. (2) rhetorical, a metaphor, simile, image: hac ego si compellor imagine, Hor.; Cic. (3) abstr., mere form, appearance, pretence: pacis, Tac.; decoris, Liv.; imaginem reipublicae nullam reliquerunt, they left no shadow of the republic, Cic.

imbēcillitās -ātis, f. (imbecillus), weakness, feebleness. LIT., physically: corporis, Cic. TRANSF., consilii, Cic.; animi, Caes.; humani generis, Cic.

imbēcillus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), weak, feeble. LIT., physically: filius, Cic.; imbecillior valetudine, Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) of the mind: animus, Cic. (2) in gen.: regnum, Sall.; aetas, Hor.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **imbēcillius**, somewhat weakly, feebly: adsentiri, Cic.

imbellis -e (in/bellum), unwarlike. (1) not fighting: multitudo, Liv.; Ov. (2) not disposed to fight or unable to fight; of living beings: Cic., Verg., Liv.; of things: telum, feeble, Verg.; annus, peaceful, quiet, Liv.; lyra, cithara, Hor.

imber -bris, m. (cf. ὄμβρος), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (pluvia=rain in gen.). LIT., magnus, maximus, Cic.; grandinis, Lucr.; lactis, sanguinis, Cic. TRANSF., (1) a rain-cloud: super caput astitit imber, Verg. (2) water or any fluid: fluminis imber, Ov.; Lucr. (3) of a shower of missiles: ferreus ingruit imber, Verg.

imberbis -e and **imberbus** -a -um (in/barba), beardless: Cic., Hor.

imbibo -bibere -bibi (in/bibo), to drink in. Hence (1) mentally, to conceive: de vobis malam opinionem animo, Cic.; Liv. (2) to resolve, to determine: memor eius quod initio consulatus imbiberat, Liv.; with infin.: Lucr., Cic.

imbrex -icis, c. (imber.), a hollow tile used in roofing: Pl., Verg. TRANSF., a mode of applauding with the hands: Suet.

imbrifer -fēra -fērum (imber/fero), rain-bringing: ver, Verg.; auster, Ov.

imbūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (perhaps connected with bibo), to wet, steep, saturate.

LIT., vestem sanguine, Ov.; imbuti sanguine gladii, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to steep, stain, taint: imbutus maculā sceleris, Cic.; imbutus superstitione, Cic.; mentem imbut deorum opinio, Cic. (2) to accustom, initiate, instruct: imbutus cognitionibus verborum, Cic.; ad quam

legem non instituti sed imbuti sumus, Cic.; litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor.

imitābilis -e (imitor), that can be imitated, imitable: orationis subtilitas, Cic.; Verg.

imitāmen -inis, n. (imitor), an imitation: Ov.; plur., an image: Ov.

imitāmentum -i, n. (imitor), an imitating, imitation; in plur.: lacrimae vel dolorum imitamenta, Tac.

imitatio -ōnis, f. (imitor). (1) imitation: virtutis, Cic. (2) pretence: Cic.

imitator -ōris, m. (imitor), an imitator: principum, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

imitatrix -icis, f. (imitator), she that imitates: imitatrix boni, voluptas, Cic.; Ov.

imitor -ari, dep. to imitate, copy. (1) to make a copy of: aliquid penicillo, to depict, Cic.; capillos aere, Hor.; poet., to replace: pocula vitea acidis sorbis, Verg. (2) in gen., to be like, act like: amictum alicuius aut statum aut motum, Cic.; praeclarum factum, Cic.; of things, to resemble: umor potest imitari sudorem, Cic.

immādūi, infin. -isse, perf. as from immadescō (in/madescō), to have become moist or wet: lacrimis immaduise genas, Ov.; Plin.

immānis -e (in/manus=bonus), enormous, immense, monstrous. LIT., physically: corporum magnitudo, Caes.; ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.; antrum, Verg.; immane quantum, to an enormous extent, Hor., Tac. TRANSF., of character, savage, horrible, inhuman: hostis, Cic.; belua, Cic.; vitium, Hor.

immānitās -ātis, f. (immanis), savageness, inhumanity, frightfulness: vitiorum, facinoris, Cic.; in hac tanta immanitate versari, Cic.

immansuētus -a -um (in/mansuetus), untamed, wild: ingenium, Ov.; superl.: Ov.

immātūrītās -ātis, f. (immaturus). (1) immaturity: Suet. (2) untimely haste: Cic.

immātūrus -a -um (in/maturus), unripe, immature: Plin. TRANSF., untimely: consilium, Liv.; esp. of death: mors, Cic.; filius immaturus obiit, Hor.

immēdicābilis -e (in/medicabilis), incurable: vulnus, Ov.; telum, wounding fatally, Verg.

immēmōr -mōris (in/memor), unmindful, forgetful: ingenium, Cic.; mens, Cat.; with genit.: mandati, Cic.; nec Romanarum rerum immemor, and familiar with Roman history, Cic.; libertatis, Liv.; equus immemor herbae, paying no heed to, Verg.; with infin.: Pl.

immēmōrābilis -e (in/memorabilis). (1) indescribable: spatium, Lucr. (2) unworthy of mention: versus, Pl. (3) silent, uncommunicative: Pl.

immēmōrāta -ōrum, n. pl. (in/memoro), things not yet related: Hor.

immensitās -ātis, f. (immensus), immeasurable, immensity: latitudinum, Cic.; plur., immense stretches: Cic.

immensus -a -um (in/metior), immeasurable, immense, vast, boundless: magnitudo regionum, Cic.; mare, Cic. N. as subst.

immensum -i, immense size, immensity: altitudinis, immeasurable depth, Liv.; in immensum, to an immense height, Sall.; ad immensum augere, Liv.; immensum est dicere, it is an endless task to tell, Ov.

immērens -entis (in/mereo), not deserving, innocent: Hor.

immergo -mergēre -mersi -mersum (in/mergo), to dip into, plunge into, immerse. LIT., manus in aquam, Plin.; aliquem undā, Verg.; immersus in flumen, Cic. TRANSF., immergere se in consuetudinem alicuius, to insinuate oneself into, Cic.

immēritus -a -um (in/mereo). (1) act., not deserving (punishment), innocent: gens, Verg.; Ov.; mori, that has not deserved to die, Hor. (2) pass., undeserved, unmerited: laudes haud immeritae, Liv.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **immērito**, undeservedly: Ter., Cic., Liv.

immersābilis -e (in/mergo), that cannot be sunk: adversis rerum immersabilis undis, not to be overwhelmed by, Hor.

immētātus -a -um (in/meto), unmeasured: iugera, Hor.

immigro -are (in/migro), to remove into. LIT., in domum et in paternos hortos, Cic. TRANSF., ut ea (translata) verba non intruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, to have fallen naturally into their place, Cic.; Liv.

imminēo -ēre (in/mineo), to project over, overhang.

LIT., quercus ingens arbor praetorio imminēbat, Liv.; populus antro imminet, Verg.; collis urbi imminet, Verg.; carcer imminens foro, Liv.; luna imminente, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in time, to be imminent, hang over: mors quae cottidie imminet, Cic.; imminentium nescius, ignorant of the immediate future, Tac. (2) to be near with hostile intent, threaten: castra Romana Carthaginis portis imminēant, Liv.; videt hostes imminere, Caes.; gestus imminens, threatening demeanour, Cic. (3) to be on the watch for, to look out for: in victoriam, Liv.; ad caedem, Cic.

imminuō -ūēre -ūi -ūtum (in/minuo), to lessen, diminish.

LIT., copias, Cic. L.; numerum, Liv.; verbum imminutum, abbreviated, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to weaken: corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac.; Lucr., Sall. (2) to infringe: maiestatem, Liv.; auctoritatem, Cic. L.

imminutio -ōnis, f. (imminuo), a lessening, diminishing, weakening: corporis, Cic.

TRANSF., dignitatis, Cic.; as rhet. figure, meiosis (e.g., non minime pro maxime): Cic.

immiscēo -miscēre -miscui -mixtum (in/misceo) to mix in, intermingle.

LIT., of things: nives caelo prope immixtae, Liv.; poet.: immiscent manus manibus, they fight hand to hand, Verg.; of persons: togati immisti turbae militum, Liv.; se mediis armis, Verg.

TRANSF., to join with, unite; of things: vota timori, Verg.; sortem regni cum rebus Romanis, Liv.; of persons: se conloquiis montanorum, Liv.

immiserābilis -e (in/miserabilis), unpitied: Hor.

immiserīcors -cordis (in/misericors), unmerciful: Cic.; adv. **immiserīcorditēr**: Ter.

immissio -ōnis, n. (immitto), a letting grow: sarmentorum, Cic.

immitis -e (in/mitis), adj. (with compar.), unripe, sour, harsh, LIT., uva, Hor. TRANSF., harsh, cruel, pitiless, stern: tyrannus, Verg.;

oculi, Ov.; lupus, Ov.; ara, on which human sacrifices were offered, Ov.

immitto -mittere -misi -missum (in/mitto).

(1) to send in, cause or allow to go in. LIT., tigna machinationibus in flumen, Caes.; aquam canalibus, Caes.; corpus in undam, Ov.; esp.: a, to engraft: feraces plantas, Verg.: b, to work in: lentum filis aurum, Ov.; TRANSF., hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, let's slip in, Cic.

(2) to let loose, let go free: iuga, frena, habenas, Verg.; esp. to let grow: palmes laxis immissus habenis, Verg.; barba immissa, long, uncut, Verg.; capilli, Ov.

(3) to let go against, launch against. LIT., naves pice completas in classem Pompeianam, Caes.; tela in aliquem, Caes.; se in hostes, to attack, Cic.; servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.; tu praetor in mea bona quos voles immittes? Cic. TRANSF., to incite against: immissis qui monerent, Tac.; of feelings, to instil: Teucris fugam atrumque timorem, Verg.

immixtus, partic. from immisceo; q.v.

immo, a particle, usually placed first in its sentence and often strengthened by etiam, vero, enimvero, magis, potius, etc., which contradicts or goes beyond what has previously been stated or suggested; on the contrary, yes indeed, no indeed: causa non bona est? immo optima, Cic.; familiarem? immo alienissimum, Cic.; nullane habes vitia? immo alia et fortasse minora, yes, I have, Hor.; sometimes in the middle of a sentence: simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos, or rather, Liv.

immobilis -e (in/mobilis), immovable: terra, Cic.; also hard to move: Liv. TRANSF., precibus, inexorable, Tac.; ardet Ausonia immobilis ante, Verg.

immōdērātio -ōnis, f. (immoderatus), want of moderation, excess: efferri immoderatione verborum, Cic.

immōdērātus -a -um (in/modero), immeasurable, endless: Lucr. TRANSF., immoderate, unbridled, unrestrained: libertas, oratio, homo, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

¶ Adv. **immōdērātē**, without rule or measure: moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic. TRANSF., immoderately, intemperately: vivere, Cic.; compar.: Cic. L.

immodestia -ae, f. (immodestus), want of restraint: eri, Pl.; publicanorum, Tac.; militum, Nep.

immodestus -a -um (in/modestus), untrained, extravagant: genus iocandi, Cic.; Ter., Tac.

¶ Adv. **immodestē**, extravagantly: immodice immodestique gloriari, Liv.; Pl., Quint.

immodicus -a -um (in/modicus), immoderate, excessive. LIT., frigus, Ov. TRANSF., unrestrained, unbridled. (1) of persons: in augendo numero, Liv.; immodicus linguā, Liv.; with genit.: laetitiae, Tac. (2) of things: imperia, cupidō, Liv.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **immodicē**, immoderately: hac potestate immodice ac superbe usum esse, Liv.

immodūlātus -a -um (in/modulatus), inharmonious: Hor.

immoenis, see immunis.

immōlātiō -ōnis, f. (immolo), *a sacrificing: in ipso immolationis tempore*, Cic.; Tac.
immōlātor -ōris, m. (immolo), *a sacrificer*: Cic.
immōlitus -a -um (in/molior), *built up, erected: quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant*, Liv.
immōlo -are (in/molo), originally, *to sprinkle with sacred meal; hence, to sacrifice, immolate*. LIT., bovem Dianae, vitulum Musis, Cic.; with abl. of the victim: Iovi singulis bubus, Liv.; absol.: in Capitolio, Liv. TRANSF., *to devote to death, slay*: Pallas te immolat, Verg.
immōrior -mori -mortuus, dep. (in/morior), *to die in or upon: sorori, on his sister's body*, Ov.; Euxinis aquis, Ov. TRANSF., *studii, to work oneself to death over*, Hor.
immōror -ari (in/moror), *to stay, remain in or upon*: Plin. TRANSF., *to dwell on a subject*: Plin. L.
immorsus -a -um (in/mordeo), *bitten into, bitten*: immorso collo, Prop. TRANSF., *stimulated*: stomachus, Hor.
immortālis -e (in/mortalis), *deathless, immortal*. LIT., dii, di, Cic., Liv.; genus, Verg.; as subst., esp. plur.: Lucr., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *everlasting, imperishable*: memoria et gloria, Cic.; amicitiae immortales, inimicitiae mortales esse debent, Liv. (2) *happy beyond measure, divinely blessed*: Prop. ¶ Adv. **immortālītēr**, *infinitely*: gaudeo, Cic. L.
immortālītās -ātis, f. (immortalis), *immortality*. LIT., animorum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *everlasting renown*: gloriae, Cic.; immortalitati commendare, tradere, *to make immortal*, Cic., Liv. (2) *extreme happiness*: Ter.
immōtus -a -um (in/moveo), *unmoved, motionless*. LIT., (1) of things: arbores, *undisturbed*, Liv.; dies, *calm, windless*, Tac.; portus ab accessu ventorum immotus, Verg. (2) of persons: stat gravis Entellus nisque immotus eodem, Verg.; adversus incitatas turmas stetit immota Samnitium acies, Liv. TRANSF., *firm, steadfast*: mens, fata, Verg.; pax, Liv.; animus, Tac.
immūgiō -ire (in/mugio), *to bellow, roar in or on*: immugiit Aetna cavernis, Verg.
immulgēo -ēre (in/mulgeo), *to milk into: teneris immulgens ubera labris*, Verg.
immundītia -ae, f. (immundus), *uncleanness, impurity*: Pl.
immundus -a -um (in/mundus), *unclean, impure, foul*: humus, Cic.; canis, Hor.; sues, Verg. TRANSF., *dicta*, Hor.
immūniō -ire (in/munio), *to fortify in a place*: Tac.
immūnis -e (in/munus), *without duty, free, exempt*. LIT., ager, *tax-free*, Cic.; militiā, *exempt from military service*, Liv.; with genit.: portiorum, Liv.; immunes militarium operum, Liv. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *not working or not contributing*: fucus, Verg.; non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, Hor.; quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, *without gifts*, Hor.; with genit.: immunis operum, Ov. (2) *free, exempt*: manus, *stainless*, Hor.; with genit.: mali, Ov.

immūnitās -ātis, f. (immunis), *exemption from public offices or burdens; with genit.: omnium rerum*, Caes.; plur.: immunitates dare, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., in gen., *immunity, exemption*: magni muneris, Cic.
immūnitus -a -um (in/munio). (1) *unfortified*: oppida castellaque, Liv.; Ov. (2) *unpaved*: via, Cic.
immurmūro -are (in/murmuro), *to murmur at*: silvis immurmurat Auster, Verg.; Ov.
immūtābilis -e (in/mutabilis), adj. (with compar.), *unchangeable*: aeternitas, Cic.; Liv.
immūtābilis -e (immuto), *changed*: Pl.
immūtābilitās -ātis, f. (immutabilis), *immutability*: Cic.
immūtātiō -ōnis, f. (immuto), *a change, alteration*: ordinis, Cic.; rhet. t. t., *metonymy*: Cic., Quint.
immūtātus -a -um (in/muto), *unchanged*: Ter., Cic.
immūtātus -a -um, partic. from immuto; q.v.
immūto -are (in/muto), *to change, alter: ordinem verborum*, Cic.; aliquid de institutis priorum, Cic.; of persons: prosperis rebus immutari, Cic.; esp. as rhet. t. t., *to use by way of metonymy*: Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic.; immutata oratio, *allegory*, Cic.
impācātus -a -um (in/paco), *restless*: Verg.
impallesco -pallescere -pallui (in/pallesco), *to turn pale over: nocturnis chartis*, Pers.
impār -pāris (in/par), *unequal, uneven*. Hence (1) of numbers, *odd*: par et impar ludere, *to play at odd and even*, Hor. (2) *unequal in quantity or dimensions*: imparibus intervallis, Cic.; modi impares, *hexameter and pentameter*, Ov.; si toga dissidet impar, *sits unevenly*, Hor. (3) in gen., *unlike, discordant*: boves et uri, Verg.; sibi, Hor.; pugna, *ill-matched*, Verg. (4) esp. *unequal to, not a match for*: impar congressus Achilli, Verg.; in rank: maternum genus impar, Tac. ¶ Adv. **impārītēr**, *unevenly, unequally*: Hor.
impārātus -a -um (in/paro), adj. (with superl.), *unprepared*: cum a militibus, tum a pecunia, *unprovided with*, Cic.; inermis atque imparatus, Caes.; Pl., Ter.
impartiō, **impartiōr** = impertio, impertior; q.v.
impastus -a -um (in/pasco), *unfed, hungry*: leo, Verg.
impātibilis = impetibilis; q.v.
impātiens -entis (in/patior), *unable to bear or to endure, impatient*. (1) of persons: laborum, Ov.; vulneris, Verg.; solis, Tac.; irae, *wrathful*, Ov. (2) of inanimate objects: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. ¶ Adv. **impātientēr**, *impatiently*: Tac., Plin. L.
impātientia -ae, f. (impatiens), *impatience, inability to endure*: silentii impatientiam, Tac.
impāvidus -a -um (in/pavidus), *fearless, undaunted*: vir, Hor.; pectora, Liv.; Verg., Ov. Adv. **impāvidē**, *fearlessly*: Liv.
impēdimentum -i, n. (impedio), *a hindrance, impediment*. In gen.: impedimentum alicui facere, inferre, Cic.; adferre, Tac.; esse alicui impedimento, Pl., Ter., Caes.; ad dicendum,

Cic. Esp. in plur., *the baggage of an army or traveller*: impedimenta et sarcinas invadere, Liv.; impedimenta expectanda sunt quae Anagnin veniunt, Cic.; sometimes = *pack-horses*: Caes.

impēdiō -ire (connected with pes), *to entangle, ensnare*.

LIT., physically: impediunt vincula nulla pedes, Ov.; equos frenis, Ov.; saltum munitionibus, *to render impassable*, Liv.; poet., *to surround*: caput myrto, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., abstr., (1) *to embarrass*: mentem dolore, Cic.; stultitiā suā, Cic. (2) *to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct*: aliquem, Cic.; iter, Liv.; navigationem, Caes.; se a suo munere non impedit, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj.: Cic., Liv.; by quominus: Cic.; in neg., by quin: Cic. L.; by infin.: Cic., Lucr., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **impēditus** -a -um, *entangled, hindered, impeded*. LIT., physically; of persons: Pl.; esp. as milit. t. t., *hindered by baggage* (opp. expeditus): miles, Caes.; Liv.; of places, *impassable, blocked*: silva, Caes.; saltus, Liv. TRANSF., immaterially. (1) *embarrassed, obstructed*: impeditis animis, Caes., Cic.; tempora reipublicae, Cic. (2) *awkward, complicated*: Caes., Liv., Tac.

impēdiō -ōnis, f. (impedio), *a hindrance*: animus liber omni impeditioe curarum, Cic.

impēditus -a -um, partic. from impedio; q.v. **impello** -pellere -pūli -pulsum (in/pello).

(1) *to drive against, strike upon*: chordas, Ov.; maternas impulit aures luctus Aristaei, Verg.; Liv.

(2) *to set in motion, drive on*. LIT., navem remis, Verg.; aliquem in fugam, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., in gen., *to incite, urge on, impel*: aliquem ad scelus, Cic.; in eam mentem, Cic.; foll. by ut: Caes., Cic., Hor.; by infin.: Verg., Liv., Tac.; esp. *to give a push to one falling or tottering; to complete a person's ruin*, etc.: praecipitantem, Cic.; animum labantem, Verg.

impēdēō -ēre (in/pendeo), *to hang over, overhang*.

LIT., with dat.: cervicibus, Cic.; saxum impendere Tantalō, Cic.; with acc.: Lucr.

TRANSF., *to hang over, to threaten, be close at hand*: in me terrores impendent, Cic.; with dat.: omnibus terror impendet, Cic.; with acc.: te mala, Ter.; magnum etiam bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic.

impēdiūm -i, n. (impendo). (1) *expenditure, outlay, cost*: impendio publico, at the public expense, Liv.; sine impendio, Cic.; abl. as adv. **impēdiō**, colloq., *by much, very much*; with comparatives: magis, *far more*, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter. (2) *interest on money*: Cic.

impēdo -pendere -pendi -pensum (in/pendo), *to weigh out; hence to expend, lay out*. LIT., pecuniam in aliquam rem, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., operam in aliquid, Cic.; curas, Verg.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **impēsus** -a -um, *freely expended; hence LIT., of price, considerable, great*: impenso pretio, Cic.; absol.: impenso, at a high price, Hor. TRANSF., *strong, vehement*: voluntas, Cic., Liv.; compar.: Pl., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **impēse**, at great cost: Pers. TRANSF., *urgently, eagerly, pressing*: nunc eo facio id impensius, Cic. L.; orare, Liv.; consulere, Verg.

impēnētrābilis -e (in/penetrabilis), *impenetrable*: silex impenetrabilis ferro, Liv.; tegimen adversus ictus impenetrabile, Tac. TRANSF., pudicitia, Tac.

impēsa -ae, f. (impendo), *expense, outlay*. LIT., impensam facere in aliquid, Cic. L.; sine impensā, Cic.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., cruoris, Ov.; operum, Verg.

impēsus -a -um, partic. from impendo; q.v. **impērator** -ōris, m. (impero), *a commander, leader*.

LIT., (1) milit. t. t., *the commander-in-chief of an army*: Caes., Cic., etc. (2) a title given to a general after a great victory, and added to his name; e.g. Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno imperatori: Cic. (3) after Julius Caesar, a name of the Roman emperors: imperator Augustus, Suet.; absol. = *the Roman emperor*: Suet.

TRANSF., in gen., *leader, chief*: familiae, Pl.; populus est imperator omnium gentium, Cic.; vitae, Sall.; esp. as a name of Jupiter: Cic., Liv.

impērātōrius -a -um (imperator). (1) *of or relating to a general*: nomen, Cic. L.; ius, laus, labor, Cic. (2) *imperial*: Suet.

impērātrix -īcis, f. (imperator), *a female commander; (sarcastically) a general in petticoats*: Cic.

imperceptus -a -um (in/percipio), *unperceived, unknown*: fraus, Ov.

impercussus -a -um (in/percutio), *not struck*: impercussos nocte movere pedes, noiseless, Ov.

imperdītus -a -um (in/perdo), *not slain, undestroyed*: Verg.

imperfectus -a -um (in/perficio), *incomplete, unfinished, imperfect*: reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude relinquere, Cic. L.; verba, Ov.

imperfossus -a -um (in/perfodio), *unstabbed, unpierced*: ab omni ictu, Ov.

impērīōsus -a -um (imperium), *commanding*. LIT., of political power: populus, Cic.; virga, the fasces, Ov.; dictatura, Liv. TRANSF., in gen.: sibi, *master of oneself*, Hor.; esp. in bad sense, *imperious, tyrannical*: cupiditas, Cic.; aequor, Hor.

impērītia -ae, f. (imperitus), *inexperience, ignorance*: Sall., Tac.

impērīto -are (impero), *to command*. (1) *to command a thing, give an order*: aequam rem imperito, Hor.; Pl. (2) *to be in command*: si Nero imperitaret, Tac.; with dat.: oppido, Liv.; nemori, Verg.

impērītus -a -um (in/peritus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant*: Ter., Cic., Liv.; esp. with genit.: iuris, Cic.; nandi, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **impērītē**, *unskillfully, ignorantly*: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic.

impērīum -i, n. (impero), *command, order*.

(1) *a thing ordered; an order, a command*: parere, Caes.; accipere, Liv.; exsequi, Pl., Verg.

(2) *the right or power of ordering; power, mastery, command*. In gen.: in suos, Cic.;

domesticum, Cic.; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, *the mind as a master, the body as a slave*, Sall.; Hor., Liv. Esp., *political power, authority, sovereignty*: totius Galliae, Caes.; sub P. R. imperium redigere, Cic.; de imperio decertare, dimicare, Cic.; tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento, Verg.; within the Roman state, sovereignty as constitutionally delegated to magistrates, which included military command: in imperio esse, *to hold an office*, Cic.; cum imperio esse, Cic.; summum imperium, Cic.; maritimum, Caes.; imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.; alicui imperium prorogare, Cic. Meton.: a, in plur., *persons exercising authority*: erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, Caes.; imperia et potestates, Cic.: b, *an area governed, an empire*: finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

imperīūrātus -a -um (in/periuro), *that by which no one dares to swear falsely*: aquae, the Styx, Ov.

impermissus -a -um (in/permitto), *forbidden*: Hor.

impēro -are (in/paro; old form: imperassit, Cic.), *to impose a thing upon a person or community*.

Hence (1) *to requisition, order a thing*; with acc. of thing and dat. of person: obsides civitatus, *hostages from the states*, Caes.; frumentum civitati, Cic.

(2) *to order an action to be done, give orders to a person*. Usually with dat. of person and the action expressed by acc. or by clause (or by nom. as subject of pass.): facere imperatum, *or imperata, or quae imperarentur*, Caes.; with ut or ne and subj.: mihi ne abscedam imperat, Ter.; Caes., Liv., Ov.; with subj. alone: Caes., Ov., Liv.; with pass. infin.: hās acturias fieri, Caes.; Cic.; with act. infin.: flectere iter sociis, Verg.; Ov., Tac. Sometimes with persons as subject of pass.: in easdem lautumias etiam ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic.; Hor.

(3) *to rule over, govern, command*: Iugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall.; fig.: sibi, Cic.; cupiditatibus, Cic.; arvis, Verg.; animo, Liv.

imperterritus -a -um (in/perterreo), *undaunted, fearless*: Verg.

impertio -ire (pars), *to share*. (1) *to cause a person to share in*: aliquem salute, Pl., Ter. (2) *to share a thing with a person, to impart to*: indigentibus de re familiari, Cic.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; tempus cogitationi, Cic.; pass., *to be bestowed*: Cic., Liv.

imperturbātus -a -um (in/perturbo), *undisturbed, calm*: os, Ov.

impervius -a -um (in/pervius), *impassable, impervious*: iter, Tac.; amnis, Ov.

impētibilis -e (patior), *insufferable*: dolor, Cic.

impēto -ēre, *to make for, attack*: Luc.

impetrābilis -e (impetro). (1) *pass., obtainable*: venia, Liv.; pax, Liv.; compar.: Liv. (2) *act., that obtains easily, successful*: orator, Pl. TRANSF., *dies, on which things go well*, Pl. **impetrātio** -ōnis, f. (impetro), *an obtaining by asking*: Cic. L.

impetrō -ire (impetro), *to seek to obtain by favourable omens*: Pl., Cic.

impetro -are (in/patro), *to get, obtain, accomplish, effect*; in gen., by any effort: Pl.; esp., *to obtain by asking*; with acc. object: optatum, *one's desire*, Cic.; alicui civitatem (citizenship) a Caesare, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj.: impetrabis a Caesare, ut tibi abesse liceat, Cic. L.; Pl., Caes.; with subj. alone: Pl.; absol.: haec si tecum patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat? Cic.

impētus -ūs, m. (from impeto; old genit. sing. impetis: Lucr.; abl. impete: Lucr., Ov.), *a making for; an attack, onset*.

LIT., *impetum facere in hostes*, Caes.; excipere, sustinere, ferre, *to receive an attack*, Caes.; impetum dare in aliquem, Liv.; frangere, Cic. L.

TRANSF., in gen., *violent impulse, rapid motion*. (1) of physical objects: impetus caeli, Lucr., Cic.; in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes.; sometimes of extent without motion: Lucr. (2) *mental impulse, passion, force*: divinus, *inspiration*, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; impetu magis quam consilio, Liv.; of things: tanti belli impetus, Cic.

impeus -a -um (in/pecto), *uncombed*: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *rude, uncouth*: Tac.

impiē, adv. from impius; q.v.

impiētās -ātis, f. (impius), *disregard for obligation, undutifulness*: in deos, impiety, Cic.; *unfilial conduct*: Ov.; *political disloyalty*: Cic., Tac.

impīger -gra -grum (in/piger), *unslothful, diligent, active*: in scribendo, Cic.; ad labores belli, Cic.; militiā, Liv.; with genit.: militiae, Tac.; with infin.: hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

¶ Adv. **impīgrē**, *actively*: impigre promittere auxilium, Liv.; Pl., Sall.

impigrītās -ātis, f. (impiger), *activity*: Cic.

impingo -pingere -pēgi -pactum (in/pango), *to pin to, to thrust, dash, drive against*. LIT., pugnum in os, Pl.; huic compedes, Pl.; agmina muris, Verg.; litoribus impactus, Tac. TRANSF., *without physical force, to press upon, bring upon a person*: alicui calicem mulsi, Cic.; dicam tibi grandem, Ter.; Hor.

impio -are (impius), *to make undutiful*: Pl.

impius -a -um (in/pius), *regardless of obligation, undutiful, disloyal*; hence *godless, unfilial, unpatriotic*, etc. LIT., civis, Cic.; miles, Verg.; Titanes, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of things: scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr.; esp. of civil war: bellum, Cic.; arma, Verg. (2) of gods, *invoked in curses*: Tac.

¶ Adv. **impiē**, *undutifully, disloyally*: aliquid impie scelerateque committere, Cic.

implacābilis -e (in/placabilis), *implacable*: alicui, Cic., Liv.; in aliquem, Cic.; of things: iracundiae, Cic. L.

¶ Compar. adv. **implacābilius**, *more implacably*: implacabilius alicui irasci, Tac.

implacātus -a -um (in/placo), *unappeased, unsatisfied*: Charybdis, Verg.; Ov.

implācidus -a -um (in/placidus), *rough, savage*: genus, Hor.

implēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum (in/*pleo), *to fill in, fill up, fill full*.

LIT., in gen.: volumina, Cic.; fossas, Liv.; with abl.: gremium frustis, Cic.; mero pateram, Verg.; with genit.: ollam denarium, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *to fill*: scopulos vocibus, Verg.; urbem laments, Liv.; omnia terrore, Liv.; adulescentem temeritatis, Liv. Esp. (1) *to fill up* a measure, *complete* an amount: annum, Ov.; numerum, Juv.; impleta ut essent sex milia armatorum, Liv.; of the moon: luna quater iunctis implerat cornibus orbem, *had completed its circle*, Ov. (2) *to satisfy, content*: sese regum sanguine, Cic.; milites praedā, Liv. (3) *to fulfil, perform*: officium scribendi, Cic.; fata, Liv.; munia, Tac. (4) *to contaminate*: Liv., Juv.

implexus -a -um (plecto), *entwined*. LIT., implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, *with hair interwoven with serpents*, Verg. TRANSF., vidua implexa luctu continuo, *involved in*, Tac.

implicatio -ōnis, f. (implico), *an entwining, interweaving*. LIT., nervorum, Cic. TRANSF., locorum communium, *weaving together*, Cic.; rei familiaris, *embarrassment*, Cic.

implicatus -a -um, partic. from implico; q.v. **impliciscor** -i, dep. (implico), *to become confused, disordered*: Pl.

implico -are -āvi -ātum and (esp. post-Aug.) -are -ūi -itum (in/plico), *to enfold, entwine, entangle*.

LIT., se dextrae, *to cling to*, Verg.; brachia collo, Verg.; crinem auro, Verg.; implicari remis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to involve, entangle*: implicari morbo, or in morbum, Caes.; negotiis, Cic.; implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall.; aliquem incertis responsis, Liv. (2) *to associate, unite*: se societate civium, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **implicatus** -a -um; as adj., *confused, entangled*: partes orationis, Cic.

¶ From partic. **implicatus**, adv. **implicite**, *confusedly*: Cic.

imploratio -ōnis, f. (imploro), *an imploring for help*; with subjective genit.: illius, Cic.; with objective genit.: deum, Liv.

imploro -are (in/ploro). (1) *to call upon with tears, to beseech, implore*: deos, Cic.; milites ne, etc., Caes. (2) *to call for with tears, beg for*: alicuius auxilium, fidem, misericordiam, Cic.; auxilium ab aliquo, Cic., Caes.

implumis -e (in/pluma), *unfledged*: pulli, Hor.; fetus (avis), Verg.

impluo -pluere -plui (in/pluo), *to rain upon*. TRANSF., Peneus summis aspergine silvis impluit, Ov.; Pl.

impluvium -i, n. (impluo), *an opening in the roof of the atrium of a Roman house or the basin for the rain-water below it*: Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv.

impolitus -a -um (in/polio), *rough, unpolished*: lapis, Quint. TRANSF., formam ingenii impolitam et plane rudem, Cic.

¶ Adv. **impolite**, *plainly, without ornament*: dicere, Cic.

impollutus -a -um (in/polluo), *undefiled*: Tac. **impōno** -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum (in/pōno) (perf. partic. syncop. **impostus**: Lucr., Verg.), *to put, set, lay, place in or upon*.

LIT., in gen.: dextram in caput, Liv.; aliquem in rogam, Cic.; coloniam in agro Samnitium, Liv.; praesidium Abydi, at Abydos, Liv.; commonly with dat.: alicui coronam, Cic.; iuvenes rogis, Verg.; esp. as naut. t. t., *to put on board ship, to embark*:

legiones equitesque in naves, Caes.; exercitum Brundisii, Cic.; nos cumbae, Hor.

TRANSF., in gen., *to lay or put upon*: reipublicae vulnera, Cic.; invidiam belli consuli, Sall.; manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei, *to put the last touch to*, Verg., Ov.; finem imponere alicui rei, Liv. Esp. (1) *to put over as master*: regem Macedoniae, Liv.; consulem populo, Cic. (2) *to lay upon as a burden or duty, to impose*: alicui onus, Cic.; stipendium victis, Caes. (3) *to impose upon, cheat, deceive*; with dat.: Catoni egregie, Cic. L.; Juv.

importo -are (in/porto), *to bring in, import*: vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *to bring in, introduce*: importatis artibus, foreign, Cic. (2) *to bring upon, cause*: alicui detrimentum, Cic.

importunitas -ātis, f. (importunus), *self-assertion, inconsiderateness, insolence*: animi, Cic.; Pl., Sall.

importunus -a -um (cf. opportunus). LIT., *unsuitable, ill-adapted*: loca machinationibus, Sall.; of time, *unfavourable*: tempus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *ill-omened*: bubo, Verg.; Hor. (2) *troublesome, burdensome*: tempestas, Pl.; pauperies, Hor. (3) of character, *assertive, inconsiderate, insolent, savage*: mulier, hostis, libido, Cic.; mors, Ov.

importuōsus -a -um (in/portus), *without harbours*: mare, Sall.; litus, Liv.

impōs -pōtis (cf. compos), *having no power over*: animi, Pl.

impōsitus (impostus) -a -um, partic. from impōno; q.v.

impōtens -entis (in/potens), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *feeble, impotent, having no power*.

In gen., with genit., *having no power over, not master of*: equi regendi, Liv.; irae, Liv.; amoris, Tac.

Esp. *unable to command oneself, violent, unrestrained*. LIT., homo, Cic.; animus, Cic.; impotens quidlibet sperare, Hor. TRANSF., of the passions themselves, *unbridled*: iniuria, Liv.; laetitia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **impōtenter**. (1) *weakly, powerlessly*: elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. (2) *intemperately, passionately*: Quint.

impōtentia -ae, f. (impotens). (1) *poverty*: Ter. (2) *lack of self-restraint, violent passion*: animi, Cic.; muliebris, Liv.

impraesentiārum (probably for in praesentiā harum rerum), *in present circumstances, for the present*: Cato, Nep., Tac.

impransus -a -um (in/pransus), *without breakfast, fasting*: Pl., Hor.

imprēcatio -ōnis, f. (imprecor), *an invoking of harm, curse*: Sen.

imprēcōr -ari, dep. (in/precor), *to invoke harm upon, to call down upon*: litora litoribus contraria, Verg.; alicui diras, Tac.

impressio -ōnis, f. (imprimo), *a pressing into or upon*. Hence (1) *physical pressure, an attack, assault*: non ferre impressionem Latinorum, Liv.; of political contests: me vi et impressione evertere, Cic. (2) in rhetoric, *distinct expression, emphasis*: explanata vocum impressio, Cic.; impressiones, rhythmical beats, Cic. (3) in philosophy, *sense-data, the impressions of outward things received through the senses*: Cic.

imprimis, adv. (=in primis), *especially, first of all, principally*: Cic., Sall.

imprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (in/premo). (1) *to press into or upon*: aratrum muris, Hor.; impresso genu, Verg.; sulcum altius, Cic.; signo suo impressae tabellae, sealed, Liv.; cratera impressum signis, chased, embossed, Verg.; fig.: quasi ceram animum, Cic.; quae cum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, Cic. (2) *to make by pressing, imprint*: vestigium, Cic.; in cera sigilla hoc anulo, Cic.; fig.: in animis notionem, Cic.

imprōbābilis -e (in/probabilis), *not to be approved*: Sen.

imprōbātio -ōnis, f. (improbo), *disapprobation, blame*: improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

imprōbē, adv. from improbus; q.v.

imprōbitās -ātis, f. (improbus), *badness; of persons, depravity*: Cic.; of animals, *roguery*: simiae, Cic.

imprōbo -are (in/probo), *to disapprove, blame, reject*: multorum opera, Cic.; aliquem testem, Cic.

imprōbūlus -a -um (dim. of improbus), *somewhat wicked*: Juv.

imprōbus -a -um (in/probus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *not up to standard*. (1) of material things, *inferior, bad*: merces, Pl.; Mart. (2) of persons, or by personification, *morally bad, perverse, wilful*, esp. through intentional breach of standards or rights; the exact sense depends on the context: homo, Cic.; in me, Cic.; m. pl. as subst., *improbi, the unpatriotic*: Cic.; lex, *wicked*, Cic.; labor, *persistent*, Verg.; rabies ventris, *insatiable hunger*, Verg.; anguis, Verg.; less seriously: anser, Verg.; carmina, *naughty*, Ov.; puer (=Amor), *impudent, bold, mischievous*, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **imprōbē**, *badly; of human action* (1) *wickedly*: dicere, facere, Cic. (2) *impudently, boldly*: Cat.

imprōcērus -a -um (in/procerus), *small, low of stature*: pecora, Tac.

imprōdictus -a -um (in/prodico), *not postponed*: Cic.

imprōptus -a -um (in/promptus), *not ready*: linguā, *slow of speech*, Liv.; Tac.

imprōpērātus -a -um (in/propero), *not hurried, slow*: vestigia, Verg.

imprōprius -a -um (in/proprius), *unsuitable*: Quint.

improsper -ēra -ērūm (in/prosper), *unfortunate, unprosperous*: claritudo, Tac.

¶ Adv. **improspērē**, *unfortunately*: Tac.

imprōvidus -a -um (in/providus), *without forethought, improvident*: improvidi et creduli senes, Cic.; improvida aetas puerorum, Lucr.; improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.; with genit.: improvidus futuri certaminis, Liv.; Tac., Juv.

¶ Adv. **imprōvidē**, *without forethought, improvidently*: Liv.

imprōvīsus -a -um (in/provideo), *unforeseen, unexpected*: res, Cic.; adventus, Cic.; improvisi aderunt, Verg.; phrases: de improviso, ex improviso, improviso, *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Pl., Cic.

imprūdēns -entis (in/prudens). (1) *not foreseeing, not expecting*: imprudentem adgredi,

Caes.; Verg. (2) *not knowing, unaware*: imprudente Sullā, *without the knowledge of Sulla*, Cic.; with genit., *ignorant of*: legis, Cic.; laborum, Verg.; maris, Liv. (3) *unwise, rash, imprudent*: Tac., Quint.

¶ Adv. **imprūdētēr**. (1) *without foresight*: Nep.; *unwittingly, unawares*; compar.: imprudentius, Ter. (2) *unwisely, imprudently*: nihil imprudenter facere, ap. Cic. L.

imprūdētia -ae, f. (imprudens). (1) *lack of foresight*: propter imprudentiam labi, Caes. (2) *lack of knowledge*: ne imprudentiam quidem, *not even unconsciously*, Cic. L.; with genit., *ignorance of*: eventus, Liv. (3) *lack of wisdom, imprudence*: teli emissi, Cic.

impūbēs -bēris and (esp. poet.) **impūbēs** -is, adj. (in/pubes). (1) *below the age of puberty, youthful*: filius, Cic.; anni, Ov.; genae, *beardless*, Verg.; plur. as subst.: impuberes, or impubes, *boys*, Liv., Caes. (2) *unmarried*: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, Caes.

impūdēns -entis (in/pudens), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *without shame, shameless, impudent*: tu es impudens! Cic.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., *mendacious*, Cic.; *impudentissimae literae*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **impūdētēr**, *shamelessly*: mentiri, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

impūdētia -ae, f. (impudens), *shamelessness, impudence*: Pl., Caes., Cic.

impūdicitia -ae, f. (impudicus), *lewdness, incontinence, unchastity*: Pl., Tac.

impūdicus -a -um (in/pudicus), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *shameless*: Pl. (2) *unchaste, lewd, incontinent*: Pl., Cic.

impugnatio -ōnis, f. (impugno), *an assault, attack*: Cic. L.

impugno -are (in/pugno), *to attack, assail*. LIT., as milit. t. t.: terga hostium, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., in gen., *to attack*: regem, Sall.; *dignitatem alicuius*, Cic.; *sententiam*, Tac.

impulsio -ōnis, f. (impello), *pushing, pressure*. LIT., physical: Cic. TRANSF., mental, *incitement, impulse*: omnis ad omnem animi motum impulsio, Cic.

impulsor -ōris, m. (impello), *an instigator, inciter*: profectionis meae, Cic.; Caesare impulsore atque auctore, Cic.; Ter., Tac.

impulsus -ūs, m. (impello), *pushing, pressure, impulse*. LIT., physical: scutorum, Cic. TRANSF., *incitement, instigation*: impulsu meo, vestro, Cic.; Ter., Caes.

impūnē (in/punio), adv., with compar. (and superl.: Pl.), *with impunity, without punishment*. LIT., facere, Cic.; ferre, *to go unpunished*, Cic.; non impune abire, Caes. TRANSF., *without peril, safely*: in otio esse, Cic.; *revisere aequor*, Hor.

impūnitās -ātis, f. (in/punio), *impunity, exemption from punishment*: alicui veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic.; impunitas non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic.; Caes.; with genit.: peccandi, flagitiorum, Cic.; Tac.

impūnitus -a -um (in/punio), adj. (with compar.), *unpunished, exempt from punishment*.

LIT., multorum impunita scelera ferre, Cic.; si istius haec iniuria impunita disceserit, Cic.; aliquem impunitum dimittere,

Sall. TRANSF., *unbridled, unrestrained*: mendacium, Cic.; omnium rerum libertas, Cic.

¶ Adv. **impūnitē**, *with impunity*: Cic.

impūrātus -a -um (impurus), *vile, infamous*: Pl., Ter.; superl.: Pl.

impūrītās -ātis, f. (impurus), *moral impurity*: Cic.

impūrītiae -arum, f. pl. (impurus), *moral impurity*: Pl.

impūrus -a -um (in/purus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unclean, stained, foul*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., *morally, impure, vile, infamous*: homo, Cic.; animus, Sall.; historia, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **impūrē**, *impurely, vilely, infamously*: multa facere, Cic.; vivere, Cic.

impūtātus -a -um (in/puto), *unpruned, untrimmed*: vinea, Ov.

impūtātus -a -um, partic. from imputo; q.v.

impūto -are (in/puto), *to lay to a charge, enter in an account*; hence, with dat. of person or personified thing. (1) *to reckon as a merit or a fault in someone, to impute to*: adversa uni imputantur, Tac. (2) *to reckon as a service done or gift given to someone*: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, i.e. *can have served me best*, Tac.; soles qui nobis pereunt et imputantur, Mart. Without dat., *to take credit for*: Plin. L.

imūlus -a -um (dim. of imus), *lowest, little*: oricilla, Cat.

imus -a -um, superl. from inferus; q.v.

in, prep., with acc. = *into*, with abl. = *in*.

(1) with acc. LIT., of space, *into, on to, towards, against*: a, of actual motion: ad urbem vel potius in urbem exercitum adducere, Cic.; in Britanniam, Caes.; in me convertite ferrum, Verg.: b, of direction only, *towards*: spectant in septentriones, Caes.; sex pedes in altitudinem, *upwards, in height*, Caes. TRANSF., a, of time: dormire in lucem, *until*, Hor.; more often to indicate intended duration: aliquid in omne tempus perdidisse, *for ever*, Cic.; magistratum creare in annum, Liv.; in multos annos praedicere, Cic.; in diem vivere, *to live for the moment*, Cic.; esp. with comparatives, etc., to denote regular increase: et magis magis in dies et horas, Cat.; Cic., Hor.: b, of division, *into*: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.: c, of change, *into*: in villos abeunt vestes, Ov.: d, of tendency or purpose or object, *for*: nullam pecuniam Gabinio, nisi in rem militarem datam, Cic.; in eandem sententiam loqui, Cic.; ardere in proelia, Verg.: e, of feelings, personal relationships, etc., *towards, against*: amor in patriam, Cic.: f, in adverbial phrases indicating manner or extent: servilem in modum, Cic.; in universum, *in general*, Liv.; in vicem, *in turn*, Cic., Caes.; in vices, Ov.

(2) with abl., *in*. LIT., of space, *in, on, among*: esse in Sicilia, Cic.; in equo, Cic.; in oculis, *before one's eyes*, Cic.; esp. of dress, etc.: esse in veste domestica, Ov.; excubare in armis, Caes. TRANSF., a, of time: in sex mensibus, *within*, Cic.; in tali tempore, *at*, Liv.; in omni aetate, Cic.; in tempore, *at the right time*, Ter., Liv., Tac.: b, with abstract nouns indicating condition, situation, etc., *in*: in hac solitudine, Cic.; in honore, Cic.; in motu, Lucr., Cic.; so of business *in* which

one is employed, esp. with a gerundive: Caes., Cic.: c, *in relation to* persons, *in the case of*: in hoc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; non talis in hoste, Verg.: d, of a class or body including a person or thing, *in, among*: in quibus Catilina, Sall.

in-, inseparable particle, with adjectives, nouns, and participles, *without, not*; e.g. innocens, imberbis (in/barba), indoctus.

inaccessus -a -um (in/accedo), *inaccessible*: lucus, Verg.; Tac.

inācesco -ācescere -ācui, *to become sour*. TRANSF., haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, Ov.

Ināchus (Ināchos) -i, m. (Ἰναχος), *a mythical king of Argos, father of Io, after whom the river Inachus in Argolis was named*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ināchius** -a -um, *relating to Inachus*: iuvenca, Io, Verg.; urbes, Greek, Verg.; m. subst. **Ināchidēs** -ae, *a descendant of Inachus*; Perseus: Ov.; Epaphus: Ov.; f. **Ināchis** -idis, as adj., *relating to Inachus*: ripa, of the river Inachus, Ov.; as subst., *a daughter of Inachus*; Io: Prop.

inadfectātus -a -um (in/adfecto), *natural, unaffected*: Quint., Plin.

inadsuētus -a -um (in/adsuesco), *unaccustomed*: equi, Ov.

inādustus -a -um (in/aduro), *unsinged*: Ov.

inaedifico -are. (1) *to build in or upon*: sacellum in domo, Cic.; aliquid in locum, Liv. (2) *to build up, block up, barricade*: vicos plateasque, Caes.; Cic., Liv.

inaequābilis -e, *uneven*. LIT., physically: solum, Liv. TRANSF., in gen., *unequal*: motus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inaequābilitēr**, *unequally, variously*: Suet.

inaequālis -e. (1) *uneven, unequal, various*. LIT., loca, Tac.; calices, Hor. TRANSF., varietas, Cic. (2) act., *making unequal*: tonsor, Hor.; procellae, *disturbing the level of the sea*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **inaequālitēr**, *unevenly, unequally*: inaequaliter eminentes rupes, Liv.; Tac.

inaequālītās -ātis, f. (inaequalis), *unevenness, inequality*: Varr., Quint.

inaequo -are, *to make even, level up*: haec levibus cratibus terrāque inaequat, Caes.

inaestimābilis -e (in/aestimo). (1) *that cannot be estimated*: nihil tam incertum nec tam inaeestimabile quam animi multitudinis, Liv. (2) *priceless, inestimable*: gaudium, Liv. (3) *having no value*, Cic.

inaestūo -are, *to boil, rage in*: si meis inaequat praecordiis bilis, Hor.

inaffectātus = inadfectatus; q.v.

ināmābilis -e, *hateful, unlovely*: palus (of the Styx), Verg.; Pl., Ov.

ināmāresco -ēre, *to become bitter*: Hor.

inambitiōsus -a -um, *not ambitious, unpretentious*: Ov.

inambulātiō -ōnis, f. (inambulo), *a walking up and down*: Cic.; Cat.

inambūlo -are, *to walk up and down*: cum Cotta in porticu, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

ināmoenus -a -um, *unlovely, dismal*: regna umbrarum, Ov.

ināniae -ārum, f. (inanis), *emptiness*: Pl.

inānilōgista -ae, m. (inanis/λογιστής), *an empty talker*: Pl.

inānimentum -i, n. (inanio), *emptiness*; plur., *empty spaces*: Pl.

inānimus -a -um (in/anima), *lifeless, inanimate*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

inānio -ire -īvi -itum (inanis), *to empty, make void*: Lucr., Plin.

inānis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *empty, void*.

LIT., physically, in gen.: spatium, Lucr.; vas, domus, Cic.; equus, *without rider*, Cic.; navis, *unloaded*, Caes.; corpus, *soulless, dead*, Cic.; lumina, *blind*, Ov.; galea, *taken from the head*, Verg.; with genit.: Hor., Ov.; n. as subst. **ināne** -is, *empty space*: Lucr., Cic., Verg. Esp. (1) *empty-handed*: redire, Cic.; hence, *poor, indigent*: civitas, Cic. (2) *without substance*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., in abstr. sense, *vain, hollow, idle*: contentiones, Cic.; spes, Cic., Verg.; minae, Hor.; ingenia, Liv.; with genit., *empty of*: inanissima prudentiae, Cic.; with abl.: Cic. L.; n. as subst. **ināne** -is, *vanity, emptiness*: Hor.; plur.: inania, Hor., Tac.

¶ Adv. **ināniter**, *emptily, vainly, uselessly*: Cic., Hor., Ov.

inānitās -ātis, f. (inanis), *emptiness, empty space*: Cic. TRANSF., *uselessness*: Cic.

inārātus -a -um (in/aro), *unploughed, fallow*: Verg., Hor.

inārātus, partic. from inaro; q.v.

inardesco -ardescere -arsi, *to catch fire, burn, glow*. LIT., nubes inardescit solis radiis, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., of passions: amor specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.; Tac.

ināresco -ārescere -ārui, *to become dry*: vi solis, Tac. TRANSF., liberalitas, Plin. L.

ināro -are, *to plough in*: Cato, Plin.

inassuētus = inadsuetus; q.v.

inattēnūātus (in/attenuo), *undiminished, unimpaired*: fames, unappeased, Ov.

inaudax -ācis, *timid, fearful*: Hor.

inaudio -ire, *to hear*; particularly, *to hear as a secret*: aliquid de; de aliqua re, Pl., Cic. L.

inauditus -a -um (in/audio). (1) *unheard*; esp. of persons accused, *without a hearing* (before a judge): aliquem inauditum et indefensum damnare, Tac.; Suet.

(2) *unheard of, unusual*: agger inauditus, Caes.; nomen est, non dico inusitatum, verum etiam inauditum, Cic.

inauditus -a -um, partic. from inaudio; q.v.

inaugūro -are. (1) *intransit., to take the auguries*: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.; with indir. quest.: inaugura fieri possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. (2) *transit., to consecrate, install, inaugurate*: templum, Cic.; flaminem, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Abl. absol. from partic. inauguratus, as adv. **inaugūrāto**, *after taking the auguries*: Liv.

inaures -ium, f. (in/auris), *earrings*: Pl.

inauro -are, *to gild, cover with gold*. TRANSF., *to gild, enrich*: Cic. L., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **inaurātus** -a -um, *gilt*: statua, Cic.; vestis, *gold-worked*, Ov.

inauspīcātus -a -um (in/auspīcor), *without auspices*: lex, adopted without auspices, Liv. TRANSF., *unlucky, inauspicious*: Plin.

¶ Abl. absol. as adv. **inauspīcātō**, *without consulting the auspices*: Cic.

inausus -a -um (in/audeo), *not dared, not*

attempted: ne quid inausum aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Verg.; quid inausum vobis? Tac.

incaedūus -a -um (in/caedo), *not cut, unfelled*: lucus, Ov.

incālesco -cālescere -cālūi, *to glow, become warm*. LIT., of things: incalcescente sole, Liv.; of persons: vino, Liv. TRANSF., *to grow passionate*: vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, Ov.; Tac.

incalfācio -fācere, *to heat, warm*: Ov.

incallīdus -a -um, *not clever, ingenuous*: servus non incallidus, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **incallīdē**, *unskilfully*: Cic.

incandesco -candescere -candūi, *to begin to whiten, esp. with heat*: incandescit eundo (plumbum), Ov.; Verg.

incānesco -cānescere -cānūi, *to become grey*: ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Verg.

incanto -are, *to enchant*; partic.: incantatus, *enchanted*: vincula, Hor.

incānus -a -um, *quite grey*: menta, Verg.; Pl.

incassum, adv. (see cassus), *in vain*: Verg.

incastīgātus -a -um (in/castigo), *unchastised*: Hor.

incautus -a -um, adj. (with compar.). (1) *incautious, careless, unwary*: homo incautus et rusticus, Cic.; with ab and the abl.: incautus a fraude, Liv.; with genit.: futuri, Hor. (2) *not guarded against, unforeseen*: scelus, Lucr. (3) *unguarded*: repente incautos agros invasit, Sall.; iter hostibus incautum, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **incautē** (in sense (1)), *incautiously, carelessly*: incaute et stulte, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.

incēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, *to walk, march, step*.

LIT., pedes, *on foot*, Liv.; molliter, *with a light step*, Ov.; quācumque incederet, Cic.; esp. of dignified movement: divum incedo regina, Verg.; as milit. t. t., *to march, advance*: usque ad portas, Liv.; Sall., Tac.; with acc.: locos, Tac.

TRANSF., *to advance, proceed, come on*: postquam tenebrae incedebant, Liv.; incessit in ea castra vis morbi, Liv.; occultus rumor incedebat (with acc. and infin.), Tac.; with dat. of person, *to come over*: exercitui dolor, Caes.; gravis cura patribus, Liv.; with acc. of person: timor patres, Liv.; aliquem valetudo adversa incessit, Tac.

incēlebrātus -a -um (in/celebro), *not spread abroad*: Tac.

incēnātus -a -um (in/ceno), *without dinner, not having dined*: Pl.

incendiārius -a -um (incendium), *fire-raising, incendiary*; m. as subst. **incendiārius** -i, *an incendiary*: Tac., Suet.

incendium -i, n. (incendo), *a conflagration, fire*.

LIT., incendium facere, excitare, restinguere, Cic.; conflare, Liv.; meton., *torch, firebrand*: incendia poscit, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *fire, glow, heat of passions*: cupiditatum, Cic.; Pl., Ov. (2) *destruction, ruin*: civitatis, Cic.; Liv.

incendo -cendere -cendi -censum (in/*cando), *to kindle, set fire to, burn*.

LIT., tus et odores, Cic.; lychnos, Verg.; urbem, *to set on fire*, Cic., Liv.; altaria, *to kindle fire upon*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to make bright, to illumine*: solis incensa radiis luna, Cic.; Verg. (2) *to fire with passion, excite, incense*: animos iudicum in aliquem, Cic.; desine me incendere querelis, Verg.; incendi amore, desiderio, Cic.; incensus irā, Cic.; of feelings, *to arouse*: cupiditatem, odia, Cic.; luctus, Verg. (3) *to destroy*: genus, Pl.

incensio -ōnis, f. (incendo), *a burning*: Cic.

¹incensus -a -um (in/censeo), *not enrolled by the censor, unassessed*: Cic., Liv.

²incensus, partic. from incendo; q.v.

inceptio -ōnis, f. (incipio). (1) *a beginning*: tam praeclari operis, Cic. (2) *an enterprise*: Ter.

incepto -are (freq. of incipio). (1) *to begin*: Pl. (2) *to attempt, undertake*: Pl., Ter.

inceptor -ōris, m. (incipio), *a beginner*: Ter.

inceptum -i, n. of partic. of incipio; q.v.

incerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum, *to sift upon*: piper album cum sale nigro incretum, Hor.

incēro -are, *to cover with wax*: genua deorum, perhaps *to cover with votive wax tablets*, Juv.

¹incertō, n. abl. of incertus; q.v.

²incerto -are (incertus), *to make uncertain or doubtful*: Pl.

incertus -a -um (in/certus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *uncertain, doubtful, not sure*.

(1) *as to fact*: a, act., of persons, *not knowing, doubting*: suspensam et incertam plebem, Cic.; with indir. quest.: ubi esses, Cic. L.; quo fata ferant, Verg.; with genit.: salutis, Ov.: b, pass., of things, *not known, obscure*: spes, Ter., Cic.; rumores, Caes.; casus, Cic.; responsum, Liv.; luna, Verg.; with indir. quest.: incerti socii an hostes essent, Liv.; Cic., Tac.; n. as subst. **incertum**, *uncertainty*: ad (or in) incertum revocare, *to make uncertain*, Cic.; in incerto habere, Sall.; plur.: incerta belli, *the uncertainties of war*, Liv.

(2) *as to intended action, undecided*: a, of persons, *hesitating, irresolute*; with indir. quest.: quid dicam incertus sum, Ter.; Sall., Hor.: b, of things: incertumst abeam an maneam, Pl.; incertam securim, *not surely aimed*, Verg.

incesso -cessēre -cessivi (freq. of incedo), *to attack, assail*. LIT., aliquem aculis saxisque, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., verbally: reges dictis protervis, Ov.; aliquem criminibus, Tac.

incessus -ūs, m. (incedo). (1) *a march, walk*: a, *manner of walking, gait*: incessus citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.; et vera incessu patuit dea, Verg.; Cic.: b, *a hostile attack, assault*: primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac. (2) *entrance, approach*: alios incessus hostis claudere, Tac.

incesto -are (incestus). (1) *to defile, pollute*: classem funere, Verg. (2) *to dishonour*: puellam, Pl.; Verg.

¹incestus -a -um (in/castus), *impure, defiled*.

(1) *ceremonially*: Hor., Liv., Tac.

(2) *morally, sinful*: incesto addidit integrum, Hor.; esp.: os, Cic.; manus, Liv.; *unchaste*: iudex (of Paris), Hor.; flagitium, Cic.; amores, Hor., Tac.; n. as subst. **incestum** -i, *unchastity, incest*: incestum facere, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **incestē**, *impurely, sinfully*: Cic.

²incestus -ūs, m. (¹incestus), *unchastity, incest*: Cic., Liv.

inchōo, see inchoo.

¹incido -cidēre -cidi -cāsum (in/cado), *to fall in or on*.

LIT., of physical movement; in gen.: in foveam, Cic.; in insidias, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.; with dat.: ruinae capitibus nostris, Liv.; arae, Ov.; esp. of personal encounters: cohortes in agmen Caesaris, *fall in with*, Caes.; in hostem, *to fall upon*, Liv.; castris, *to assail*, Liv.

TRANSF., not physically. (1) of persons: in morbum, Cic. L., Liv.; in aes alienum, *to run into debt*, Cic.; in eorum mentionem, Cic., Tac.; in Diodorum, *to fall in with the opinion of*, Cic. (2) of abstr. things; *to occur, happen, 'crop up'*: aliquid in mentem, Cic.; mentio, Liv.; terror exercitui, Caes.; incidunt saepe tempora cum, Cic.; si qua clades incidisset, Liv.; forte ita inciderat ne, Liv.; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic.

²incido -cidēre -cidi -cīsum (in/caedo).

LIT., in gen., *to cut into, cut open*: in arbores, Caes.; pulmo incisus, Cic. Esp. (1) *to inscribe, engrave an inscription*: leges in aes, Liv.; notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic. (2) *to make by cutting*: faces, Verg. (3) *to cut through*: linum, Cic.; funem, Verg.

TRANSF., *to cut short, bring to an end, break off*: poema quod institueram, Cic.; sermonem, Liv.; spem omnem, Liv.

¶ Hence, from partic. incisus -a -um, n. subst. **incisum** -i=incisio; q.v.; adv. **incisē**=incisim; q.v.

inciēns -entis (connected with ἐγκνος), *pregnant, with young*: Varr., Plin.

incile -is, n. (perhaps from ²incido), *a ditch, trench*: tamquam in quodam incili omnia adhaeserunt, ap. Cic. L.

incilo -are, *to blame, scold, rebuke*: Lucr.

incingo -cingere -cixi -cinctum, *to surround, engird*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.; pellibus, Verg. TRANSF., urbes moenibus, Ov.

incīno -ēre (in/cano), *to sing*: Prop.

incipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (in/capio), mainly used in pres., fut., and imperf. tenses and in perf. partic. (cf. coepi), *to take in hand, begin, commence*. (1) transit.: facinus, Pl., Sall.; opus, pugnam, Liv.; with infin.: bella gerere, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Ov.; in pass.: Sall., Verg., Tac.; absol.: ut incipiendi ratio fieret, Cic. Sometimes *to begin to speak*: sic statim rex incipit, Sall.; Cic., Ov. (2) intransit., *to commence*: tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Liv.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **inceptum** -i. (1) *a beginning*: Hor. (2) *an attempt, enterprise*: inceptum perficere, incepta patrare, Sall.; incepto desistere, Verg.; absistere, Liv.; Cic.

incipisso -ēre (incipio), *to begin*: Pl.

incisim, adv. (²incido), *in short clauses*: Cic.; cf. incise, sub ²incido.

incisio -ōnis, f. (²incido), *a division or clause of a sentence*: Cic.; cf. incisum, sub ²incido.

incitāmentum -i, n. (incito), *an inducement, incentive*: incitamentum periculorum et laborum, Cic.; Tac.

incitatio -ōnis, f. (incito). (1) act., *an inciting, instigating, exciting*: languentis populi, Cic. (2) pass., *violent motion*: sol tantā incitatione fertur, Cic. TRANSF., *excitement, vehemence*: animi, Caes.; mentis, Cic.

incīto -are, to put into rapid motion, urge on, hasten.

LIT., equos, Caes.; prov.: incitare currem, to spur the willing horse, Cic.; reflex. se incitare, or middle incitari, to quicken one's pace, to hasten: alii ex castris se incitant, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to excite, rouse, spur: animos, ingenium, Cic.; Caesarem ad id bellum, Caes. (2) to inspire: terrae vis Pythiam incitabat, Cic. (3) to incite against, make hostile, stir up: aliquem in aliquem, Cic. (4) to increase: annis incitatus pluviis, Liv.; eloquendi celeritatem, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.), hastened; hence **incītātus** -a -um, rapid, vehement: equo incitato, at full gallop, Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., cursus in oratione incitator, Cic.

¶ Compar. adv. **incītātius**, more violently; in speech: fluere, Cic.

incītus -a -um (in/cieo), in rapid motion: Lucr., Verg.

incītus -a -um (in/cieo), unmoved, of a piece in the game of draughts: Pl.

inclāmīto -are (freq. of inclamo), to call out against, scold: Pl.

inclāmo -are, to call upon loudly. In gen.: aliquem nomine, Liv.; comitem suum semet et saepius, Cic.; with dat.: Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv. Esp. to call out against, scold: aliquem, Pl.; Hor., Liv.

inclāresco -clārescere -clārui, to become famous: Tac.

inclēmēns -entis, unmerciful, harsh, rough: dictator, Liv.; inclementiori verbo appellare, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inclēmētēr**, harshly: inclementius invehi in aliquem, Liv.; Pl., Ter.

inclēmētia -ae, f. (inclemens), unmercifulness, harshness: divum, Verg.

inclinātio -ōnis, f. (inclino), a leaning, bending, inclination. LIT., corporis, Cic.; change of the voice: Cic. TRANSF., (1) a tendency, inclination: ad meliorem spem, Cic. (2) good-will, liking: voluntatis, Cic.; in hos, Tac. (3) change, alteration: temporum, Cic. (4) inflexion: vocis, Cic.

inclinātus -a -um, partic. from inclino; q.v.

inclino -are (in/*clino; cf. κλίνω).

(1) transit., to bend, incline. LIT., genua harenis, Ov.; mālos, the masts, Liv.; milit., in pass., to fall back, waver: acies inclinatur, Liv., Tac. TRANSF., without physical movement, to incline, turn: omnem culpam in aliquem, Cic.; haec animum inclinant ut credam, induce me to believe, Liv.; se ad Stoicos, Cic.; pass.: inclinari timore, Cic.; fraus rem inclinavit, gave a decisive turn to, Liv.; sometimes to change for the worse: omnia simul inclinante fortunā, Liv.

(2) intransit., to take a turn, verge, incline. LIT., meridies, Hor.; sol, Juv.; milit. t. t., to waver, yield: acies inclinat, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., without physical movement: sententia senātus inclinat ad pacem, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.; sometimes to change: fortuna belli, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **inclinātus** -a -um. (1) inclined, prone: ad pacem, Tac.;

Liv. (2) sinking: fortuna, Cic. L.; domus, Verg. (3) of the voice, low, deep: Cic.

inclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (in/claudio), to shut in, enclose. LIT., in gen.: parietibus deos, Cic.; aliquid domi, Cic.; armatos in cella Concordiae, Cic.; emblemata in scaphis aureis, Cic.; suras auro, Verg.; esp. to block, obstruct: viam, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., in gen.: in huius me consilii societatem, Cic.; esp. to confine: verba versu, Cic.; Liv.

inclūsio -ōnis, f. (includo), a shutting up, confinement: Cic.

inclūtus, **inclūtus** -a -um (in/clueo; cf. κλυτός), celebrated, famous, renowned: populi regesque, Liv.; leges Solonis, Liv.; Lucr., Verg.

incoctus -a -um (in/coquo), uncooked, raw: Pl.

incoctus -a -um, partic. from incoquo; q.v.

incōgītābilis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate: Pl.

incōgītans -antis, inconsiderate: Ter.

incōgītantiā -ae, f. (incogitans), thoughtlessness: Pl.

incōgītātus -a -um (in/cogito). (1) pass., unstudied: Sen. (2) act., inconsiderate: Pl.

incōgīto -are, to contrive, plan: fraudem socio, Hor.

incognītus -a -um (in/cognosco). (1) unexamined: incognitā re, Cic.. (2) unknown: incognita pro cognitib habeamus, Cic.; with dat. of person: Caes., Ov. (3) unrecognized, so unclaimed: Liv.

incōho -are, to take in hand, begin: signum, Cic.; templum, Liv.; aras, Verg.; in discussion, to begin to treat of: philosophiam multis locis, Cic.; incohante Caesare de, etc., Tac.

¶ Hence perf. partic. **incōhātus** -a -um, only begun, not finished, incomplete: cognitio, officium, Cic.; Pl.

incōla -ae, c. (incolo), an inhabitant. (1) in gen., of persons: Pythagorei incolae paene nostri, our fellow-countrymen, Cic.; with genit.: mundi, Cic.; poet.: incola turba, natives, Ov.; of animals: aquarum incolae, Cic.; of winds, native: aquilones, Hor. (2) = μέτοικος, a foreign resident without full civic rights: Cic., Liv.

incōlo -cōlēre -cōlūi. Transit., to inhabit, dwell in: eas urbes, Cic.; of animals: Liv. Intransit., to dwell: inter mare Alpesque, Liv.; Pl., Caes.

incōlūmis -e, safe after danger, uninjured, safe and sound: cives, Cic.; naves, Caes.; with ab and the abl.: incolumis a calamitate, Cic.

incōlūmitās -ātis, f. (incolumis), safety, preservation: mundi, Cic.; incolumitatem deditis polliceri, Caes.

incōmītātus -a -um (in/comitor), unaccompanied, without retinue, alone: Verg., Ov.

incommēdātus -a -um, not entrusted; hence without protector: Ov.

incommōditās -ātis, f. (incommodus), inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage: incommoditas alienati, illius animi, Cic. L.; temporis, unseasonableness, Liv.; Ter.

incommōdo -are (incommodus), to be unpleasant, troublesome; with dat.: alicui nihil, Cic.; Ter.

incommōdus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable. (1) of things: valetudo, ill-health, Cic.; vox, Liv.

(2) of persons, *troublesome, annoying*; with dat.: Pl., Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **incommōdum** -i, *inconvenience, disadvantage, misfortune*: incommodo tuo, to your disadvantage, Cic. L.; incommodo adfici, Cic.; alicui incommodum ferre, Cic.; capere, accipere, Cic.; valetudinis, Cic. L.; plur.: Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **incommōdē**, *inconveniently, unseasonably*: accidit, Caes.; venire, Cic. L.; incommodissime navigare, Cic. L.

incommūtābilis -e, *unchangeable*: reipublicae status, Cic.

incompārābilis -e, *incomparable*: Plin., Quint.

incompertus -a -um (in/comperio), *unknown*: inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.

incompōsitus -a -um (in/compono), *not in order, disorderly, irregular*: agmen, Liv.; inotus, Verg. TRANSF., of style: nempe incompōsito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.; Quint.

¶ Adv. **incompōsitē**, *in disorder*: hostis negligenter et incomposite veniens, Liv.; of style: Quint.

incomprēhensibilis -e, *that cannot be grasped*. (1) metaph. from wrestling, of a slippery opponent: Plin. L. (2) mentally, *incomprehensible*: Quint.

incomptus -a -um, *unkempt, untrimmed*. LIT., of the hair: capilli, Hor., Ov.; so: homo, Tac. TRANSF., of style, etc., *rude, rough*: oratio, Cic.; Liv.; versus, Verg.

inconcensus -a -um (in/concedo), *not allowed, forbidden*: hymenaei, Verg.; Ov.

inconcilio -are, *to deceive*: Pl.; sometimes to gain by deceit: Pl.

inconcinntās -atis, f. (inconcinus), *absurdity*: Suet.

inconcinus -a -um, *awkward, inelegant, absurd*: qui in aliquo genere inconcinus et stultus est, Cic.; Hor.

inconcussus -a -um, *unshaken, firm*: sidera, Luc.; pax, Tac.

inconditus -a -um (in/condo). (1) *not arranged, disorderly, confused*: acies, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., ius civile, Cic.; genus dicendi, rough, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inconditē**, *confusedly*: versus Graecos dicere, Cic.

incongruens -entis, *not agreeing, inconsistent*: Plin. L.

inconsiderātus -a -um. (1) act., *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Cic. (2) pass., *unadvised, reckless*: cupiditas, Cic. Adv. **inconsiderātē**, *without consideration*: Cic.

inconsolābilis -e, *inconsolable*. TRANSF., *vulnus, incurable*, Ov.

inconstans -stantis, adj. (with compar.), *changeable, inconsistent*: mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **inconstantē**, *inconsistently, capriciously*: loqui, Cic.; Liv. **inconstantia** -ae, f. (inconstans), *changeableness, inconsistency*: mentis, Cic.

inconsultus -a -um (in/consulo). (1) pass., *not consulted*: inconsulto senatu, Liv. (2) act., *without asking advice, unadvised*: inconsulti adeunt, Verg.; hence *inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet*: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic.; ratio, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inconsultē**, *without advice, indiscreetly*: inconsulte ac temere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

inconsultū, abl. sing. from inconsultus, m. (in/consulo): meo, *without asking my advice*, Pl.

inconsumptus -a -um, *unconsumed, undiminished*: Ov.; hence *unfailing*: Ov.

incontāminātus -a -um (in/contamino), *unpolluted*: Liv.

incontentus -a -um (in/contendo), *not stretched*: fides, untuned, Cic.

incontinens -entis, *incontinent*: homo, Pl.; Tityos, Hor.; manus, Hor.

¶ Adv. **incontinentē**, *incontinently*: nihil incontinenter facere, Cic.

incontinentia -ae, f. (incontinens), *incontinence*: Cic.

inconveniēns -entis, *not suiting, dissimilar*: Phaedra.

incōquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum, *to boil in or with*: radices Baccho, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., *to dye*: vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Verg.

incorpōrālis -e (in/corpus), *bodiless*: Quint.

incorrectus -a -um, *unamended, unimproved*: Ov.

in corruptus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), *not corrupted, untainted*. LIT., sanguis, Cic.; templa, Liv.; in corruptā sanitate esse, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *in corrupt, unspoiled, not tampered with, unimpaired*: testis, Cic.; virgo, pure, Cic.; iudicium, upright, Liv.; integritas Latini sermonis, Cic.; fides, Hor., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **in corruptē**, *in corruptly, justly*: iudicare, Cic.

incrēresco -crērescere -crēbrūi and **incrēresco** -crērescere -crēbūi, *to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail*: ventus, Cic.; consuetudo, Cic.; proverbio, to grow into a proverb, Liv.

incrēdibilis -e, *not to be believed, incredible*: memoratu, Sall.; fides, Cic.; vis ingenii, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Adv. **incrēdibilitē**, *incredibly, extraordinarily*: delectari, Cic.; pertimescere, Cic.

incrēdulus -a -um, *incredulous*: Hor.

incrementum -i, n. (increSCO), *growth, increase*.

LIT., of plants or animals: vitium, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen.: urbis, multitudinis, Liv. (2) meton., *that from or by which anything grows, the makings*: dentes populi incrementa futuri, Ov. (3) meton., *offspring*: Iovis, Verg.

incrēpito -are (freq. of increpo). (1) *to call loudly to anyone*: tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. (2) *to reproach, chide*: increpitare Belgas qui (with subj.), Caes.; pertinaciam praetoris, Liv.; aestatem seram, Verg.

incrēpo -are -ūi (-āvi) -itum (-ātum), *to rustle, rattle, make a noise*.

LIT., (1) intransit.: discus increpuit, Cic., Verg. (2) with internal acc.: tuba terribilem sonitum, Verg. (3) *to cause to sound*: Iuppiter atras nubes, Ov.; Hor.

TRANSF., (1) intransit., *to be noised abroad*: simulatque increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. (2) *to speak angrily*: ad contionem, Liv.; with internal acc.: haec in regem, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: simul increpante

qui vulneraverat habere quaestorem, Liv.; with indir. quest.: cum undique duces, victimis cessuri essent, increparent, Liv. (3) with person as object, to *hide, reproach, rebuke, reprove*: filium, Pl.; socios, Verg.; aliquem graviter quod, Liv.; morantes aeris rauci canor increpat, Verg. (4) with abstr. object: perfidiam, Cic.; mollitiem, Liv.

incresco -crescere -crēvi. (1) to grow in or on: squamae cuti increscunt, Ov.; animis discordibus irae, Verg. (2) in gen., to grow: increscit certamen, Liv.

incrētus -a -um, partic. from incerno; q.v.

incrūentātus -a -um (in/cruento), not stained with blood: Ov.

incrūentus -a -um, bloodless: proelium, victoria, Liv.; exercitus, that has lost no soldiers, Sall., Tac.

incrusto -are, to cover with a rind, encrust: vas sincerum, to bedaub, Hor.

incubātio -ōnis, f. (incubo), a sitting upon eggs, incubation: Plin.

incubito -are (freq. of incubo), to lie in or on: Pl.

incūbo -are -ūi -itum, to lie in or on; usually with dat.

LIT., in gen.: stramentis, Hor.; caetris, Liv.; nidis, Ov.; esp. to pass the night in a temple, hoping for a divine message or cure of a disease: in Pasiphae fano, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to lie over: ponto nox incubat atra, Verg. (2) to watch over jealously: pecuniae, Cic.; auro, Verg.; Liv. (3) to hang over, lie heavily upon: Italiae Hannibal, Hor. (4) to dwell in: Erymantho, Ov.

incolco -are (in/calco), to trample in; hence (1) to foist in, mix in: Graeca verba, Cic. (2) to force upon, to impress upon: se auribus nostris, Cic.; tradatur vel etiam incolcetur, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

inculpātus -a -um (in/culpo), unblamed, blameless: Cic.

incultus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), uncultivated, untitled.

LIT., ager, Cic.; Liv.; n. pl. as subst. inculta -orum, wastes, deserts: Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of dress, etc., neglected, disorderly, untidy: comae, Ov.; homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. (2) in gen., unpolished, unrefined, rude: homo, without education, Sall.; inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, Hor.; versus, rough, unpolished, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.: Sall.) **incultē**, without refinement, roughly, rudely: vivere, Cic.; dicere, Cic.

incultus -ūs, m. neglect, want of cultivation: suos honores desertos per incultum et negligentiam, Liv.; Sall.

incumbo -cumbere -cūbui -cūbitum, to lie upon, lean upon.

LIT., usually with dat., or in and acc.: toro, Verg.; cumulat in aqua sarcinis insuper, Liv.; in gladium, Cic.; laurus incumbens arae, leaning over, overhanging, Verg.; esp. to put weight on, throw oneself upon: suo et armorum pondere in hostem, Liv.; tempestas incubuit silvis, Verg.; remis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to apply oneself to a thing, concentrate upon, 'get down to': in bellum, Caes.; in studium, Cic.; ad laudem, Cic.; ad ulciscendas iniurias, Cic.; novae cogitationi, Tac.; with infin.: Verg., Tac.;

with ut and subj.: Liv. (2) to incline to, favour, further a cause or movement: eodem incumbunt municipia, Cic.; fato urgenti, Verg.

incūnābūla -ōrum, n. pl. swaddling-clothes: Pl. TRANSF., (1) infancy: Liv., Ov. (2) birth-place: incunabula nostra, ap. Cic. L.; Ov. (3) in gen., source, origin: incunabula nostrae veteris puerilisque doctrinae, Cic.; Caes.

incūrātus -a -um, uncared-for, unhealed: ulcera, Hor.

incūrīa -ae, f. (in/cura), carelessness, neglect, negligence: rei necessariae, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

incūrīōsus -a -um. (1) act., careless, negligent; with genit.: famae, Tac.; with abl.: serendis frugibus, Tac. (2) pass., neglected: finis, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **incūrīōse**, negligently, carelessly: agere, Liv.

incurro -currere -curri (-cūcurri) -cursum, to run into.

LIT., in gen.: incurrere in columnas, prov., to run one's head against a stone wall, Cic. As milit. t. t. (1) to assail, attack: in Romanos, Liv.; with dat.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv.; with acc.: hostium latus, Liv. (2) to make a raid into: in Macedoniam, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to attack with words, inveigh against: in tribunos militares, Liv. (2) to come upon unintentionally, meet, fall in with: incidere in aliquem, Cic.; in morbos, Cic.; in odia hominum, Cic.; in oculos, to meet the eye, Cic. L.; incurrunt tempora, occur, Cic.; casus qui in sapientem potest incidere; nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, Cic. (3) in space, to extend into: privati agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrabant, Cic. (4) in time, to coincide with: Cic. L.

incursio -ōnis, f. (incurro), a running against, clash, onset: atomorum, collision, Cic. Esp. as milit. t. t. (1) an attack: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. (2) a raid, invasion: incursionem facere in fines Romanos, Liv.; Caes.; fig. seditiois, Cic.

incursio -are (freq. of incurro), to rush upon, clash against: Sen.

incurso -are (freq. of incurro), to run against, strike against, attack. LIT., with dat.: rupibus, Ov.; esp. milit.: in agmen Romanum, Liv.; with acc.: aciem agros Romanos, Liv. TRANSF., incursabat in te dolor meus, Cic. L.

incursus -ūs, m. (incurro), a running against, an attack, assault. LIT., of things: aquarum, Ov.; of persons and animals, hostile attack: luporum, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t.: aditus atque incursum ad defendendum, Caes. TRANSF., incursum animus varios habet, efforts, impulses, Ov.

incurvo -are (incurvus), to bend, curve, make crooked: bacillum, Cic.; arcum, Verg.; membra incurvata dolore, Ov.

incurvus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked: bacillum, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

incūs -cūdis, f. (in/cudo), an anvil: Cic., Verg., Hor., Tac.; prov.: uno opere eandem incudem noctem diemque tundere, to be always hammering at the same thing, Cic.

incūsatio -ōnis, f. (incuso), blame, reproach, accusation: Cic.

incūso -are (in/causa), to accuse, blame, find fault with a person or thing: eōs incusavit

quod, Caes.; aliquem luxū et superbiae, Tac.; quietem Africani nostri somniantis, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.

incussū, abl. sing. from *incussu*, m. (*incutio*), by a clash: armorum, Tac.

incustōditus -a -um (*incustodio*). (1) pass., *unwatched, unguarded*: ovile, Ov.; urbs, Tac.; amor, *unconcealed*, Tac. (2) act., *incautious, imprudent*: Plin. L.

incūsus -a -um (*incudo*), *forged, fabricated*: Verg.

incūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (*inquatio*), to strike, dash, beat against. LIT., scipionem in caput alicuius, Liv.; tela saxaque, to hurl, Tac. TRANSF., to strike into, inspire with: terrorem alicui, Cic.; religionem animo, Liv.; desiderium urbis, Hor.; in pectus amorem, Lucr.

indāgatio -ōnis, f. (*indago*), an investigation: veri, Cic.

indāgator -ōris, m. (*indago*), an investigator, explorer: Pl.

indāgatrix -trīcis, f. (*indagator*), a female investigator: philosophia indagatrix virtutis, Cic.

indāgo -are (ago), to track down, as hounds hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. TRANSF., to search out, explore, investigate: rem, Pl.; indicia, Cic.

indāgo -inis, f. (ago), a surrounding and driving of game, Scott's tinchel (Waverley): velut indagine dissipatos Samnites agere, Liv.; saltus indagine cingere, with a cordon, Verg. TRANSF., delatores in poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin.

indē, adv. (from *is*, with adverbial ending -de), thence, from there.

LIT., of place: non exeo inde ante vesperum, Cic.; hinc... inde..., on this side... on that..., Tac., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of starting-point, cause, origin (i.e., ex audacia) omnia scelera gignuntur, Cic.; of persons: quod inde oriundus erat, Liv. (2) of time: a, then, thereupon: Caes.; b, from that time forth: inde usque, Cic.; iam inde a principio, Liv.

indēbitus -a -um (*indebeo*), not owed, not due: non indebita posco, Verg.; Ov.

indēcens -centis, *unbecoming, unseemly, unsightly*: Quint., Mart. Adv. **indēcentēr**, *unbecomingly, indecently*: Mart.; compar.: Sen.; superl.: Quint.

indēcēo -ēre, to be unbecoming to; with acc.: Plin. L.

indēclīnābilis -e (*inclino*), *unchangeable*: Sen.

indēclīnātus -a -um (*inclino*), *unchanged, firm*: amicitia, Ov.

indēcōr -oris or **indēcōris** -e, *unbecoming, inglorious, shameful*: Verg.

indēcōro -are, to disgrace, dishonour: Hor.

indēcōrus -a -um, *unbecoming*. (1) of outward appearance, *unseemly, unsightly*: motus, Liv.; Tac. (2) morally, *indecorous, disgraceful*: si nihil malum, nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, pravum, Cic.; indecorum est, with infin.: Cic.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **indēcōrē**, *unbecomingly, indecorously*: facere, Cic.; Tac.

indēfātīgābilis -e (*defatigo*), *untiring*: Sen.

indēfātīgātus -a -um (*defatigo*), *not tired*: Sen.

indēfensus -a -um (*in/defendo*), *undefended, unprotected*: Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv.; Tac.

indēfessus -a -um, *unwearied, indefatigable*: Verg., Ov., Tac.

indēflētus -a -um (*in/defleo*), *unwept*: Ov.

indēiectus -a -um (*in/deicio*), *not thrown down*: Ov.

indēlēbilis -e (*in/deleo*), *imperishable*: nomen, Cic.

indēlibātus -a -um (*in/delibo*), *uninjured, undiminished*: Ov.

indemnātus -a -um (*in/damno*), *uncondemned*: cives, Cic.; Liv.

indēplōrātus -a -um (*in/deploro*), *unwept, unlamented*: Ov.

indēprensus -a -um (*in/deprendo*), *undiscovered*: error, Verg.

indēsertus -a -um, *not forsaken*: Ov.

indēspectus -a -um (*in/despicio*), *unfathomable*: Luc.

indestrictus -a -um (*in/destringo*), *untouched, unhurt*: Ov.

indētonsus -a -um (*in/detondeo*), *unshorn*: Ov.

indēvitātus -a -um (*in/devito*), *unavoided*: telum, Ov.

index -dicis, m. (*in/dico*), one that informs or indicates.

LIT., (1) with or without digitus, the forefinger: Cic. L., Hor. (2) an informer: Cic., Tac., Juv.

TRANSF., of things, that which informs. (1) in gen., a sign, token: vox index stultitiae, Cic. (2) a title, superscription: libri, Cic.; on a statue: Liv. (3) a touch-stone: Ov.

Indi -ōrum, m. (*Indo*), the inhabitants of India, the Indians; sing. **Indus** -i, m. (1) an Indian; transf., an Ethiopian: Verg. (2) an elephant-driver, mahout: Liv.

Adj. **Indus** -a -um (*Indos*), Indian: dens, ivory, Ov.; conchae, pearls, Prop. Subst. **Indīa** -ae, f. (*India*), India. Adj. **Indīcus** -a -um (*Indikos*), Indian.

indīcātio -ōnis, f. (*indico*), a valuing or value: Pl.

indīcentē, abl. sing. of participle (*in/dico*), not saying: me indicente, without my saying a word, Ter., Liv.

indīcium -i, n. (index).

(1) information, disclosure, evidence. LIT., coniurationis, Cic.; indicia exponere et edere, Cic.; profiteri, Sall.; offerre, Tac. = 'to turn Queen's evidence'. TRANSF., a, permission to give evidence: indicium postulare, Cic.; b, a reward for giving evidence: partem indicii accipere, Cic.

(2) a mark, sign, token: sceleris, Cic.; indicio esse, to be a sign of, serve to show, Nep.

indīco -are (index), to make known, betray, show, indicate. In gen.: rem dominae, Cic.; dolorem lacrimis, Cic.; vultus indicat mores, Cic. Esp. (1) to inform against, give evidence about: se, Cic.; de coniuratione, Cic. (2) to put a price on, value: fundum alicui, Cic.

indīco -dicere -dixi -dictum, to make publicly known, announce, proclaim: alicui bellum, to declare war, Cic.; comitia, Liv.; diem comitiis, Liv.; exercitum Aquileiam, order to, Liv.; tributum, Liv.; sibimet exsilium, Liv.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.

indictus -a -um (*in/dico*), not said, unsaid:

indictis carminibus nostris, *unsung*, Verg.; indictā causā, *without a hearing*, Cic., Liv.

²**indictus** -a -um, partic. from ²indico; q.v.

Indicus -a -um, see Indi.

indidem, adv. (inde/idem), *from the same place, from that very place*: indidemne Ameriā? Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *from the same matter*: Cic.; Liv.

indifferens -entis (in/differo), *indifferent*. (1) ethically (= ἀδιάφορον), *neither good nor bad*: Cic., Sen. (2) in attitude: Suet.

¶ Adv. **indifferētēr**: Quint., Suet.

indigēna -ae (indu/geno), *native, born in an area*; as adj.: miles, Liv.; bos, Ov.; as subst., *a native*: ne maiores quidem eorum *indigenas*, sed *advenas* Italiae cultores, Liv.

indigens, see indigeo.

indigentia -ae, f. (indigeo). (1) *want, need*: Cic. (2) *insatiable desire*: Cic.

indigēo -ēre -ūi (indu=in/geo). (1) *to want, need, stand in need of, require*; with genit.: alterius, Cic.; with abl.: iis rebus quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes.; Tac. (2) *to long for, desire*: auri, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **indigens** -entis, *in need*; with genit.: Cic.; m. as subst., *a needy person*: Cic.

⁴**indigēs** -gētis, m. (indu=in/?ago), *native, indigenous*; of gods and heroes: Verg., Liv.

²**indigēs** -is (indigeo), *needy*: Pac. ap. Cic.

indigestus -a -um (in/digero), *disordered, confused, unarranged*: chaos rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

indignābundus -a -um (indignor), *filled with indignation*: Liv., Suet.

indignandus -a -um, from indignor; q.v.

indignans -antis, partic. from indignor; q.v.

indignātio -ōnis, f. (indignor), *indignation*: indignationem movere, Liv.; facit indignatio versum, Juv. Meton. (1) *the rhetorical exciting of indignation*: Cic. (2) *a cause of indignation*: Juv.

indignē, adv. from indignus; q.v.

indignitās -ātis, f. (indignus). (1) *unworthiness, vileness*: hominis, accusatoris, Cic.; rei, Caes. (2) *unworthy behaviour or treatment of others, indignity*: hominum insolentium, Cic.; omnes indignitates perferre, Caes. (3) *indignation at unworthy treatment*: Cic. L., Liv.

indignor -ari, dep. (indignus), *to consider unworthy, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at*: aliquid, Cic.; casum amici, Verg.; of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, Verg.; foll. by quod: Caes., Verg.; by acc. and infin.: Caes.; by infin.: Lucr., Ov., Liv.

¶ Gerundive **indignandus** -a -um, *to be scorned*: Ov.

¶ Partic. **indignans** -antis, *impatient, offended*: Verg., Ov.

indignus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) of persons, *unworthy, not deserving*; with abl.: omni honore indignissimus, Cic.; with genit.: magnorum avorum, Verg.; with relat.: indigni erant qui impetrarent, *to obtain*, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.; with infin.: Hor.; absol.: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic.

(2) of things, *unworthy*; with abl.: vox populi R. maiestate indigna, Caes.; with infin.: fabula non indigna referri, Ov.; relatu,

Verg. Hence, absol., *unworthy, disgraceful, shameful*: facinus, Ter., Cic.; hoc uno sol non quidquam vidit indignus, Cic.; non indignum videtur memorare, *not inappropriate*, Sall.; indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, *a disgrace*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **indignē**. (1) *unworthily, dishonourably, undeservedly*: indignissime cervices frangere civium Romanorum, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Caes. (2) *impatiently, indignantly*: indigne pati, Cic.

indīgus -a -um (indigeo), *needing, in want of*; with genit.: nostri, Lucr.; nostrae opis, Verg.; with abl.: auxilio, Lucr.

indiligens -entis, *negligent*; compar.: Caes. Adv. **indiligētēr**, *carelessly, negligently*: Cic. L.; compar.: Caes.

indiligentia -ae, f. (indiligens), *carelessness, negligence*: Aduorum, Caes.; litterarum amissarum, Cic. L.; veri, *in the investigation of truth*, Tac.

indīpiscor -dīpisci -deptus sum, dep. and **indīpisco** -ēre: Pl. (ind/apiscor). (1) *to reach, attain*: indeptum esse navem manu ferreā inieciā, Liv. (2) *to obtain, get*: Pl.

indīreptus -a -um (in/diripio), *unpillaged*: Tac. **indiscretus** -a -um (in/discerno). (1) *unsevered, undivided*: Tac. (2) *undistinguished*: Tac. (3) *indistinguishable*: proles indiscreta suis, Verg.

indīsertus -a -um, *ineloquent*: homo, Cic. Adv. **indisertē**, *ineloquently*: Cic. L.

indispōsītus -a -um, *disorderly, confused*: Tac. **indissolūbilis** -e, *indissoluble*: immortales et indissolubiles, Cic.

indissolūtus -a -um (in/dissolvo), *undissolved*: Cic.

indistinctus -a -um (in/distinguo). (1) *not separated, not arranged*: Cat. (2) *indistinct, obscure*: Tac. (3) *unpretentious*: Quint.

indivīdūus -a -um (in/divido), *indivisible*: corpora, atoms, Cic.; n. as subst. **indivīdūum** -i, *an atom*: Cic. TRANSF., of friends, *inseparable*: Tac.

indivīsus -a -um (in/divido), *undivided*: Plin. **indo** -dēre -didi -ditum, *to put in or on, place in or on*.

LIT., ignem in aram, Pl.; castella rupibus, Tac.; aliquem lecticae, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to introduce*: novos ritus, Tac. (2) *to cause, occasion*: alicui pavorem, Tac. (3) *to give as a name*: urbi nomen, Pl.; sometimes with dat. of the name: Superbo ei Romae inditum cognomen, Liv.

indōcilis -e (in/doceo), (1) *that learns with difficulty, unteachable*: homo, Cic.; with infin.: pauperiem pati, Hor. (2) *untaught*; so: a, ignorant, inexperienced: genus, Cic.: b, rude, artless: numerus, Ov. (3) *that cannot be learned*: usūs disciplina, Cic.

indoctus -a -um (in/doceo), *untaught, untrained, unskilled*: Cic.; with genit.: pilae discive, Hor.; with infin.: iuga ferre nostra, Hor.; canet indoctum, *without art*, Hor.; moribus indoctis, Pl.

¶ Adv. **indoctē**, *unkilfully*: Pl., Cic.

indōlentia -ae, f. (in/doleo), *freedom from pain*: Cic.

indōlēs -is, f. (ind-/alo), *native constitution or quality, nature*. In gen.: servare indolem, of plants, Liv.; esp. of men, *natural disposition, character, talents*: adulescentes bonā

indole praediti, Cic.; virtutis, Cic.; segnis, Tac.

indōlesco -dōlescere -dōlūi (in/doleo), *to be pained, grieved at anything*: Cic.; with acc. and infin.: tam sero se cognoscere, Cic.; with abl.: nostris malis, Ov.; with n. acc.: id ipsum indoluit Iuno, Ov.; with quod or quia: Ov.

indōmābilis -e, *untameable*: Pl.

indōmītus -a -um (in/domo), *untamed, wild*. LIT., boves, Varr.; Hor. TRANSF., *unrestrained, wild*; of persons: pastores, Caes.; gens, Liv.; of things: cupiditas, furor, libido, Cic.; mors, Hor.; Falernum, *indigestible*, Pers.; ira, Verg.

indormiō -ire -ivi -itum, *to sleep on or over*. LIT., with dat.: congestis saccis, Hor. TRANSF., *to go to sleep over, be negligent about*; with dat.: tantae causae, Cic. L.; with in: in isto homine colendo tam indormivisse diu, Cic. L.

indōtātus -a -um (in/doto), *without a dowry, portionless*. LIT., soror, Hor. TRANSF., corpora, *without funeral honours*, Ov.; ars, *unadorned, poor*, Cic.

indū, archaic form of in; q.v.

indūbītābilis -e (in/dubito), *that cannot be doubted*: Quint.

indūbītātus -a -um (in/dubito), *undoubted, not doubtful, certain*: Plin., Quint.

indūbito -are, *to feel doubt*; with dat.: tuis viribus, Verg.

indūbius -a -um, *not doubtful, certain*: Tac., Quint.

indūciāe = indutiāe; q.v.

indūco -dūcere -dūxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw over or on, to spread over so as to cover; also to cover one thing with another*. In gen.: scuta pellibus, Caes.; tectorium, Cic.; varias plumas membris, Hor.; Pl., Verg. Esp.: a, *to put on articles of clothing, arms, etc.*: manibus caestus, Verg.; tunicaque inducitur artus, Verg.: b, *to erase writing, to draw a line through*: nomina, Cic. L.; hence *to revoke, make invalid*: senatus consultum, Cic. L.; locationes, Liv.

(2) *to lead or bring in*. LIT., in gen.: milites in pugnam, Liv.; in regiam habitandi causā, Caes.; esp.: a, *to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage*: gladiatores, Cic.: b, *to enter in an account-book*: pecuniam in rationes, Cic. TRANSF., a, *to introduce*: discordiam in civitatem, Cic.; morem novum iudiciorum in rempublicam, Cic.; also *in speaking or writing*: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic.: b, *to lead on, to induce, persuade*: aliquem in errorem, Cic.; ad misericordiam, ad pigendum, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: aliquem ut mentiatur, Cic.; with infin.: noctes vigilare serenas, Lucr.; Tac.: c, *with animum or in animum*: (i) *to bring one's mind to, to resolve*; with infin.: Ter., Cic.; with ut or ne and subj.: Pl., Cic., Liv.: (ii) *to take it into one's head that, believe that*; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Liv.

inductiō -ōnis, f. (induco), *a leading or bringing in*.

LIT., iuvenum armatorum, Liv.; inductiones aquarum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *animi, a resolve, intention*, Cic. (2) *erroris, a misleading*, Cic. (3) *personarum*

ficta inductio, feigned introduction of persons in a composition, Cic. (4) *in logic, induction*: Cic., Quint.

inductor -ōris, m. (induco), *one that persuades; of a whip*: Pl.

inductū, abl. sing. from inductus, m. (induco), *by instigation*: huius persuasu et inductu, Cic.

indūcūla -ae, f. (induo), *an under-garment*: Pl.

indūgrēdiōr = ingredior; q.v.

indulgens -entis, partic. from indulgeo; q.v.

indulgentia -ae, f. (indulgens), *tenderness, indulgence*, with objective genit.: corporis, Cic.; with in and the acc.: in captivos, Liv.; Caes., Tac.

indulgēo -dulgēre -dulsī.

(1) *intransit., to be forbearing, patient, indulgent*. LIT., with dat. of person or thing: sibi, Cic.; irae, Liv.; ordinibus, *to be generous with*, Verg. TRANSF., *to give oneself up to, indulge in*: novis amicitis, Cic.; vino, Verg.; somno, Tac.

(2) *transit.: a, to indulge a person*: Ter.: b, *to grant a thing, allow, concede*: alicui sanguinem suum, Liv.; largitionem, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **indulgens** -entis, *kind, tender, indulgent*: peccatis, Cic.; in captivos, Liv.; irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv.; aleae, *addicted to*, Suet.

¶ Adv. **indulgentē**, *kindly, tenderly, indulgently*: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic.; compar. and superl.: Sen.

indūo -dūere -dūi -dūtum, *to put on*.

LIT., esp. of dress: galeam, Caes.; alicui tunicam, Cic.; pass. with abl.: socci quibus indutus esset, Cic.; indutus duabus quasi personis, *with two masks, i.e., playing a double part*, Cic.; pass. with acc.: virgines longam indutae vestem, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to clothe, surround, cover*: dūi induti specie humanā, *clothed in human form*; homines in vultus ferarum, *to change*, Verg.; arbor induit se in florem, Verg.

(2) *to put on, assume*: personam iudicis, Cic.; sibi cognomen, Cic.; proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of*, Tac.; societatem, seditionem, *to engage in*, Tac.; sibi cognomen, Cic. (3) *se with dat. or in and acc., to fall into, fall on*: venti se in nubem, Cic.; se hastis, Verg. (4) *to entangle*: se in captiones, Cic.; pass.: indui confessione suā, Cic.

indūpēdiō, **indūpērātōr** = impediō, imperator; q.v.

indūresco -dūrescere -dūrūi, *to become hard*. LIT., stiria induruit, Verg. TRANSF., miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *had become confirmed in loyalty to Vitellius*, Tac.

indūro -are, *to make hard, to harden*. LIT., nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. TRANSF., *to harden, to steel*: induratus resistendo hostium timor, Liv.; Tac.

¹**Indus**, see India.

²**Indus** -i, m. (Ἰνδός). (1) *the Indus, a river of India*. (2) *a river of Phrygia and Caria*.

indūsārius -i, m. (indusium: Varr.), *a maker of under-garments*: Pl.

indūsīātus -a -um (indusium: Varr.), *wearing an under-garment*: Pl.

industria -ae, f. (industrius), *industry, diligence*: in agendo, Cic.; industriam in aliqua re ponere, Cic.; de industria, Ter., Cic.; ex industria, Liv., *on purpose, intentionally*.

industrius -a -um (perhaps from ind-/struo), *diligent, painstaking, industrious*: Cic., Tac., Juv.; compar.: *industrior*, Pl.

¶ Adv. **industriē**, *industriously, diligently*: Caes., Quint.

indutiāe -ārum, f. pl. *a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities*. LIT., *indutias facere*, Cic.; *dare*, Liv.; *violare*, Caes.; *rumpere*, Liv.; *postulare*, Sall.; *per indutias, during*, Liv. TRANSF., *in quarrels*: Pl., Ter.

Indutiōmārus -i, m. *a chief of the Treveri*.

indūtus -ūs, m. (*induo*), *a putting on, clothing*: ea, quam indutui gerebat, vestis, Tac.

indūviae -ārum, f. (*induo*), *clothes, clothing*: Pl.

inēbrio -are, *to intoxicate*. LIT., Plin., Sen. TRANSF., *to saturate*: aurem, Juv.

inēdiā -ae, f. (*in/edo*), *fasting, abstinence from food*: vigiliis et inediā necatus, Cic.; *inediā consumi*, Cic.

inēditus -a -um (*in/edo*), *not published, unknown*: iuvenes, quorum inedita cura (i.e. writings), Ov.

inēfābilis -e, *unutterable*: Plin.

inēficax, *ineffective*: Sen.

inēlēgans -antis, *not choice, tasteless*; esp. with negative: orationis copia, non ineleigans, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inēlēgantē**, *tastelessly*: historia non ineleганter scripta, Cic.; *inelegantē dividere, without judgment*, Cic.

inēluctābilis -e, *from which one cannot struggle free*: fatum, Verg.

inēmendābilis -e, *incorrigible*: Sen., Quint.

inēmōrior -ēmōri, dep. *to die in or at*; with dat.: spectaculo, Hor.

inēemptus -a -um (*in/emo*), *unbought*: dapes, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

inēnarrābilis -e, *indescribable, inexpressible*: labor, Liv.; Quint. Adv. **inēnarrābiliter**, *indescribably*: Liv.

inēnōdābilis -e (*in/enodo*), *inextricable, hence inexplicable*: res, Cic.

inēno -ire -īi -itum.

(1) *intransit., to go or come in, to enter*. LIT., *in urbem*, Liv. TRANSF., *of time, to begin, commence*: ab ineunte aetate, from youth, Cic.; Verg.

(2) *transit., to go or come into, to enter*. LIT., *domum*, Cic.; *urbem*, Liv.; *viam, to enter upon, begin a journey*, Cic. TRANSF., *a, to begin on a period of time*: initā aetate, at the beginning of, Caes.: *b, of action, to begin, to enter upon*: magistratum, proelium, viam, Cic.; *societatem cum aliquo*, Cic.; *gratiam ab aliquo*, Cic. L.; *consilium, to form a plan*, Caes., Cic., Ov.; esp. *inire numerum, inire rationem, to go into figures, enter upon a calculation*, Caes., Cic., Liv.

inēptia -ae, f. (*ineptus*), *foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity*: Pl., Ter.; esp. plur.: *hominum ineptiae ac stultitiae*, Cic.

inēptio -ire (*ineptus*), *to talk or act foolishly*: Ter., Cat.

inēptus -a -um (*in/aptus*), *unsuitable, out of place, tasteless, silly, of persons and things*: inepte, Ov.; *ioca, negotium*, Cic.; *chartae, waste-paper*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **inēptē**, *unsuitably, absurdly, foolishly*: dicere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

inermis -e and (Sall.) **inermus** -a -um (*in/arma*), *unarmed*. LIT., *milites*, Caes.; *inermes palmas*, Verg.; *ager, undefended by*

troops, Liv.; *gingiva, toothless*, Juv. TRANSF., *in philosophiae parte, defenceless, helpless*, Cic.; *carmen, inoffensive*, Ov.

inerrans -antis (*in/erro*), *not wandering, fixed*: stellae inerrantes, Cic.

inerrans -antis, partic. from *inerro*; q.v.

inerro -are, *to rove or wander about in*: Plin. L.

iners -ertis (*in/ars*), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *untrained, unskilful*: poeta iners, Cic. (2) *inactive, lazy, idle, sluggish*: homo, senectus, otium, Cic.; *aqua, stagnant*, Ov.; *aequora, calm*, Lucr.; *terra*, Hor. (3) *act., making idle or slothful*: frigus, Ov. (4) *ineffective, dull, insipid*: querella, Liv.; *caro*, Hor. (5) *cowardly*: Cic.; Verg., Hor.

inertia -ae, f. (*iners*). (1) *unskilfulness, want of skill*: Cic. (2) *slothfulness*: laboris, at work, Cic.; operis, Liv.

inērūdītus -a -um, *illiterate, ignorant*: Cic., Quint.

inesco -are, *to allure with a bait*. TRANSF., *to entice, deceive*: nos caeci specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv.; Ter.

inēvectus -a -um (*in/eveho*), *borne upon*: Verg.

inēvītābilis -e, *unavoidable*: fulmen, Ov.; Tac.

inexcītus -a -um (*in/excīeo*), *unmoved, quiet*: Verg.

inexcūsābilis -e. (1) *without excuse*: Hor. (2) *inexcusable*: Ov.

inexercitātus -a -um (*in/exercito*), *untrained, unpractised*: miles, undrilled, Cic.; *prompti et non inexercitati ad dicendum*, Cic.; *eloquentia*, Tac.

inexhaustus -a -um (*in/exhaurio*), *unexhausted*: metalla, Verg.; *pubertas*, Tac.

inexōrābilis -e, *inexorable, not to be moved by entreaty*; of persons: *in ceteros*, Cic.; *adversus te*, Liv.; with dat.: *delictis*, Tac.; of things: *fatum, stern*, Verg.; *disciplina, severe*, Tac.

inexperrectus -a -um (*in/expergiscor*), *not awakened*, Ov.

inexpertus -a -um.

(1) *act., inexperienced in, unacquainted with*; with abl.: *bonis inexpertus atque insuetus*, Liv.; *lasciviā*, Tac.; with ad: *animus ad contumeliam inexpertus*, Liv.

(2) *pass., untried, untested, unattempted*: ne quid inexpertum relinquat, Verg.; *legiones bello civili inexpertae*, Tac.; *puppis*, Ov.; *fides*, Liv.

inexpīābilis -e (*in/expio*), *inexpiable*: religio, Cic. TRANSF., *implacable, irreconcilable*: odium, bellum, Liv.

inexplēbilis -e (*in/expleo*), *insatiable, that cannot be satisfied*. LIT., Sen. TRANSF., *cupiditas*, Cic.; *populi fauces*, Cic.; *epularum foeda et inexplēbilis libido*, Tac.; *vir inexplēbilis virtutis veraeque laudis, with an insatiable desire for*, Liv.

inexplētus -a -um (*in/expleo*), *unfilled, insatiate*. LIT., Stat. TRANSF., *inexpletus lacrimans, that cannot be satisfied with weeping*, Verg.

inexplicābilis -e, *that cannot be untied*; hence (1) *intricate, impracticable, difficult*: inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viae, impassable, Liv. (2) *inexplicable, beyond explanation*: res, Cic. L. (3) *without result*: *facilitas*, Liv.; *bellum*, Tac.

inexplōrātus -a -um (in/exploro), *unexplored, uninvestigated*: stagni vada, Liv. Abl. sing. n. as adv. **inexplōrātō**, *without exploring, without reconnoitring*: proficisci, Liv.

inexpugnābilis -e, *unconquerable, impregnable*. LIT., arx, Liv. TRANSF., volumus eum qui beatus sit tutum esse, inexpugnabilem, Cic.; with dat.: inexpugnabile amoris pectus, Ov.

inexpectātus -a -um, *unlooked-for, unexpected*: Cic., Ov.

inextinctus -a -um (in/exstinguo), *unextinguished, inextinguishable*. LIT., ignis, Ov. TRANSF., fames, libido, insatiable, Ov.; nomen, immortal, Ov.

inexsuperābilis -e, adj. (with compar.), *that cannot be passed over or crossed, insurmountable*. LIT., Alpes, Liv.; paludes, Liv. TRANSF., vis fati, Liv.

inextricābilis -e (in/extrico), *that cannot be disentangled, inextricable*: error, mazes past unravelling, Verg.

infabre, adv. *unskillfully*: vasa non infabre facta, Liv.; Hor.

infabricātus -a -um (in/fabrico), *unwrought, unfashioned*: robora, Verg.

infācētiaē (inficētiaē) -ārum, f. (infacetis), *crudity*: Cat.

infācētus and **inficētus** -a -um (in/facetis), *dull, crude, without humour or wit*: homo, Pl., Cic.; saeculum, Cat.; mendacium non infacetum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **infācētē (inficētē)**, *crudely, without humour*: Suet.

infācundus -a -um, *not eloquent*: vir acer nec infacundus, Liv.; compar.: quia infacundior sit, Liv.

infāmia -ae, f. (in/fama), *ill fame, dishonour, disgrace*. LIT., alicui infamiam inferre, Cic.; movere, to cause, Liv.; infamiā flagrare, Cic. L.; infamiam habere, Caes.; subire infamiam sempiternam, Cic.

TRANSF., *a cause of ill fame, disgrace*: nostri saeculi, Ov.; infamia silvae (of Cacus), Ov.

infāmis -e (in/fama), *ill-famed, disgraced, disreputable*: homines vitiis atque dedecore infames, Cic.; vita, Cic.; scopuli, Hor.; Liv., Tac.

infāmo -are (infamis), *to bring into bad repute, put to shame, disgrace*: iniuriam, Cic. L.; infamata dea, Ov.; aliquid, Cic.

infandus -a -um (in/fari), *unutterable, unnatural, abominable*: corpus eius impurum et infandum, Cic.; caedes, Liv.; laborem, bellum, Verg.; n. as exclamation: infandum! grief unspeakable! Verg.

infantis -antis (in/fari), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *speechless, unable to speak*. LIT., esp. of children: pueri, Cic.; Hor.; as subst., *a little child*: infantibus parcere, Caes.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *without the gift of speech, tongue-tied*: infantes et insipientes homines, Cic.; pudor, embarrassed, Hor. (2) *youthful*: pectora infantia, Ov.; ova, fresh, Ov. (3) *childish, silly*: omnia fuere infantia, Cic. L.

infantia -ae, f. (infans), *inability to speak*: linguae, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *want of eloquence, slowness of speech*: Cic., Quint. (2) *infancy*: prima ab infantia, Tac.; Quint.

infarcio (infercio) -ire (in/farcio), *to stuff in, cram in*; fig.: neque inferciens verba quasi rimas expleat, Cic.

infātigābilis -e, *indefatigable*: Plin., Sen.

infātūo -are (in/fatuus), *to make a fool of*: aliquem mercede publicā, Cic.

infaustus -a -um, *unlucky, unfortunate*; of things: auspiciū, Verg.; dies, Tac.; of persons: bellis, Tac.

infector -ōris, m. (inficio), *a dyer*: Cic.

infectus -a -um (in/facio). (1) *unworked, unwrought*: argentum, not coined, Liv.; aurum, Verg. (2) *not done, unfinished, incomplete*: infecta dona facere, to revoke, Pl.; rē infectā abire, Liv.; infecto negotio, Sall.; infectā victoriā, Liv.; infectā pace, Ter., Liv.; reddere infectum, to make void, Hor.; Verg. (3) *impracticable, impossible*: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

infectus, partic. from inficio; q.v.

infēcunditās -ātis, f. (infecundus), *barrenness, sterility*: terrarum, Tac.

infēcundus -a -um, *unfruitful, barren, sterile*: ager, Sall.; fig.: fons (ingenii), Ov.

infēlicitās -ātis, f. (infelix), *ill-luck, unhappiness, misfortune*: haruspiciū, Cic.; alicuius in liberis, Liv.

infēlicitēr, adv. (infelix), *unluckily, unfortunately*: totiens infeliciter temptata arma, Liv.

infēlico -are (infelix), *to make unhappy*: Pl.

infēlix -īcis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unfruitful, barren*. LIT., tellus frugibus infelix, Verg.; arbor, the gallows, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *unhappy, miserable*: homo miserrimus atque infelicissimus, Cic.; infelicior domi quam militiae, Liv.; patria, Verg.; with genit.: animi, in mind, Verg.; with abl.: operis summā, Hor. (2) act., *causing unhappiness, bringing trouble*: reipublicae, Cic.; consilium, Liv.; vates, prophesying woe, Verg.

inſenso -are (infensus), *to attack, ravage*: pabula, Tac.; Armeniam bello, Tac.

inſensus -a -um (in/*fendo), *hostile, aggressive*. (1) in action, esp. of weapons, *aimed, ready*: hasta, Verg., Liv. (2) in spirit, *embittered, dangerous*; of persons: rex irā infensus, Liv.; with dat.: Turno Drances, Verg.; with in and acc.: eo infensoribus in se iudicibus, Liv.; of things: animus, Cic.; opes principibus infensae, dangerous, Tac.

¶ Adv. **inſensē**, *hostilely, acrimoniously*: infense invectus, Tac.; quis Isocrati est adversatus infensus, Cic.

infer -a -um, **infēri** -ōrum, *see inferus*.

infēriae -ārum, f. (inferi), *sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*: alicui inferias adferre, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

infercio, *see infarcio*.

infērior, *see inferus*.

infērius, *see infra and inferus*.

infernē, adv. (inferus), *on the lower side, beneath, below*: Lucr.

infernus -a -um (infer), *that which is, or comes from, below, lower*. In gen.: stagna, Liv.; mare, the Tuscan sea, Luc. Esp. of the lower world, *infernal*: rex, Pluto, Verg.; Iuno, Proserpine, Verg.; palus, the Styx, Ov.; umbras, Tac. As subst. m. pl. **inferni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of the lower world*,

the shades: Prop.; n. pl. **inferna** -ōrum, the lower world, infernal regions: Tac.

infēro inferre intūli inlātum, to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on.

LIT., in gen.: templis ignes inferre, to set fire to, Cic.; aliquid in ignem, Caes.; in equum, to put on horseback, Caes.; scalas ad moenia, against the walls, Liv. Esp. (1) to sacrifice, pay: honores Anchisae, Verg. (2) milit. t. t., of hostile action: signa in hostem, to attack, charge, Caes.; pedem, Liv.; hostibus gradum, Liv.; bellum alicui, or contra aliquem, to make war on, levy war against, Cic.; arma, Hor., Liv. (3) reflex., se inferre and pass. as middle, inferri, to betake oneself, to go: lucus quo se persaepe inferebat, Liv.; inferri in urbem, Liv.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to bring on, introduce, occasion: spem alicui, Caes.; vim et manū alicui, Cic.; hostibus terrorem, Cic.; periculum civibus, Cic.; sermonem, Cic.; mentionem, to mention, Liv. (2) in accounts, to enter: sumptum civibus, Cic. (3) in logic, to infer, conclude: Cic., Quint.

infērus -a -um, below, lower (opp. superus): limen, Pl.; esp. (1) southern: mare, the Tuscan Sea (opp. mare Superum, the Adriatic), Cic. (2) of the lower world: di, Pl., Cic., Liv. M. pl. as subst. **infēri** -ōrum, 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.

¶ Compar. **infērior** -ius, genit. -iōris, lower (opp. superior). LIT., of position: labrum, the under-lip, Caes.; ex inferiore loco dicere, to speak from the body of the court (opp. ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) of time, later, junior: aetate inferiores, Cic. (2) of number, rank, etc.: gradus, Cic.; inferioris iuris magistratus, Liv.; versus, in an elegiac couplet, the pentameter, Ov.; with abl.: inferior animo, Caes.; numero navium, Caes.; fortunā, Cic.; with in: in iure civili, Cic.

¶ Superl. (1) **infīmus** (**infūmus**) -a -um, lowest (opp. summus). LIT., solum, Caes.; ab infimis radicibus montis, Caes.; sometimes indicating the lowest part of a thing (cf. summus): ab infimā arā, from the bottom of the altar, Cic. TRANSF., of position, lowest, meanest: infimo loco natus, Cic.; faex populi, Cic.; precibus infimis, with abject prayers, Liv.

¶ Superl. (2) **īmus** -a -um, lowest. LIT., sedes ima, Cic.; sometimes indicating the lowest part of a thing (cf. infimus): ab imis unguibus ad verticem summum, Cic.; gurgis, Ov.; n. as subst., the bottom: ab imo, Caes.; ab imo suspirare, to sigh deeply, Ov.; plur., the lower world: Ov. TRANSF., (1) of tone, deepest, lowest: vox ima, Hor. (2) of time, last: mensis, Ov.; n. as subst., the end: Hor.

infervesco -fervescere -ferbūi, to begin to boil, grow hot: hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infesto -are (infestus), to attack, disquiet: latus dextrum, Ov.; Sen.

infestus -a -um (in/*fendo).

(1) act., aggressive, hostile, dangerous: a, milit.: ab Tibure infesto agmine profecti,

Liv.; infestis signis, in hostile array, Caes.; hastā infestā, Liv.; infesta tela, Verg.: b, in gen.: infestis oculis conspici, Cic.; with dat.: alicui invisus infestusque, Cic.; with in and acc.: infestus in suos, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Tac.

(2) pass., infested, beset, unsafe: iter, Cic.; mare infestum habere, Cic.; with abl.: via illa incursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.; senectus, regnum, Liv.

¶ Adv. **infestē**, in a hostile manner: Liv.; compar.: infestius atque inimicius, Liv.; superl.: inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic.

inficētus inficētē = infacetus infacete; q.v. **inficio** -ficere -feci -fectum (in/facio), to include in the making, work in.

Hence (1) to tinge, dye, stain, colour. LIT., se vitro, Caes.; rivos sanguine, Hor.; ora pallor albus inficit, makes colourless, Hor. TRANSF., to steep, imbue: (puer) infici debet in artibus, Cic.; Verg.

(2) to poison, taint: Gorgoneis Aleto infecta venenis, Verg. TRANSF., to corrupt: ut cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, Cic.

infidēlis -e, untrue, disloyal, faithless: Caes., Cic., Hor.; superl.: infidelissimi socii, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **infidēlītēr**, faithlessly: Cic. **infidēlītās** -tātis, f. (infidelis), disloyalty, faithlessness: amicitiarum, Cic.; Caes.

infidus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue; of persons: amici, Cic.; Hor.; of things: societas regni, Liv.; nihil est enim stabile quod infidum est, Cic.

infigo -figere -fixi -fixum, to fix, fasten or thrust in. LIT., gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.; hasta infigitur portae, Verg. TRANSF., to imprint, impress, fix: cura erit infixā animo, Cic.; in hominum sensibus positum atque in ipsā naturā fixum, Cic.; religio infixā animo, Liv.; Tac.

infimātis -is, m. (infimus), a person of the lowest rank: Pl.

infimus -a -um, superl. of inferus; q.v.

infindo -findere -fidi -fissum, to cut into: sulcos telluri, Verg.; poet.: sulcos mari, Verg.

infinitās -tātis, f. (in/finis), infinity, endlessness: infinitas locorum, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic.

infinitio -ōnis, f. (infinitus), infinity: Cic.

infinitus -a -um (in/finio), infinite, unbounded. LIT., of space: altitudo, Cic.; imperium, Cic., Liv.; n. as subst. infinitum -i, infinite space: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) of time, endless, unceasing: tempus, Lucr., Cic. (2) of number, countless: infinita corporum varietas, Cic.; multitudo, Caes., Cic., Tac. (3) of size or degree, boundless, immense: magnitudo, Caes.; spes, Cic. (4) indefinite, general: infinitior distributio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **infinitē**, infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly: partes secare et dividere, Cic.; concupiscere, Cic.

infirmatio -ōnis, f. (infirmus), a weakening; hence (1) a refuting: rationis, Cic. (2) invalidating: rerum iudicarum, Cic.

infirmitas -tātis, f. (infirmus), weakness, feebleness. LIT., physical: corporis, Cic. L. TRANSF., (1) mental weakness: animi, Cic. (2) instability, fickleness: Gallorum, Caes. (3) in concrete sense, the weaker sense: Liv.

infirmo -are (infirmus), *to weaken*. LIT., legiones, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to impair, to shake*: fidem testis, Cic. (2) *to refute*: res leves, Cic. (3) *to annul*: acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic.; leges, Liv.

infirmus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *weak, feeble*. LIT., physically: vires, Cic.; classis, Cic.; infirmi homines ad resistendum, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *mentally or morally, weak, timorous*: animo infirmo esse, Cic.; Caes., Hor. (2) *of things*: res infirma ad probandum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **infirmē**, *weakly, faintly*: socii infirme animati, Cic. L.

infit, defective verb, *he (or she) begins*; with infin.: Pl., Lucr., Verg.; esp. *begins to speak*: Verg., Liv.

infitiās (in/fateor) *ire, to deny*; with acc.: Pl.; with acc. and infin.: infitias eunt mercedem se pactos (esse), Liv.

infitiālis -e (infitiāe), *negative, containing a denial*: quaestio, Cic.; Quint.

infitiatio -ōnis, f. (infitiōr), *a denying*: negatio infitiatione facti, Cic.

infitiator -ōris, m. (infitiōr), *a denier*; esp. *one who denies a debt or deposit*: Cic.

infitiōr -ari, dep. (in/fateor), *to deny*; in gen., with acc.: verum, Cic.; Pl., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: neque ego in hoc me hominem esse infitiabor unquam, Cic.; esp. *to deny a debt, refuse to restore a deposit*: quid si infitiatur? quid si omnino non debetur? Cic. L.; Ov.

inflammatio -ōnis, f. (inflammo), *a setting fire*. TRANSF., *animorum, inspiration*, Cic.

inflammo -are (flamma), *to kindle, set fire to*. LIT., taedas, Cic.; classem, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *to inflame, excite*: populum in improbos, Cic.; inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.; aliquem amore, Verg.

inflatio -ōnis, f. (inflo), *an inflation*; of the body, *flatulence*: inflationem magnam habere, *to cause severe flatulence*, Cic.

inflātius, compar. adv. from inflo; q.v.

¹**inflātus** -a -um, partic. from inflo; q.v.

²**inflātus** -ūs, m. (inflo), *a blowing into*. LIT., primo inflatu tibicinis, *at the first blast*, Cic. TRANSF., *inspiration*: divinus, Cic.

inflecto -flectere -flexi -flexum, *to bend, bow, curve*. LIT., bacillum, Cic.; cum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.; inflectere nullum unquam vestigium sui cursus, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; middle, inflecti, *to curve*: sinus ab litore in urbem inflectitur, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *to warp, change*: ius civile, Cic.; nomen, Cic.; of persons, *to change*. (2) *to sway, move, affect*: aliquem leviter, Cic.; sensus, Verg. (3) *to modulate the voice*: inflexā ad miserabilem sonum voce, Cic.

infletus -a -um (in/fleo), *unwept, unlamented*: Verg.

inflexibilis -e, *that cannot be bent, inflexible*: Sen., Plin. L.

inflexio -ōnis, f. (inflecto), *a bending, swaying*: laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, Cic.

¹**inflexus** -a -um, partic. from inflecto; q.v.

²**inflexus** -ūs, m. (inflecto), *a bending, curving*: Juv.

infligo -figere -fixi -fictum, *to strike, knock, dash against*. LIT., alicui securim, Cic.; puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed on*, Verg. TRANSF., *to inflict a blow, cause hurt or*

damage: mortiferam plagam, Cic.; alicui turpitudinem, Cic.

inflo -are, *to blow into*.

LIT., (1) *to play on wind instruments*: calamos leves, Verg.; tibias, Cic.; absol., *to give a blast*: simul inflavit tibicen, Cic.; sonum, *to produce*, Cic. (2) *to blow out, puff out, swell*: buccas, Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to inspire*: Cic., Liv. (2) *to puff up, elate*: inflatus laetitiā, Cic.; animos falsa spe, Liv.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **inflātus** -a -um, *inflated*. LIT., *swollen*: collum, Cic. TRANSF., *puffed up, pompous*: animus, Cic.; Liv.; of style, *turgid*: Prop., Tac.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **inflātius**. (1) *too pompously*: latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. (2) *on a grander scale*: Caes.

inflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow in*.

LIT., non longe a mari, quo Rhēnus influit, Caes.; Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to steal in*: in aures, Cic.; in animos, Cic. (2) *to stream in, rush in*: in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic.

infōdio -fōdere -fōdi -fossum, *to dig in, bury*: corpora terrae, Verg.; taleas in terram, Caes.; Hor.

informatio -ōnis, f. (informo), *a conception, idea*: dei, Cic.; antecepta animo rei, *an a priori idea*, Cic.

informis -e (in/forma), *formless, shapeless*: Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *deformed, hideous*: cadaver, Verg.; hiems, Hor.; Tac.

informo -are, *to give form and shape to, to form, fashion*.

LIT., clipeum, Verg.

TRANSF., *mentally, to form, dispose*: animus a natura bene informatus, Cic.; artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic.; *to form an idea or conception of anything*: eos (deos) ne coniecturā quidem informare posse, Cic.; oratorem, Cic.; causam, Cic.

infortūnatus -a -um, *unfortunate, miserable*: nihil me infortunatus, Cic.; Ter.

infortūnium -i, n. (in/fortuna), *misfortune, ill luck*; hence *punishment*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

infrā (for inferā from inferus), adv. and prep., *below*.

Adv., *below, underneath*. LIT., innumeros supra infra, dextra sinistra deos esse, Cic.; in writing: eorum (litterarum) exemplum infra scripsi, Cic. L.; non seges est infra, *in the lower world*, Tib.; geograph., *to the south*: Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *below in rank*: nec fere unquam infra ita descenderent ut ad infimos pervenirent, Liv., Tac.

Compar. **infērius**, *lower down*. LIT., inferius suis frateros currere Luna admiratur equos, Ov. TRANSF., in rank, etc.: Sen.

Prep., with acc., *below, under*. LIT., in space: mare infra oppidum, Cic.; infra eum locum ubi pons erat, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *of size*: hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. (2) *of time, later than*: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. (3) *beneath, below*, in rank, estimation: res humanas infra se positas arbitrari, Cic.; Ter., Plin. L.

infractio -ōnis, f. (infringo), *a breaking*. TRANSF., animi, *dejection*, Cic.

infractus -a -um, partic. from infringo; q.v.

infrāgilis -e, *that cannot be broken*: Plin.

TRANSF., *strong*: vox, Ov.

infrēmo -frēmēre -frēmūi, *to growl*: aper, Verg.

infrēnātus -a -um (in/freno), *without bridle*: equites, equi, Liv.

***infrēnātus** -a -um, partic. from infreno; q.v.

infrendēo -ēre, *to gnash with the teeth*; class. only in partic., infrendens -entis, *gnashing*: Verg.

infrēnis -e and **infrēnus** -a -um (in/frenum), *without bridle, unbridled*: equus, Verg.; Numidae, *riding without bridle*, Verg.

infrēno -are, *to bridle, rein in*. LIT., equos, Liv.; currus, *to harness the horses to the chariot*, Verg. TRANSF., *to restrain, hold back, check*: infrenatum conscientia scelerum et fraudum suarum, Cic.

infrēquens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *not crowded*.

LIT., of number, *thin, not numerous*. (1) of persons and groups: copiae infrequentiores, Caes.; senatus infrequens, Cic. L.; hostes, Liv. (2) of places, *not full, scantily populated*: pars urbis infrequens aedificiis erat, Liv.; causa, *attended by few hearers*, Cic.; n. as subst.: infrequentissima urbis, *the least populous parts of the city*, Liv.

TRANSF., of time, *infrequent*; of persons, *not doing a thing often*: deorum cultor, Hor.

infrēquentia -ae, f. (infrequens). (1) of numbers, *fewness, scantiness, thinness*: senatus, Liv. (2) of places, *emptiness, loneliness*: locorum, Tac.

infringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (in/frango), *to break*. LIT., hastam, Liv.; papavera, Ov.; remus, *appearing broken* (through refraction), Cic. TRANSF., *to weaken, impair, cast down*: vim militum, Caes.; conatus adversariorum, Caes.; spem, Cic.; animum, Liv.; Samnitium vires, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **infractus** -a -um, *broken*.

LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *weakened, impaired*: vires, Verg.; animos, Liv.; of speech: loquella, *broken*, Lucr.; infracta loqui, Cic.

infrons -frondis, *leafless*: Ov.

infructuōsus -a -um, *unfruitful*. TRANSF., *unproductive, fruitless*: militia, Tac.; Plin. L.

infūcātus -a -um (in/fuco), *coloured*; fig.: vitia, Cic.

infūla -ae, f. *a band, bandage*: Cic.; esp. *a fillet, a heavy band of twisted wool, worn by priests and supplicants, and used to decorate victims for sacrifice*: Caes., Lucr., Cic., Verg., Liv.; fig. (like 'laurels'), *a mark of distinction*: his insignibus atque infulis imperii Romani venditis, of the state lands, Cic.

infūlātus -a -um (infula), *adorned with the infula*: Suet.

infulcīo -fulcire -fulsi -fultum, *to stuff in, cram in*: Suet.; fig.: Sen.

infundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour in or on*.

LIT., (1) of liquids: aliquid in vas, Cic.; largos umbris rores, Verg.; with dat., *to pour out for, hence to administer*: alicui venenum, Cic.; alicui poculum, Hor. (2) not of liquids: obreuebatur navis infuso igni, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, reflex., *se infundere, or pass. infundi as middle, to pour in, pour over*: infusus gremio, Verg.; circo infusum populum, Verg.; Cic. (2) in gen.: infundere orationem in aures tuas, Cic.; vitia in civitatem, Cic.

infusco -are, *to make dark, to blacken*. LIT., vellera, harenam, Verg. TRANSF., *to disfigure, stain*: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic.; eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.

Ingauni -ōrum, m. *a Ligurian tribe*.

ingēmīno -are. (1) transit., *to redouble*: ictus, voces, Verg.; me miserum! ingeminat, *he repeats*, Ov. (2) intransit., *to be redoubled, to increase*: imber, clamor, Verg.

ingēmisco or **ingēmesco** -gēmiscere or -gemescere -gēmūi, *to sigh or groan over*.

LIT., absol.: nemo ingemuit, Cic.; with in and the abl.: in quo tu quoque ingemiscis, Cic.; with dat.: eius minis, Liv.; Cic.; with acc.: tuum interitum, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam iudicatum? Cic.

TRANSF., of things: Verg., Ov.

ingēmo -ēre, *to sigh, groan over*; with dat.: laboribus, Hor.; aratro, Verg.; agris, Tac.

ingēnēro -are, *to implant, generate in*: natura ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic.; ingenerata familiae frugalitas, Cic.; Liv.

ingēniātus -a -um (ingenium), *disposed by nature*: Pl.

ingēniōsus -a -um (ingenium), adj. (with compar. and superl.). LIT., *naturally clever, talented, able*: quo quisque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic.; ad aliquid, Ov. TRANSF., of things. (1) *requiring talent*: Cic., Ov. (2) *naturally fit for, adapted to*: terra colenti, Ov.; ad segetes ager, Ov.

¶ Adv. **ingēniōsē**, *cleverly, ingeniously*: ista tractare, Cic.

ingēnītus -a -um, partic. from ingigno; q.v.

ingēnium -i, n. (in/geno=gigno), *nature, natural constitution*.

(1) of persons: a, *natural disposition, temperament, character*: redire ad ingenium, *to revert to type*, Ter.; ingenio suo vivere, *after one's own inclination*, Liv.; with qualifying adj.: Ter., Liv., Tac.: b, *mental power, cleverness, ability, talent, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.; with qualifying adj.: tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum, etc., Cic.; Hor., Liv., Ov.; meton.: (i) *a man of genius, a genius*: Cic., Liv., Tac.: (ii) *a clever invention*: Plin. L., Tac.

(2) of things, *natural quality*: loci, Sall.; arvorum, Verg.; terrae, Liv.

ingens -entis (perhaps from in/geno=gigno), *monstrous, vast, enormous*. LIT., pecunia, campus, numerus, Cic.; aequor, Hor.; monstrum horrendum informe ingens, Verg. TRANSF., fama, Verg.; bellum, Ov.; virtus, Hor.; with genit.: femina ingens animi, Tac.

ingēnūi, perf. indic. from ingigno; q.v.

ingēnūtās -tātis, f. (ingenuus), *the condition of a free man, free birth*: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. TRANSF., *noble-mindedness, uprightness, frankness*: Cic.

ingēnūus -a -um (in/geno=gigno).

LIT., (1) *native, not foreign*: fons, Lucr.; Juv. (2) *natural, innate*: indoles, Pl.; color, Prop.

TRANSF., *free-born, of free birth*: Cic., Hor., Liv.; hence (1) *worthy of a free man, noble, honourable*: vita, artes, Cic.; amor, Hor. (2) *tender, delicate*: Ov.

¶ Adv. **ingenūē**, *like a free man*: educatus, Cic. TRANSF., *frankly*: confiteri, Cic.

ingĕro -gĕrĕre -gessi -gestum, *to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon*. LIT., ligna foco, Tib.; hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg.; saxa in subeuntes, Liv. TRANSF., (1) in speech, *to heap on*: probra, Liv.; convicia alicui, Hor. (2) *to press upon, force upon*: alicui nomen, Tac.; aliquem (*as judge*), Cic.

ingigno. verb found only in perf. indic. **ingĕnŭi**, *I implanted*, and perf. partic. **ingĕnĭtus** -a -um, *implanted*: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit veri videndi, Cic.; terra ingenito umore egens, Liv.; ingenta caritas liberum, Liv.

inglōrius -a -um (in/gloria), *without fame or glory, inglorious*: vita, Cic.; rex apum, *undistinguished*, Verg.; imperium, Tac.

inglŭviēs -ēi, f. *the crop of birds, the maw of animals*: Verg. Meton., *gluttony*: Hor.

ingrātĭis or **ingrātis** (in/gratia), *unwillingly*: Pl., Lucr., Cic.; tuis, *against your will*, Pl.; amborum, Pl.

ingrātus -a -um. (1) *unpleasant, unpleasing*; of persons or things: ne invisa deis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur, Cic.; labor, Verg.; otium, Hor. (2) *unthankful, ungrateful*. LIT., of persons and actions: homo, Cic.; ingrati animi crimen horreo, Cic.; ingratus in Democritum, Cic.; with genit.: salutis, Verg. TRANSF., of things, *ungrateful, unrewarding, thankless*: donum, Pl.; ingluvies, Hor.; labor, Sall.; pericula, Verg.

¶ Adv. **ingrātē**. (1) *unwillingly*: Ov. (2) *ungratefully*: Cic. L., Tac.

ingrāvesco -ĕre, *to become heavy*. LIT., Plin.; poet., *to become pregnant*: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *to become a burden, become troublesome*: annona ingravescit, Caes.; ingravescit in dies malum intestinum, Cic. L.; seditio, Liv. (2) *to become weary*: corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescent, Cic.

ingrāvo -are, *to weigh down*: puppem, Stat. TRANSF., *to aggravate*: ingravat haec Drances, Verg.

ingrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (in/gradior), *to step in or into, to enter, go in*. LIT., in navem, in templum, in fundum, Cic.; intra munitiones, Caes.; with acc.: domum, Cic.; curiam, Liv.; with abl.: campo, *to walk in the plain*, Verg.; absol., *to walk*, Cic. L.

TRANSF., *to enter upon, begin on*: in bellum, Cic.; in eam orationem, Cic.; in spem libertatis, Cic.; with acc.: vitam, pericula, orationem, Cic.; with infin., *to begin to*: dicere, Cic.; Verg.

ingressio -ōnis, f. (ingredior). (1) *an entering, going in*. LIT., fori, Cic. TRANSF., *a beginning*: Cic. (2) *gait, pace*: Cic.

ingressus -ūs, m. (ingredior).

(1) *a going into, an entering*. LIT., Cic., Liv.; esp. milit. t. t., *an inroad*: ingressus hostiles praesidiis interciperet, Tac. TRANSF., *a beginning*: ingressus capere, *to begin*, Verg.

(2) *a walking, going, stepping*: ingressus, cursus, accubatio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic.; ingressu prohiberi, *not to be able to move*, Caes.; Liv.

ingrūo -ŭĕre -ŭi (connected with ruo), *to fall upon, assail*. LIT., Pl., Tac.; with dat.: ingruit Aeneas Italiam, Verg. TRANSF., of unwelcome things, *to come on, attack*:

periculum, bellum ingruit, Liv.; morbi in remiges, Liv.; bellum, Verg., Tac.

inguēn -guinis, n. (1) *the groin*: Verg., Liv. (2) *the private parts*: Hor., Ov.

ingurgĭto -are (in/gurges). LIT., *to pour in like a flood*: Pl. TRANSF., reflex. (1) *to plunge*: se in tot flagitia, Cic. (2) *to glut or gorge oneself, to gormandize*: Cic.

ingustābilis -e (in/gusto), *that cannot be tasted*: Plin.

ingustātus -a -um (in/gusto), *untasted, not tasted before*: ilia rhombi, Hor.

inhābilis -e, *that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable*. LIT., navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.; telum ad remittendum inhabile imperitis, Liv. TRANSF., *unfit, ill-adapted*: tegimen inhabile ad resurgendum, Tac.; multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

inhābitābilis -e, *uninhabitable*: maximae regiones inhabitabiles, Cic.

inhābito -are, *to inhabit*: eum secessum, Ov.

inhaerĕo -haerĕre -haesi -haesum, *to stick in, cling to, cleave to*. LIT., ad saxa, Cic.; in visceribus, Cic.; with dat.: sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., inhaeret in mentibus augurium, Cic.; virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, Cic.; studiis, Ov.; Liv.

inhaeresco -haerescĕre -haesi -haesum (inhaereo), *to adhere to, begin to cling to*. LIT., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., in mentibus, Cic.

inhālo -are, *to breathe upon*: cum taeterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

inhībĕo -ĕre -ŭi -itum (in/habeo). (1) *to hold in, hold back, check, restrain*. LIT., tela, Verg.; equos, Ov.; si te illius acerba imploratio et vox miserabilis non inhībebat, Cic.; as naut. t. t.: inhībere remis or navem retro inhībere, *to back water*, Liv. TRANSF., impetum victoris, Liv. (2) *to practise, use, employ*: supplicia nobis, Cic.; imperium in deditos, Liv.

inhībĭtio -ōnis, f. (inhībeo), *a restraining*: remigum, *backing water*, Cic. L.

inhĭo -are, *to gape, stand agape*: tenuit inhians tria Cerberus ora, Verg.; esp. with wonder and desire: inhians in te, dea, Lucr.; with dat.: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, *gaping for*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *to covet, desire, long for*; with dat.: hortis, opibus, Tac.; with acc.: aurum, Pl.; varios pulchrā testudine postes, Verg.

inhōnesto -are (inhonestus), *to disgrace, dishonour*: palmas, Ov.

inhōnestus -a -um. (1) *morally*; of persons, *degraded, dishonoured*: Pl., Hor.; of things, *dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful*: Ov.; inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.; mors, Liv.; vulnera, Ov. (2) *physically, ugly, unsightly*: homo, Ter.; vulnus, *disfiguring*, Verg.

¶ Adv. **inhōnestē**, *dishonourably, disgracefully*: aliquem accusare, Cic. L.

inhōnōrātus -a -um (in/honoro), adj. (with compar. and superl.: Liv.). (1) *not honoured*: vita, Cic.; honoratus atque inhonoratus, Liv.; inhonorator triumphus, Liv. (2) *unrewarded*: aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.; Ov.

inhōnōrus -a -um, *not respected*: Plin.; signa, *defaced*, Tac.

inhorrĕo -ĕre, *to bristle*: haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorreret acies, Liv.

inhorresco -horrescere -horrui. LIT., (1) *to begin to bristle, to bristle up*: aper inhorruit armos, Verg.; spicea iam campis messis inhorruit, Verg. (2) *to shudder, quiver*: inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg.; tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov.; agitatus aër, Ov. TRANSF., *to shudder from fright, etc.*: dicitur inhorruisse civitas, Cic.; domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

inhospitālis -e, *inhospitable*: Caucasus, Hor. **inhospitālītās** -tātis, f. (inhospitalis), *want of hospitality*: Cic.

inhospitus -a -um, *inhospitable*: tecta, Ov.; Syrtis, Verg.

inhūmānitās -tātis, f. (inhumanus). (1) *cruelty, inhumanity*: Cic. (2) *incivility, discourtesy*: Cic. (3) *stinginess, niggardliness*: Cic.

inhūmānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) *cruel, barbarous, inhuman*: homo, Cic.; quis inhumanior? Cic.; scelus, Liv. (2) *rude, discourteous, uncivil*: Cic. (3) *uncultured*: aures, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inhūmānē**, *inhumanly*: Ter., Cic.

¶ Adv. **inhūmānītēr**, *uncivily, discourteously*: Cic.

inhūmātus -a -um (in/humo), *unburied*: Cic., Verg.

inhūmo -are, *to cover with earth*: Plin.

inibī, adv., *therein, in that place*. LIT., of space: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *of time, near at hand*: aut inibi esse aut iam esse confectum, Cic. (2) *in that matter*: Pl.

inīcio -icēre -iēcī -iectum (in/iacio).

(1) *to throw in or into, cast or put in or into*.

LIT., se in medios hostes, Cic.; with dat.: manum foculo, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., a, *to cause, inspire, infuse, occasion*: alicui timorem, Cic.; alicui mentem, ut audeat, Cic.; certamen uxoribus, Liv.; Verg.: b, *in conversation, to throw in*: alicui nomen cuiuspiam, Cic.; mentionem, Hor.

(2) *to throw or cast on or over*. LIT., pontem (flumini), Liv.; brachia collo, *to embrace*, Cic.; ei pallium, Cic.; sibi vestem, Ov.; esp.: a, *of chains*: alicui catenas, vincula, Cic.; Verg., Liv.: b, *as legal t. t.*, manum inicere, *to lay hands on in order to appropriate, to take possession of*: manum virgini venienti, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to impose a restraint*: frenos, Cic.; frena, Hor.: b, *with manum, to lay hands on*: Verg., Plin. L.

inīectio -ōnis, f. (inīcio), *a laying on*: manus, Quint.

inīectus -ūs, m. (inīcio), *a throwing on or over*: inīectu multae vestis, Tac.; animi, *projection of the mind*, Lucr.

inīgo -ēre -ēgi -actum (in/ago), *to incite*: Sen.

inīmicītā -ae, f. (inimicus), *enmity*: Pl., Cic.; often in plur.: cum aliquo mihi inīmicitiae sunt *or intercedunt*, Cic.; inīmicitias gerere, Cic.; exercere, Cic.; suscipere, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

inīmico -are (inimicus), *to make hostile, set at variance*: ira miserat inīmicat urbes, Hor.

inīmicus -a -um (in/amicus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *unfriendly, adverse, hostile*.

LIT., inimicus alicui, Cic.; inimicus cenis sumptuosus, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of inanimate objects, hurtful, prejudicial*: odor nervis inimicus, Hor.; Cic., Verg. (2) *poet.* = hostilis: castra, Verg.

¶ As subst., m. **inīmicus** -i, a (personal) *enemy, foe*: Cic., Liv.; f. **inīmica** -ae, a *female foe*: Cic. So superl.: inīmicissimus suus, *his bitterest foes*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **inīmicē**, *in an unfriendly manner*: Cic., Liv.

inīquītās -tātis, f. (iniquus), *unevenness*. LIT., loci, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., (1) *unfavourableness, difficulty*: temporis, Cic.; rerum, Caes. (2) *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*: hominis, Cic.; iniquitates maximae, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

inīquus -a -um (in/aequus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *uneven, unequal*.

LIT., (1) *of ground, not level*: locus, Liv.; Verg., Ov. (2) *in amount, not corresponding*: heminae, Pers.

TRANSF., (1) *of things, excessive or unbalanced*: pondus, *too great*, Verg.; sol, *too hot*, Verg.; of contests, *ill-matched*: pugna, Verg.; of terms, *unfair*: pacem iniqua condicione retinere, Cic.; pax, Verg.; lex, Hor.; hence, in gen., *adverse, disadvantageous*: locus, Caes., Liv.; tempus, Liv.

(2) *of persons and human attitudes, unfair*: iudices, Ter.; hence: a, *perverse, disgruntled*; esp. with animus: animo iniquo pati, Ter.; ferre, Cic., Liv., *to take badly*; so of animals: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor.: b, *unfavourable, adverse*: in aliquem, Ter.; omnibus, Cic.; m. pl. as subst. **inīqui** -ōrum, *enemies*: Cic.; aequi iniqui, aequi iniquique, *friends and foes*, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **inīquē**. LIT., *unequally*: Ter.; iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. TRANSF., *unfairly, adversely*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Liv.

inītiāmenta -orum, n. pl. (initio), *an initiation*: Sen.

inītiātio -onis, f. (initio), *an initiation*: Suet.

inītio -are (initium), *to initiate*. LIT., into a secret worship: aliquem Cereri, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., studiis, Quint.

inīitium -i, n. (ineo), *an entering upon*; hence *a beginning*.

LIT., initium capere, Caes.; initium dicendi sumere, Cic.; initium caedis, configendi facere, Cic.; ab initio, *from the beginning*, Cic.; initio, *in the beginning, at the start*, Cic.

TRANSF., esp. in plur. (1) *the elements or first principles of a science*: initia mathematicorum, Cic. (2) *the auspices*; hence *the beginning of a reign*: initis Tiberii auditis, Tac. (3) *a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries*: Cic., Liv.; meton., *things used in such rites*: Cat.

inītus -ūs, m. (ineo). (1) *an entrance*: Lucr. (2) *a beginning*: Lucr.

inīucundītās -tātis, f. (iniucundus), *unpleasantness*: ne quid habeat inīucunditatis oratio, Cic.

inīucundus -a -um, *unpleasant*: minime nobis iniucundus labor, Cic.; adversus malos iniucundus, *unfriendly*, Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **inīucundius**, *rather unpleasantly*: res actae, Cic. L.

iniudicātus -a -um (in/iudico), *undecided*: Quint.

iniungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum. LIT., *to join, attach, fasten to*: tigno asseres, Liv.; vineas et aggerem muro, Liv. TRANSF., *to inflict upon, bring upon*: civitatibus servitatem, Caes.; alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.; tributum, Tac.

iniurātus -a -um, *unsworn*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

iniūria -ae, f. (in/ius), *an injury, injustice, wrong*.

LIT., *iniuriam* alicui inferre, imponere, facere, Cic.; ab aliquo accipere, Cic.; propulsare, Cic.; defendere, Caes.; with genit., *wrong done to*: Caes., Liv.; abl. sing. as adv. *iniuriā, wrongly, without cause*: Pl., Cic.; esp. *an insult*: spretae formae, Verg.; legal t. t.: *actio iniuriarum*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a possession wrongfully obtained*: pertinetes ad obtinendam iniuriam, Liv. (2) *revenge for an affront*: consulis, Liv.; Verg.

iniuriōsus -a -um (iniuria), *acting wrongfully, unjust*: vita, Cic.; in proximos, Cic. TRANSF., *harmful*: Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **iniuriōsē**, *wrongfully*: in magistratus decernere, tractare, Cic.

iniurius -a -um (in/ius), *wrongful, unjust*: quia sit iniurium, Cic.

iniūrus -a -um = iniurius; q.v.: Pl.

iniussū, abl. sing. from iniussus, m. (in/iubeo), *without orders*: iniussu imperatoris, Cic.; iniussu suo, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

iniussus -a -um (in/iubeo), *uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous*: gramina virescunt, without cultivation, Verg.; Hor.

iniustitia -ae, f. (iniustus). (1) *injustice*: totius iniustitiae nulla est capitalior, Cic. (2) *severity*: Ter.

iniustus -a -um. (1) *unfair, unjust*: homo, bellum, Cic.; regna, *unjustly acquired*, Ov.; n. as subst. *iniustum* -i, *injustice*: metu iniusti, Hor. (2) in gen., *harsh, oppressive*: noverca, Verg.; onus, Cic.; fascis, Verg.

¶ Adv. **iniustē**, *unjustly, unfairly*: facere, Cic.

inlābēfactus -a -um (in/labefacio), *unshaken, firm*: Ov.

inlābor -lābi -lapsus, dep. (in/labor), *to glide into, fall into*. LIT., si fractus inlabatur orbis, Hor.; Cic. TRANSF., *pernicious*: inlapsa civium in animos, Cic.; Verg.

inlābōro -are (in/laboro), *to work upon, labour at*: domibus, at building houses, Tac.

inlācessitus -a -um (in/lacesso), *unattacked, unprovoked*: Tac.

inlacrimābilis -e (in/lacrimabilis). (1) *unwept*: omnes inlacrimabiles urgentur, Hor. (2) *not to be moved by tears, pitiless*: Pluto, Hor.

inlacrimo -are (in/lacrimo), *to weep over, bewail*; with dat.: errori, Liv. TRANSF., *ebur maestum inlacrimat templis*, Verg.

inlacrimor -ari, dep. (in/lacrimor), *to weep over, bewail*: morti, Cic.

inlaesus -a -um (in/laedo), *unhurt, uninjured*: Ov., Suet.

inlaetābilis -e (in/laetabilis), *gloomy, cheerless*: ora, Verg.

inlāqueo -are (in/laqueo), *to entrap, ensnare*; fig.: munera navium saevos inlaqueant duces, Hor.

inlaudātus -a -um (in/laudo). (1) *unpraised*,

obscure: Plin. L. (2) *not to be praised, abominable*: Busiris, Verg.

inlautus = inlotus; q.v.

inlēcebra -ae, f. (inlicio), *an allurement, enticement, attraction, charm*: voluptas est inlecebra turpitudinis, to dishonour, Cic.; Hor., Liv. Meton., *an enticer, a decoy-bird*: Pl.

inlēcebrōsus -a -um (inlecebra), *attractive, enticing*; compar.: Pl. Adv. **inlēcebrōsē**, *enticingly*: Pl.

¹**inlectus** -a -um (in/lego), *unread*: Ov.

²**inlectus** -ūs (inlicio), m. *allurement, enticement*: Pl.

³**inlectus** -a -um, partic. of inlicio; q.v.

inlēpidus -a -um (in/lepidus), *inelegant, rude, unmannerly*: parens avarus, inlepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic.; Pl., Cat. Adv.

inlēpidē, *rudely*: Pl., Hor.

¹**inlex** -licis, c. (inlicio), *a decoy, lure*; of a person or thing: Pl.

²**inlex** -lēgis (in/lex), *lawless*: Pl.

inlibātus -a -um (in/libo), *undiminished, unimpaired*: divitiae, Cic.; imperium, Liv.

inlibērālis -e (in/liberalis), *unworthy of a free man, ungenerous*: te in me inliberalem putabit, Cic. L.; quaestus, Cic.; genus iocandi, Cic.; adiectio, *avaricious, sordid*, Liv.

¶ Adv. **inlibērālītēr**, *ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: patris diligentia non inliberaliter institutus, Cic.; facere, Cic. L.

inlibērālītās -ātis, f. (inliberalis), *stinginess, meanness*: inliberalitatis avaritiaeque suspicio, Cic.

inlicio -licēre -lexi -lectum (in/*lacio), *to entice, allure, decoy, inveigle*: aliquem in fraudem, Pl.; ad bellum, Sall.; with ut and the subj.: Liv.

inlicītātor -ōris, m. (licito), *a sham bidder at an auction, a puffer*: Cic.

inlicītus -a -um (in/licitus), *not allowed, illegal*: exactiones, Tac.; Luc.

inlido -lidēre -lisi -lisum (in/laedo), *to strike, beat, dash against*: caestus effracto inlisit in ossa cerebro, Verg.; dentem, Hor.

inlīgo -are (in/ligo), *to bind, tie, fasten, attach*. LIT., emblemata in poculis, Cic.; aratra iuvencis, Hor.; Mettium in currus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to connect, attach*: aliquem pignoribus, Cic.; familiari amicitia, Liv.; sententiam verbis, Cic. (2) *to entangle, impede*: inutilis inque ligatus, Verg.; angustis et concisis disputationibus inligati, Cic.

inlīmīs -e (in/limus), *free from mud, clear*: fons, Ov.

inlīno -linēre -lēvi -litum (in/lino), *to smear, daub, spread*. (1) *to spread something on a surface*: aurum vestibibus inlitum, Hor.; quodcumque semel chartis inleverit, has written, scribbled, Hor. (2) *to spread a surface with something*: pocula ceris, Ov.; fig.: color venustatis non fūco inlitus, Cic.

inlīquēfactus -a -um (in/liquēfacio), *molten, liquefied*: Cic.

inlittērātus -a -um (in/litteratus), *ignorant, illiterate*; of persons: vir non inlitteratus, Cic. TRANSF., of things: nervi, Hor.; Cic. L.

inlōtus (inlautus, inlūtus) -a -um (in/lavo), *unwashed, unclean*: Hor.; sudor, *not washed off*, Verg.

inlūcesco (inlūcisco) -lūcescēre -luxi (in/lucesco, lucisco), *to become light, begin to shine*. LIT., cum tertio die sol inluxisset, Cic.; inlucescet aliquando ille dies, Cic.; impers., inlucescit, *it grows light, is daylight*: ubi inluxit, Liv.; transit., *to shine upon*: Pl. TRANSF., cum in tenebris vox consulis inluxerit, Cic.

inlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum (in/ludo).

(1) *to play with, sport with*: chartis, *to play with paper, amuse oneself with writing*, Hor.; transit.: inlusas auro vestes, *fancifully worked*, Verg.

(2) *to mock, laugh at, ridicule*: a, with dat.: capto, Verg.; alicuius dignitati, Cic.; rebus humanis, Hor.: b, transit., with acc. object: miseris inludi nolunt, Cic.; eam artem, Cic.; virtutem, Verg.

(3) *to maltreat*: a, with dat.: cui (frondi) silvestres uri inludunt, Verg.; Tac.: b, transit., with acc. object: Ter., Tac.

inlūmīno -are (in/lumen), *to light up, illuminate*: Cic.; luna inluminata a sole, Cic. TRANSF., *to make clear, set off, adorn*: orationem sententiis, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. from perf. partic. **inlūmīnātē**, *luminously, clearly*: dicere, Cic.

inlūsiō -ōnis, f. (inludo), *irony, as a rhetorical figure*: Cic.

inlustris -e (in/lustro), adj. (with compar.), *light, full of light, bright, brilliant*. LIT., stella; lumen; locus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *clear, plain, evident*: oratio, res, Cic. (2) *distinguished, famous*: inlustribus in personis temporibusque, Cic.; nomen inlustris, Cic.; res inlustrior, Caes.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **inlustrīus**, *more clearly, more distinctly*: dicere, Cic.

inlūstro -are (in/*lustrum, lighting), *to light up, make bright*.

LIT., sol oras, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring to light, make known or clear*: consilia, Cic.; ius obscurum, Cic. (2) *to make illustrious, do honour to*: tuam amplitudinem, Cic. L.; quid prius inlustrem satiris? Hor.

inlūtilus -e (inlutus, inlotus), *unable to be washed out*: Pl.

inlūvies -ei, f. (1) *an inundation, flood*: Tac. (2) *dirt, mud*: morbo inluvieque peresus, Verg.; Pl., Tac.

inm-, see imm-

innābilis -e (in/no), *that cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov.

innascor -nasci -nātus, dep. *to be born, grow, arise in or upon*. LIT., neglectis filix innascitur agris, Hor.; salicta innata ripis, Liv. TRANSF., *to be produced, arise*: in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **innātus** -a -um, *innate, inborn*: insita quaedam vel potius innata cupiditas, Cic.; with dat.: mihi, *in me*, Pl.; Caes.

innātō -are. (1) *to swim into*: in concham hiantem, Cic. (2) *to swim or float in or upon*; with dat.: lactuca acri innatat stomacho, Hor.; unda freto, Ov.; with acc.: undam innatat alnus, Verg. TRANSF., in partic.: innatans, *superficial*, Quint.

innātus, partic. from innascor; q.v.

innāvīgābilis -e, *not navigable*: Liv.

innecto -nectēre -nexūi -nexum, *to tie in, bind, fasten, weave together*.

LIT., comas, Verg.; fauces laqueo, Ov.; palmas armis, Verg.; inter se innexi rami, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *causas morandi, to put together, bring forward one after the other*, Verg. (2) *to connect, entangle, implicate*: innexus conscientiae alicuius, Tac.; Hyrcanis per adfinitatem innexus erat, Tac.

innītor -nīti -nīxus sum, dep. *to lean upon, rest upon, support oneself by*. LIT., scutis, Caes.; hastā, Liv.; alis, *to fly*, Ov. TRANSF., uni viro, Messio, fortuna hostium innititur, Liv.

inno -nare, *to swim in or on*. LIT., fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic.; with acc.: fluvium, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to flow over*: Hor. (2) *to sail over, navigate*; with dat.: aquae, Liv.; with acc.: Stygios lacus, Verg.

innōcens -entis, adj. (with superl.), *harmless*. LIT., epistula, Cic. L.; innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. TRANSF., *innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless*: innocens is dicitur qui nihil nocet, Cic.; with genit.: factorum, Tac.

¶ Adv. **innōcentēr**, *innocently, blamelessly*: Quint., Tac.; compar.: innocentius agere, Tac.

innōcentīa -ae, f. (innocens), *harmlessness*: ferorum animalium, Plin. TRANSF., *innocence, integrity, inoffensiveness, disinterestedness*: Caes., Cic., Liv.; also meton. = *the innocent*: innocentiam poenā liberare, Cic.

innōcūus -a -um. (1) act., *innocuous, harmless*. LIT., herba, Ov.; litus, *safe*, Verg. TRANSF., *innocent, harmless, blameless*: homo, Ov. (2) pass., *unhurt, unharmed*: carinae, Verg.

¶ Adv. **innōcūē**, *harmlessly*: vivere, Ov.

innōtesco -nōtescēre -nōtūi, *to become known or noted*: nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov.; quod ubi innotuit, Liv.

innōvo -are, *to renew*: se ad suam intemperantiam, *to return*, Cic.

innoxīus -a -um.

(1) act. LIT., *innocuous, harmless*: anguis, Verg. TRANSF., *innocent*: criminis, Liv.; paupertas, Tac.

(2) pass., *unhurt, unharmed*: ipsi innoxii, Sall.; Lucr.

innūbīlus -a -um, *unclouded, clear*: Lucr.

innūba -ae, f. adj. (in/nubo), *unmarried, without a husband*: Sibylla, Ov.; laurus (because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel), Ov.

innūbo -nūbēre -nūpi -nuptum, *to marry into*: quo innupsisset, Liv.; nostris thalamis, Ov.

innūmērābilis -e, *that cannot be counted, innumerable*: multitudo, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Adv. **innūmērābiliter**, *innumerably*: Lucr., Cic.

innūmērābilitās -atis, f. (innumerabilis), *an infinite number*: mundorum, Cic.

innūmērālis -e, *countless, innumerable*: Lucr.

innūmērus -a -um, *countless, innumerable*: gentes, Verg.; Lucr., Ov., Tac.

innūo -nūēre -nūi -nūtum, *to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to*: alicui, Pl., Ter.; ubi innuerint, Liv.

innupta -ae, f. adj. (in/nubo), *unmarried*: puellae, Verg.; meton.: nuptiae innuptae (γάμος ἀγαμος), *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage*, poet. ap. Cic. As subst., *a maiden*: Cat., Verg.

innūtrio -ire, to bring up in or among: mari, Plin. L.; amplis opibus, Suet.

Īnō -ūs, f. (Īvō), daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas; adj. **Īnōus** -a -um, of or belonging to Ino.

īnoblītus -a -um (in/obliviscor), mindful, not forgetful: Ov.

īnobrūtus -a -um (in/obruo), not overwhelmed: Ov.

īnobservābilis -e, not to be observed, imperceptible: Cat.

īnobservantia -ae, f. negligence, carelessness, inattention: Suet., Quint.

īnobservātus -a -um, unobserved, unperceived: sidera, Ov.

īnoccidūus -a -um, never setting: Luc.

īnōcūlātio -ōnis, f. an engrafting: Cato.

īnōdōrus -a -um, without smell: Pers.

īnoffensus -a -um (in/offendo). LIT., not struck against: meta, Luc.; pedem, not stumbling, Tib. TRANSF., unhindered, unobstructed: vita, Ov.; cursus honorum, uninterrupted, Tac.

īnofficiōsus -a -um. (1) neglectful of duty: testamentum, in which the nearest relatives are passed over, Cic. (2) disobliging: in aliquem, Cic. L.

īnōlens -entis, without smell: Lucr.

īnōlesco -ōlescere -ōlēvi, to grow in or on. LIT., udo libro, Verg. TRANSF., penitusque necesse est multa (mala) diu concreta modis inolescere miris, Verg.

īnōmīnātus -a -um (in/omen), inauspicious, unlucky: Hor.

īnōpia -ae, f. (inops), want of means, need, poverty. In gen.: Cic.; frumentaria, Caes.; with genit., lack of, want of: frugum, consilii, Cic.; frumenti, Caes., Sall. Esp. (1) of a speaker, lack of ideas: Cic. (2) helplessness: Cic.

īnōpīnans -antis, not expecting, unawares: aliquem inopinantem adgredi, Caes.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **īnōpīnantēr**, unexpectedly: Suet.

īnōpīnātus -a -um. (1) pass., unexpected, unlooked for: res, Cic.; malum, Caes.; Liv.; ex inopinato, Cic.; inopinato, Liv., unexpectedly. (2) act., not expecting: inopinatos invadere, Liv.

īnōpīnus -a -um (in/opinor), unexpected, unlooked for: quies, Verg.; visus, Ov.; Tac.

īnōpīōsus -a -um (inopia), needy, in want; with genit.: consilii, Pl.

īnops -ōpis, without means.

LIT., of persons, poor, helpless: Cic., Verg., Hor., Ov.; esp. with genit., wanting in, in need of: amicorum, humanitatis, Cic.; animi, Verg.; pecuniae, Liv.; so with abl.: verbis, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., of things: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic.; amor, Lucr.; animus, Hor.; with genit.: terra pacis, Ov.; esp. of language, weak, poor: lingua, oratio, Cic.

īnōrātus -a -um (in/oro), not formally brought forward and heard: re inoratā, Cic.

īnordīnātus -a -um, disorderly, in confusion: dispersi, inordinati exibant, Liv.; n. as subst. **īnordīnātum** -i, disorder: ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.

īnornātus -a -um, unadorned. LIT., mulieres, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) plain, orator: Cic. (2) unpraised, uncelebrated: Hor.

īnp-, see imp-.

inquam, originally perhaps a present subj.; the other forms found are: pres., inquis, inquit, inquit, inquit; imperf., inquitabat and inquitabat; fut., inquires, inquit; perf., inquit, inquit; imperat., inquit, inquit, I say.

Used (1) parenthetically, in quoting the words of a speaker: 'misere cupis', inquit, 'abire', Hor.; with dat.: inquit mihi, Cic. L. (2) in repetition, for the sake of emphasis: hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, Cic.; Lucr. (3) in stating objections: non solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic.; inquitabat, Cic.

¹**inquies** -ētis, f. disquiet, want of rest: Plin.

²**inquies** -ētis, adj. unquiet, restless: homo, Sall.; Tac.

inquīēto -are (inquietus), to disquiet, disturb: rumoribus, Plin. L. TRANSF., victoriam, Tac.

inquīētus -a -um, unquiet, restless. LIT., Hadria, stormy, Hor.; nox inquieta, Liv. TRANSF., animus, Liv.; tempora, Tac.

inquīlinus -i, m. (colo), one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger: inquilinus civis Romae (of Cicero, who was not born in Rome), Sall.; Cic.

inquīno -are (connected with caenum), to befoul, pollute, stain. LIT., aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.; aquas venenis, Ov. TRANSF., to corrupt: omnem splendorem honestatis, Cic.; se parricidio, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **inquīnātus** -a -um, dirty, foul, polluted, sordid: homo vita omni inquinatus, Cic.; superl.: sermo inquinatissimus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inquīnātē**, filthily: loqui, Cic.

inquīro -quīrere -quīsīvi -quīsītum (in/quaero), to seek for, search for. LIT., corpus alicuius, Liv. TRANSF., (1) to investigate, inquire into: diligenter in ea, Cic.; in eum quid agat, quem ad modum vivat, inquitur, Cic. (2) to search for, look for: vitia, Hor.; omnia ordine, Liv.; Cic.; esp. as legal t. t., to search for evidence against anyone: in competitores, Cic.

inquīsītio -ōnis, f. (inquiro). (1) a searching after, looking for: corporum, Plin.; esp. as legal t. t., a search for evidence against anyone: candidati, against a candidate, Cic.; Plin. L. (2) a looking into, an investigation, inquiry: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic.

inquīsītōr -ōris, m. (inquiro), an inquirer; hence (1) a spy: Suet. (2) an investigator: rerum, Cic.; in law, one who searches for evidence to support an accusation: Cic., Tac., Plin. L.

īnrāsus -a -um, unshaved: Pl.

īnrātīōnālīs -e, without reason, irrational: Quint.

īnraucesco -raucescere -rausi (in/raucus), to become hoarse: Cic.

īnrēdīvīvus -a -um, irreparable: Cat.

īnrēdux -ūcis, not bringing back: Luc.

īnrēlīgātus -a -um, unbound: croceas inreligata comas, Ov.

īnrēlīgīōsus -a -um, irreligious, impious: inreligiosum ratus, with infin., Liv.; Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **īnrēlīgīōsē**, irreligiously, impiously: Tac.

inrēmēābilis -e, *from which there is no return*: unda, Verg.
inrēpārābilis -e, *that cannot be restored, irrecoverable*: tempus, Verg.; Sen.
inrēpertus -a -um (in/reperio), *not discovered, not found out*: aurum, Hor.
inrēpo -rēpēre -repsi -reptum, *to creep, crawl in*. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., *to creep in, insinuate oneself*: in mentes hominum, Cic.; in testamenta locupletium, Cic.; with acc.: Tac.
inreprehensus -a -um (in/reprehendo), *unblamed, blameless*: Ov.
inrēquīētus -a -um, *restless, troubled*: Charybdis, Ov.
inrēsectus -a -um (in/reseco), *uncut*: pollex, Hor.
inrēsōlūtus -a -um (in/resolvo), *not loosed, not slackened*: vincula, Ov.
inrētio -ire (in/rete), *to catch in a net, entangle*; fig.: aliquem corruptelarum inlecebris, Cic.
inrētortus -a -um (in/retorqueo), *not turned or twisted back*: oculo inretorto, Hor.
inrēvērens -entis, *disrespectful*: Plin. L.; adv. **inrēvērenter**, *disrespectfully*: Plin. L.
inrēvērentia -ae, f. *want of respect, irreverence*: iuventutis, Tac.; adversus fas nefasque, Tac.
inrēvōcābilis -e, *that cannot be called back, irrevocable*. LIT., aetas, Lucr.; verbum, Hor. TRANSF., *unalterable, implacable*: Tac., Plin. L.; compar.: Tac.
inrēvōcātus -a -um, *not called back, i.e. not asked to repeat anything*: Hor.
inridēo -ridēre -rīsi -rīsum. Intransit., *to laugh at, jeer at*: Cic., Tac.; with dat.: Cic. L. Transit., *to mock, ridicule, deride*: deos, Cic.; Hor., Verg.
inridicūlo, predicative dat. from adj. inridiculus, *for a laughing-stock*: inridiculo esse, *to be made game of*, Pl.; habere, *to make game of*. Adv. **inridiculē**, *without wit or humour*: non inridicule dixit, Caes.
inrigātio -ōnis, f. (inrigo), *a watering, irrigation*: agri, Cic.
inrigo -are.
 (1) *to conduct water or any other liquid*: imbres, Verg. TRANSF., *to diffuse*: per membra quietem, Verg.
 (2) *to water, irrigate, inundate*: Aegyptum Nilus inrigat, Cic.; hortulos fontibus, Cic. TRANSF., *fessos sopor inrigat artus, over-spreads*, Verg.; Lucr., Pl.
inrigūus -a -um (inrigo). (1) act., *watering, irrigating*: fons, Verg. TRANSF., *somnus, refreshing*, Pers. (2) pass., *watered*: hortus, Hor.; Liv. TRANSF., *corpus mero, soaked*, Hor.
inrisio -ōnis, f. (inrideo), *a laughing at, mocking, derision*; with subjective genit.: omnium, Cic.
inrisor -ōris, m. (inrideo), *a laugher, mocker, derider*; with objective genit.: huius orationis, Cic.
inrisus -ūs, m. (inrideo), *laughter, mockery, derision*: ab inrisu (in derision) linguam exserere, Liv.; predicative dat. inrisui, *for a laughing-stock*: esse, Caes., Tac.
inritābilis -e (inrito), *irritable, easily roused*: inritabiles sunt animi optimorum, Cic. L.; genus vatum, Hor.
inritāmen -inis, n. (inrito), *an incitement, inducement*: amoris, Ov.

inritāmentum -i, n. (inrito), *incitement, incentive*; with genit.: certaminum, Liv.; libidinum, Tac.; Ov.
inritatio -ōnis, f. (inrito), *a stirring up, provoking, incitement*; with genit.: nullis conviviorum irritationibus, Tac.; irritatio quidem animorum ea prima fuit, Liv.
inrito -are, *to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite*, esp. to anger: aliquem, Pl., Cic.; aliquem ad certamen, Liv.; animos barbarorum, Liv.; iram et odium, Liv.; quietos amnes, Hor.
inritus -a -um (in/ratus). (1) *void, invalid*: testamentum facere inritum, Cic. (2) *vain, ineffectual, useless*. LIT., of things: inceptum, Liv.; dona, tela, Verg.; remedium, Tac.; n. as subst.: spes ad inritum cadit, *is disappointed*, Liv. TRANSF., of persons, *without doing anything*: inriti legati remittuntur, Tac.; with genit. of the object: legationis, Tac.
inrōgatio -ōnis, f. (inrogo), *the imposing of a fine or penalty*: multae, Cic.
inrōgo -are, *to propose to the people a measure against anyone*: alicui legem, privilegium, Cic.; hence, in gen., *to inflict, impose*: multam alicui, Cic., Liv.; poenas peccatis, Hor.
inrōro -are, *to moisten (with dew)*: crinem aquis, Ov.; with dat.: lacrimae inrorant foliis, *trickle down upon*, Ov.
inructo -are, *to belch at*: Pl.
inrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break in, burst in, rush in*. LIT., in castra, Cic.; with dat.: thalamo, Verg.; with acc.: portam, Sall.; limina, Verg. TRANSF., in nostrum patrimonium, Cic.; luxuries quam in domum inrupit, Cic.; imagines in animos per corpus inrumpunt, Cic.
inrūo -rūere -rūi. (1) transit., *to fling in*: Ter. (2) intransit., *to rush in*. LIT., in aciem, Cic.; in forum, Liv. TRANSF., in alienas possessiones, Cic.; in odium offensionemque populi Romani, *rush blindly into*, Cic.; ne quo inruas, *in case you make some blunder*, Cic.
inruptio -ōnis, f. (inrumpo), *a breaking, bursting into, irruption*: etiamsi inruptio nulla facta est, Cic.; Pl., Tac.
inruptus -a -um (in/rumpo), *unbroken, unsevered*: copula, Hor.
insālūbris -e, *unhealthy*: Plin., Quint.
insālūtātus -a -um, *ungreeted*: in tmesis: inque salutatam linquo, Verg.
insānābilis -e, *incurable*. LIT., morbus, Cic.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., contumeliae, Cic.; ingenium, Liv.
insānia -ae, f. (insanus), *madness, frenzy*. LIT., nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *madly*, Cic.; Verg.
 TRANSF., (1) *thought, speech or conduct like a madman's, senseless excess, senseless extravagance*: libidinum, Cic.; Liv.; in plur.: Cic. (2) *poetical rapture or inspiration*: amabilis, Hor.
insānio -ire (insanus), *to be mad, to rage*. LIT., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to act like a madman, to rave*: ex iniuriā, Liv.; Verg.; with acc.: similem (errorem), Hor.; sollemniam, Hor. (2) of things, *to rage*: insanientem Bosporum, Hor. (3) *to be inspired*: Cic.
insānitās -ātis, f. (insanus), *disease, unsoundness*: Cic.

insānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), of unsound mind, mad, insane. LIT., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., (1) of persons, etc., acting like a madman, raving, senseless: homo flagitiis insanus, Cic.; contio, Cic.; cupiditas, Cic.; cupido, Verg.; Hor., Liv. (2) of things, raging, stormy: fluctus, Verg. (3) inspired: vates, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **insānē**, madly: Pl., Hor.

insātiābilis -e (in/satio). (1) pass., that cannot be satisfied, insatiable: cupiditas, Cic.; Liv. (2) act., that does not satiate, uncloying: pulchritudo, Cic.; compar.: insatiabilior species, Cic.

¶ Adv. **insātiābiliter**, insatiably: Lucr., Tac., Plin. L.

insātiētās -ātis, f. insatiation: Pl.

insātūrābilis -e (in/saturo), insatiable: abdomen, Cic.

¶ Adv. **insātūrābiliter**, insatiably: Cic.

inscendo -scendere -scendi -scensum (in/scando), to climb on, ascend, mount; intransit.: in rogum ardentem, Cic.; transit.: quadrigas, Pl.

inscensio -ōnis, f. (inscendo), a going on board: in navem, Pl.

insciens -entis. (1) not knowing a particular fact, unaware: me insciente factum, done without my knowledge, Cic. L. (2) in gen., ignorant: Ter.

¶ Adv. **inscienter**, ignorantly, stupidly: facere, Cic.; Liv.

inscientia -ae, f. (insciens). (1) ignorance, inexperience: inscientia mea, nostra, Cic.; foll. by genit. of the subject: vulgi, Caes.; of the object: locorum, Caes.; dicendi, Cic. (2) culpable ignorance: Tac.

inscītia -ae, f. (inscitus), inexperience, want of skill, ignorance; with genit. of subject: Tac.; of object: rerum negotii gerendi, disserendi, Cic.; veri, Hor.; litterarum, Tac.; erga domum suam, Tac.; absol.: Pl., Liv.

inscītus -a -um, ignorant, unskilful, stupid: Pl., Cic.; compar.: quid autem est inscītus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **inscītē**, clumsily, unskilfully: Cic., Liv.

inscius -a -um, ignorant, not knowing: medici inscii imperitque, Cic.; with genit.: omnium rerum, Cic.; culpae, Verg.; equus inscius aevi, Verg.; with de: Pl.; with indir. quest.: inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes.; Verg., Hor.

inscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, to write in or on, inscribe.

LIT., aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.; nomen monumentis, Cic.; inscripti nomina regum flores, Verg.; epistulam patri, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to mark, without actual writing: pulvis inscribitur hastā, Verg. (2) fig., to impress: orationes in animo, Cic. (3) to entitle, mark as something: liber qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic.; sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov.; hence to ascribe, mark as belonging to: sibi nomen philosophi, Cic.; deos sceleris, to charge the gods with a crime, Ov.

inscriptio -ōnis, f. (inscribo), a writing in or upon: nominis, Cic.

inscriptus -a -um (in/scribo), unwritten: Quint.

inscriptus -a -um, partic. from inscribo; q.v.

insculpo -sculpere -sculpsi -sculptum, to cut or carve in, engrave. LIT., summam patrimonii saxo, Hor.; foedus columnā aeneā, Liv.; Cic. TRANSF., to impress: natura insculpsit in mentibus ut, Cic.

insēcābilis -e, that cannot be cut, indivisible: Quint., Sen.

insēco -sēcare -sēcui -sectum, to cut into: Plin.; perf. partic. insectus -a -um, notched: Ov.

insectatio -ōnis, f. (insector), a close following, hot pursuit. LIT., hostis, Liv. TRANSF., railing at, abuse: alicuius, Liv.; Tac.

insectator -ōris, m. (insector), a pursuer, persecutor: plebis, Liv.; Quint.

insecto -are=insector; q.v., Pl.

insector -ari, dep. to follow closely, pursue. LIT., aquila insectans alias aves, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to pursue with harsh words, reproach, abuse, rail at: aliquem maledictis, Cic.; audaciam improborum, Cic. (2) herbam rastris, to harry, Verg.

insēdābiliter, adv. (in/sedo), unquenchably, incessantly: Lucr.

insēnesco -sēnescere -sēnui, to grow old at or among; with dat.: libris et curis, Hor.; Ov., Tac.

insensilis -e, insensible, without sensation: Lucr.

insēpultus -a -um (in/sepelio), unburied: acervi civium, Cic.; aliquem insēpultum proicere, Liv.; sepultura, burial without the usual rites, Cic.

insēquor -sēqui -sēcūtus sum, dep.

(1) to follow after, follow on, succeed.

LIT., in space: insequitur acies ornata armataque, Liv.; with acc.: temere insecutae Orphea silvae, Hor.

TRANSF., a, in time: insequitur clamor virum, Verg.; with acc.: hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.; annus insequens, Liv.: b, to pursue a subject: insequar longius, Cic.

(2) to follow up, pursue with hostile intent.

LIT., aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.; clamore et minis, Cic.; Liv., Verg. TRANSF., a, to censure, reproach: aliquem inridendo, homines benevolos contumeliā, Cic.: b, in gen., to attack, assail: mors insecuta est Gracchum, overtook, Cic.

insēro -sērere -sēvi -sītum, to graft in: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., to implant: inserit novas opiniones, evellit insitas, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **insītus** -a -um. (1) implanted, innate, inborn: insitus menti cognitionis amor, Cic.; Liv. (2) incorporated: Cic., Tac.

insēro -sērere -sērui -sertum, to let in, introduce, insert.

LIT., collum in laqueum, Cic.; caput in tentoria, Liv.; radiis subtemen, Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., to associate, connect, put in or among: me lyricis ratibus, Hor.; deos minimis rebus, Liv.; se turbae, Ov.; iocos historiae, Ov.

inserto -are (freq. of ²insero), to insert, put into: clypeo sinistram, Verg.

inservio -ire, to be a slave, to serve. LIT., reges inservientes, vassal kings, Tac. TRANSF., (1) to serve a person, to be devoted to; with dat.: Ter., Cic., Liv.; nihil est inservitum a me temporis causā, Cic. (2) to serve a thing: artibus, Cic.; famae, Tac.

inseusus, partic. from insido; q.v.

insibilo -are, to hiss, whistle in: Ov.

insidēo -ēre (in/sedeo), to sit in or on.

LIT., immani et vastae beluae, Cic.; equo, Cic.; with acc., to occupy, hold: locum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) insidens capulo manus, resting upon, Tac. (2) of abstr. things, to rest, dwell, remain: insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, Cic.; Liv.

insidiāe -ārum, f. pl. (insideo), an ambush.

LIT., insidias locare, Liv.; conlocare, Caes.; componere, Tac.; of the place of ambush: milites in insidiis conlocare, Caes.

TRANSF., a snare, trap, deceit, plot: insidias vitae ponere, facere, Cic.; ponere contra aliquem, Cic.; alicui parare, Cic.; conlocare, struere, adhibere, comparare, Cic.; moliri, Verg.; per insidias, ex insidiis, or insidiis, treacherously, Cic.

insidiātor -ōris, m. (insidiator). LIT., a man in ambush: Liv. TRANSF., a spy, waylayer, lurker: viae, Cic.; Liv.

insidiōr -ari, dep. (insidiae), to lie in ambush, lie in wait. LIT., with dat.: Clodio, Cic.; hostibus, Ov.; ovili, Verg. TRANSF., (1) to plot against: alicui, Cic. (2) to watch for, wait for: somno maritorum, Cic.; tempori, Liv.

insidiōsus -a -um (insidiae), deceitful, treacherous: insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; clementia, Cic. L.; compar.: quis insidiosior? Cic.; verba, Ov.

Adv. (with superl.) **insidiōsē**, deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously: Cic.

insido -sidere -sēdi -sessum, to sit, settle, perch upon.

LIT., (1) in gen.; with dat.: floribus (of bees), Verg.; digitos insidere membris, sink into, Ov. (2) to settle on: iugis, Verg.; with acc.: cineres patriae, Verg. (3) milit., to occupy, to beset; with dat.: silvestribus locis, Liv.; with acc.: tumulos, viam, Liv.; montes inseessi, Tac.

TRANSF., to sink deep: in animo oratio, Cic.

insignē -is, n. (insignis), a distinguishing mark, token. LIT., in gen., Caes., Cic.; nocturnum, a night-signal, Liv.; esp. an official badge, decoration, or medal: insigne regium, Cic.; more commonly plur., insignia, badges, insignia: imperatoris, Caes.; sacerdotum, Liv.; regia, Cic. TRANSF., in plur. (1) distinctions: insignia virtutis, laudis, Cic. (2) in speech: orationis lumina et quoddammodo insignia, beauties, Cic.

insignio -ire (insignis), to mark, distinguish: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, was remarkable for, Tac.; agros tropaeis, Verg.; clipeum lo auro insignibat, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **insignitus** -a -um, marked; hence (1) conspicuous: flagitium, Tac.; compar.: insignitior contumelia, Liv. (2) clear: imagines, Cic.; notae veritatis, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **insignitē**, remarkably, extraordinarily: Pl., Cic., Liv.

insignis -e (in/signum), distinguished, remarkable, notable.

LIT., (bos) maculis insignis, Verg.; uxores insignes auro et purpurā, Liv.; Phoebus insignis crinibus, Ov.

TRANSF., eminent, distinguished, extraordinary: improbitas, Cic.; virtus Scipionis, Cic.; insigne ad iridendum vitium, Cic.; vir, Tac.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. **insignitēr**, remarkably: Cic., Plin. L.

insignitus -a -um, partic. from insignio; q.v. **insilia** n. pl. (? insilio), the treadles of a loom, or perhaps the leash-rods: Lucr.

insilio -silire -silui (in/salio) to leap, spring, jump in or on: in phalanges, Caes.; in equum, Liv.; with dat.: tergo, Ov.; with acc.: Aetnam, Hor.; undas, Ov. TRANSF., in malum cruciatum, Pl.

insimulatio -ōnis, f. (insimulo), an accusation, charge: probrorum, Cic.

insimulo -are, to charge, accuse, esp. falsely: insontem, Pl.; aliquem falso, Cic.; falso crimine, Cic., Liv.; with genit. of charge: prodicionis, Caes.; se peccati, Cic.; with internal acc.: id quod ego insimulo, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic., Liv.

insincērus -a -um, tainted: cruor, Verg.

insinuatio -ōnis, f. (insinuo), rhet. t. t., the gaining the favour of the audience: Cic.

insinuo -are, to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate.

LIT., Romani, quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the gaps of the enemy, Liv.; (anima) nascentibus insinuetur, Lucr.; with reflex, se insinuare, to penetrate, work one's way in: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.; qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, Liv.; with acc. of place: lacunas se, Lucr.; so also without reflex.: latebras, Lucr.

TRANSF., with or without reflex., to penetrate, make one's way: se in familiaritatem alicuius, Cic.; insinuare se in philosophiam, Cic.; penitus in causam, Cic.

insipiens -entis, adj. (with compar.) (in/sapiens), foolish: Cic., Cat.

¶ Adv. **insipientēr**, foolishly: Pl., Cic.

insipientia -ae, f. (insipiens), foolishness: Pl. Cic.

insisto -sistere -stiti.

(1) to set foot on, tread on, place oneself on. LIT., in gen.; with dat.: iacentibus, Caes.; digitis, to stand on tip-toe, Ov.; with acc.: vestigia, Lucr.; limen, Verg.; cineres, Hor.; esp.: a, to enter on a journey, road, etc.: viam, Ter.; iter, Liv.: b, with dat., to follow hard upon, pursue: fugientibus, Liv. TRANSF., to set about an occupation: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes.; with acc.: rationem pugnae, Caes.; munus, Cic.; with dat.: ei rei, Liv.

(2) to stand still in or on. LIT., in iugo, Caes.; Cic.; also to halt: Cic. TRANSF., a, to stop, pause, in speech: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, 'Quid est', inquit, Cic.: b, to dwell upon: singulis peccatorum gradibus, Cic.: c, to hesitate, to doubt: in reliquis rebus, Cic.: d, to persist in; with dat.: crudelitati, Tac.; with infin.: Pl.

insiticius -a -um ('insero), engrafted, foreign: Plin.

insitio -ōnis, f. ('insero). (1) a grafting; plur.: insitiones, the kinds of grafting, Cic. (2) meton., the grafting season: Ov.

insitivus -a -um ('insero), grafted. LIT., pira, Hor. TRANSF., spurious, not genuine: Phaedr.

insītor -ōris, m. (¹insero), *a grafter*: Prop.
insītus -a -um, partic. from ¹insero; q.v.
insōciābilis -e, *unable to combine with others*: gens, Liv.; with dat.: homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv.; Tac.
insōlābilitēr, adv. (in/solor), *inconsolably*: Hor.

insōlens -entis (in/soleo), *contrary to custom*.

Hence (1) *contrary to one's own custom*: quid tu Athenas insolens venisti? Ter.; emirabitur insolens, Hor.; hence, with genit., *unaccustomed to, unused to*: infamiae, Cic. L.; so with in: in dicendo, Cic.

(2) *contrary to general custom*: a, in gen., *unusual*: verbum, Cic.; b, *excessive*: Cic., Hor.; of persons, *extravagant*: non fuisse insolentem in pecunia, Cic.; c, *proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent*: exercitus, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **insōlentēr**. (1) *unusually, contrary to custom*: evenire vulgo solet, an insolenter et raro, Cic. (2) *immoderately, excessively*: his festivitibus insolentius abuti, Cic. (3) *haughtily, arrogantly, insolently*: se efferre, Cic.; Caes.

insōlentia -ae, f. (insolens). (1) *the not being accustomed to a thing, inexperience*: huius disputationis, Cic. (2) *unusual character*: a, *novelty of diction*: verborum, Cic.; b, *extravagance, excess*: Cic.; c, *pride, arrogance, insolence*: Cic., Sall.

insōlesco -escēre (in/soleo), *to become haughty, insolent, elated*: per licentiam insolescere animum humanum, Sall.; Tac.

insōlidus -a -um, *soft, tender*: herba, Ov.

insōlītus -a -um. Act., *unaccustomed to*: ad laborem, Caes.; with genit.: rerum bellicarum, Sall.; Cic., Verg. Pass., *unusual, strange, uncommon*: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

insōlūbilis -e, *incontrovertible*: Quint.

insomnīa -ae, f. (insomnis), *sleeplessness, loss of sleep*: Ter.; in plur.: insomniis carere, Cic.

insomnis -e (in/somnus), *sleepless*: insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac.; of things: nox, Verg.

¹insomnīum -i, n. (in/somnus), *sleeplessness*: Plin.

²insomnīum -i, n. (in/somnus), *a bad dream*; sing.: Tac.; plur.: Verg., Tib.

insōno -sōnare -sōnūi, *to make a noise in, sound, resound*: insonuere cavernae, Verg.; flagello, *to crack a whip*, Verg.; with internal acc.: verbera, Verg.

insons -sontis (in/sum), *innocent, guiltless*: insontes sicut sontes circumvenire, Sall.; Verg.; with genit.: fraterni sanguinis, Ov.; Liv.; poet., *harmless*: Cerberus, Hor.

insōpitus -a -um (in/sopio), *not lulled to sleep, watchful*: draco, Ov.

insōpōr -ōris (in/sopor), *sleepless*: Ov.

inspectio -ōnis, f. (inspicio), *scrutiny, consideration*: Quint.

inspecto -are (freq. of inspicio), *to look at or on, observe, view*: inspectante exercitu interfici, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.

inspērans -antis (in/spero), *not hoping, not expecting*: insperanti mihi sed valde optanti, Cic. L.; Ter., Cat.

inspērātus -a -um (in/spero), *unhoped-for, unexpected*: malum, Cic.; pax, Liv. In abl. n.: insperato, Pl.; ex insperato, Liv., *unexpectedly*.

inspergo -spergēre -spersi -persum (in/spargo), *to sprinkle in or on*: molam et vinum, Cic.; inspersos corpore naevos, Hor.

inspīcio -spicēre -spexi -spectum (in/specio).

(1) *to look into, see into*. LIT., intro, Pl.; domos, Verg.

(2) *to contemplate, view, examine, inspect*. LIT., signum publicum, Cic.; candelabrum, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *to inspect*: arma militis, Cic.; viros, Liv. TRANSF., *to consider*: aliquem a puero, Cic.; res sociorum, Liv.

inspīco -are, *to sharpen to a point*: Verg.

inspīro -are, *to breathe upon, to blow upon*.

LIT., with dat.: conchae, Ov. TRANSF., *to breathe into, inspire*: alicui occultum ignem, Verg.

inspōliātus -a -um (in/spolio), *not plundered*: arma, Verg.; Quint.

inspūo -spūere -spūi -spūtum, *to spit in or upon*: Plin., Sen.

inspūto -are, *to spit upon*: Pl.

instābilis -e.

(1) *that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*. LIT., cumbae, Verg.; pedes instabilis ac vix vado fidens, Liv. TRANSF., *unsteady, unstable, inconstant*: hostis instabilis ad conferendas manus, Liv.; motus, Caes.; animus, Verg.

(2) *on which it is impossible to stand, insecure*: tellus, Ov.; locus ad gradum, Tac.

instans -antis, partic. from insto; q.v.

instantēr, adv. from insto; q.v.

instantia -ae, f. (insto). (1) *presence*: Cic.

(2) *perseverance*: Plin. L.

instār n. (only nom. and acc. sing.), *an image, likeness*: quantum instar in ipso! *how great a figure!* Verg. Usually with genit., in the sense *the equivalent of, corresponding to, like*.

(1) in physical properties, size, weight, etc.: navis cybaea maxima triremis instar, Cic.; instar montis equum, Verg. (2) in number: cohortes quaedam quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. (3) in importance: Plato mihi unus est instar omnium, Cic. (4) in character: idque si accidat, mortis instar putemus, Cic.; exhorruit aequoris instar, Ov.

instaurātio -ōnis, f. (instauro), *repetition, renewal*: sacrorum, Liv.

instaurātīvus -a -um (instauro), *renewed, repeated*: ludi, Cic.

instauro -are. (1) *to set up, establish*: novam proscriptionem, Cic. L.; aras, choros, Verg. (2) *to renew, restore*; in gen.: scelus, caedem, Cic.; novum de integro bellum, Liv.; instaurati (sunt) animi, Verg.; esp.: a, of recurring ceremonies: sacrificium, Cic.; sacra, ludos, Liv.; b, *to repay, requite*: talia Graiis, Verg.

interno -sternēre -strāvi -strātum, *to spread over or cover over*: equus instratus speciosius, saddled, Liv.; modicis pulpita tignis, Hor.; Verg.

instigātor -ōris, m. (instigo), *an instigator, stimulator*: sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac.

instigātrix -trix, f. (instigator), *a female instigator*: Tac.

instigo -are (in/STIG-o = στίγω), *to goad, incite, stimulate*: instigante te, at your instigation, Cic.; Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv.; Caes., Verg.

instillo -are, to drop in, pour in by drops: oleum lumini, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., to instil: praeceptum auriculis, Hor.

instimulātor -ōris, m. (instimulo), an instigator: seditionis, Cic.

instimūlo -are, to incite: Ov.

instinctor -ōris, m. (*instinguo), an inciter, instigator: sceleris, Tac.

instinctū, abl. sing. as from instinctus, m. (*instinguo), by instigation: instinctu divino, Cic.

instinctus -a -um (cf. distinguo), instigated, incited, impelled: furore, Cic.; furis, Liv.

instipūlor -ari, dep. to stipulate or bargain for: Pl.

instita -ae, f. (insto), border or flounce on a lady's robe; meton., a lady: nulla, Ov.

institio -ōnis, f. (insisto), a standing still: stellarum, Cic.

institor -ōris, m. (insto), a hawk, huckster, pedlar: mercis, Liv.; Hor., Juv.

institōrium -i, n. (institor), the business of a hawk: Suet.

institūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (in/statuo), to put in place.

LIT., (1) in gen.: vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, Verg. (2) as milit. t. t., to draw up in order: aciem, Caes., Cic. (3) to set up, make ready, build, construct: turrim, pontes, naves, Caes.; vineas, Cic.; dapes, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to implant an abstr. thing: argumenta in pectus, Pl. (2) to establish as an institution, ordain, introduce: portorium, Cic.; dies festos, Liv.; ludos, Ov.; with ut and the subj., to arrange that, etc.: Cic., Liv. (3) to settle on a course of action, to undertake: negotium, Pl.; iter, Hor.; with infin., to resolve, determine: Caes., Cic. L., Liv. (4) to appoint a person: me tutorem, Cic. L. (5) to instruct, educate, train a person: aliquem ad dicendum, Cic.; aliquem artibus, Juv.; with infin.: Verg., Hor.

institūtio -ōnis, f. (instituo). (1) arrangement: rerum, Cic. (2) regular method, custom: institutionem suam conservare, method, Cic. L. (3) education, instruction: doctoris, Cic.

institūtum -i, n. (instituo). (1) an undertaking, purpose: non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, Cic. (2) an arrangement, institution; in sing. and plur.: maiorum, Cic.; institutum vitae capere, to adopt a rule of life, Cic.; ex instituto, according to the settlement, Liv. (3) an instruction, precept: philosophiae, Cic.

insto -stare -stiti.

(1) to stand in or on: iugis, Verg.; with acc.: rectam instas viam, Pl.

(2) to be close to, follow closely. LIT., vestigiis, Liv.; Caes.; hence to press upon, pursue eagerly; with acc.: me, Pl.; nostros, Caes.; with dat.: adversario, Cic.; hosti, Liv. TRANSF., a, to pursue or devote oneself eagerly to: de induitiis, Caes.; with acc.: currum, Verg.; with dat.: operi, Verg.; with following infin., to persist, to persevere: poscere recuperatores, Cic.; b, to insist, ask pressing: alicui instare ut, with subj., Cic.: c, of time or events, to approach, impend: dies instat quo, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **instans** -antis. (1) present: Cic. (2) pressing, urgent: tyrannus, Hor.; compar.: instantior cura, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **instantēr**, urgently, vehemently; compar.: instantius, Tac.

instrātus -a -um, partic. from insterno; q.v.

instrēnūs -a -um, inactive, lazy: Pl., Ter.

instrēpo -ēre -ūi -itum, to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak: sub pondere axis instrepat, Verg.

instructio -ōnis, f. (instruo), a setting in array, drawing up in order: militum, Cic.

instructor -ōris, m. (instruo), a preparer: convivii, Cic.

instructus -a -um, partic. from instruo; q.v.

instructus -ūs, m. (instruo), provision; hence matter (in a speech): quocumque (oratio) ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic.

instrūmentum -i, n. (instruo), equipment, a tool, an implement; used in sing. and plur. LIT., villae, implements of husbandry, Cic.; militare, Caes.; belli, Cic., Liv.; instrumenta anilia, dress, Ov. TRANSF., (1) store, stock: oratoris, Cic. (2) any means to an end: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, Cic.; virtutis, Cic.; necis, Ov. (3) public records: tribunatūs, Cic.

instrūo -strūere -struxi -structum, to build in or into.

LIT., contabulationem in parietes, Caes. Also in gen., to set up, build: muros, Nep.; aggerem, Tac. TRANSF., (1) to equip, furnish with: domum suam in provincia, Cic.; mensas epulis, Verg.; Liv.; hence to train a person: aliquem ad omne officii munus, Cic.; Verg. (2) to prepare, provide: accusationem, Cic.; epulas, fraudem, Liv.; consilia, Tac.; milit., to draw up in order of battle: aciem, Caes., Cic.; exercitum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **instructus** -a -um, equipped, supplied: domus, aedes, Cic.; hence of persons, trained, instructed: in iure civili, Cic.; artibus, Cic.

insuasum -i, n. some dark colour: Pl.

insuāvis -e, not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable: littera insuavissima, Cic.; homo, Hor.; vita, Cic.

Insūbres -ium, m. pl. the Insubrians, a people in Cisalpine Gaul, whose capital was Mediolanum (now Milan); as adj. **Insūbēr** -bris -bre, Insubrian.

insūdo -are, to sweat in or at: libellis insudat manus, Hor.

insuēfactus -a -um, accustomed to, inured to: Caes.

insuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum. Intransit., to accustom oneself to, to become used to: corpori, Tac.; ad disciplinam, Liv.; with infin.: victoriā frui, Liv. Transit., to accustom, habituate anyone to: insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.

insuētus -a -um (in/suesco). (1) of persons, unaccustomed to, unused to; with genit.: laboris, Caes.; Cic. L., Liv.; with dat.: moribus Romanis, Liv.; with ad: ad stabilem pugnam, Liv.; Caes.; with infin.: vera audire, Liv. (2) of things, unaccustomed, unusual: solitudo, Liv.; n. pl. as internal acc.: insueta rudentem, Verg.

insuētus -a -um, partic. from insuesco in transit. sense; q.v.

insūla -ae, f. an island. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a detached house or block of flats, let out to poor families: Cic., Tac., Suet.

insulānus -i, m. (insula), *an islander*: Cic.
insulsitās -ātis, f. (insulsus), *insipidity, tastelessness; absurdity*: Graecorum, Cic.; Pl.
insulsus -a -um (in/salsus), *unsalted, insipid*: O gulam insulsam! *pleased with tasteless food*, Cic. TRANSF., *insipid, tasteless; absurd, foolish*: genus ridiculi, Cic.; adulescens, Cic.; superl.: Cat.

¶ Adv. **insulsē**, *insipidly, tastelessly; absurdly*: loqui, Cic.

insulto -are (freq. of insilio), *to leap, prance in or on*. LIT., with dat.: busto Priami, Hor.; with acc.: nemora, *dance through*, Verg. TRANSF., *to triumph over, insult*; with dat.: tibi in calamitate, Cic.; Liv.; with acc.: multos bonos, Sall.; in rempublicam, Cic.

insultūra -ae, f. (insilio), *a leaping at or on*: Pl.
inum -esse -fui, *to be in or on*.

LIT., in domo, Cic.; with dat.: comae insunt capiti, Ov.; ferrum quale hastis velitaribus inest, Liv.

TRANSF., *to be in, to be contained in, to belong to*: superstitione, in qua inest inanis timor, Cic.; vitium aliquod in moribus, Cic.; with dat.: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall.; Ov.

insūmo -sūmere -sumpsī -sumptum, *to take for a purpose, to expend upon*: operam frustra, Liv.; sumptum in rem, Cic.; with dat.: paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac.; with abl.: Hor.

insūo -sūere -sui -sūtum, *to sew in, sew up*: alicum in culeum, Cic.; insutum vestibus aurum, *embroidered, sewn on*, Ov.; Verg.

insūpēr, adv. and prep., *above*.

(1) adv. LIT., *above, overhead*: insuper incere centones, Caes.; iugum insuper imminens, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., *over and above, in addition, moreover, besides*: insuper etiam, Liv.; insuper quam, Liv.; Verg.

(2) prep., with acc., *over*: Cato.; with abl., *besides*: Verg.

insūpērābilis -e. (1) *insurmountable, impassable*: via, Liv. (2) *unconquerable*: genus insuperabile bello, Verg.; fatum, *inevitable*, Ov.

insurgo -urgere -surrexi -surrectum, *to rise up, raise oneself up*.

LIT., (1) *of living beings*: insurgens Entellus, *rising to his full height*, Verg.; so of a serpent: arduus insurgens, *rearing up*, Verg.; of rowers: insurgite remis, *put weight into the stroke*, Verg. (2) *of other things*: inde colles insurgunt, Liv.; of the wind: aquilo, Hor.; of water: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to increase in power or force*: Caesar paulatim insurgere, Tac.; Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. (2) *to rise up against*: suis regnis, Ov.

insūsuro -are, *to whisper, whisper in the ear*. Intransit.: alicui, Cic.; in aurem alicuius, Cic. Trans.: alicui cantilenam, Cic.

intābesco -tābescere -tābui, *to melt or wither away gradually*: diuturno morbo, Cic.; igne cerae, Ov.

intactilis -e, *that cannot be touched*: Lucr.

¹**intactus** -a -um (in/tango), *untouched*.

LIT., physically: thesaurus, Hor.; nix, Liv.; cervix iuvencae, *untouched by the yoke*, Verg.; Britannus, *unconquered*, Hor.; prope intacti evasere, *unhurt*, Liv.; esp. *virgin*: Pallas, Hor.

TRANSF., not physically. (1) *untried*: bellum, Sall.; carmen, Hor. (2) *unspoilt, free from*; with abl.: intactus infamiā, cupiditate, Liv.

²**intactus** -ūs, m. *intangibility*: Lucr.

intāminātus -a -um (in/*tamino, whence contamino), *unstained, unspotted*: honores, Hor.

¹**intectus** -a -um, *uncovered*. LIT., corpora, *unclothed*, Sall.; domus, *roofless*, Sall.; Tac. TRANSF., *open, frank*: Tac.

²**intectus** -a -um, partic. from intego; q.v.

intēgellus -a -um (dim. of integer). (1) *more or less pure*: Cat. (2) *more or less undamaged*: Cic. L.

intēger -gra -grum, adj. (with compar. *integrior*, superl. *integerrimus*) (in/TAG from tango).

(1) *complete, whole, entire, intact*. LIT., physically: sublicae quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes.; opes integrae, Hor.; esp. of health and strength, *fresh, sound, unexhausted*: integris viribus repugnare, Caes.; valetudo, Cic.; integer aevi, *in the prime of life*, Verg.; often of troops: integros pro sauciis arcessere, Sall. TRANSF., in gen., *intact, entire*: annus, Cic.; dies, Hor.; n. as subst. in phrase, in integrum restituere, *to restore a thing to its former condition*: praedia, Cic.; Ter., Caes.

(2) in quality, *unspoilt, pure, fresh*. LIT., physically: fontes, Lucr.; vinum, Hor.; coniuges, Cic. TRANSF., a, morally, *innocent, uncorrupted*: se integros castosque conservare, Cic.; with genit.: integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor.; fides, Tac.: b, in thought or feeling, *balanced, unbiased, impartial, free from prejudice*: integri testes, Cic.; integrum se servare, Cic. L.; vultum integer laudo, Hor.: c, of matters for discussion or action, *open, unprejudiced, undecided*: rem integram relinquere, Cic.; causam integram reservare alicui, Cic.; in integro mihi res est, *integrum est mihi, I am at liberty*, Cic., sometimes followed by infin. or ut and the subj.

(3) *renewed, begun afresh*: novi et integri laboris, Liv.; n. as subst. in phrases meaning *afresh*: ab integro, Cic., Verg.; de integro, Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **integerrē** (compar. *integrius*: Cic.; superl. *integerrimē*: Plin. L.). (1) *wholly*: Tac. (2) *honestly, uprightly, impartially*: iudicare, Cic.; in privatorum periculis caste integreque versari, Cic. (3) of style, *purely, correctly*: dicere, Cic.

intēgo -tēgere -texi -tectum, *to cover*: turre coriis, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., *to protect*: Liv.

integrasco -ēre (integro), *to break out afresh*: Ter.

integrātiō -ōnis, f. (integro), *a renewing*: Ter.

integrē, adv. from integer; q.v.

integritās -ātis, f. (integer). (1) *unimpaired condition, soundness, health*: corporis, valetudinis, Cic. (2) *purity; morally, uprightness, integrity*: integritas vitae, Cic.; of style, *purity, correctness*: incorrupta quaedam sermonis Latini integritas, Cic.

integro -are (integer), *to make whole*. LIT., amnes integrant mare, Lucr.; elapsos in pravum artus, *to heal*, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *to renew, begin afresh*: pugnam, Liv.; lacrimas, Liv.; carmen, Verg. (2) *to refresh*: animus integratur, Cic.

intēgūmentum -i, n. (intego), a covering: lanx cum integumentis, Liv. TRANSF., a cloak, disguise: flagitiorum, Cic.; evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae, Cic.

intellectus -ūs, m. (intellego). (1) a perceiving, perception, sensation: Plin. (2) an understanding, comprehension: boni, mali, Tac. (3) intellect: Sen.

intellēgens -entis, partic. from intellego; q.v. **intellēgentia** -ae, f. (intellego), perception.

(1) by the senses: Cic. (2) mental understanding, knowledge: Ter., Cic.; with genit.: intellēgentiam iuris habere, Cic.; sometimes the knowledge of a connoisseur, taste: Cic. (3) capacity for understanding, intelligence: fretus intellēgentiā vestrā, Cic.

intellēgo lēgēre -lexi -lectum (inter/lego) (intellexi for intellexisti, Ter., Cic. L.), to distinguish, discriminate, perceive. (1) by the senses: Ov. (2) mentally, to understand, grasp, become aware of. In gen.; with acc.: linguam, Cic.; cernere aliquid animo atque intellegere, Cic.; with indir. quest.: de gestu intellego quid respondeas, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, Cic. L. Esp.: a, to understand thoroughly, know as a connoisseur: tamen non multum in istis rebus intellego, Cic.: b, to understand a person's character, judge, appreciate: aliquis falsus intellegitur, Tac.; Cic.: c, to understand by a term, take as its meaning: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **intellēgens** -entis. (1) intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with anything: vir, Cic.; with genit.: cuiusvis generis eius intellegens, Cic.; of things: iudicium, Cic. (2) having good taste: homo ingeniosus et intellegens, Cic.; in hisce rebus intellegens esse, Cic.

¶ Adv. **intellēgētēr**, intelligently, with understanding: audiri, Cic.

Intēmēlii (Intimēlii) -ōrum, m. a people on the coast of Liguria.

intēmērātus -a -um (in/temero), unspotted, undefiled, inviolate: fides, Verg.; munera, Verg.; Penelope: Ov.

intempērans -antis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), extravagant, unrestrained, intemperate: intemperantis est, with infin., Cic.; in augendo eo intemperantior, Liv.; of things: libertas, gloria, Cic.; esp. incontinent: in aliqua re, Cic.; of things: intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **intempērantēr**, extravagantly, intemperately: opibus suis uti, Cic.

intempērantiā -ae, f. (intemperans), want of moderation or restraint, extravagance, excess, intemperance: Cic.; with genit.: libidinum, Cic.; vini, Liv.

intempērātus -a -um, intemperate, immoderate: intemperata quaedam benevolentia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **intempērātē**, intemperately: vivere, Cic.

intempēriae -ārum, f. pl. wildness, raging; of weather: Cato; of behaviour: quae te intempēriae tenet? Pl.

intempēriēs -ēi, f. wildness, lack of restraint. Lit., of weather: caeli, Liv.; aquarum, excessive fall of rain, Liv. TRANSF., intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct: amici, Cic. L.; cohortium, Tac.

intempestivus -a -um, unseasonable, untimely; perhaps sometimes immoderate: imbres, Lucr.; Cic., Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **intempestivē**, unseasonably: accedere, Cic.; Ov.

intempestus -a -um (in/tempus). (1) timeless: intempesta nox, the dead of night, Cic.; personif.: Nox intempesta, the mother of the Furies, Verg. (2) unwholesome, unhealthy: Graviscae, Verg.

intemptātus (intentatus) -a -um, untried: sors, Verg.; iter, Tac.; Hor.

intendo -tendēre -tendi -tentum.

(1) to stretch, strain. Lit., arcum, Verg.; vincula stupea collo, stretch round, Verg.; tabernacula carbais velis, to pitch, Cic. TRANSF., a, to spread: gloriam, Tac.: b, to strain: intentis animis, Caes.; vocem, Verg.: c, to maintain, try to prove: id quod intendērat confirmare, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter.

(2) to stretch in a particular direction, to aim, extend. Lit., dextram ad statuam, Cic.; of weapons: tela, Cic.; sagittas, Verg. TRANSF., a, to direct an abstract thing against: periculum in aliquem, Cic.; alicui litem, Cic.; eo bellum, Liv.: b, to direct one's course towards; esp. with iter: Liv.; also without object: quo intenderat in Manliana castra pervenit, Cic.; Liv.: c, to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to: animum eo, Cic.; animum, mentem in aliquid, Cic.; oculos mentesque ad pugnam, Caes.; animum studiū, Hor.; Liv.: d, to intend, aim at: aliquid, Ter., Sall., Cic.; with infin.: Sall., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **intentus** -a -um, stretched, tense, taut. Lit., arcus, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) of thought or feeling; anxious, intent: omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum expectabant, Caes.; in omnem occasionem, Liv.; with dat., intent upon: operi agresti, Liv.; with abl.: Sall. (2) of speech, earnest: Cic. (3) thorough, strict, rigorous: intentissima cura, Liv.; disciplina, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **intentē**, earnestly, attentively: aliquem intentius admonere, Liv.; Tac.

¹**intentātus** -a -um = intemptatus; q.v.

²**intentātus** -a -um, partic. from intento; q.v.

intentio -ōnis, f. (intendo). (1) a stretching, straining: corporis, Cic.; of the mind, an effort, exertion: animi cogitationum, Cic. (2) a directing; hence: a, attention: Sen.; with objective genit.: lusus, Liv.: b, attack, accusation: Cic., Quint.

intento -are (freq. of intendo), to stretch towards or against, esp. to stretch out threateningly: manus in aliquem, Liv.; sicam alicui, Cic. TRANSF., arma Latinis, Liv.; viris mortem, Verg.; Cic., Tac.

¹**intentus** -ūs, m. (intendo), a stretching out: palmarum, Cic.

²**intentus** -a -um, partic. from intendo; q.v.

intēpēo -ēre, to be lukewarm: Prop.

intēpesco -tēpescēre -tēpūi, to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm: Verg., Ov.

intēr, prep. with acc. between, among, amid; sometimes placed after noun or pronoun.

(1) in space, between two or more points, objects, or persons; of rest: moror inter aras, Cic.; cum (Hercules) inter homines esset, among men, Cic.; inter falcarios, in the street

of the sickle-makers, Cic.; inter viam, on the way, Pl., Ter., Cic.; of motion: inter stationes hostium emissi, Liv.

(2) in time: a, between: inter horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.: b, during, in the course of: inter decem annos, Cic.; inter cenam, Cic.; inter noctem, Liv.; inter haec, meanwhile, Liv.; inter agendum, Verg.

(3) in other, analogous relations: a, of difference, as in choice or rivalry between: inter se differre, Caes.; inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios iudicare, Cic.; certamen inter primores, Liv.: b, of association, among: amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse, Cic.; inter sicarios accusare, to accuse of murder, Cic.; inter paucos, inter paucos, especially, particularly, Liv.; inter cuncta, before all, Hor.; esp. with pronouns, inter se, inter nos, inter vos, inter ipsos, between one another, mutually: amare inter se, to love one another, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

intērāmēta -ōrum, n. pl. the woodwork of a ship: Liv.

Intērāmna -ae, f. (1) a town in Umbria (now Terni). (2) a town in Latium (now Teramo).

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Intērāmñās** -ātis, belonging to Interamna, an inhabitant of Interamna.

interaptus -a -um, joined together: Lucr.

intērāresco -ēre, to become dry, to dry up, decay. TRANSF., Cic.

intērātīm, meanwhile: Pl.

interbībo -ēre, to drink up: Pl.

interbīto -ēre, to perish: Pl.

intercālārīs -e (intercalo), inserted, intercalary: Kalendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.

intercālārīus -a -um (intercalo), intercalary: mensis, Cic., Liv.

intercālo -are, to call out that something is inserted; hence (1) to insert or intercalate a day or month in the calendar; impers. pass.: pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. L. (2) to insert anything extra: intercalatae poenae, Liv.

intercāpēdo -inis, f. (capio), an interval, intermission, pause, respite: molestiae, Cic.

intercēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, to go between, come between.

LIT., inter singulas legiones impedimento- rum magnum numerum intercedere, Caes.; of places, to stand or lie between: palus quae perpetua intercedebat, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of time, to intervene: nox nulla intercessit, Cic.; Liv. (2) of events, to happen between: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.; Liv. (3) of relationships, to exist between: inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. L. (4) legal t. t., to interpose, to stand surety: pro aliquo, Cic.; magnam pecuniam pro aliquo, in a large sum for, Cic. (5) to step between, withstand, protest against; of the tribunes when they exercised their veto, with dat.: Cic.; alicui, Cic.; Liv.; also in gen., to interfere, interpose: cum vestra auctoritas intercessisset ut, Cic. L.; with dat.: Tac.

interceptio -ōnis, f. (intercipio), a taking away: poculi, Cic.

interceptor -ōris, m. (intercipio), one who intercepts or takes away, an embezzler: praedae, Liv.; Tac.

intercessio -ōnis, f. (intercedo). (1) legal t. t.,

interposition, a becoming surety, going bail: Cic. (2) polit. t. t., an exercise by the tribunes of their veto: Caes., Cic., Liv.

intercessor -ōris, m. (intercedo). (1) legal t. t., a surety, bail: Cic. (2) polit. t. t., one who opposes; of a tribune in the exercise of his veto, with genit.: legis, Cic.; also in gen., an obstructor: rei malae, Cic.

intercīdo -cīdere -cīdi -cīsum (inter/caedo), to cut asunder: pontem, to demolish, Liv.; montem, to cut through, Cic. L.; Tac.

¶ Hence, from partic. intercisus -a -um, adv. **intercīsē**, piecemeal: Cic.

intercīdo -cīdere -cīdi (inter/cado). (1) to fall between. LIT., telum in mari, Liv. TRANSF., to happen in an interval, intervene: si qua intercederunt, Cic. (2) to drop out, be lost, perish: memoriā, be forgotten, Liv.; si intercidit tibi aliquid, if you have forgotten something, Hor.

intercīno -ēre (inter/cano), to sing between: medios actus, Hor.

intercīpio -cīpēre -cēpi -ceptum (inter/capio), to take by the way, intercept. LIT., litteras, Cic.; commeatūs, Liv.; hastam, to get in the way of, Verg.; Caes., Tac. TRANSF., (1) to embezzle, appropriate: honorem, Cic.; agrum a populo Romano, Liv. (2) through death, to cut off, carry off prematurely: aliquem veneno, Tac. (3) to block: iter, Liv.; Tac.

intercīsē, adv. from ¹intercīdo; q.v.

interclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (inter/clauo), to shut off, block up, hinder.

LIT., with acc. of thing: fugam, Caes., Cic. L., Liv.; viam, Liv.; with dat. of person also: exitum Romano, Liv.; Cic. With acc. of person: illos, Verg.; with abl., or ab and abl. of thing, to shut off from: aliquem ab exercitu, Caes.; aliquem re frumentariā, Caes.; pass.: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., aliquem in insidiis, to enclose, shut in, Cic.; intercludor dolore quominus, I am prevented by grief, Cic.

interclūsio -ōnis, f. (intercludo), a stopping or blocking up: animae, Cic. TRANSF., a parenthesis: Quint.

intercōlumnium -i, n. (inter/columna), the space between two columns: Cic.

intercurro -currēre -cūcurri -cursum. (1) to run between; hence: a, to step between, intercede: Cic.; b, fig., to run through: quin intercurrat quaedam distantia formis, Lucr.: c, to be among, mingle with: his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, Cic. (2) to hasten in the meanwhile: Veios ad confirmandos militum animos, Liv.

intercurso -are (freq. of intercurro), to run between, run among: Lucr., Liv.

intercursū, abl. sing. as from intercursum, m. (intercurro), by running between, by the interposition: intercurso consulum, Liv.

intercus -cūtis (inter/cutis), under the skin: aqua, the dropsy, Pl., Cic.

interdico -dicēre -dixi -dictum.

(1) to stop by interposition, to forbid, prohibit. In gen.; with dat. of person and abl. of thing: Romanis omni Galliā, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; impers. pass.: Cic., Liv.; also with acc. of thing: alicui orbem, Ov.; Suet.; pass.: praemio interdicto, Cic. Esp. as legal t. t.: interdicere alicui aquā et igni, to outlaw, Caes., Cic.

(2) *to make an injunction, to order.* LIT., of the praetor: de vi, Cic.; with ut: praetor interdixit ut unde deiectus esset eo restitueretur, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., with dat. of person and *ut* or *ne*: interdicat atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubracio noceat, Caes.; familiae valde interdicere ut uni dicto audiens sit, Cic.; impers. pass.: Pythagoreis interdictum ne fabā vrescerentur, Cic.

interdictio -ōnis, f. (interdico), *a forbidding, prohibition*: aquae et ignis, outlawing, Cic.; Liv.

interdictum -i, n. (interdico). (1) *a prohibition*; with subjective genit.: Caesaris, Cic. (2) *a praetor's interdict or provisional order*: Cic.

interdiū (interdiūs: Pl.), adv. (dies), *in the daytime, by day*: nocte an interdiu, Liv.; Caes. **interdo** -dāre -dātum, *to put between or among, distribute*: Lucr.

interductus -ū, m. *interpunctuation*: Cic.

interdum, adv. *sometimes, occasionally, now and then*: Pl., Lucr., Cic., Tac.

interdūo=interdo; q.v.

intēreā, adv. *in the meantime, meanwhile*: Ter., Lucr., Cic., Verg.; sometimes with the extra sense of *nevertheless, notwithstanding*: cum interea nullus gemitus audiebatur, Cic.

intēremptor -ōris, m. (interimo): Cic.; *a murderer*: Sen.

intēreō -īre -īi -itum, *to be lost from among, to perish*. LIT., muriae stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic.; of men, *to die*: fame aut ferro, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: salus urbis, Cic.; Liv.

intērequito -are, *to ride between*: ordines, Liv. **interfatio** -ōnis, f. (interfari), *a speaking between, interruption*: Cic., Quint.

interfātūr -fāri -fātus, dep. forms, as from interfor, *to speak between, interrupt*: aliquem, Liv.; absol.: Liv., Verg.

interfectio -ōnis, f. (interficio), *a slaying*: ap. Cic. L.

interfactor -ōris, m. (interficio), *a murderer, slayer*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

interfatrix -tricis, f. (interfactor), *a murderer*: Tac.

interficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (nter/facio), *to do away with, destroy, put an end to*; of things: herbas, Cic.; messis, Verg.; of animals or persons, *to slay, kill*: feras, Lucr.; aliquem insidiis, Cic.; Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

interfio -fiēri (pass. of interficio=interficio), *to perish*: Pl., Lucr.

interflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, *to flow between*: Naupactum et Patras, Liv.; Tac.

interfodio -fodere -fōdi -fossum, *to dig into, pierce*: Lucr.

interfor -fari, dep. *to interrupt a person speaking*: Verg., Liv., Plin. L.

interfugio -fugere, *to flee between*: Lucr.

interfulgens -entis, partic. as from interfulgeo, *shining or gleaming among*: Liv.

interfusus -a -um, partic. as from interfundo, *poured between, flowing between*: noviens Styx interfusa, Verg. TRANSF., maculis interfusa genas, *stained here and there*, Verg.

interiācēo -ēre, *to lie between or among*: interiacebat campus, Liv.; with dat.: campus interiaccens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.

interiacio=intericio; q.v.

intēribi, adv. *meanwhile, in the meantime*: Pl. **intericio** -icere -iēci -iectum (inter/iacio), *to throw, cast, put, among or between*.

LIT., legionarias cohortes, Caes.; with dat.: nasus, quasi murus oculis interiectus, Cic.

TRANSF., interiectus inter philosophos et eos, *standing between*, Cic.; of time: anno interiecto, *after an interval of a year*, Cic.; moram, Tac.; Liv.

interiectio -ōnis, f. (intericio), *an interjection or a parenthesis*: Quint.

interiectus -ūs, m. (intericio), *a throwing between*: luna interpositu interiectuque terrae deficit, Cic. TRANSF., of time, *an interval*: interiectu noctis, Tac.

intērim, adv. (1) *meanwhile, in the meantime, for the time being*: Pl., Caes., Cic., Tac.; sometimes (like interea) with the extra sense of *however*: Cic. L. (2) *sometimes*: Quint.

intērimo -imere -ēmi -emptum (inter/emo), *to take away out of the midst*. LIT., of things, *to destroy, annihilate, make an end of*: sensum, Lucr.; sacra, Cic.; of persons, *to put out of the way, slay, murder*: aliquem, Cic.; stirpem fratris virilem, Liv.; se, *to commit suicide*, Cic. TRANSF., me examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, Cic.

intērior -ius, genit. -ōris, compar. adj. (superl.=intimus -a -um; q.v.), *inner, interior*.

LIT., in space. (1) in gen.: pars aedium, Cic.; interiore epistolā, *in the middle of the letter*, Cic. L.; Falernum interiore notā, *from the depth of the cellar*, Hor. (2) *remote from the sea, inland*: nationes, Cic.; interiora regni, *the interior of the kingdom*, Liv. (3) *nearer, esp. in racing, on the inside of the course*: Hor., Verg., Ov.; interior periculo vulneris, *too near to be in danger of a wound*, Liv.

TRANSF., *more secret, more intimate, more confidential*: interiores et reconditae litterae, Cic.; amicitia, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **intērius**, *more inwardly*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *short, not far enough*: Cic. (2) *closely*: Juv.

intēritio -ōnis, f. (intereo), *destruction, ruin*: aratorum, Cic.

intēritus -ūs, m. (intereo), *destruction, ruin, annihilation*; of things: legum, Cic.; of persons: consulum, Cic.; Verg.

interiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum. (1) *to join together, unite, connect*: dextras, Liv. (2) *to yoke*: Mart., Sen.

interius, see interior.

interlābor -labi -lapsus, dep. *to glide, flow between*: in tmesis: inter enim labentur aquae, Verg.

interlēgo -ēre, *to pluck, gather here and there*: Verg.

interlino -linere -lēvi -litum, *to daub between*: caementa interlita luto, Liv. TRANSF., *to erase, cancel, to falsify by erasure*: testamentum, Cic.

interlōquor -lōqui -lōcūtus, dep. *to interrupt a person speaking*: Plin. L.; with dat.: Ter.

interlūcēo -lūcere -luxi. (1) *to shine or gleam between*: terrena quaedam atque etiam volucra animalia plerumque interlucent (in amber), Tac.; duos soles, noctu interluxisse, Liv. TRANSF., quibus inter gradus

dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, Liv. (2) *to be transparent, let light through gaps*: interlucet corona (militum), Verg.

interlūnium -i, n. (inter/luna), *the change of the moon, time of new moon*; in plur.: Hor.

interlūo -lūēre, *to wash between*: quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac.; Verg.

intermenstrūus -a -um, *between two months*: intermenstruo tempore, *at the time of the change of the moon*, Cic.; n. as subst. **intermenstrūum** -i (sc. tempus), *the time of the new moon*: Cic.

***interminātus** -a -um (in/termino), *unbounded, boundless*: magnitudo regionum, Cic.

***interminātus** -a -um, partic. from interminor; q.v.

interminor -āri, dep. *to threaten, forbid with threats*, with dat. of person: Pl.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: cibus interminatus, *forbidden with threats*, Hor.

intermiscēo -miscēre -miscūi -mixtum, *to mix with, intermix*; with dat.: turbam indignorum intermiscere dignis, Liv.; intermixti hostibus, Liv.; Verg.

intermissio -ōnis, f. (intermitto), *leaving off, interruption*: verborum, Cic.; officii, Cic.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, Cic.; Liv.

intermissus -a -um, partic. from intermitto; q.v.

intermitto -mittere -mīsi -missum.

(1) transit., *to leave a space between, leave free*. LIT., in space, *to separate, break off*; esp. in partic. intermissus -a -um: pars oppidi a flumine intermissa, Caes.; loca custodiis intermissa, Liv.; trabes paribus intermissae spatiis, Caes. TRANSF., a, in time, *to let pass*: ne quem diem intermitterem, Cic.; with ab: ut reliquum tempus ab labore intermitteretur, Caes.; with ad and the acc.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes.; neque ullum fere diem intermittebat quin perspiceret, *without examining*, Caes.; Pl., Ter.: b, in gen., *to discontinue, interrupt*: studia, Cic.; proelium, Caes.; Hor., Tac.; with infin.: alicui litteras mittere, Cic.; Caes.; vento intermisso, *the wind having dropped*, Caes.

(2) intransit., *to cease, leave off*. LIT., in space: quā flumen intermittit, Caes. TRANSF., in time: Cic.

intermōrior -mōri -mortuus, dep. *to die off, perish suddenly*: civitas intermoritur, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **intermortuus** -a -um, *swooning, half-dead*: Liv., Suet. TRANSF., contiones intermortuae, *lifeless*, Cic.

intermundia -ōrum, n. pl. (inter/mundus), *spaces between the worlds* (according to Epicurus, *the abode of the gods*): Cic.

intermūrālis -e, *between walls*: amnis, Liv.

internāscor -nāsci -nātus sum, dep. *to grow between or among*, esp. in perf. partic.: internata virgulta, Liv.; with dat.: saxis, Tac.

internēcīnus -a -um, *see internecivus*.

internēcio -ōnis, f. (interneco), *entire destruction, extermination, massacre*: civium, Cic.; ad internecionem redigere, *to annihilate*, Caes.; Liv.

internēcīvus and **internēcīnus** -a -um (interneco), *murderous, deadly, internequine*: bellum, Cic., Liv.

internēco -are, *to destroy utterly, exterminate*: hostes, Pl.

internecto -ēre, *to bind together, bind up*: ut fibula crinem auro internectat, Verg.

internītēo -ēre, *to shine among, gleam through*: Plin., Curt.

internōdium -i, n. (inter/nodus), *the space between two knots or joints*: Ov.

internosco -noscere -nōvi -nōtum, *to distinguish between*: geminos, Pl., Cic.; quae internosci a falsis non possunt, Cic.

internuntia -ae, f. *a female messenger or go-between*: Pl., Cic., Juv.

internuntio -are, *to send messengers between parties*: Liv.

internuntius -i, m. *a messenger, mediator, go-between*: Iovis interpretes internuntique (of the augurs), Cic.; totius rei, *in the whole matter*, Liv.; Caes.

internus -a -um, *inward, internal*. LIT., arae, Ov. TRANSF., *domestic, civil*: discordia, Tac.

intēro -tērēre -trīvi -tritum, *to rub, crumble, pound in*: Plin.; fig.: tute hoc intristi, *you made this mess*, Ter.

interpellatio -ōnis, f. (interpello), *an interruption, especially in a speech*: Pl., Cic.

interpellator -ōris, m. (interpello), *an interrupter, disturber*: Cic., Quint.

interpello -are (inter/*pello; cf. appello), *to interrupt a speaker*: crebro dicentem, Cic.; Pl., Quint. TRANSF., in gen., *to disturb, impede, obstruct*: aliquem in iure suo, Cic.; haec tota res interpellata bello, Cic.; poenam, Liv.; Caes.; with ne and subj.: Liv.; with infin.: Hor.

interpōlis -e (inter/polio), *furbished up, vamped up*: Pl., Plin.

interpōlo -are (cf. interpolis), *to furbish, vamp up*: togam praetextam, Cic. L. TRANSF., *to falsify*: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic.

interpōno -pōnere -pōstūi -pōsitum, *to put, place between or among, interpose*.

LIT., elephants, Liv.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of time, *to insert, allow to pass between*: spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes.; spatio interposito, *after some time*, Cic.; intercalariis mensibus interpositis, Liv. (2) of other abstr. things, *to put in, to cause to come between, interpose*: verbum, operam, studium, laborem Cic.; fidem, *to pledge one's word*, Caes.; iudicium, edictum, *to bring forward*, Cic. (3) with reflex., *se interponere in aliquid, or alicui, to engage in, mediate in, interfere with*: se in pacificationem, Cic.; se audaciae alicuius, Cic. (4) *to falsify*: rationes populorum, Cic.

interpōsitio -ōnis, f. (interpono). (1) *a bringing forward, introducing*: multarum personarum, Cic. (2) *a putting in, insertion*: Cic. L. (3) rhet. t. t., *a parenthesis*: Quint.

interpōsitū, abl. as from interpositus, m. (interpono), *by putting between, by interposition*: luna interposito terrae deficit, Cic.

interprēs -prētis, c. (inter/root of pretium). (1) *a negotiator, mediator, messenger*: iudicii corrumpendi, Cic.; divum, Mercury, Verg. (2) *an expounder, explainer*; in gen.: iuris, Cic.; poetarum, Cic.; divum, prophet, prophetess, Verg., Liv.; interpretes comitiorum, *the haruspices, who declare whether the*

comitia have been rightly held, Cic. Esp.: a, *an interpreter*: appellare or adloqui aliquem per interpretem, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: b, *a translator*: nec converti (orationes) ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.

interpretatio -ōnis, f. (interpretor), *explanation, exposition, interpretation*: iuris, Cic.; verborum, Cic.; voluntatis, Liv.; esp. *translation*: Quint. TRANSF., *meaning, signification*: foederis, Cic.

interpretor -ari, dep. (interpres). (1) *to put an interpretation upon, understand in a certain sense*, with or without imparting to others: ius, fulgura, somnia, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.; recte alicuius sententiam, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: reditu in castra liberatum se esse iureiurando interpretabatur, took it that, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to translate*: Cic.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Liv.

interprimo -primere -pressi -pressum, *to squeeze*: Pl.

interpunctio -ōnis, f. (interpungo), *punctuation*: verborum, Cic.

interpungo -pungere -punxi -punctum, *to punctuate*: Sen.; usually in perf. partic. **interpunctus** -a -um, *well-divided*: narratio, Cic.; n. pl. as subst.: clausulae atque interpuncta verborum, divisions, Cic.

interquiesco -quiescere -quievi -quietum, *to pause between*: cum haec dixissem et paulum interquievissem, Cic.; Sen., Plin. L.

interregnum -i, n. *a period between two reigns, an interregnum*: Cic., Liv.; under the republic at Rome, *the time between the death or retirement of the consuls and the choice of their successors*: Cic. L., Liv.

interrex -rēgis, m. *a regent, temporary king*: Liv.; under the republic at Rome, *the temporary chief magistrate during an interregnum*: Cic., Liv.

interritus -a -um (in/terreo), *unterrified, undaunted*: Verg., Ov., Tac.

interrogatio -ōnis, f. (interrogo), *a question, questioning, interrogation*: Cic.; esp. (1) *legal t. t., the examination of witnesses*: testium, Tac.; Quint. (2) *logic. t. t., an argument, syllogism*: aptā interrogatione concludere, Cic.; Sen. (3) *grammat. t. t., an interrogation*: Quint.

interrogātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of interrogatio), *a short syllogism or argument*: minutae interrogatiunculae, Cic.; Sen.

interrogō -are, *to put in a question, to ask, question, interrogate*.

In gen.: te eisdem de rebus, Cic.; interrogabat suos quis esset, Cic.; interrogans solerentne veterani milites fugere, Caes.; with double acc.: pusionem quandam interrogavit quaedam geometrica, Cic.; interrogatus sententiam, being asked his opinion, Liv.

Esp. (1) *to interrogate judicially, to examine*: testem, Cic. (2) *to accuse, bring an action against*: aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall.; Cic., Liv. (3) *to argue by syllogism*: Sen.

¶ Hence n. of perf. partic. pass. as subst. **interrogātum** -i: *ad interrogata respondere*, Cic.

interrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break in the middle, to sever*. LIT., pontem, Caes.; aciem hostium, Liv.; interrupti ignes, Verg.; itinera, Tac. TRANSF., *to interrupt*,

break off, disturb: iter amoris et officii, Cic.; orationem, Caes.; querellas, Tac.

¶ Hence from partic. interruptus -a -um, adv. **interruptē**, *interruptedly, disconnectedly*: non interrupte narrare, Cic.

intersaeptio -saeptum -saeptum, *to hedge or fence between, enclose, hem in, block up*: foramina, Cic.; quaedam operibus, Liv.; urbem vallo ab arce, Liv.; Tac.

interscindo -scindere -scidi -scissum, *to cut or tear asunder*. LIT., pontem, Cic.; venas, to open, Tac.; Caes. TRANSF., (1) *to cut off, separate*: Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv. (2) *to interrupt*: Sen.

interscribo -ere, *to write between*: Plin. L.

intersero -sērere -sēvi -sītum, *to sow or plant between*: Lucr.

intersero -sērere -sēvi, *to put or place between*: oscula mediis verbis, Ov. TRANSF., *causam interserens*, Nep.

interspiratio -ōnis, f. *a breathing between, a taking breath*: Cic.

interstinctus -a -um, *marked with spots, speckled*: facies interstincta medicaminibus, Tac.

interstinguo -ere, *to extinguish*: ignes, Lucr. **interstringo** -ere, *to squeeze tight*: alicui gulam, to throttle, Pl.

intersum -esse -fui.

(1) *to be between*. LIT., in space: ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., a, in time, *to intervene*: inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuerunt, Cic.; Liv.: b, *to be between as a difference*, of neuter subjects: ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, Cic.; inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence also impers. **interest**, *it makes a difference, it concerns, it is of importance*. The person or thing concerned is in the genit. or the f. abl. of the possess. pron., meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā: nam eorum quoque vehementer interest, Cic.; sometimes ad is used: ad nostram laudem non multum interesse, Cic. The degree of importance is expressed by a n. acc., such as multum, quantum, tantum, or by adv. such as maxime, vehementer, magnopere, or by genit. of value, such as magni, parvi, minoris, pluris: Cic. The cause of the concern is expressed by infin., or acc. and infin., or ut, or ne, or indir. quest.; sometimes also by n. pron.: magni interest meā unā nos esse, Cic.; illud magni meā interest ut te videam, Cic.; nunquam enim interest uter sit eorum in pede extremo, Cic.

(2) *to be among, be present at, take part in*; with dat.: proelio, Caes.; senatui, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; with in: in convivio, Cic.

(3) *to differ, be different*: qui illa visa negant a falsis interesse, Cic.; Ter.

intertextus -a -um, *interwoven*: flores hederis intertexti, Ov.; chlamys auro intertexta, Verg.

intertrāho -trāhēre -traxi, *to take away*: Pl.

intertrimentum -i, n. (inter/tero), *loss by friction*. LIT., *loss in working gold and silver*: in auro, argenti, Liv. TRANSF., in gen., *loss, damage*: sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.; Ter.

interturbatio -ōnis, f. *disturbance, disquiet*: Liv.

interturbo -are, to confuse: Pl.

intervallum -i, n. (inter/vallus), a space between two palisades. Hence (1) an intervening space, interval, distance: pari intervallo, at an equal distance, Cæs.; locorum, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) an interval of time: sine intervallo loquacitas, without intermission, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) in gen., difference, unlikeness: Cic.

intervello -vellere -vulsi -vulsum, to pull or pluck out here and there: Pl., Sen.

intervēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, to come between, come up while anything is doing, to intervene.

LIT., with dat. of person or thing: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic.; huic orationi, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of events, etc., to occur while something else is being done and so to interrupt; with dat.: nox intervenit proelio, Liv.; intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, Liv. (2) to delay, with acc.: Tac.

interventor -ōris, m. (intervenio), an interrupting visitor: magis vacuo ab interventoribus die, Cic.

interventus -ūs, m. (intervenio), intervention, interposition, interference: hominis, Cic.; noctis, Cæs.; Liv.

interverto (-vorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, to intercept; hence (1) to embezzle, purloin: regale donum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., of immaterial things: promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertere et ad se transferre, Cic. (2) to cheat, rob of: me muliere, Pl.

interviso -visēre -visi -vīsum. (1) to look in at: domum, Pl.; crebro intervisto, Cic. L. (2) to visit from time to time: aliquem, Cic. L., Tac.

intervölito -are, to flit about among: Liv.

intervömo -ēre, to pour forth among: Lucr.

intestābilis -e, disqualified from being a witness; hence dishonoured, infamous; of persons: Sall., Hor., Tac.; of things: periurium, Liv.; compar.: Tac.

***intestātus** -a -um. (1) having made no will, intestate: Juv.; n. abl. as adv. intestato or ab intestato, intestate: mori, Cic. (2) not convicted by witnesses: Pl.

***intestātus** -a -um (*testis), castrated: Pl.

intestīnus -a -um (intus), inward, internal: intestinum ac domesticum malum, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; Liv.

¶ N. as subst., sing. and plur. **intestīnum** -i and **intestina** -ōrum, the intestines: intestinum medium, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, Cic.; Juv.

intexo -texēre -texūi -textum. (1) to weave in, plait in, interweave. LIT., purpureas notas filis, Ov.; texti Britanni (in needlework), Verg. TRANSF., venae toto corpore intextae, Cic.; facta chartis, Tib.; Liv. (2) to weave around, to wind around: hastas foliis, Verg.; hederæ solent intexere truncos, Ov.

intibum -i, n. endive, succory: Verg., Ov.

intimus (intūmus) -a -um, superl. adj. (in) (compar. interior; q.v.), innermost, inmost. LIT., intima Macedonia, the very centre of Macedonia, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) deepest, most profound: philosophia, Cic. (2) most secret, confidential, intimate: sermo, Cic.; amici, Tac.; familiaritas, Nep. M. as subst., an intimate friend: Pl., Cic.

¶ Adv. **intimē**. (1) confidentially, intimately: Nep. (2) cordially, strongly: commendari ab aliquo, Cic. L.

intingo (intinguo) -tingere -tinxi -tinctum, to dip in: facies in fossâ sanguinis, Ov.; Pl., Quint.

intölērābilis -e, adj. (with compar.), unbearable, intolerable: frigus, dolor, Cic.; saevitia, Liv.

intölērāndus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable: Cic., Liv., Tac.

intölērāns -antis, adj. (with compar. and superl.). Act., impatient, unable to bear; with genit.: corpora intolerantissima laboris, Liv.; Tac. Pass., unbearable, intolerable: subiectis intolerantior, Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **intölērānter**, immoderately, excessively, impatiently: dolere, Cic.; intolerantius se iactare, Cic.; intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

intölērāntia -ae, f. (intolerans), insufferable conduct, insolence: regis, Cic.; superbia atque intolerantia, Cic.

intōno -tōnare -tōnūi, to thunder.

LIT., pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto intonuit, Verg.

TRANSF., to make a thundering noise, especially of a speaker: iam hesternâ contione intonuit vox pernicioosa tribuni, Cic.; with acc. object: cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv.; minas, Ov.; perf. partic. pass. intōnātus -a -um, used in act. sense: Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, raging on, Hor.

intonsus -a -um (in/tondeo), unshorn.

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.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, rude, rough: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv.; intonsi Getae, Ov. (2) of country, wooded, not cleared of trees: montes, Verg.

intorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum. (1) to twist or turn round: paludamentum circum brachium, Liv.; oculos, Verg.; mentum in dicendo, Cic. (2) to hurl: telum in hostem, Verg.; fig.: intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **intortus** -a -um, twisted. LIT., rudentes, Cat.; intorti capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor. TRANSF., tangled: Pl.

intrā, adv. and prep., within, inside.

Adv., Quint., Suet.

Prep., with acc. LIT., of space, with or without motion: intra parietes, Cic.; intra moenia compulsus, Liv.; Pl., Cæs., Verg., Plin. TRANSF., (1) of time, within, during, in the space of: intra tot annos, Cic.; intra annos xiv, Cæs.; foll. by quam: intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, in less than ten days after his arrival, Liv. (2) with numerals: intra centum, less than a hundred, Liv. (3) with other words indicating limit: intra legem epulari, Cic. L.; intra finem iuris, Liv.

intrābilis -e (intro), that can be entered, accessible: amnis os multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile, Liv.

intractābilis -e, unmanageable, intractable: genus intractabile bello, formidable, Verg.; bruma, inconvenient, Verg.

intractātus -a -um, *not handled*. LIT., equus intractatus et novus, Cic. TRANSF., *unattempted*: scelus, Verg.

intrēmisco -trēmiscere -trēmūi, *to begin to tremble*: undae, Verg.; genua, Ov.

intrēmo -ēre, *to tremble, quake*: Verg.

intrēpidus -a -um, *unconfused, calm*: dux, Ov.; with dat.: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. TRANSF., of things: vultus, Ov.; hiems, *undisturbed by war*, Tac.

¶ Adv. **intrēpidē**, *calmly*: Liv.

intrīco -are (in/tricae), *to confuse, entangle*: Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.; Pl.

intrinsēcūs, adv. (1) *inside, inwardly*: Lucr. (2) *inwards*: Suet.

intrītus -a -um (in/tero), *not worn away*. TRANSF., *unexhausted*: cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes.

intrītus -a -um, *partic. from intero*; q.v.

intrō, adv. *inwards, within*: intro ire, Caes.; filiam intro vocare, Cic.

intro -are, *to go into, enter; transit. and intransit.* LIT., regnum, pomoerium, Cic.; in Capitolium, Cic.; maria, Verg.; in hortos, Ov.; portas, Liv.; ad munimenta, Liv.; intra praesidia, Caes. TRANSF., in rerum naturam, Cic.; in alicuius familiaritatem, Cic. L.; of things: quo non modo improbitas sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, Cic.; animum cupido, Tac.

intrōdūco -ducere -dūxi -ductum, *to lead or conduct inside*.

LIT., copias in fines Bellovacorum, Caes.; exercitum in Ligures, Liv.; esp. *to present, introduce*: in senatum, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., *to bring in, introduce*: philosophiam in domos, Cic.; consuetudinem, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; esp. *to introduce in speech*: introducta rei similitudo, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to bring forward an idea, suggest that*: Cic.

intrōductiō -ōnis, f. (introduco), *a bringing in, introduction*: adolescentulorum, Cic. L.

intrōēo -ire -ii -itum, *to go into, enter; transit. and intransit.* LIT., in urbem, Cic. L.; domum, Cic.; portā, by the gate, Cic.; Pl., Liv. TRANSF., in vitam, Cic.

intrōfēro -ferre -tūli -lātum, *to carry in*: liberis cibum, Cic.; Liv.

intrōgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (intro/griador), *to enter*: Verg.

intrōitus -ūs, m. (introeo), *an entrance*. LIT., Smyrnam, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; primo introitu, Tac. TRANSF., (1) *a place of entrance, passage*: Cic.; Caes., Suet. (2) in gen., *a beginning, introduction*: defensionis, Cic.

intrōmitto -mittere -mīsi -missum, *to send in, allow or cause to enter*: legiones, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

introrsūs (introrsum), adv. (for introversus), *towards the inside, inwards*: Caes., Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *inwardly, internally*: Hor., Liv., Ov.

intrōrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break into, enter by force*: Caes.

intrōspiciō -spicere -spexi -spectum (intro/specio), *to look into, look within; transit. and intransit.* LIT., domum tuam, Cic. TRANSF., *to look attentively into, observe, examine*: in omnes reipublicae partes, Cic.; introspecte in mentem tuam ipse, Cic.; aliorum felicitatem, Tac.

intūbum -i, n., *see intibum*.

intūēor -tūēri -tūitus sum, dep. *to look at attentively, gaze at; transit. and intransit.* LIT., solem, Cic.; in aliquem contra, *right in the face*, Liv.; Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to consider, contemplate, pay attention to*: veritatem, Cic.; in aliquod malum, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) *to look with astonishment or admiration at*: Pompeium, Cic.; Liv.

intūmesco -tūmescere -tūmūi, *to swell, swell up*. LIT., intumuit venter, Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to increase*: vox, Tac.; intumescere motu, Tac. (2) *to swell with pride*: superbiā, Tac. (3) *to swell with anger*: Ov.

intūmūlātus -a -um (in/tumulo), *unburied*: Ov.

intūōr -i, dep. = intueor; q.v.

inturbīdus -a -um, *undisturbed, quiet*: annus, Tac.; vir, Tac.

intūs, adv. (in; cf. ἐντός), *within, inside*. LIT., ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Liv.; sometimes with verbs of motion, *to the inside*: duci intus, Ov.; Caes., Lucr., Tac.; sometimes *from within*: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., *inwardly, in oneself*: Cic., Pers.

intūtus -a -um. (1) *unprotected*: castra, Liv.; n. pl.: intuta moenium, *the unprotected parts of the walls*, Tac. (2) *unsafe, dangerous*: latebrae, Tac.; amicitia, Tac.

inūla -ae, f. *the plant elecampane*: Hor.

inultus -a -um (in/ulciscor). (1) *unavenged*: iniuriā, Cic.; ne inultus esset, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Liv. (2) *unpunished*: hostis, Sall., Ov.; scelus, Sall.; Cic., Hor.

inumbro -are, *to shade, overshadow*: ora coronis, Lucr.; vestibulum, Verg.; in-umbrante vespere, *as the shades of evening were coming on*, Tac.

inundātiō -ōnis, f. (inundo), *an inundation, flood*: Plin., Suet.

inundo -are.

(1) *transit., to overflow, inundate*. LIT., hanc (terram) inundat aqua, Cic.; vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. TRANSF., *to stream over like a torrent*: multitudo campos, Curt.; cursus inundant Troes, Verg.

(2) *intransit., to overflow with*: inundant sanguine fossae, Verg.

inungo -ungere -unxi -unctum, *to anoint*: oculos, Hor.

inurbānus -a -um, *rude, unpolished, boorish*: Cic., Hor.

¶ Adv. **inurbānē**, *inelegantly, without wit or humour*: Cic.

inurgēo -urgere -ursi, *to push, thrust against*: Lucr.

inūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum, *to burn in or on, brand*.

LIT., notam, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to imprint indelibly, brand*: notam turpitudinis vitae alicuius, Cic. (2) *to inflict*: alicui dolorem, Cic. (3) *to crimp or curl as with the curling-irons, to adorn elaborately*: alicui calamistris, Cic.

inūsītātus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *unusual, strange, uncommon*: res inusitata ac nova, Cic.; species navium inusitator, Caes.; with dat.: inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic.; inusitatum est, with acc. and infin., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **inūsītātē**, *unusually, strangely*: inusitate loqui, Cic.

inustus -a -um, partic. from inuro; q.v.

inūtilis -e, *useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*: homo, Cic.; with dat.: valetudine aut aetate inutiles bello, Caes.; with ad and the acc.: ad usus civium non inutile, Cic.; naves, Caes.; ferrum, Verg.; Hor., Liv. TRANSF., *injurious, harmful*: seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.; oratio inutilis sibi et civitati suae, Liv.

¶ Adv. **inūtiliter**, *uselessly, unprofitably*: Liv. TRANSF., *harmfully*: Cic.

inūtilitās -ātis, f. (inutilis), *uselessness, unprofitableness*: Lucr. TRANSF., *harmfulness*: Cic.

invādo -vādēre -vāsi -vāsum.

(1) *to go in, enter, get in*. LIT., quocunque ignis invasit, Cic.; in eas urbes, Cic.; with simple acc.: portus, Verg.; urbem, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., *to undertake*: aliquid magnum, Verg.

(2) *to attack, assault, fall upon*. LIT., in hostem, in Galliam, Cic.; with simple acc.: agmen, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; Liv. TRANSF., a, with words, *to assail, attack*: aliquem minaciter, Tac.: b, of disease, passion, etc., *to attack, befall*: pestis in vitam invasit, Cic.; with simple acc.: aliquem lubido invadit, Sall.; pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.: c, *to fall upon in order to take; to usurp, seize*: in alicuius praedia, Cic.; with simple acc.: Sall., Tac.

invālesco -vālescere -vālūi, *to gather strength, become strong*: tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.; Tac.

invālidus -a -um, *weak, powerless, feeble*. LIT., physically: milites, Liv.; ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., in gen., *weak*: moenia invalida adversus inrumpentes, Tac.

invectio -ōnis, f. (inveho). (1) *importation*: Cic. (2) *an inveighing against, invective*: Cic.

invēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum. (1) act., in gen., *to carry, bear, bring in*. LIT., pecuniam in aerarium, Cic.; vinum in Galliam, *to import*, Liv. TRANSF., *to introduce*: quae (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Liv.; divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv.

(2) reflex., *se invehere, and pass. as middle, invehi*: a, *to drive, ride, or travel, on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship*: curru in capitulum, Cic.; equo, Verg., Ov., Liv.; flumine, *to sail on*, Cic.; in portum, Cic.; with acc.: moenia, Verg.; portum, Liv.: b, *to advance against, burst into, attack*. LIT., Romana se invexit acies, Liv.; cum utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur, Liv. TRANSF., *to attack with words, assail, inveigh against*: petulanter in aliquem, Cic.; Liv.

invendibilis -e, *unsaleable*: Pl.

invēnio -vēnīre -vēni -ventum, *to come upon, find, meet with*.

LIT., of physical discovery: naves, Caes.; hostem, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to find out, discover abstract things*: coniurationem, Cic.; with acc. and infin. or indir. quest., *to find out that, find out why, etc.*: Cic., Lucr., Liv. (2) *to invent, devise*: multa divinitus, Lucr., Cic.; artes, Verg. (3) *to procure, acquire, get, earn*: cognomen, Cic.; gloriam ex culpa, Sall. (4) reflex., *se invenire, or pass. as middle, inveniri, to show oneself*: dolor se invenit, Ov.

inventio -ōnis, f. (invenio). (1) *an inventing, invention*: Cic., Quint. (2) *the inventive faculty*: Cic., Quint.

inventor -ōris, m. (invenio), *an inventor, finder out*: novorum verborum, Cic.; Verg.

inventrix -trīcis, f. (inventor), *she that finds out*: oleae Minerva inventrix, Verg.; illae omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **inventus** -a -um, *discovered*; n. as subst. **inventum** -i, *an invention, discovery*: Cic., Ov.

invēnustus -a -um. (1) *not charming, unattractive, ungraceful*: Cat., Cic. (2) *unhappy in love*: Pl., Ter.

invērēcundus -a -um, *shameless, impudent*: deus, Bacchus, Hor.; superl.: Pl.

invergo -ēre, *to tip or pour upon*: fronti vina, Verg.; Pl.

inversio -ōnis, f. (inverto). (1) *verborum, irony*, Cic. (2) *transposition*: Quint. (3) *allegory*: Quint.

inversus -a -um, partic. from inverto; q.v.

inverto -vertēre -verti -versum, *to turn over, turn about*. LIT., in locum anulum, Cic.; vomere terras graves, Verg.; vinaria tota, Hor. TRANSF., *to transpose, alter, pervert*: ordinem, Cic.; verba, Cic.; virtutes, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **inversus** -a -um, *overturned*. LIT., vomer, Hor. TRANSF., verba, Lucr.; mores, Hor.

invespēscit -ēre, 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.; coniurationis, Cic.

investigo -are, *to search out, track out*. LIT., esp. with dogs: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. TRANSF., *coniurationem*, Cic.; verum, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Pl., Cic.

invētērasco -ascēre -āvi, *to become old in one's place*.

LIT., inveteraverunt hi omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to become obsolete*: si (res) inveteravit, actum est, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to become established, fixed, rooted*: inveteravit iam opinio, Cic.; with dat.: quorum nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi et hominum famae et sermonibus, Cic.; Lucr., Caes.

invētērātio -ōnis, f. (invetero), *inveterateness, permanence*: Cic.

invētērātus -a -um, *of long standing, established, firmly rooted*: amicitia, Cic.; ira, Cic.

invicem, adv. (in/vicem). (1) *in turn, by turns, alternately*: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, illi domi remanent, Caes.; Liv. (2) *mutually, reciprocally*: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.; multae invicem clades, Tac.

invictus -a -um (in/vinco), *unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible*: imperator, Cic.; a labore, armis, Cic.; ad vulnera, Ov.; adversum gratiam, Tac.; fig.: defensio, unanswerable, Cic.

invidētia -ae, f. (invideo), *envying, envy*: Cic.

invidēo -vidēre -vidi -vīsum, *to look upon with the evil eye*. LIT., Cat. TRANSF., *to envy*,

grudge, be envious of. Regularly with dat. of person: *paribus aut inferioribus*, Cic.; often with dat. of thing: *honori*, Cic.; impers., pass.: *superioribus saepe invidetur*, Cic.; Pl. Also with acc. of thing *grudged*: *alicui honorem*, Hor.; Verg., Liv.; with in and abl. of thing: *in qua tibi invideo*, Cic.; with abl. of thing: *non invideo laude sua mulieribus*, Liv.; with genit. of thing: *illi ciceris*, Hor.; with infin., or acc. and infin.: *Liburnis deduci triumpho*, Hor.; Pl., Ov.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **invisus** -a -um. (1) pass., *hated*, of persons or things: *persona*, Cic.; *negotia*, Hor.; with dat., *hated by*: *invisus deo*, Cic.; *iudicium invisum etiam iudicibus*, Liv.; compar.: Cic. (2) act., *hostile*: *invisum quem tu tibi fingis*, Verg.

invidia -ae, f. (invidus). (1) act., *envy, grudging, jealousy, ill-will*: Cic., Verg.; with genit.: *laudis suae*, Caes.; absit verbo *invidia*, Liv. (2) pass., *odium, unpopularity*: *habere, to be unpopular*, Cic.; in *invidiam venire*, Cic.; *invidiam in aliquem commovere, concitare, excitare*, Cic.; *conflare*, Liv. TRANSF., a, personif., *Envy*: Verg., Hor., Ov.; *invidiam lenire*, Cic.: b, *a source of ill-will*: *invidiae erat amissum Cremerae praesidium*, Liv.

invidiōsē, adv. (invidiosus), *enviously, jealously, bitterly*: Cic.

invidiōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (invidia). (1) *envious*: *vetustas*, Ov. (2) *causing envy, envied*: *non invidiosa voluptas*, Ov. (3) *hateful, causing hate or ill-feeling*: *crimen, damnatio*, Cic.; with dat.: *hoc ipsis iudicibus invidiosissimum futurum*, Cic.; *nomina*, Liv.; Tac.

invidus -a -um (invideo), *envious*. LIT., of persons: Cic., Hor., Ov.; with genit.: *laudis*, Cic.; m. as subst.: *obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis*, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., of things: *cura, aetas*, Hor.; *nox coeptis invida nostris, unfavourable to*, Ov.

invigilo -are, *to be watchful or wakeful over; give great attention to*; with dat.: *reipublicae*, Cic.; Verg.

inviolābilis -e, *unassailable, that cannot be violated or injured*: *pignus*, Verg.; Lucr., Tac.

inviolātus -a -um. (1) *uninjured, unhurt*: *invulnerati inviolatque vixerunt*, Cic.; *inviolatā vestrā amicitia*, Cic. (2) *inviolable*: *tribunus plebis*, Liv.; Sall., Caes.

¶ Adv. **inviolātē**, *inviolately*: *memoriam nostri pie inviolatque servabitis*, Cic.

invisitātus -a -um, *not seen; hence, unusual, strange*: *magnitudo, forma*, Cic.; *nova acies*, Liv.; Tac.

invīso -visēre -visi -visum. (1) *to go to see, to visit*: *domum*, Pl.; *aliquem*, Cic. L.; *suos*, Liv.; *Delum*, Verg. (2) *to inspect*: *urbes*, Verg.; Cic. (3) *to look at*: Cat.

¹**invisus** -a -um (invideo), *unseen, secret*: *sacra occulta et maribus non solum invisā sed etiam inaudita*, Cic.

²**invisus** -a -um, partic. from invideo; q.v.

invitāmentum -i, n. (invito), *an invitation, attraction, allurement*; with subjective genit.: *naturae*, Cic.; with objective genit.: *temeritatis invitamenta*, Liv.; with ad: *multa ad luxuriam invitamenta pernicioſa*, Cic.

invitatio -ōnis, f. (invito), *invitation, induce-ment, reception*; with subjective genit.:

hospitum, Cic.; in *Epirum*, Cic. L.; ut *biberetur*, Cic.; ad *dolendum*, Cic.

invitātū, abl. as from invitatus, m. (invito), *by invitation*: *invitatu tuo*, Cic. L.

invito -are, *to invite*. LIT., *to invite as a guest*: *aliquem ad cenam*, Cic.; *aliquem domum suam*, Cic.; sometimes *to receive, entertain*: *aliquem tecto ac domo*, Cic.; Liv.; reflex., *invitare se, to treat oneself*: *se cibo vinoque*, Sall. TRANSF., (1) *to summon*: *aliquem in legationem*, Cic. L. (2) *to invite, allure, induce*: *aliquem praemiis ad rem*, Cic.; *somnos*, Hor.; with ut and subj.: Pl., Caes.; with infin.: Verg.

invītus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), *unwilling, against one's will*. LIT., of persons: *invitus facio*, Cic.; in abl. absol., *me, te, se invito, against my, etc., will*: Caes., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., of things: *invitā lege agere*, Cic.; *invitā ope*, Ov.; Hor., Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **invītē**, *unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will*: *invite cepi Capuam*, Cic.; vel *pudentius vel invitius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere*, Cic.

invīus -a -um (in/via), *impassable*: *saltus*, Liv.; *maria invia Teucris*, Verg.; *lorica invia sagittis, impenetrable*, Mart.; n. pl. as subst. *invia -orum, trackless places*, Liv. TRANSF., *nil virtuti invium*, Tac.; Ov.

invocatio -ōnis, f. (invoco), *a calling upon, invocation*: *deorum*, Quint.

¹**invocātus** -a -um (in/voco), *uncalled, uninvited*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

²**invocātus** -a -um, partic. from invoco; q.v.

invoco -are, *to call in, call upon for help, invoke*: *Iunonem*, Cic.; *aliquem advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam*, Cic.; *deos*, Pl., Liv.; *leges*, Tac.

invōlātū, abl. as from involatus, m. (involo), *by the flight*: Cic.

invōlito -are, *to float or wave over*: *comae involitant humeris*, Hor.

invōlo -are, *to fly at, seize or pounce upon; transit. and intransit.* LIT., *equites ab dextera*, Pl.; *castra*, Tac. TRANSF., in possessionem quasi *caducam ac vacuam*, Cic.; *animos cupido*, Tac.

invōlūcre -is, n. (involvero), *a wrap*: Pl.

invōlūcrum -i, n. (involvero), *a wrap, cover*. LIT., *candelabri*, Cic. TRANSF., *involutis simulationum tegi*, Cic.

invōlūtus -a -um, partic. from involvero; q.v.

involvero -volvēre -volvi -vōlūtum.

(1) *to roll in, to envelop, wrap up, cover*: *sinistras sagis*, Caes.; *igni suo involvunt*, Tac.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *se litteris*, Cic. L.; *se suā virtute*, Hor.; *bellum pacis nomine*, Cic.; *nox involvit umbrā diem*, Verg. (2) *to roll upon*; with dat.: *Olympum Ossae*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **invōlūtus** -a -um, *rolled up*; hence *involved*: *res involutas definiende explicare*, Cic.

involvūlus -i, m. (involvero), *a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves*: Pl.

invulgo -are, *to give information*: Cic. L.

invulnerātus -a -um (in/vulnere), *unwounded*: Cic.

¹**io**, interj., *an exclamation of joy, hurrah!*: Hor.; or of pain, *oh!*: Pl.; or a call, *ho!*: Verg., Ov.

Īō (Īōn) -ūs (-ōnis), f. (Ἰώ), *daughter of the Argive king, Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, who for fear of Juno changed her into a cow; identified with the Egyptian goddess, Isis. Hence adj. Īōnius -a -um, of the sea between Italy and Greece, across which Io swam: mare Ionium, Liv.; aequor, Ov.; sinus, Hor., the Ionian sea; also simply Ionium, n. (sc. mare): Verg.*

iōcātio -ōnis, f. (iocor), *a joke, jest: Cic. L., Cat. iōcor -ari, dep. (also iōco -are, act.: Pl.) (from iocus), to joke, jest: cum aliquo per litteras, Cic.; me appellabat iocans, Cic.; Ter., Liv.; with internal acc.: haec iocatus sum, Cic. L.; in faciem permulta, Hor.*

iōcōsus -a -um (iocus), *humorous, sportive, merry, facetious: Maecenas, Hor.; res, Cic.; imago (vocis), the sportive echo, Hor.; Ov.*

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **iōcōsē**, Cic. L., Hor.

iōcūlaris -e (iocus), *jocular, laughable: audacia, Ter.; Cic.; n. pl. as subst. iocularia, jests, Hor., Liv.*

¶ Adv. **iōcūlārīter**, *jestingly: Plin., Suet. iōcūlārius -a -um (iocus), laughable, droll: Ter.*

iōcūlātor -ōris, m. (ioculor), *a joker: Cic. L.*

iōcūlor -ari, dep. (ioculus), *to joke, jest, speak jocosely: quaedam militariter ioculantes, Liv.*

iōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of iocus), *a little joke: Pl.*

iōcus -i, m. (plur. ioci and ioca), *a joke, jest: ioci causā, for a joke, Cic.; per iocum, in jest, Cic.; extra iocum, remoto ioco, joking apart, Cic.; ludus et iocus, mere sport, Liv.; Hor., Ov. Personif., Īocus -i, m. god of jests: Pl., Hor.*

Īolcus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ἰωλκός), *town in Thessaly, from which Jason sailed with the Argonauts.*

¶ Hence adj. **Īolciācus** -a -um, *of Iolcus.*

Īon ii, n. (ἰόν). (1) *the blue violet: Plin.*

(2) *a precious stone of similar colour: Plin.*

Īon -ōnis, f., *see Io.*

Īōnes -um, m. (Ἰώνες), *the Ionians, a people in the west of Asia Minor, originally from Greece.*

¶ Hence subst. **Īōniā** -ae, f. *their country, a district in Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis; adj. Īōniācus -a -um, Ionian; adj. Īōnicus -a -um, Ionian.*

Īōta, n. indecl. (ἰώτα), *the name of the Greek vowel, ι, Cic.*

Īphīānassa -ae, f. = Iphigenia; q.v.: Lucr.

Īphigēnia -ae, f. (Ἰφίγεια), *daughter of Agamemnon, sacrificed by her father to appease the wrath of Diana; or, according to another legend, saved by Diana, and carried away, and made her priestess in Tauris.*

ipse (ipsus: Pl.) -a -um, genit. ipsius, dat. ipsi (is/-pse), *self; standing alone to indicate a person or thing, or agreeing with a noun or another pronoun.*

In gen.: ego ipse, *I myself, Cic.; ipse intervise, Cic.; in me ipso probavi, in myself, Cic.; ipse Epicurus, Lucr.; ipse frater, Ter.; eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, and that very thing was the cause of the war, Liv.; victor ex Aequis in Volscos transiit et ipsos bellum molientes, who on their side too were preparing war, Liv.*

Esp. (1) with numbers, etc., *just, exactly: ipso vicesimo anno, Cic.; eā ipsā horā, Cic.; Praeneste sub ipsa, Verg. (2) of a master,*

mistress, teacher, etc.: ipse dixit, the master (i.e. Pythagoras) has said it, Cic. (3) spontaneously, of one's own accord: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic.; ipsae domum referent capellae ubera, Verg. (4) with reflex.: ipsum si quicquam posse in se sistere credis, Lucr.; genitor secum ipse volutat, Verg. (5) with suffix -met: Pl., Cic. (6) superl.: ipsissimus, one's very self, Pl.

ira (eira: Pl.) -ae, f. *wrath, anger, ire.*

LIT., per iram, *in anger, Cic.; irae indulgere, Liv.; in plur.: irae 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., (1) of things, *violence, rage: belli, Sall. (2) personif., in plur.: Verg. (3) cause of anger: Verg., Ov.*

irācundiā -ae, f. (iracundus). (1) *an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility: Cic., Suet. (2) state of anger, fury, wrath: iracundiam cohibere, Cic.; excitare, Cic.; Ter., Caes.*

irācundus -a -um (irascor), *inclined to anger, irascible, passionate: mens, Lucr.; senes, Cic.; in aliquem, Cic.; Hor.*

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **irācundē**, *wrathfully, passionately: Cic.*

irascor -i, dep. (ira), *to grow angry, wrathful: Cic.; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; poet., of a bull: in cornua, to put his rage into his horns, Verg.*

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **irātus** -a -um, *angry, full of wrath; with dat.: alicui, with anyone, Cic., Ov.; iratus de iudicio, Cic. TRANSF., of things, raging: mare, venter, Hor.*

¶ Adv. **irātē**, *angrily: Phaedr.*

Īris -ridis, f. (Ἴρις; acc. Irim: Verg.; voc. Iri: Verg., Ov.), *messenger of the gods, and goddess of the rainbow.*

irōniā -ae, f. (ἐἰρωνεία), *irony: Cic.*

irr, - see **inr** -.

Īrus -i, m. (Ἰρός), *the name of a beggar in Ithaca; appell. = a poor man (opp. to Croesus): Ov.*

is, ēa, id, *he, she, it; this or that person or thing; demonstrative pronoun, chiefly used to refer to some person or thing already mentioned.*

In gen. (1) standing alone, *he, she, it: mihi venit obvium puer tuus; is mihi litteras reddidit, Cic. L. (2) with a noun, that: in eum locum, Caes.; eam ob rem, Lucr. (3) as antecedent, with relat. clause: a, of individuals: ea legione quam secum habebat, that legion which, Caes.; quod virtute effici debet, id temptatur pecuniā, Cic.: b, of classes, one (of those) who, such . . . as: neque is es, qui quid sis nescias (subj. verb in relat. clause), Cic. L.; also with ut: cuius ea stultitia ut, Cic.*

Esp. (1) with et, -que, etc., *and that too, and what is more: cum una legione eaque vacillante, Cic. (2) n. sing. id: a, with quod, in apposition to a clause or sentence: si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.: b, alone, meaning on that account: id gaudeo, Cic.: c, in phrases: id temporis, id aetatis, at that age, Cic.; in eo est, the position is such, Liv., or, it depends on this, Cic.; Liv.; id est, that is, in explanation, Cic.*

Īsāra -ae, f. a river in Gaul (now the Isère).

Īsauri -ōrum, m. (Ἰσάυροι), the *Isaurians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Īsauria** -ae, f. (Ἰσαυρία), their country, a mountainous region in Asia Minor; adj. **Īsauricus** -a -um and **Īsaurus** -a -um, *Isaurian*.

Īsis -is and -idis, f. (Ἰσις), the Egyptian goddess *Isis*. Adj. **Īsiācus** -a -um, of *Isis*.

Īsmārus -i, m. (Ἰσμαρος) and **Īsmāra** -ōrum, n. a mountain in Thrace. Adj. **Īsmārius** -a -um, poet. = *Thracian*: tyrannus, *Tereus*, Ov. **Īsmēnus** (-ōs) -i, m. (Ἰσμηνός), a river in Boeotia.

¶ Hence f. subst. **Īsmēnis** -idis, poet. = a *Theban woman*; adj. **Īsmēnius** -a -um, poet. = *Theban*.

Īsocrātēs -is, m. (Ἰσοκράτης), a famous Athenian orator of the fourth century B.C. Adj. **Īsocrātēus** and **Īsocrātius** -a -um, *Isocratean*.

Issa -ae, f. (Ἰσσα), an island in the Adriatic Sea. Adj. **Issensis** -e, **Issaeus** -a -um, **Issāicus** -a -um, of *Issa*.

istāc (iste) adv. by that way: Pl., Ter.

istactēnus, adv. thus far: Pl.

istē ista istū, demonstr. pron. or adj. (locative isti: Pl., Verg.), that of yours, that beside you.

In gen.: adventu tuo ista subsellia, vacuefacta sunt, Cic.; de istis rebus exspecto tuas litteras, Cic. L.

Esp. (1) in speeches, referring to parties opposed to the speaker (opp. to hic, my client); so, according to context, the defendant or the prosecutor: Cic. (2) in certain contexts, contemptuous: ex quibus generibus hominum istae copiae comparentur, Cic. (3) such, of such a kind: Cic.

Ister = *Hister*; q.v.

Isthmus (-os) -i, m. (Ἰσθμός), the *Isthmus of Corinth*: Caes., Liv., Ov. Adj. **Isthmius** -a -um, *Isthmian*: labor, in the *Isthmian games*, Hor.; plur. subst. **Isthmia** -ōrum, n. the *Isthmian Games*: Liv.

istic istaec istōc or istūc (iste/-ce), that of yours: istic labor, Pl.; istuc considerabo, Cic.; istaec loca, Cic. L.

istic, adv. (iste/-ce), over there, there by you. LIT., scribe quid istic agatur, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv. TRANSF., therein, in that: istic sum, I am all ears, Ter., Cic.

istim, adv. (iste), from there: Enn.

istinc, adv. (istim/-ce), from over there. LIT., qui istinc veniunt, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter. TRANSF., of that thing, from that thing: Pl., Hor.

istiusmōdī or **istius mōdī** or **istimodī**, of that kind, such: ratio istiusmodi, Cic.; Pl.

istō, adv. (iste), thither, to that place, to the place where you are: venire, Cic. L.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) thereunto, into that thing: admiscere aliquem, Cic. L. (2) therefore: Pl.

istōc, adv. (iste/-ce), thither: Ter.

istorsum, adv. (isto/vorsum), thitherwards: Ter.

Istri, see *Histri*.

istūc, adv. (isto/-ce), thither: venire, Cic.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., to that: Ter.

itā, adv. (is), so, thus, in this fashion.

(1) absol.; in gen.: quae cum ita sint, Cic.; ita est, Lucr.; ita fecit, Cic. Esp.: a, interrog., itane? really? Cic.; quid ita? why

so? Cic.: b, in answers: ita vero, Pl.; ita prorsus, ita plane, certainly, Cic.: c, in narration, and so: Cic., Liv.: d, with adj. or adv., so, so very; often with neg.: non ita antiqua, not particularly ancient, Cic.; Liv.

(2) in close relation to a clause: a, in a comparison, before or after a clause introduced by ut, quemadmodum, quomodo, so... as, as... so: me consulē ita fecistis quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.; ita... quasi, or tamquam, just as if, Liv.: b, in solemn assertions and adjurations: ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic.; saepe, ita me dii iuvent, te desideravi, Cic.: c, with consecutive clause: ita... ut, in such a way that, Caes., Cic.: d, to express condition or limitation, ita... ut, only to the extent that, only on condition that, only that: ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic. L.; Liv.: e, with final clause, ita... ut, in order that: duobus consulibus ita missis, ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur, Cic.

Ītālī -ōrum and -um, m. the *Italians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Ītālīa** -ae, f. *Italy*; adj.

Ītālīcus -a -um, **Ītālīus** -a -um, **Ītālus** -a -um, *Italian*; f. adj. **Ītālīs** -idis, f. *Italian*; plur. as subst. *Italides*, *Italian women*, Verg.

itāquē, adv. (1) and thus, and so: Caes., Cic.

(2) therefore, for that reason, on that account: Cic., Hor., Liv.

item, adv. (is/-em), also, likewise, in like manner: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.; solis defectiones itemque lunae, Cic.; Pl., Liv. In comparisons: fecisti item uti praedones solent, Cic.

itēr, itinēris, n. (connected with ire, itum), a going, walk, way.

LIT., in diversum iter equi concitati, in opposite directions, Liv.; in itinere, ex itinere, on the way, Caes.; Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a journey, march: iter facere, Caes., Cic., Liv.; conficere, Liv.; flectere, Verg.; instituere, Hor. (2) a march, considered as a measure of distance: cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, one day's journey, Cic.; magnis itineribus, Caes.

(3) a right of way, permission to march: negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes.

(4) concr., a way, road: iter angustum et difficile, Caes.; Cic., Liv., Tac.; vocis, passage, Verg. (5) fig., way, course, method: iter amoris nostri et officii mei, Cic.; naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, Cic.; salutis, Verg.

itēratiō -ōnis, f. (itero), a repetition, iteration: verborum, Cic.; Quint.

itēro -are (iterum), to do a second time, repeat.

In gen.: pugnam, to renew, Liv.; aequor, to take ship again, Hor.; Ov., Tac. Esp. (1) to plough again: agrum non semel arare sed iterare, Cic. (2) to repeat words: Pl., Cic., Liv.

itērum, adv. again, a second time: C. Flaminius consul iterum, Cic.; primo... iterum, Cic.; semel... iterum, Liv.; also of repeated action: iterum atque iterum, again and again, Hor., Verg.

Īthāca -ae and **Īthācē** -ēs, f. (Ἰθάκη), an island in the Ionian Sea, the home of *Ulysses*.

¶ Hence adj. **Īthācensis** -e and **Īthācus** -a -um, *Ithacan*; m. as subst. **Īthācus** -i, *Ulysses*: Verg.

itidem, adv. (ita/-dem), *in like manner, likewise*: Pl., Cic.

itio -ōnis, f. (eo), *a going, travelling*: domum itio, Cic.; Ter.

ito -are (freq. of eo), *to go*: Ter., Cic. L.

Ituraei -ōrum, m. (Ἰτουραῖοι), *a people in the north-east of Palestine*; also adj. **Ituraeus** -a -um, *Ituraean*.

itus -ūs, m. (eo), *a movement, going, departure*: noster itus, reditus, Cic. L.; Lucr., Suet.

Itys -tŷos; acc. -tyn and -tym, m. (Ἴτυς), *son of Tereus and Procne, killed by his mother and served up for food to his father*.

iūba -ae, f. *the mane of any animal*: Caes., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *the crest of a helmet*: Verg.; *of a serpent*: Verg.

iūba -ae, m. (Ἰόβας), *the name of two Numidian kings*.

iūbar -āris, n. (connected with iūba), *a beaming light, radiance*, esp. of the morning star and other heavenly bodies; *the light of the sun*: Ov.; *of the moon*: Ov.; *of fire*: Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a heavenly body*, esp. *the sun*: Verg. (2) *the radiance of a god*: Mart.

iūbātus -a -um (iūba), *having a mane, crested*: anguis, Pl., Liv.

iūbēo iūbēre iūssi iūssum, *to order, command, bid*.

In gen. (1) with acc. and infin.: Caesar te sine cura esse iussit, *told you not to be troubled*, Cic.; pontem iubet rescindi, Caes.; in pass. with infin. alone: consules iubentur scribere exercitum, Liv.; Caes.; with infin. alone: receptui canere iubet, Caes. (2) with ut or ne and the subj.: iubere ut haec quoque referret, Caes.; Cic., Hor., Liv. (3) with subj. alone: Ter., Ov., Liv. (4) with acc. of the action alone: caedem fratris, Tac. (5) absol.: defessa iubendo est saeva Iovis coniuX, Ov.

Esp. (1) in greetings: salvere iubere, *to greet*, Cic. L. (2) in medicine, *to prescribe*: aegrotus qui iussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. (3) political t. t., *to ratify* an order: senatus censuit populusque iussit, Cic.; legem, Cic.; populus iussit de bello, Liv.; with ut or ne and subj.: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence, from perf. partic. iussus -a -um, subst. **iussum** -i, n. (usually plur.), *an order, command*; in gen.: iussa efficere, Sall.; capessere, Verg.; Cic., Tac.; esp. (1) *a medical prescription*: Ov. (2) polit. t. t., *a command of the Roman people*: Cic.

iucunditās -ātis, f. (iucundus), *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure*: vitae, Cic.; dare se iucunditati, *to give oneself up to pleasure*, Cic.

iucundus -a -um (iuvo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *pleasant, agreeable, delightful*: est mihi iucunda in malis vestra erga me voluntas, Cic.; comes alicui iucundus, Cic.; verba ad audiendum iucunda, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **iucundē**, *pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully*: vivere, Cic.; iucundius bibere, Cic.; Lucr.

Iudaea -ae, f. (Ἰουδαία), *the country of the Jews, Judea or Palestine*.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Iudaeus** -a -um, *Jewish or a Jew*; adj. **Iudāicus** -a -um, *Jewish*.

iudex -īcis, m. (ius/dico), *a judge*.

LIT., Cic., Hor., Liv.; in plur., *a panel of jurors*: Cic.; iudex quaestionis, *a judge chosen to preside at a trial*, Cic.; dare iudicem, *to appoint* (said of the praetor), Cic.; iudicem alicui ferre, *to offer, propose*, Cic., Liv.; iudicem dicere, *of the defendant*, Liv.; iudices reicere, *to object to*, Cic.; apud iudicem causam agere, Cic.; iudicem esse de aliqua re, Cic.

TRANSF., of a person who judges or decides on anything: acquissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et iudex, Cic.; sub iudice lis est, Hor.

iudicatio -ōnis, f. (iudico). (1) *a judicial investigation*: Cic., Quint. (2) *a judgment, opinion*: Cic.

iudicatum -i, n. from iudico; q.v.

iudicatus -ūs, m. (iudico), *the office or business of a judge*: Cic.

iudicialis -e (iudicium), *relating to a court of justice, judicial*: causa, Cic.

iudiciarius -a -um (iudicium), *relating to a court of justice*: quaestus, Cic.

iudicium -i, n. (iudex), *a trial, legal investigation*.

LIT., iudicium dare, *of the praetor*, Cic.; qui iudicium exercet, i.e., *the praetor*, Cic.; inter sicarios, Cic.; vocare in iudicium, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) legal: a, *a law-court*: Cic.; b, *a decision*: senatus, Caes.; c, *jurisdiction*: Liv. (2) in gen.: a, *judgment, considered opinion*: iudicium facere, *to decide*, Cic.; meo iudicio, Cic.; b, *the power of judging, discernment, understanding*: intellegens, Cic.; subtile, Hor.; esp. *good judgment*: iudicio aliquid facere, Cic.; Tac.

iudīco -are (iudex), *to judge*.

LIT., *to be a judge*: Cic., Hor.; with acc., *to decide as judge*: litem, Pl.; rem, Cic.; aliquid contra aliquem, Cic.; deberi dotem, Cic.; perduellionem Horatio, *to investigate H.'s alleged treason*, Liv. So perf. partic. iudicatus -a -um, *of persons, condemned*: Cic., Liv.; *of things, decided*: iudicata res, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to decide, to judge*: quod ante iudicaram, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: iudico neminem tanta habuisse ornamenta, Cic.; in pass.: nos bene emissemus iudicati sumus, Cic. (2) *to declare openly*: Dolabellā hoste iudicato, Cic.; Caes.

iūgālis -e (iugum), *yoked together*; m. pl. as subst. **iūgālēs** -ium, *a team of horses*: Verg. TRANSF., *matrimonial, nuptial*: vinclum, Verg.; dona, Ov.

iūgārius vicus, *a part of Rome, near the forum*: Liv.

iūgatio -ōnis, f. (iugo), *a binding*; esp. *the training of vines on a trellis*: Cic.

iūgērū -i, n., plur. according to the 3rd declension (connected with iungo), *a measure of land, consisting of 28,000 square feet, about two-thirds of an English acre*: Cic., Verg.

iūgis -e (iungo), *joined together*; hence *perpetual, continuous*, esp. of water: aqua, Cic.; puteus, Cic.

iūglans -glandis, f. (=Iovis glans), *a walnut or walnut-tree*: Cic.

iūgo -are (iugum), *to bind together, connect, couple*; in gen.: virtutes inter se iugatae sunt, Cic.; esp. in marriage: Verg.

iūgōsus -a -um (iugum), *mountainous*: Ov.
iūgūlae -ārum, f. (iugum), *Orion's belt*: Pl.
iūgūlo -are (iugulum), *to cut the throat of, to butcher*. LIT., suem, Cic.; cives optimos, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *to ruin, destroy*: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic.; iugulari suā confessione, Cic.; Ter.

iūgūlum -i, n. and **iūgūlus** -i, m. (iungo), *the throat*: iugulum dare (alicui), Cic.; porrigere, *to offer one's throat for cutting, as a defeated gladiator*, Hor.

iūgum -i, n. (root of iungo).

(1) *a yoke or collar on the necks of oxen, horses, etc.* LIT., iuga imponere bestiis, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *a, a team or yoke of oxen or horses*: Cic., Verg.; hence fig. of men, *a pair, a couple*: impiorum (of Antonius and Dolabella), Cic.; also *a chariot*: Verg.: b, *bond, union*: ferre iugum pariter, Hor.; esp. *the bond of love, the marriage-tie*: Hor., Ov.: c, *the yoke of slavery*: servitutis iugum depellere, Cic.; iugum accipere, Liv.

(2) *a cross-bar*; esp.: a, *the yoke, under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass in token of submission*: mittere sub iugum, Caes., Cic., Liv.: b, *the beam of a pair of scales*: Liv.; hence *the constellation Libra*: Cic.; *the beam of a weaver's loom*: Ov.: c, plur.: iuga, *rowers' benches*, Verg.: d, *a ridge between mountains*: Caes., Liv.; plur., poet., *mountain heights*: Verg., Ov.

iūgurtha -ae, m. *king of Numidia, who was conquered by Marius in 106 B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **iūgurthinus** -a -um, *Jugurthine*.

iūlius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, including the family of the Caesars*; the adj. signifies therefore of a *Julius*, and esp. of *C. Julius Caesar*: lex, *a law of Julius Caesar*, Cic.; mensis Iulius or, simply, *Iulius, the month of July*, so called in honour of Julius Caesar, formerly called Quintilis.

¶ Hence adj. **iūliānus** -a -um, of *Julius Caesar*; plur. as subst., *his adherents in the civil war*.

iūlus -i, m. (1) = *Ascanius, son of Aeneas and Creusa*. (2) *the son of Ascanius*.

¶ Hence adj. **iūlēus** -a -um, of *Iulus*: Ov.; also of *Caesar, of the Caesars*: Ov.

iūmentum -i, n. (iungo), *an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

iūncēus -a -um (iuncus). (1) *made of rushes*: vincula, Ov. (2) *like a rush*: Ter.

iūncōsus -a -um (iuncus), *full of rushes, rushy*: litora, Ov.

iunctim, adv. (iungo), *successively*: Suet.

iunctio -ōnis, f. (iungo), *a joining, connexion*: eorum verborum, Cic.

iunctūra -ae, f. (iungo), *a joining*. Hence (1) *a joint*: tignorum, Caes.; latorum, Verg. (2) *relationship*: generis, Ov. (3) *rhetorical combination, putting together*: Hor.

iunctus -a -um, partic. from iungo; q.v.

iuncus -i, m. *a rush*: limosus, Verg.; iunci palustres, Ov.

iungo iungere iunxi iunctum (connected with ζεύωμι, ζυγόν), *to join, unite, connect*.

LIT., physically. (1) *to yoke, harness*: equos, currūs, Verg.; Cic. L., Liv., Ov. (2) *to mate*: aliquam alicui conubio, Verg.; cum impari, Liv.; Ov. (3) *in gen., to connect*:

tigna inter se, Caes.; oscula, *to kiss*, Ov.; fluvium ponte, Liv.; pontem, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., not physically, *to unite*: improbitas scelere iuncta, Cic.; indignatio iuncta conquestioni, Cic.; se ad aliquem, Cic.; amicitiam cum aliquo, *to form*, Cic.; foedere, societate alicui iungi, Liv.; amicos, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **iunctus** -a -um, *joined, connected, united*. LIT., physically: corpora inter se, Cic.; Iano loca iuncta, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *united by relationship, friendship, etc.*: iunctissimus illi comes, Ov. (2) *in gen., associated*: iunctior cum exitu, Cic.

iūnior, see iuvenis.

iūnipērus -i, f. *the juniper-tree*: Verg.

iūnius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens; its most famous members were the Bruti, including two of the murderers of Caesar*. As adj., *Junian*: mensis Iunius or, simply, *Iunius, the month of June*, Cic., Ov.

iūnix -icis, f. *a heifer*: Pers.

iūno -ōnis, f. *the goddess Juno, Greek Hera, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; guardian deity of women*: Iuno inferna, *Proserpine*, Verg.; so: Iuno Averno, Ov.; urbs Iunonis, *Argos*, Ov.

¶ Hence **iūnōnicōla** -ae, c. *a worshipper of Juno*; **iūnōnigēna** -ae, m. *son of Juno*; **Vulcan**: Ov.; adj. **iūnōnālis** -e, *belonging to Juno*: tempus, *the month of June*, Ov.; **iūnōnius** -a -um, *Junonian*: hospitia, *Carthage*, Verg.; ales, *the peacock*, Ov.; custos, *Argus*, Ov.; mensis, *June*, Ov.

Iuppiter (and Diespiter), Iovis, m. (connected with dies and divus), *Jupiter, the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Zeus of the Greeks*: Iovis satelles, Cic.; ales, *the eagle*, Ov.; Iuppiter Stygius, *Pluto*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *the planet Jupiter*: Cic. (2) *air, sky, heavens*: sub Iove, *in the open air*, Hor., Ov.

iūra -ae, m. *a mountain-chain along the north-west frontier of modern Switzerland*: Caes.

iūrātor -ōris, m. (iuro), *a sworn assessor*: Pl., Liv.

iūrātus -a -um, partic. from iuro; q.v.

iūrēiūro -are (ius/iuro), *to swear by an oath*: Liv.

iūrēpēritus = iurisperitus; q.v.

iurgium -i, n. (ius/ago), *altercation, quarrel, brawl*: iurgio saepe contendere cum aliquo, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Tac.

iurgo -are (ius/ago). Intransit., *to quarrel, contend in words, brawl*: Cic. Transit., *to scold*: Hor.

iūridiciālis -e (ius/dico), *relating to right or justice*: constitutio, Cic.

iūrisconsultus -i, m. *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: Cic.

iūrisdictio -ōnis, f. *the administration of justice*: conficere, Cic. L. TRANSF., *judicial authority*: iurisdictio urbana et peregrina (of the praetor urbanus and peregrinus), Liv.; iurisdictio in libera civitate contra leges senatusque consulta, Cic.

iūrispēritus or **iūrēpēritus** -i, m. adj. (with compar. and superl.), *skilled or experienced in the law*: Cic., Juv.

iūro -are (*ius), to swear, take an oath.

LIT., iuravi verissimum iusiurandum, Cic.; falsum, Cic.; per deos, Sall.; per Iovem, Cic.; with plain acc. of deity: Cic. L., Verg., Ov.; in verba alicuius, to swear after a prescribed formula, Liv.; in certa verba, Cic.; in legem, to swear to, Cic.; but: in me iurare, to conspire against me, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Caes., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., to deny on oath: calumniam in aliquem, Liv.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in act. sense **iūrātus** -a -um, having sworn, under oath: si diceret iuratus, Cic.; iurati iudices, Cic.; Liv., Ov. Sometimes in pass. sense, having been sworn: Cic.

iūs iūris, n. broth, soup: Pl., Cic., Hor.

iūs iūris, n. right, law.

LIT., divina ac humana iura, Cic.; principia iuris, Cic.; ius ac fas omne delere, Cic.; ius civile, law binding Roman citizens, Cic.; ius gentium, law binding the world at large, Cic.; summum ius, summa iniuria, of the letter of the law, Cic.; ius dicere, to declare the law, to administer justice, Cic.; so: ius reddere, Liv.; dare iura, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a court of justice: in ius vocare, Cic.; in ius ambulare, Pl., Ter.; adire, Cic.; rapi, Hor. (2) jurisdiction: homines recipere in ius ditionemque, Liv.; sui iuris esse, to be independent, Cic. (3) right as conferred by law: uxores eodem iure sunt quo viri, have the same rights as, Cic.; iure optimo, by the best of rights, Cic.; so iure, alone, rightly: Lucr., Cic.; ius civitatis, Cic.; ius agendi cum plebe, Cic.

iusiurandum iūrisiurandi (or in two words), n. an oath: accipere, to take an oath, Caes.; conservare, violare, Cic.; fidem adstringere iureiurando, Cic.; aliquem iureiurando obstringere, with acc. and infin., Caes.; populum iureiurando adigere, Liv.

iussum -i, n. subst. from iubeo; q.v.

iussū, abl. sing. as from iussus, m. (iubeo), by order, by command: vestro, Cic.; populi, Liv.

iustificus -a -um (iustus/facio), acting justly: Cat.

iustitia -ae, f. (iustus), justice, fairness, equity: colere, Cic.; erga deos, Cic.; in hostem, Cic.; Caes.

iustitium -i, n. (ius/sisto), a suspension of business in the courts of law: edicere, to proclaim a suspension of legal business, Cic.; so: indicare, Liv.; sumere, Tac.; remittere, to end such suspension. TRANSF., in gen., pause, cessation: omnium rerum, Liv.

iustus -a -um (ius), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) just, equitable, fair; mainly of persons: Cic., Verg. (2) lawful, justified, well-grounded, proper: uxor, Cic., Liv.; causa, Caes., Cic.; supplicia, Cic.; ira, Ov. (3) regular, perfect, complete, suitable: bellum, Cic., Liv.; proelium, Liv.; victoria, Cic. L.; numerus, Liv.; altitudo, Caes.

¶ N. as subst. (1) sing. **iustum** -i, justice, what is right: Cic.; plus iusto, more than is right, Hor. (2) plur. **iusta** -orum: a, what is fitting, rights, due: iusta praebere servis, Cic.; b, due forms and observances, esp. funeral rites: iusta facere alicui, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **iustē**, justly, rightly: imperare, Cic.; Ov.

Iūturna -ae, f. a nymph, sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli.

iūvēnālis -e (iuvenis), youthful: corpus, Verg.; ludus, Liv.

iūvēnālis -is, m., D. Iunius, a Roman writer of satires, contemporary of Domitian and Trajan.

iūvencus -a -um (iuvenis), young: equus, Lucr. As subst., m. **iūvencus** -i. (1) a young man: Hor. (2) a young bullock: Verg.; f. **iūvenca** -ae. (1) a young woman, a maiden: Ov. (2) a young cow, heifer: Verg., Hor., Juv.

iūvēnesco iūvēnescere iūvēnūi (iuvenis). (1) to grow up: vitulus, Hor. (2) to become young again: iuvenescit homo, Ov.

iūvēnilis -e (iuvenis), youthful: licentia, Cic.; redundantia, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; compar.: Ov.

¶ Adv. **iūvēnilitēr**, youthfully, like a youth: iuveniliter exsultans, Cic.; Ov.

iūvēnis -is, adj., young, youthful: maritus, Tib.; anni, Ov.; compar.: iūnior, Cic., Hor.; also iuvenior, Plin. L.

¶ As subst. **iūvēnis** -is, c. a young man, young woman, one in the prime of life (between the ages of 20 and 45): Cic., Verg., etc.

iūvēnor -ari, dep. (iuvenis), to act like a youth, act impetuously: Hor.

iūventa -ae, f. (iuvenis), youth: flos iuventae, Liv.; iuventa imbellis, docilis, Hor.; Verg. Personif.: Ov.

iūventās -ātis, f. (iuvenis), youth, the time of youth: Lucr., Verg., Hor. Personif.: Cic., Hor., Liv.

iūventus -ūtis, f. (iuvenis), youth, the prime of life (between the ages of 20 and 45). LIT., ea quae iuventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. TRANSF., young men: iuventus Romana, Liv.; legendus est hic orator iuventuti, Cic.; Caes., Verg.; principes iuventutis, in republican times, the first among the knights, Cic.; under the empire, imperial princes, Tac.

iūvo -are iūvi iūtum, fut. partic. iūvātūrus: Sall. (1) to help, assist, aid: aliquem in aliqua re, Cic.; aliquem auxilio laboris, Cic. hostes frumento, Caes.; iuvante deo, diis iuvantibus, with God's help, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov.; with infin. as subject: Verg., Ov. (2) to delight, please, gratify: ut te iuvit coena? Hor.; ita se dicent iuvare, Cic.; often impers., with infin. or acc. and infin. as subject, it delights, it pleases: iuvit me tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic. L.; forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit, Verg.

iuxtā (connected with iungo), adv. and prep.

(1) adv. LIT., of space, close by, near: legio quae iuxta constiterat, Caes.; sellam iuxta ponere, Sall.; forte fuit iuxta tumulus, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., in like manner, equally: vitam mortemque iuxta aestimo, Sall.; aliaque castella iuxta ignobilia, Liv.; iuxta ac si hostes adessent, Liv.; iuxta quam, Liv.; iuxta mecum omnes intellegitis, Sall.

(2) prep., with acc., close to, near to, hard by. LIT., in space: iuxta murum castra posuit, Caes.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., a, in time; just before: iuxta finem vitae, Tac.; b, in other relations; near to, just short of: Sall., Liv., Tac.

iuxtim, adv. (connected with iungo), near, close by: Lucr., Suet. TRANSF., equally: Lucr.

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 adj. **Ixiōnius** (-ēus) -a -um, of Ixion; m. subst. **Ixiōnides** -ae, a son of Ixion; Pirithous: Ov.

J see I

The Latin **i**, when used as a consonant, was printed as **j** in earlier dictionaries and classical texts. This practice has become rare. As a consonant, **i** was probably pronounced as **y**- rather than as **j**-.

K

The letter **K**, **k**, corresponding to Greek kappa (κ), was a part of the Latin Alphabet, but in some words was eventually replaced by **C**. **Kalendae** (**Cālendae**) -ārum, f. (from *calare*, to call, the Kalends being the day on which the times of the Nones and the festivals were proclaimed).

LIT., the first day of the Roman month: Kal. (Cal.) *Februariae*, the first of February; *femineae Kalendae*, the first of March, the day of the *Matronalia*, when Roman matrons sacrificed to Juno Lucina. On the Kalends, interest was paid; hence: *tristes Kalendae*—i.e. for debtors—Hor. Prov., as there were no Kalends in the Greek year, ad Graecas Kalendas *solvere*=never to pay, Suet.

TRANSF., a month: Ov.

Karthago=Carthago; q.v.

L

L, **l**, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

lābasco -ēre (*labo*), to totter, threaten to fall: Lucr. TRANSF., to give way: Pl., Ter.

lābēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of *labes*), a little stain, a slight disgrace: Cic.

lābēfācio -fācēre -fēcī -factum, pass. *lābēfio* -fīrī -factus sum (*labor*), to cause to totter, shake, loosen.

LIT., partem muri, Caes.; charta sit a vinclis non labefacta suis, not opened, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) politically, to shake, impair: iura plebis, Liv. (2) mentally, to cause to shake or waver: quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

lābēfacto -are (freq. of *labefacio*), to cause to totter, shake violently. LIT., signum vectibus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) politically: rempublicam, Cic. (2) mentally: animam, Lucr.; alicuius fidem pretio, to corrupt, Cic. (3) in gen., to weaken: amicitiam aut iustitiam, Cic.; vitas hominum, to disturb, disquiet, Cic.

lābellum -i, n. (dim. of *labrum*), a little lip: Pl., Cic., Verg.

lābellum -i, n. (dim. of *labrum*), a small washing-vessel: Cic.

Lābērius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was D. Laberius, a writer of mimes, contemporary of Julius Caesar.

lābēs -is, f. (*labor*), a falling in, sinking in. LIT., esp. of the earth: multis locis labes factae sint, Cic.; terrae, Liv. TRANSF., (1) fall: prima labes mali, Verg. (2) cause of ruin: innocentiae labes aut ruina, Cic.; applied to a person: labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic.

lābēs -is, f. a spot, stain, blemish. LIT., physical: sine labe toga, Ov.; victima labe carens, Ov. TRANSF., moral, stain of infamy, disgrace: alicui labem inferre, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Tac.

lābia -ae, f., Pl., Ter., and **lābium** -i, n., Quint. (*lambo*), a lip.

Lābici (**Lāvici**) -ōrum, m. an old Latin town. ¶ Hence adj. **Lābicānus** -a -um, of Labici; as subst. (1) n. sing. **Lābicānum** -i, the territory of Labici. (2) m. pl. **Lābicāni** -orum, the inhabitants of Labici.

Lābienus -i, m., T. a legate of Julius Caesar, who went over to Pompey at the beginning of the civil war.

lābīōsus -a -um (*labium*), with large lips: Lucr.

lābium -i, n.=labia; q.v.

lābo -are (connected with *lābor*), to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink. LIT., signum labat, Cic.; labat ariete crebro ianua, Verg.; labantem unā parte aciem, wavering, Liv. TRANSF., (1) politically, to waver, totter: omnes reipublicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic.; fides sociorum labare coepit, Liv.; Ov., Tac. (2) mentally: animus, corda, Verg.; Cic., Liv. (3) in gen.: res, Pl.; omnia, Cic.

lābor *lābi lapsus sum*, dep. to glide, slide, fall down, slip.

LIT., of physical movement, esp. downwards: sidera, Cic.; per gradus, Liv.; ex equo, Liv.; equo, Hor.; umor in genas furtim labitur, Hor.; stellas praecipites caelo labi, Verg.; lapsi de fontibus amnes, Ov.; quia continenter laberentur et fluenter omnia, Cic.; labentes aedes deorum, collapsing, Hor.; custodiā labi, to slip away from, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) fig., to glide, pass, flow: frigus per artūs, Verg.; of time, to glide by: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor.; of speech: oratio sedate placideque labitur, Cic. (2) to fall away, decline: labor eo ut adsentiar Epicuro, I feel myself drawn to, Cic.; civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiem, Cic.; labentem et prope cadentem rempublicam, Cic.; lapsum genus, Verg.; spe lapsi, Caes.; Liv. (3) to be deceived, to make a mistake: erravit, lapsus est, non putavit, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic.; per errorem Cic.; propter imprudentiam, Cic.; in officio, Cic.; in vitium, Hor.; in errorem, Liv.

lābor (*labos*: Pl., Ter.) -ōris, m.

(1) work, labour, toil, effort. LIT., quanto labore partum, Ter.; 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., Liv. TRANSF., a, industry, capacity for work: homo magni laboris, Cic.: b, feat, work, result of labour: multorum mensium labor interiit, Caes.; Hercules, Hor.; hominum boumque, Verg.

(2) hardship, fatigue, distress: 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.

lābōrifer -fēra -fērum (labor/fero), bearing toil: Hercules, Ov.

lābōrīōsus -a -um (*labor), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) of things, toilsome, laborious: vitae genus laboriosum sequi, Cic.; Liv. (2) of persons, industrious, undergoing trouble and hardship: laboriosa cohors Ulixei, Hor.; quid nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lābōrīōsē**, laboriously, with toil: diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusare, Cic.; Pl., Cat.

lābōro -are (*labor).

(1) intransit.: a, to work, toil, labour, strive: sibi et populo Romano, non Verri laborare, Cic.; in aliquid, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Cic.; with infin.: brevis esse laboro, Hor.: b, to be troubled or anxious, to care: quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non magno opere laboro, Cic.; tuā causā, Cic. L.; de aliqua re, Cic.: c, to suffer, labour under anything, be oppressed with, afflicted with: telis ictuque, Lucr.; morbo, to be ill, Cic.; ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus, Cic.; ex invidia, Cic.; ex aere alieno, Caes.; a re frumentaria, Caes.; with plain abl.: domesticā crudelitate, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; absol.: laboranti subvenire, Caes.; fig., of things: quod vehementer eius artus laborarent, Cic.; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, finds no difficulty, Cic.; cum luna laboret, is eclipsed, Cic.

(2) transit., to work out, to elaborate, prepare, form: arte laboratae vestes, Verg.; dona laboratae Cereris, corn made into bread, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

lābos -ōris, m. = *labor; q.v.

Lābrōs -i, m. (λάβρος), name of a dog: Ov.

***labrum** -i, n. (lambo), a lip: superius, the upper lip, Caes.; prov.: primus labris gustasse, to have only a superficial knowledge of, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., edge, rim, lip: fossae, Caes.; Liv.

***labrum** -i, n. (lavo), a basin, tub: Cic. L., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a bathing-place: labra Dianae, Ov.

lābrusca -ae, f. the wild vine: Verg.

lābruscum -i, n. the fruit of the wild vine, wild grape: Verg.

lābŷrinthēus -a -um (labyrinthus), labyrinthine: Cat.

lābŷrinthus -i, m. (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, esp. the labyrinth in Crete constructed by Daedalus: Verg., Ov.

lāc lactis, n. (akin to γάλα, γάλακτος), milk. LIT., Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., the milky sap of plants: Ov.; milk-white colour: Ov.

Lācaena -ae, f. adj. (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedaemonian: virgo, Verg.; as subst., a Spartan woman; esp. Helen: Verg.; Leda: Mart.

Lācēdaemon -ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedaemon or Sparta.

¶ Hence adj. **Lācēdaemōnīus** -a -um, Lacedaemonian: Tarentum, built by a colony from Sparta, Hor.; m. pl. as subst., the Spartans.

lācer -cēra -cērum. Pass., torn, mangled: corpus, Sall.; vestis, Tac.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. Act., tearing to pieces: morsus, Ov.

lācērātio -ōnis, f. (lacro), a tearing to pieces, mangling: corporis, Cic.; Liv.

lācerna -ae, f. a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in bad weather: Cic., Ov.

lācernātus -a -um (lacerna), clad in the lacerna: Juv.

lācēro -are (lacer), to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate.

LIT., alicuius corpus lacerare atque vexare, Cic.; lacerare aliquem omni cruciatu, Cic.; pontem, Liv.; loricam, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to wound deeply, cut up, torture: lacerare rempublicam, Cic.; patriam scelere, Cic.; meus me maeror lacerat, Cic. L. (2) to squander: pecuniam, Cic.; Pl., Sall. (3) to slander, pull to pieces: aliquem contumeliis, Cic.; aliquem probis, Liv.

lācerta -ae, f. (1) a lizard: Hor., Ov., Juv. (2) a sea-fish: Cic. L.

lācertōsus -a -um (lacertus), muscular, powerful: centuriones, Cic.; Ov.

***lācertus** -i, m. LIT., the upper arm (from the shoulder to the elbow), esp. in respect of its muscles: Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., fig. of vigour, in gen.: a quo cum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebit, Cic.; Hor.

***lācertus** -i, m. = lacerta; q.v.

lācesso -ēre -īvi and -īi -itum (*lacio), to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate.

(1) with acc. of the one provoked: virum ferro, Cic.; aliquem proelio, Caes.; bello, Cic., Liv.; aliquem ad pugnam, Liv.; te ad scribendum, Cic. L.; aliquem iniuriā, Cic.; deos precibus, Hor.; pelagus carinā, Hor. (2) with acc. of the response produced, to bring on: pugnam, Verg., Liv.; sermones, Cic. L.

Lacētāni -ōrum, m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.

¶ Hence **Lacētānīa** -ae, f. the country of the Lacetani.

lāchānisso or -nizo -are (λαχανίζω), to be feeble: Suet.

Lāchēsis -is, f. (Λάχεσις), one of the three Parcae or Fates.

lācīnīa -ae, f. (connected with lacer), a lappet or flap of a garment: Pl., Suet.; prov.: aliquid obtinere laciniā, to hold by the extreme end, to have an insecure hold on, Cic.

Lācīnīum -i, n. (Λακίνιον), a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, where Juno had a temple.

¶ Hence adj. **Lācīnīus** -a -um, Lacinian: diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess (Juno), Verg.

Lācō (Lācōn) -ōnis, m. (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedaemonian: fulvus Laco, a Spartan hound, Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Lācōnīcus** -a -um, Laconian; as subst., f. **Lācōnīca** -ae or **Lācōnīcē** -es (Λακωνική), the country of Laconia: Plin., Nep.; n. **Lācōnīcum** -i, a sweating-room

at baths: Cic.; f. adj. *Lăcōnīs* -idis, *Spartan*: mater, Ov.

lacrima (*lacrūma*) -ae, f. (δάκρυ), a *tear*. LIT., multis cum lacrimis, *with a flood of tears*, Cic.; lacrimas profundere, *to shed tears*, Cic.; effundere, Lucr.; fundere, Verg.; lacrimis (for tears) loqui non possum, Cic.; lacrimis gaudio effusis, Liv. TRANSF., the exudation from certain plants: turis, Ov.; Heliadum, amber, Ov.; Verg.

lacrimābilis -e (lacrimo), *deplorable, woeful*: tempus, Ov.; bellum, Verg.

lacrimābundus -a -um (lacrimo), *breaking into tears, weeping*: Liv.

lacrimo (*lacrūmo*) -are, *to weep, shed tears*. LIT., equis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic.; Ter., Verg. TRANSF., to exude, to drip: lacrimavit ebur, Ov.; perf. partic. pass.: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dripping from*, Ov.

lacrimōsus -a -um (lacrima). (1) *tearful, shedding tears*: lumina vino lacrimosa, Ov.; voces, Verg. (2) *causing tears*: fumus, Hor.; hence *mournful, piteous*: bellum, Hor.

lacrimūla -ae, f. (dim. of lacrima), a *little tear*: Ter., Cic., Cat.

lacrūma, etc., see lacrima, etc.

lactans -antis (lac), *giving milk*: ubera, Ov.

lactatio -onis, f. (lacto), *enticement*: Cic.

lactens -entis (lac). (1) *sucking milk*: lactens Romulus, Cic.; lactens hostia, Cic.; Ov.; plur. as subst., *sucklings, unweaned animals*, as victims for sacrifice: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. (2) *milky, juicy, full of sap*: frumenta, Verg.; sata, Ov.

lactēolus -a -um, adj. (dim. of lacteus), *milk-white*: Cat.

lactēs -ium, f. (lac), *the small intestines, guts*: Pl.

lactesco -ēre (lacteo), *to become milk, be changed into milk*: omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactēus -a -um (lac), *milky, of milk*. LIT., umor, Lucr., Ov.; ubera, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *milk-white*: cervix, Verg.; via lactea, Ov.; orbis lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Cic.. (2) of style: Quint.

lacto -are (freq. of *lacio), *to allure, wheedle, dupe, cajole*: Pl., Ter.

lactūca -ae, f. (lac), a *lettuce*: Verg., Hor.

lācūna -ae, f. (lacus), a *cavity, hollow, dip*; esp. a *pool, pond*.

LIT., lacunae salsae, *the salt depths of the sea*, Lucr.; vastae lacunae Orci, Lucr.; cavae lacunae, Verg.

TRANSF., a *gap, deficiency, loss*: ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.

lācūnar -āris, n. (lacuna), a *panelled ceiling*: Cic., Hor., Juv.

lācūno -are (lacuna), *to work in panels, to panel*: Ov.

lācūnōsus -a -um (lacuna), *full of hollows or gaps*: nihil lacunosum, *defective*, Cic.

lācus -ūs, m. a *hollow*; hence (1) a *lake*: Lucr., Caes., Cic.; used poet. for any large body of water: Verg., Ov. (2) a *trough, basin, tank, vat, tub*: Hor., Ov., Liv.; esp. a *wine-vat*: Verg.; fig.: nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; also a *blacksmith's tank*: Verg., Ov.

Lādās -ae, m. (Ἀδάς), a *Greek runner in the time of Alexander the Great, whose speed was proverbial*: Mart., Juv.

laedo laedēre laesi laesum, *to strike, knock*; hence *to hurt, injure, damage*.

LIT., physically: cursu aristas, Verg.; frondes laedit hiems, Ov.; zonā laedere collum, *to strangle*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to hurt the feelings of, offend, annoy*: aliquem periurio suo, Cic.; dicto, Pl.; iniuste neminem, Cic.; Hor. (2) *to violate or outrage an abstr. thing*: fidem, Caes., Cic., Hor.; numen, Verg., Hor.

Laelius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of C. Laelius, *the friend of Scipio Africanus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Laeliānus** -a -um, *Laelian*.

laena -ae, f. (χλαῖνα), an *upper garment, cloak*: Cic., Verg.

Lāértēs -ae, m. (Λαέρτης), *the father of Ulysses*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāértius** -a -um, *Laertian*: regna, *Ithaca*, Verg.; heros, *Ulysses*, Ov.; subst. **Lāertiādes** -ae, m. *son of Laertes*, i.e. *Ulysses*: Hor.

laesio -ōnis, f. (laedo), rhet. t. t., an *oratorical attack*: Cic.

Laestrygōn -ōnis, and plur. **Laestrygōnes** -um, m. (Λαιστρυγόνες), myth., a *race of giants and cannibals in Sicily*: urbs Lami Laestrygonis, i.e. *Formiae*, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Laestrygōniūs** -a -um, *Laestrygonian*: domus, *Formiae*, Ov.

laetābilis -e (laetor), *joyful, glad*: Cic., Ov.

laetatio -ōnis, f. (laetor), a *rejoicing, joy*: Caes.

laetē, adv. from laetus; q.v.

laetifico -are (laetificus). (1) *to fertilize*: agros aquā, Cic. (2) *to cheer, gladden, delight*: sol terram laetificat, Cic.; pass. as middle, *to rejoice*: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **laetificans** -antis, *rejoicing*: Pl.

laetificus -a -um (laetus/facio), *gladdening, cheering, joyous*: Lucr.

laetitia -ae, f. (laetus). (1) *fertility*. TRANSF., *richness, beauty, grace*: orationis, Tac. (2) *joy, unrestrained gladness, delight*: laetitiam capere, percipere ex aliqua re, Cic.; dare alicui laetitiam, Cic.; laetitiā frui, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Caes., Verg.

laetor -ari, dep. (laetus), *to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad*; with abl.: bonis rebus, Cic.; Ter., Juv.; with de: de communi salute, Cic.; with in: Cic.; with acc. of the n. pron.: utrumque laetor, Cic.; Liv.; with acc.: Sall., Verg.; with acc. and infin.: filioliā tuā te delectari laetor, Cic.; Ter., Verg.; with quod clause: Hor.

laetus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). LIT., *fat, rich*; of animals: boum armenta, Verg.; of plants and land, *fertile*: flores, Cic.; segetes, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of style, *rich, copious, fluent*: nitidum quodam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic. (2) of things, *bright, pleasant, fortunate, propitious*: augurium, Tac.; saecula, Verg.; Cic. (3) of persons, *glad, joyful*: hi vagantur laeti atque erecti passim toto foro, Cic.; with abl.: minime laetus origine novae urbis, Liv.; Verg.; with genit.: laeta laborum, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **laetē**, *gladly, joyfully*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

laevus -a -um (λαῖος), *left*.

LIT., manus, Cic.; amnis, Tac.; Verg., Ov. As subst. (1) f. *laeva* -ae (sc. manus or pars), *the left hand, the left*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; ad laevam, *to the left*, Cic., Liv. (2) n.

laevum -i, the left side: in laevum flectere cursus, Ov.; plur. **laeva** -ōrum, places lying to the left: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) left-handed, foolish, silly: mens, Verg.; ego laevus! Hor. (2) unlucky, unpropitious: tempus picus, Hor.; Verg. (3) in augury, favourable, as the Roman augurs, looking south, had the east, or lucky, side on their left hand: laevum intonuit, favourably, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **laevē**, on the left hand, hence awkwardly: Hor.

lāgānum -i, n. (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil: Hor.

lāgēos -ēi, f. (λάγιος), a Greek kind of vine: Verg.

lāgoena (lāgōna) -ae, f. (λάγνος), a large earthen jar with handles and a narrow neck: Pl., Cic. L., Hor.

lāgōis -idis, f. (λαγώς), a bird, perhaps a heathcock or grouse: Hor.

lāguncula -ae, f. (dim. of lagoena), a little bottle or flask: Plin. L.

Lāgus -i, m. the father of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāgēus** -a -um, poet. = Egyptian: Mart.

Lāis -idis and -idos f. (Λαίς), the name of two famous Corinthian beauties.

Lāius -i, m. (Λαῖος), son of Labdacus, father of Oedipus.

¶ Hence **Lāiādēs** -ae, m. son of Laius, i.e. Oedipus: Ov.

lāma -ae, f. a bog, slough: Hor.

lambo lambēre lambi, to lick. LIT., of animals: tribunal meum, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., of rivers, to wash: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor.; of fire: flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor.

lāmēnta -orum, n. pl. wailing, weeping, lamentation: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

lāmēntābilis -e (lamentor). (1) lamentable, deplorable: regnum, Verg. (2) expressing sorrow, mournful: vox, Cic.; mulierum comploratio, Liv.

lāmēntārius -a -um (lamenta), mournful: Pl.

lāmēntātio -ōnis, f. (lamentor), a lamenting, weeping, wailing: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.; Pl.

lāmēntor -ari, dep. (lamenta), to weep, wail, lament: flebiliter in vulnere, Cic.; Pl. Transit., to bewail, weep over, lament: caecitatem, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Hor.

***lāmīa** -ae, f. (λαμια), a witch, vampire: Hor.

***Lāmīa** -ae, m. a cognomen of the Aelian gens.

***Lāmīa** -ae, f. (Λαμια), a town in Thessaly.

lāmīna, **lammīna**, and **lamna** -ae, f. a plate or thin piece of metal or marble, etc. LIT., aenea, Liv.; laminae ardentes, iron plates, heated and used for torture, Cic.; the blade of a sword: Ov.; the blade of a saw: Verg. TRANSF., (1) coin: Hor., Ov. (2) a nutshell: Ov.

lampas -pādis, acc. sing. -pāda, f. (λαμπάς), a torch. LIT., Pl., Lucr., Verg.; a wedding-torch: Ter., Cic.; also used at the torch-race, when one runner delivered his torch to another; hence: quasi cursores vitae lampada tradunt, Lucr. TRANSF., brightness, esp. of the sun: solis, Lucr.; Phoebea, Verg.; also a meteor: Luc.

Lampsācum -i, n. and **Lampsācus** (-os) -i, f. (Λάμψακος), a town of Mysia on the Hellespont.

¶ Hence adj. **Lampsācēnus** -a -um, of Lampsacus; m. pl. as subst., Lampsacenes.

Lāmus -i, m. (Λάμος). (1) a king of the Laestrygones, founder of the town of Formiae: urbs Lami, Formiae, Ov. (2) son of Hercules and Omphale.

lāmŷrus -i, m. (λάμυρος), a sea-fish: Ov.

lāna -ae, f., wool.

LIT., lanam ducere, Ov.; trahere, to spin, Juv.; lanam sufficere medicamentis quibusdam, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) wool-spinning: lanae dedita, Liv. (2) of things like wool; prov.: rixari de lana caprina, to quarrel about nothing, Hor.; the down on leaves, fruit, etc.: Verg.; clouds: Verg.

lānārius -i, m. a worker in wool: Pl.

lānātus -a -um (lana), wool-bearing, woolly: capras lanatas, Liv.; f. pl. as subst. **lānātae** -ārum, sheep: Juv.

lancēa -ae, f. a light spear or lance, with a leather thong attached to it: Verg., Tac.

lancino -are (lacer), to tear to pieces. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., paterna bona, to squander, Cat.

lānēus -a -um (lana), made of wool, woollen. LIT., pallium, Cic.; Pl., Verg. TRANSF., soft as wool: Cat., Mart.

Langōbardi -ōrum, m. a Germanic people.

languēfācio -fācēre (languēo/facio), to make weak or faint: Cic.

languēo -ēre, to be faint, weak, languid. LIT., physically: cum de via languerem, weary with the journey, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; of things, to droop, fall back: Verg. TRANSF., to be languid, inert, inactive: otio, Cic.; languent vires, Cic.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **languens** -entis, faint, languid: vox, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

languesco languescēre langui (languēo), to become faint, weak, languid. LIT., physically: corpore, Cic.; senectute, Cic.; nec mea consueto languescent corpora lecto, Ov.; Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes milder, Hor. TRANSF., to grow inactive, listless: Cic.

languīdūlus -a -um (dim. of languidus), somewhat faint, languid, limp: Cic., Cat.

languīdus -a -um (languēo), adj. (with compar.), faint, weak, languid, limp.

LIT., physically; of persons: vino vigiliisque languidus, Cic.; of animals: Cic.; of other things: ventus, gentle, Ov.; aqua, with gentle current, Liv.; of wine stored up, mild, mellow: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) sluggish, inactive, feeble: animus, Caes.; studium, Cic. (2) act.: languidae voluptates, enervating, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.), faintly, feebly: Caes., Cic.

languor -ōris, m. (languēo), faintness, languor, weariness, feebleness. LIT., physical: corporis, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; esp. from disease: aquosus, dropsy, Hor. TRANSF., listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness: se languori dedere, Cic.; languorem alicui adferre, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

lāniātus -ūs, m. (lanio), a mangling, tearing in pieces; with subjective genit.: ferarum,

Cic. TRANSF., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes posse adspici laniatus et ictus, Tac.
lāniēna -ae, f. (lanius), a butcher's shop: Liv.
lānificus -a -um (lana/facio), working in wool, spinning or weaving wool: ars, Ov.; sorores, the Parcae, Mart.
lāniger -gēra -gērū (lana/gero), wool-bearing: bidens, Verg.; apices, woollen, Verg. As subst. **lāniger** -gēri, m. a ram: Ov.; **lānigēra** -ae, f. a sheep: Lucr.
lānio -are, to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate. LIT., physically: hominem, Cic.; aliquem bestiis, Liv.; crinem manibus, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, Ov.
lānista -ae, m. a trainer of gladiators. LIT., Cic., Juv., Suet. TRANSF., an instigator to violence, inciter: Cic., Liv.
lānitium -i, n. (lana), wool: Verg.
lānius -i, m. (lanio), a butcher: Pl., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., an executioner: Pl.
lanterna -ae, f. (λαμπτήρ), a lantern, lamp: Pl., Cic. L., Juv.
lanternarius -i, m. (lanterna), a lantern-bearer: Catilinae, Cic.
lānūgo -inis, f. (lana), the down of plants: Lucr., Verg.; on the cheeks: flaventem primā lanugine malas, Verg.; Ov.
Lānūvium -i, n. a town in Latium on the Via Appia, south-east of Rome.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Lānūvīnus** -a -um, belonging to Lanuvium; n. as subst. **Lānūvīnum** -i, an estate near Lanuvium: Cic.
lanx lancis, f. (connected with λανήν), (1) a plate, platter, a large flat dish: Pl., Cic. L., Hor., Ov. (2) the scale of a balance: Cic., Verg.
Lāōcōōn -ontis, m. (Λαοκόων), a Trojan priest, who with his two sons was killed by serpents from the sea.
Lāōmēdōn -ontis, m. (Λαομέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Lāōmēdontēus** (-ius) -a -um, Laomedontean, poet. = Trojan: Verg.; m. subst. **Lāōmēdontiādēs** -ae, a male descendant of Laomedon; Priam: Verg.; plur.: Laomedontidae, the Trojans, Verg.
lāpāthum -i, n. and **lāpāthus** -i, f. (λάπαθος, λάπαθος), sorrel: Hor.
lāpicidīnae -ārum, f. (lapis/caedo), stone quarries: Cic.
lāpidārius -a -um (lapis), of or relating to stone: Pl.
lāpidātiō -onis, f. (lapis), a throwing of stones: facta est lapidatio, Cic.
lāpidātor -ōris, m. (lapido), a thrower of stones: Cic.
lāpidēus -a -um (lapis), made of stone: murus, Liv.; imber, a shower of stones, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., petrified: Pl.
lāpido -are (lapis), to throw stones at: Suet.; impers. lapidat, it rains stones: Veis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv.; also impers. pass.: Liv.
lāpidōsus -a -um (lapis). (1) full of stones, stony: montes, Ov. (2) as hard as stone: panis, Hor.; Verg.
lāpillus -i, m. (dim. of lapis), a little stone, pebble. In gen.: lapilli crepitantes, Ov.; white stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days, hence: dies

signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart.; similarly for voting at trials, hence: lapilli nivei atrique, Ov. Esp. a precious stone, gem: nivei viridesque lapilli, pearls and emeralds, Hor.; Ov.

lāpis -idis, m. a stone.

LIT., in gen.: lapidibus aliquem cooperire, obruere, Cic.; lapidibus pluit, it rains stones from the sky, Liv.; lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark a day as lucky (cf. lapillus), Cat. Esp. (1) a boundary-stone: Tib., Liv. (2) a grave-stone: Prop. (3) a precious stone, jewel: Hor. (4) marble: Parius, Verg.; albus, a table of white marble, Hor. (5) a piece of mosaic: Hor. (6) a mile-stone: intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv.; Ov., Tac. (7) the platform of stone on which the praeco stood at slave-auctions: duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic. (8) Iuppiter lapis, a stone held in the hand as a symbol of Jupiter, and sworn by: Iovem lapidem iurare, Cic.

TRANSF., as a symbol of dullness, etc.: Ter., Pl., Cic., Ov.

Lāpithae -arum, m. pl. (Λαπιθαι), the Lapithae, myth., a savage mountain race in Thessaly, famous for their fight with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithōus.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāpithaeus** -a -um and **Lāpithēus** -a -um, of the Lapithae.

lappa -ae, f. a burr: Verg., Ov.

lapsio -ōnis, f. ('labor), a gliding; hence, an inclination, tendency towards: Cic.

lapso -are (freq. of 'labor), to slip, stumble: Priamus lapsans, Verg.

lapsus -ūs, m. ('labor), a gradual movement, esp. downwards; a gliding, sliding, fall. LIT., terrae, Liv.; si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo in mare profluxisset, Cic.; volucrum lapsus atque cantus, Cic.; equi, Verg. TRANSF., a fault, error: cum sint populares multi varique lapsus, Cic.; Pl.

lāquēāre -is, n., esp. plur. **lāquēārīa** (connected with lacunar), a panelled ceiling: laquearia tecti, Verg.; Sen.

lāquēātus -a -um (laqueare), with a panelled ceiling: laqueata tecta, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

lāquēus -i, m. a noose, halter, snare. LIT., collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall.; premere, Hor.; Caes., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., a trap: alicui laqueos ponere, Ov.; laquei legum, interrogationum, Cic.

Lār Lāris, m., usually plur. **Lāres** -um (Cic.), -ium (Liv.), tutelary deities among the Romans: Lares praestites, Ov.; Lares permarini, Liv.; agri custodes, Tib. Esp. household deities: domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, Pl., Cic., Hor., Ov.; meton., hearth, dwelling, home: ad larem suum reverti, home, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Ov.

Lāra and **Lārunda** -ae, f. a nymph who had her tongue cut out by Jupiter because she talked too much.

Larcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was the dictator, T. Larcius Flavius: Cic., Liv.

lardum (**lārīdum**: Pl.) -i, n. (connected with λαγώς), the fat of bacon, lard: Hor., Ov., Juv.

Lārentia -ae, f., or **Acca Lārentia**, the wife of Faustulus, who brought up Romulus and Remus.

¶ Hence **Larentālia** -ium, n. pl. a feast in her honour on December 23.
Lāres, see Lar.
largē, adv. from largus; q.v.
largificus -a -um (largus/facio), bountiful, liberal: Lucr.
largifluus -a -um (largus/fluo), flowing freely: fons, Lucr.
largilōquus -a -um (largus/loquor), talkative, loquacious: Pl.
largior -iri, dep. (largus), to give abundantly, bestow liberally, lavish. LIT., qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Tac.; of bribery: Sall., Liv., Quint. TRANSF., (1) in gen., to give, bestow, grant: populo libertatem, Cic.; alicui civitatem, Cic.; solamen, Verg. (2) to condone: Cic., Tac.
largitās -ātis, f. (largus), liberality, bountifulness: terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.; Ter.
largitēr, adv. from largus; q.v.
largitio -ōnis, f. (largior), a giving freely, spending freely, lavishing: in cives, Cic.; largitione benevolentiam alicuius consecrari, Cic.; prov.: largitio non habet fundum, giving has no limits, Cic.; Caes.; of bribery: largitionis suspicionem recipere, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., granting, bestowing: civitatis, Cic.; aequitatis, Cic.
largitor -ōris, m. (largior), a liberal giver or spender: praedae erat largitor, Liv.; Sall.; in a bad sense, a briber: Cic.; also a waster: Cic.
largus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) of things, abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious: cum sol terras largā luce compleverit, Cic.; imbres, Lucr., Verg.; with genit., rich in, abounding in: opum, Verg. (2) of persons, liberal, bountiful, profuse: Pl., Cic., Tac.; with abl.: largus promissis, liberal in promises, Tac.; with infin.: spes donare novas, Hor.
¶ Adv. (1) (with compar. and superl.) **largē**, plentifully, liberally: dare, Cic.; large atque honorifice aliquid promittere, Cic.; senatus consultum large factum, with sweeping provisions, Tac.
¶ Adv. (2) **largitēr**, abundantly, much: distare, Lucr.; posse, to be very powerful, Caes.; Hor.
lāridum -i, n. = lardum; q.v.
Lārinum -i, n. a town in Italy (now Larino).
¶ Hence adj. **Lārinās** -ātis, of Larinum; m. pl. as subst., inhabitants of Larinum.
Lārisa (Lārisa) -ae, f. (Λάρισα, Λάρισα), a town in Thessaly.
¶ Hence adj. **Lārisaeus** (Lārisaeus) -a -um, Larissean = Thessalian: Cic., Verg.; subst. **Lārisenses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Larisa.
Lārius -i, m. name of a lake in north Italy (now Lago di Como). Adj. **Lārius** -a -um, of Lake Como: Cat.
lārix -icis, f. (Λάριξ), the larch: Plin.
Lars Lartis, m. an Etruscan title or praenomen.
Lārunda, see Lara.
larva and **lārūa** -ae, f. a ghost, spectre: Pl. TRANSF., a mask: Hor.
larvātus -a -um (larva), bewitched: Pl.
lāsānum -i, n. (λάσανον), a night-commode: Hor.
lāsarpicifer -fēra -fērum (lasarpicium = laserpicium/fero), producing asafetida: Cat.

lascīvīa -ae, f. (lascivus). (1) in a good sense, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Liv. (2) in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, insolence: quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall.; Tac., Quint.

lascivibundus -a -um (lascivio), wanton, sportive: Pl.

lascivio -ire (lascivus). (1) in a good sense, to sport, play: agnus lascivit fugā, Ov.; Cic. (2) in a bad sense, to wanton, run riot: plebs lascivit, Liv.; Tac.

lascīvus -a -um, adj. (with compar.). (1) in a good sense, playful, sportive, frolicsome: puella, Verg.; aetas, verba, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, insolent: puella, Ov.; oscula, Tac. TRANSF., hederae, luxuriant, Hor.

¶ Adv. **lascivē**, lasciviously, wantonly: Mart.

lāserpiciūm -i, n. a plant, also called silphium, from which asafoetida (laser) was obtained: Pl., Plin.

lassitūdo -inis, f. (lassus), weariness, exhaustion: lassitudine exanimari, confici, Caes.; Cic., Liv.

lasso -are (lassus), to make weary, tire, exhaust: corpus, Ov.; Prop.

lassulus -a -um (dim. of lassus), somewhat weary, rather tired: Cat.

lassus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted; of persons: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.; ab equo indomito, Hor.; with genit.: maris et viarum, Hor.; with infin.: Prop.; also of things: fructibus adsiduis lassa humus, Ov.; lasso papavera collo, drooping, Verg.

lātē, adv. from lātus; q.v.

lātebra -ae, f. (lateo), usually plur., a hiding-place, lurking-place, retreat. LIT., latebrae ferarum, Cic.; Verg.; lunae, an eclipse of the moon, Lucr. TRANSF., (1) fig.: cum illa coniuratio ex latebris erupisset, Cic.; Lucr. (2) sing., a subterfuge, loophole: latebra mendacii, Cic.; latebram dare vitii, Ov.

lātebricōla -ae, c. (latebra/colo), one that lives in hiding: Pl.

lātebrōsus -a -um (latebra), full of hiding-places, secret, retired: via, Cic.; pumex, porous, Verg.

¶ Adv. **lātebrōsē**, secretly, in a corner: Pl.
lātēo -ēre (connected with λανθάνω), to lie hid, be concealed.

LIT., in occulto, Cic.; abdite, Cic.; latet anguis in herba, Verg.; navis latet portu, Hor.; latet sub classibus aequor, is concealed, covered, Verg.; portus latet, is screened from the winds, Cic.; esp. to keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to live in obscurity: bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. (2) to be sheltered, safe from misfortune: sub umbra amicitiae Romanae, Liv.; in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. (3) to be unknown: aliae (causae) sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic.; scelus latere inter tot flagitia, Cic.; also with acc.: res latet aliquem, is concealed from, unknown to, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **lātens** -entis, concealed, hidden: res, Cic.; causa, Verg.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **lātentēr**, secretly: Cic., Ov.

lāter -tēris, m. a brick, tile: Cic., Caes.

lătērāmen -īnis, n. (later), *pottery*: Lucr.
Lătērānus -a -um, *family name in the gentes Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia*.
lătērcūlus -i, m. (dim. of later), *a small brick, tile*: Caes. TRANSF., *a biscuit*: Pl.
lătēricius -a -um (later), *brick, built of brick*: turris, Caes.; Suet.
lătērna, see *lanterna*.
lătērnārius, see *lanternarius*.
lătēscō -ēre (lateo), *to hide oneself, be concealed*: Cic.
lătēx -tīcis, m. *a fluid, liquid*; esp. of water: occulti latices, Liv.; securi latices, Verg.; frugum laticumque cupidō, *hunger and thirst*: Lucr.; also of wine: meri, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.; latex absinthii, *wormwood juice*, Lucr.
Lătīālis -e, see *Latium*.
Lătīāris -e, see *Latium*.
lătībūlum -i, n. (lateo), *a hiding-place, a lurking-place*. LIT., of animals: cum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic.; of men: latibula locorum occultorum, Cic. TRANSF., latibulum aut perfrugium doloris mei, Cic. L.
lătīclāvīus -a -um (latus/clavus), *having a broad purple stripe (the distinguishing peculiarity of senators, equestrian military tribunes, and sons of noble families)*: tribunus, Suet.
lătīfundūm -i, n. (latus/fundus), *a large landed estate*: Plin.
Lătīnē, see *Latium*.
Lătīnitās -ātis, f. (Latinus). (1) *a pure Latin style, Latinity*: Cic. L. (2) *Latin rights (like ius Latī)*: Cic. L., Suet.
¹Lătīnus -a -um, see *Latium*.
²Lătīnus -i, m. *a king of the Laurentians, who received Aeneas hospitably, and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage*.
lătīo -ōnis, f. (fero), *a bringing*: auxili, *a rendering assistance*, Liv.; legis, *a proposing, bringing forward*, Cic.; suffragi, *voting*, Liv.
lătīto -are (freq. of lateo), *to lie hid, be concealed*: latitandi copia tenvis, Lucr.; extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manlio, Cic.; invisae atque latitantes res, Caes.; esp. *to conceal oneself, so as not to appear in court*: Cic.
lătītūdo -inis, f. (latus), *breadth*: fossae, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., (1) *extent*: possessionum, Cic. (2) *broad pronunciation*: verborum, Cic.
Lătīum -i, n. *a district of Italy, in which Rome was situated; ius Lătī or Lătīum, Latin rights (like Latinitas), a political status, short of Roman citizenship, allowed by the Romans first to Latins, later to others*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Lătīus** -a -um, *belonging to Latium, Latin*; poet. = *Roman*: forum, Ov.; adj. **Lătīnus** -a -um, *Latin*: via, Cic., Liv.; lingua, Cic.; convertere in Latinum, *to translate into Latin*, Cic.; feriae Latinae, or simply Latinae, *the Latin games*, Liv.; m. pl. as subst. **Lătīni** -orum, *the Latins*; adv. **Lătīnē**, *in Latin*: Latine loqui, Cic., Liv.; adj. **Lătīālis** -e or **Lătīāris** -e, *Latin*; n. subst. **Lătīar** -āris, *the festival of Jupiter Latiaris*.
Latmus -i, m. (Λάτμος), *a mountain in Caria, where Selene kissed the sleeping Endymion*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Latmīus** -a -um, *Latmian*.
Lătō -ūs, f. and **Lătōna** -ae, f. (Λητώ), *the mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she bore on the island of Delos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lătōnīus** -a -um, *Latonian*: Latonia virgo, or simply Latonia, Diana, Verg.; subst. **Lătōnīgēna** -ae, c. (Latona/gigno), *offspring of Latona*, Ov.; adj. **Lătōius** and **Lētōius** -a -um, *Latonian*: proles, Apollo and Diana, Ov.; as subst., m. **Lătōius** -i, Apollo, and f. **Lătōia** -ae, Diana: Ov.; f. adj. **Lătōis** or **Lētōis** -īdis, *Latonian*: Calaurēa, *sacred to Latona*, Ov.; as subst., Diana: Ov.; adj. **Lătōus** -a -um, *Latonian*; m. as subst. **Lătōus** -i, Apollo: Hor., Ov.
lătōr -ōris, m. (fero), *a bearer*; hence *the proposer of a law*: legis Semproniae, Cic.; Liv.
lătṛātor -ōris, m. (¹latro), *a barker*: Anubis, Verg., Ov.
lătṛātus -ūs, m. (¹latro), *a barking*: Verg., Ov., Juv.
lătṛīna -ae, f. (lavo), *a bath or lavatory*: Pl., Suet.
¹lătō -are, *to bark, bay*.
 (1) intransit. LIT., quod si luce quoque canes latrent, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., of men, *to bark, rant*: latrare ad clepsydram, Cic.; Hor.; of inanimate objects, *to rumble, roar*: undae, Verg.; stomachus, Hor.
 (2) transit.: a, *to bark at*: senem, Hor.: b, *to bark for*: Lucr., Hor.
²latro -ōnis, m. (λάτρης). LIT., *a hired servant or a mercenary soldier*: Pl. TRANSF., (1) *a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand*: insidiosus et plenus latronum locus, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Juv. (2) *a hunter*: Verg. (3) *a piece on a draught-board*: Ov.
latrocīnium -i, n. (latrocinor). (1) *military service as a mercenary*: Pl. (2) *highway robbery, brigandage, piracy*. LIT., incursiones hostium et latrocinia, Cic.; Caes., Sall., Liv. TRANSF., a, *villainy, roguery*: quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum, Cic.: b, meton., *a band of robbers*: unus ex tanto latrocinio, Cic.
latrocīnor -ari, dep. (²latro). (1) *to serve as a mercenary soldier*: Pl. (2) *to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage*: Cic.
lătṛuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of ¹latro). (1) *a highwayman, freebooter, bandit*: Cic. (2) *a piece on a draught-board*: Suet.
¹lătus -a -um, partic. from fero; q.v.
²lătus -a -um (originally slatos), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *broad, wide*.
 LIT., fossa xv pedes lata, Caes.; via, Cic.; in latum crescere, *to grow broad*, Ov.; Verg., Tac.
 TRANSF., (1) *extensive, large*: locus, Cic.; latissimae solitudines, Caes. (2) of persons, *proud, haughty*: latus ut in circo spatiere, Hor. (3) of pronunciation, *broad*: cuius tu illa lata non numquam imitaris, Cic. (4) of style, *diffuse, copious, full, rich*: oratio, disputatio, Cic.; Liv., Quint., Tac.
 ¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lătē**, *broadly, widely*. LIT., longe lateque, far and wide, Cic.; vagari, Caes.; populus late rex, Verg.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *extensively*: ars late patet, Cic.; fidei bonum nomen latissime manat, Cic.; fuse lateque dicere de aliqua re, Cic.; Caes., Hor.
¹lătus -ēris, n. *the side, flank*.
 LIT., of persons and animals: ab alicuius latere numquam discedere, Cic.; latus dare, *to expose the side (in fencing)*, Tib.; malo latus obdere apertum, *to give a handle to*, Hor.;

cuius (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic.; esp. *the lungs*: lateris, or laterum, dolor, Cic., Hor.; neque enim ex te nobilitatus es sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.; meton. = *the body*: latus fessum longā militiā, Hor.; Ov.

TRANSF., *the side, flank* of anything (opp. frons, tergum): latus castrorum, Caes.; insula cuius unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.; prora avertit et undis dat latus, Verg.; as milit. t. t., *the flank of an army*: nostros latere aperto adressi, Caes.; a latere, a lateribus, *on the flank*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; ex lateribus, Sall., Liv.

lātuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of ²latus), *a little side*: Lucr., Cat.

laudābilis -e (laudo), adj. (with compar.), *praiseworthy, laudable*: vita, Cic.; orator, Cic.; Ov., Liv.

¶ Adv. **laudābīlīter**, *laudably, in a praiseworthy manner*: vivere, Cic.

laudatio -ōnis, f. (laudo), *praise, commendation*: laudatio tua, Cic. Esp. (1) *in a court of justice, a testimonial to character*: gravissima atque ornatissima, Cic. (2) *a funeral oration or panegyric*: nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, Cic.; Liv., Quint.

laudātīvus -a -um (laudo), *laudatory*: Quint. **laudātor** -ōris, m. (laudo), *a praiser*: temporis acti, Hor.; pacis semper laudator, Cic.; Ov. Esp. (1) *a witness who bears favourable testimony to character*: Cic. (2) *one who delivers a funeral panegyric*: Liv., Plin. L.

laudātrix -icis, f. (laudator), *a female praiser*: vitorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic.

laudo -are (laus), *to praise, extol, commend*. In gen.: bonos, Cic.; Hor., Ov., Tac.; in pass., with infin.: exstinxisse nefas laudabor, Verg. Esp. (1) *to bear favourable testimony to anyone's character*: Cic. (2) *to deliver a funeral panegyric over*: aliquem, Cic. (3) *to name, mention, cite, quote*: aliquem auctorem, Cic.; Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **laudātus** -a -um, *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: vir, Cic.; vultus, Ov.

laurēa -ae, f., see laureus.

laurēātus -a -um (laurea), *crowned with laurel, laurelled*, esp. as a sign of victory: imago, Cic.; fasces, lictores, Cic.; litterae, *bringing tidings of victory*, Liv.; Tac.

Laurentes -um, m. pl. *the Laurentians, inhabitants of a town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium*; sing. also as adj. **Laurens** -entis, *Laurentine*.

¶ Hence adj. **Laurentius** -a -um, *Laurentine*.

laurēōla -ae, f. (dim. of laurea), *a laurel branch, laurel crown*; meton., *a triumph*: Cic. L.; prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to seek fame in trifles*, Cic. L.

laurēus -a -um (laurus), of laurel: corona, Liv.; sorta, Ov. F. as subst. **laurea** -ae. (1) *the laurel-tree*: Hor., Liv. (2) *the laurel crown, as a sign of victory*: decemviri laurēā coronati, Liv.; Hor.; meton., *a triumph, victory*: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic. L.

lauricōmus -a -um (laurus/coma), *covered with laurel-trees*: Lucr.

laurifēr -fēra -fērum (laurus/fero), *crowned with laurels*: Luc.

laurīgēr -gēra -gērum (laurus/gero), *crowned with laurels, wearing laurels*: Ov.

laurus -i, f. (abl. laurū: Hor.; nom. and acc. pl. laurūs: Verg.), *the laurel or bay-tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and sometimes priests and ancestral busts were crowned*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; meton., *triumph, victory*: Cic. L.

laus laudis, f. *praise, fame, glory, commendation*.

LIT., adipisci laudem, Cic.; canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.; capere (to earn) ex hac una re maximam laudem, Cic.; celebrare alicuius laudes, Cic.; cumulare aliquem omni laude, Cic.; efferre aliquem laudibus ad caelum, Cic.; in laude vivere, Cic.; hoc in tua laudē pono, Cic.; Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, Cic.; laudis immensa cupido, Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., *a praiseworthy action or quality*: hae tantae summis in rebus laudes, Cic.; quarum laudum gloriam adamaris, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

lautē, adv. from lavo; q.v.

lautia -ōrum, n. pl., *entertainment given to foreign ambassadors at Rome*: Liv.

lautitia -ae, f. (lautus; see lavo), *splendour, elegance, sumptuous manner of living*: mea nova lautitia, Cic. L.; Sen.

Lautūlae (Lautōlae) -ārum, f. *a town in Latium*: Liv.

lautūmiae (lātōmiae) -ārum, f. (λατομιαί), *a stone-quarry*: Pl.; esp. *the quarries at Syracuse, used as prisons*: Cic.; also of a similar prison at Rome: Liv.

lautus -a -um, partic. from lavo; q.v.

lāvabrum -i, n. (lavo), *a bath*: Lucr.

lāvatio -ōnis, f. (lavo), *a washing, bathing*: Pl.

TRANSF., *bathing apparatus*: Cic. L., Phaedr. **Lāverna** -ae, f. *the goddess of gain (just or unjust)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāvernālis** -e, *belonging to Laverna*.

Lāvici, etc., see Labici.

Lāvīnia -ae, f. *daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas*.

Lāvīnium -i, n. *a town in Latium, built by Aeneas, and named after his wife Lavinia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lāvīnius** -a -um and **Lāvīnus** -a -um, *Lavinian*.

lāvo lāvare or lāvère lāvi lautum or lōtum or lāvātum (cf. λούω), *to wash, bathe*.

LIT., transit.: manus, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; intransit., lavare and pass. as middle, *to wash oneself, bathe*: lavanti regi, Liv.; lavantur in fluminibus, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to moisten, wet, bathe*: vultum lacrimis, Ov.; Lucr., Verg. (2) *of the sea etc., to wash a place*: villam, Hor.; Ov. (3) *to wash away*: mala vino, *to drive away*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **lautus** -a -um, *washed, bathed*; hence (1) of things, *fine, splendid, elegant, sumptuous*: supellex, Cic. (2) of persons, *refined, grand*: homines lauti et urbani, Cic.; Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **lautē**, *finely, elegantly*: Pl., Cic.

laxāmentum -i, n. (laxo), *a widening, extending*. TRANSF., *a relaxing, mitigation, respite*: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.; laxamentum dare legi, Cic.

laxē, adv. from laxus; q.v.

laxitās -ātis, f. (laxus), *wideness, roominess*: in domo clari hominis adhibenda cura est laxitatis, Cic.

laxō -are (laxus), *to widen or loosen*.

LIT., (1) *to extend, enlarge*: forum, Cic.; manipulos, Caes. (2) *to undo, unfasten, slacken*: vincula epistulae, Nep.; claustra, rudentes, Verg.; also *to set free*: laxantur cupora rugis, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to relieve, release*: animos curamque, Cic.; cum laxati curis sumus, *free from*, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to mitigate, relax, remit*: aliquid laboris, Liv.; ubi laxatam pugnam vidit, Liv.; annonam, *to lower*, Liv.; intransit.: annona haud multum laxaverat, *had not fallen much*, Liv.

laxus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *wide, loose, spacious*.

LIT., arcus, Verg., Hor.; ianua, anulus, Ov.; spatium, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of time*: diem statuo satis laxum, *later, postponed*, Cic. L. (2) *in gen., loose, lax, relaxed*: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic.; annona laxior, *lower prices*, Liv.; milites laxiore imperio habere, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **laxē**, *widely, loosely*. LIT., aliquem vincire, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *of time*: laxius proferre diem, *to put farther off*, Cic. L. (2) *loosely, without restraint*: vivere, Liv.; Sall.

lēa -ae, f. (leo), *a lioness*: Lucr., Verg., Ov.

lēaena -ae, f. (λέαινα), *a lioness*: Cat., Verg., Ov.

Lēander -dri, m. (Λεανδρος), *a youth of Abydos who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit Hero at Sestos, till he was drowned in a storm*.

Lēarchus -i, m. (Λεαρχος), *the son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of madness*.

Adj. **Lēarchēus** -a -um, *of Learchus*.

Lēbēdus -i, f. (Λεβεδος), *a town in Ionia, where annual games were held in honour of Bacchus*.

lēbēs -ētis, m. (λέβης). (1) *a bronze pan or cauldron*: Verg. (2) *a basin for washing the hands*: Ov.

lectica -ae, f. (lectus). (1) *a litter*: lecticā octophoro ferri, *in a litter borne by eight slaves*, Cic.; Hor., Tac. (2) *a bier*: Suet.

lecticārius -i, m. (lectica), *a litter-bearer*: Cic., Suet.

lecticūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectica). (1) *a small litter*: lecticulā in curiam deferri, Cic.; Liv. (2) *a small bier*: Nep. (3) *a settie*: Suet.

lectio -ōnis, f. (¹lego). (1) *a picking out, selecting*: iudicium, Cic. (2) *a reading, perusal*: librorum, Cic.; lectio sine ulla delectatione, Cic. Hence: lectio senatūs, *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.

lectisterniātor -oris, m. (lectisternium), *a slave who arranged the couches round the dining-table*: Pl.

lectisternium -i, n. (lectus/sterno), *a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches and food was put before them*: Liv.

lectito -are (freq. of ¹lego), *to read often or with eagerness*: Platonem studiose, Cic.; Tac., Plin. L.

lectiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lectio), *a short reading*: Cic. L.

lector -ōris, m. (²lego), *a reader*: aptus ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.; Hor., Quint. Esp. *a slave who reads aloud*: Quint., Plin. L.

lectulus -i, m. (dim. of lectus). (1) *a small bed*: in lectulis suis mori, Cic.; Juv. (2) *a couch*; for reading: Cic., Ov.; for dining: stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. (3) *a funeral bed, bed of state*: Tac.

¹lectus -a -um, partic. from lego; q.v.

²lectus -i, m. (cf. λέχος). (1) *a couch, a bed*: cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, *to keep one's bed*, Cic.; genialis, *the marriage-bed*, Cic. (2) *a couch for resting on at meals, a dining-couch*: Cic.; Hor., Liv. (3) *a funeral couch*: Tib., Quint.

Lēda -ae, f. and **Lēdē** -ēs, f. (Λήδη), *the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Zeus Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lēdaeus** -a -um, *of Leda*: dei, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; Helena, Verg.

lēgālis -e (lex), *legal*: Quint.

lēgātārius -i, m. (legatum), *a legatee*: Suet.

lēgātio -ōnis, f. (¹lego), *the post of deputy, delegated authority*.

(1) *polit. t. t.*; *the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation*: legationem suscipere, *to undertake*, Caes.; obire, Cic.; in legationem proficisci, Liv.; libera legatio, *permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador*, Cic. L. TRANSF., a, *the result of an embassy*: legationem renuntiare, Cic.; referre, Liv.: b, *the persons constituting an embassy*: Caes., Liv.

(2) *milit. t. t.*; *the post of deputy or subordinate commander under a commander-in-chief*: Caes., Cic.; esp. *the command of a legion*: Tac.

lēgātor -ōris, m. (¹lego), *a testator, one who leaves something by will*: Suet.

lēgātum -i, n. subst. from ¹lego; q.v.

lēgātus -i, m. subst. from ¹lego; q.v.

lēgifer -fēra -fērum (lex/fero), *law-giving*: Minos, Ov.; Verg.

lēgīo -ōnis, f. (¹lego), *a choosing*; hence *a chosen body*; esp. (1) *a legion, a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts and comprising between 4,200 and 6,000 men*: Cic.; duas legiones ibi conscribere, Caes. (2) *of the troops of other nations*: Pl., Liv. (3) *in gen., an army*: Verg.

lēgionārius -a -um (legio), *belonging to a legion*: milites, Caes.; Liv.

lēgītīmus (lēgītūmus) -a -um (lex), *lawful, legal, legitimate*: dies comitiis habendis, Cic.; controversiae, *legal, decided by law*, Cic.; aetas, Liv.; coniunx, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **lēgītīma** -ōrum, *legal usages*: Nep.

TRANSF., *right, fit, proper, appropriate*: numerus, Cic.; poema, Hor.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **lēgītīmē**, *lawfully, legally*: Cic., Juv.; in gen., *properly*: Tac., Juv.

lēgiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of legio), *a small legion*: Liv.

¹lēgo -are (lex), *to ordain, appoint*. (1) *to appoint a person, make a deputy, delegate authority to* (polit. or milit.): ut legati legarentur, Cic.; aliquem Caesari, *make second-in-command to Caesar*, Cic.; Sall., Liv. (2) *of property, to bequeath, leave as a legacy*: alicui

pecuniam, Cic.; Liv., Quint.; aliquid alicui ab aliquo, *to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the heir*, Cic.

¶ Hence from partic. legatus -a -um:

M. as subst. **lēgātus** -i, *a deputy, one bearing delegated authority*. (1) political: a, an ambassador, envoy: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov.; b, the deputy or second-in-command to a magistrate: Caes., Cic., Liv.; esp. under the empire, the governor set over an imperial province: Tac., Suet. (2) milit.; a deputy or subordinate commander under a commander-in-chief, esp. the commander of a legion: Caes., Tac.

N. as subst. **lēgātum** -i, *a legacy, bequest*: Cic. L., Quint., Juv.

lēgo lēgēre lēgi lectum (λέγω), *to collect, gather together, to pick*.

LIT., in gen.: nuces, Cic.; spolia caesorum, Liv.; mala ex arbore, Verg.; ossa, Ov.; esp.: fila, of the Parcae, *to wind up, spin*, Verg.; vela, *to furl the sails*, Verg.; sacra divum, *to steal*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to pass through, traverse a place*: saltūs legit, Ov.; vestigia alicuius, *to follow the footsteps*, Verg.; esp. of ships, *to coast along*: oram Italiae, Liv. (2) *to survey, scan*: omnes adversos, Verg.; esp. of writing, *to read, peruse*: eos libros, Cic.; Ov., Liv., etc.; apud Clitomachum, *in the works of Clitomachus*, Cic.; with the writer as object: Ov., Quint.; sometimes *to read aloud, recite*: volumen suum, Cic.; hence: senatum legere, *to call over the senate, to go over the list of senators*, Liv. (3) *to choose, select, pick out*: iudices, Cic.; viros ad bella, Ov.; cives, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **lectus** -a -um, *chosen, selected*: pueri, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) *choice in quality, excellent*: adulescens, femina, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

lēgūlēius -i, m. (lex), *a pettyfogging lawyer*: Cic.

lēgūmen -inis, n. (lego), *any leguminous plant; pulse*: Caes., Juv.; the bean: Verg.

Lēlēges -um, m. pl. (Λέλεγες), *a people, scattered in different places over Greece and Asia Minor*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Lēlēgēis** -idis, f. *Lelegean*; adj. **Lēlēgēius** -a -um, *Lelegean*.

Lēmānnus -i, m. (with or without lacus), *a lake in the country of the Helvetii, now the Lake of Geneva*.

lembus -i, m. (λέμβος), *a boat, cutter, pinnace*: Pl., Verg., Liv.

lēmma -ātis, n. (λήμμα), *the theme or title of a composition; also an epigram*: Mart., Plin. L. **lemniscātus** -a -um (lemniscus), *adorned with ribbons; palma, a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, token of victory*, Cic.

lemniscus -i, m. (ληνίσκος), *a ribbon attached to a victor's wreath*: Liv.

Lemnōs (-us) -i, f. (Λήνμος), *the island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan*.

¶ Hence adj. **Lemnīus** -a -um, *Lemnian*: Lemnius pater, Verg.; and subst.: Lemnius, *Vulcan*, Ov.; adj. **Lemnīensis** -e, *Lemnian*; f. subst. **Lemnīās** -ādis, *a Lemnian woman*: Ov.; m. subst. **Lemnīcola** -ae, *an inhabitant of Lemnos (of Vulcan)*: Ov.

Lēmōvices -um, m. *a people of Aquitanian Gaul*: Caes.

lēmurēs -um, m. *ghosts, spectres*: Hor.

¶ Hence **Lēmūria** -ōrum, n. pl. *a festival held in May to expel ghosts*: Ov.

lēna -ae, f. (leno), *a procuress, bawd*: Pl., Ov. TRANSF., *natura quasi sui lena, enticing persons to her*, Cic.

Lēnaeus -a -um (Ληναῖος), *Bacchic*: latices, wine, Verg.; Lenaeus pater, or simply Lenaeus, *Bacchus*, Verg.

lēnīmen -inis, n. (lenio), *a means of alleviation*: testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor.; Ov.

lēnīmentum -i, n. (lenio), *a mitigation, alleviation*: Tac.

lēnio -ire (lenis; imperf. lenībant: Verg.), *to make mild, alleviate, mitigate, soothe, relieve*. LIT., *stomachum latrantem*, Hor.; vulnera, Prop. TRANSF., *se consolatione*, Cic.; aliquem iratum, Cic.; dolentem solando, Verg.; Liv. Intransit., *to calm down*: Pl.

lēnis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *smooth, soft, mild, gentle*.

LIT., *sensus iudicat lene asperum*, Cic.; venenum, *slight*, Cic. L.; vinum, *mellow*, Hor.; ventus lenissimus, Cic. L.; stagnum, *flowing gently*, Liv. N. acc. as adv. **lēnē**, *gently, softly*: lene sonantis aquae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of gradients, *gentle*: clivus, Liv.; Caes. (2) of disposition or tone, *mild*: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, Cic.; leniorem sententiam dicere, Caes.; consilium, Hor. (3) of style, *smooth*: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lēnītēr**, *softly, gently, mildly, calmly*: adridere, Cic.; collis leniter acclivis, *rising gradually*, Caes.; of disposition, etc., *gently, mildly*: adloqui, Liv.; Cic.; of style or enunciation, *smoothly*: dicere, Cic.; Cat. In a bad sense, (too) *mildly, slackly*: Caes.

lēnītās -ātis, f. (lenis), *gentleness, softness, mildness*. LIT., vocis, Cic.; Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, *slowness, gentleness*, Caes. TRANSF., (1) of disposition, etc., *gentleness, mildness*: animi, Cic.; legum, Cic. (2) of style, *smoothness*: verborum, Cic.

lēnītēr, adv. from lenis; q.v.

lēnītūdo -inis, f. (lenis), *gentleness, mildness*: in istum, Cic.; of style, *smoothness*: Cic.

lēno -ōnis, m. (lenio), *a procurer, pander*: Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *a go-between*: Cic., Ov.

lēnōcīnium -i, n. (leno), *the trade of a procurer or bawd*. LIT., facere, Pl.; Suet. TRANSF., *an enticement, allurements*: Cic.; of dress, *finery*: Cic.; of style, *meretricious ornament*: Tac., Quint.

lēnōcīnor -ari, dep. (leno), *to pursue the trade of a procurer*. TRANSF., with dat. (1) *to make up to, to flatter*: alicui, Cic. (2) *to advance, promote*: feritati, Tac.

lēnōnius -a -um (leno), *belonging to a procurer*: Pl.

lens lentis, f. *a lentil*: Verg.

lentē, adv. from lentus; q.v.

lentesco -ēre (lentus). LIT., *to become pliant, soft, sticky*: tellus picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Verg. TRANSF., *to weaken, slacken*: lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

lentiscifer -fēra -fērum (lentiscus/fero), *producing the mastic-tree*: Ov.

lentiscus -i, f. and **lentiscum** -i, n. *the mastic-tree*, poet. ap. Cic. TRANSF., *a mastic toothpick*: Mart.

lentitudo -inis, f. (lentus). (1) *slowness, sluggishness*: Tac. (2) *insensibility, apathy*: Cic.

lento -are (lentus), *to bend*: lentandus remus in unda, *must be plied*, Verg.

lentulus -a -um (dim. of lentus), *somewhat slow*: Cic. L.

Lentulus -i, m. *the name of one of the families of the patrician gens Cornelia. Its most famous members 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 **Lentilitās** -ātis, f. *the family pride of the Lentuli*: Cic. L.

lentus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *tough, resistant, barely yielding to force.*

Hence **LIT.**, (1) *supple, pliant*: rami, Verg.; lentior salicis virgis, Ov. (2) *sticky, tenacious*: gluten visco lentius, Verg.; lentis adhaerens bracchiis, Hor.; marmor (of the sea), Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *slow, lingering, lasting*: negotium, Cic. L.; pugna, Liv.; lentiosem facere spem, Ov.; in dicendo, *dawdling*, Cic.; infitiator, *a bad payer*, Cic. (2) *inactive, apathetic, phlegmatic*: iudex, Cic.; nihil illo lentius, Cic.; lentissima pectora, Ov.; lentus in umbra, Verg.

¶ Adv. **lentē**, *slowly*. **LIT.**, proceditur, Caes.; curritur, Ov. **TRANSF.**, (1) *without animation, calmly, coolly*: aliquid ferre, Cic.; respondere, Cic.; agere, Liv. (2) *leisurely, deliberately*: lente ac fastidiose probare, Cic. L.

lēnunculus -i, m. (dim. of leno), *a little pander*: Pl.

lēnunculus -i, m. (for lembunculus, dim. of lembus), *a small boat or skiff*: Caes., Tac.

lēo -ōnis, m. (λέων), *a lion*. **LIT.**, vis leonis, Cic. **TRANSF.**, *the constellation Leo*: Hor.

Lēonidās -ae, m. (Λεωνίδας), *king of Sparta, killed at the defence of the pass of Thermopylae.*

lēoninus -a -um (leo), *of a lion, leonine*: Pl. **Lēontīni** -ōrum, m. (Λεοντίνοι), *a town on the east coast of Sicily (now Lentini).*

¶ Hence adj. **Lēontīnus** -a -um, *Leontine*.

lēpās -ādis, f. (λεπάς), *a limpet*: Pl.

lēpidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cf. lepor), *pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat*. (1) *of looks*: Pl., Ter. (2) *of manner*: Pl., Ter.; also in a bad sense, *effeminate*: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. (3) *of speech, witty, polished*: dictum, Hor.; Cat.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **lēpidē**, *pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly*; of looks, manner, and speech: Pl., Ter., Cic.; also as an expression of agreement or approval: Pl.

Lēpidus -i, m. *the name of a family of the patrician gens Aemilia. Its most famous members were* (1) M. Aemilius Lepidus, *praetor in Sicily, consul 79 B.C., 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 Octavius, 43 B.C.*

lēpor and **lēpos** -ōris, m. *pleasantness, agreeableness, charm*. (1) *of looks*: Pl., Lucr. (2) *of manner*: Cic., Cat. (3) *of speech, pleasantries, wit*: scurrilis, Cic.; Pl.

lēpus -ōris, m. (akin to λαγώς), *a hare*: Verg., Hor., Ov.; prov.: aliis leporem agitare, *to*

labour for another's advantage: Ov. **TRANSF.**, *the constellation Lepus*: Cic.

lepuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of lepus), *a young hare*: Cic.

Lerna -ae, f. and **Lernē** -ēs, f. (Λέρνη), *a marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the Lernaean Hydra slain by Hercules*: belua Lernae, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Lernaeus** -a -um, *Lernaean*.

Lesbos (-us) -i, f. (Λέσβος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, birth-place of Alcaeus and Sappho.*

¶ Hence adj. **Lesbiācus** -a -um, *Lesbian*, Cic.; f. adj. and subst. **Lesbiās** -ādis, **Lesbis** -idis, *Lesbian, a Lesbian woman*: lyra, of Arion, Ov.; Lesbis puella, or simply **Lesbis**, Sappho, Ov.; adj. **Lesbius** -a -um, *Lesbian*: civis, Alcaeus, Hor.; plectrum, lyric, Hor.; pes, lyric poetry, Hor.; vates, Sappho, Ov.; n. as subst. **Lesbium** -i, *Lesbian wine*: Hor.; f. as subst. **Lesbia** -ae, *pseudonym of Catullus' mistress*; adj. **Lesbōus** -a -um, *Lesbian*.

lessum, acc. sing. as from lessus, m. *a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead*: old law, ap. Cic.

lētālis -e (letum), *deadly, mortal, fatal*: harundo, Verg.; Ov., Suet.

lēthargicus -i, m. (ληθαργικός), *a drowsy, lethargic person*: Hor.

lēthargus -i, m. (ληθαργος), *drowsiness, lethargy, coma*: Lucr., Hor., Quint.

Lēthē -ēs, f. (Λήθη), *a river in the infernal regions, the waters of which brought forgetfulness of the past.*

¶ Hence adj. **Lēthaeus** -a -um. (1) *relating to Lethe or the underworld generally*: Lethaea vincula abruptere, Hor.; Verg. (2) *causing forgetfulness*: somnus, Verg.; succus, Ov.

lētīfēr -fēra -fērum (letum/fero), *death-bringing, deadly*: arcus, Verg.; locus, *a vital spot*, Ov.

lētō -are (letum), *to kill, slay*: Verg., Ov.

Lētōis, **Lētōius** = Latois, Latoius, *see Lato*.

lētum -i, n. *death*. **LIT.**, consciscere sibi, Pl.; turpi leto perire, Cic.; sibi parēre manu, Verg.; leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor.; Lucr., Liv. **TRANSF.**, of things, poet., *ruin, annihilation*: Teucrum res eripe leto, Verg.

Leucādīa -ae, f. (Λευκαδία) and **Leucās** -ādis, f. (Λευκάς), *an island in the Ionian Sea, with a temple to Apollo (now Levkás).*

¶ Hence adj. **Leucādīus** -a -um, *Leucadian*: deus, Apollo, Ov.; aequor, Ov.; plur. as subst. **Leucādīi** -ōrum, m. *the Leucadians*: Liv.

leucaspīs -idis, f. (λευκασπίς), *having white shields*: phalanx, Liv.

Leucāta -ae and **Leucātē** -ēs, f. and **Leucās** -cādis, f. *a promontory of the island Leucadia (now Doukátōn).*

Leucē -ēs, f. (Λευκή), *a town in Laconia*.

Leuci -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Belgica*.

Leucippus -i, m. (Λεύκιππος).

(1) *myth., father of Phoebe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux.*

¶ Hence **Leucippīs** -idis, f. *a daughter of Leucippus*: Prop.

(2) *hist., a Greek philosopher, disciple of Zeno of Elea.*

Leucopetra -ae, f. *a promontory in southern Italy, near Rhegium.*

Leucophryna -ae, f. (λευκοφρύνη, i.e. with white eyebrows), a name of Diana among the Magnesian.

Leucothēa -ae and **Leucothēē** -ēs, f. (Λευκοθέα, i.e. the white goddess), name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she had been turned into a sea-deity.

Leucothōē -ēs, f. daughter of the eastern king Orchamus and Eurynome.

Leuctra -ōrum, n. pl. (Λεῦκτρα), a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans in 371 B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Leuctricus** -a -um, *Leuctrian*.

lēvāmen -inis, n. (¹levo), a mitigation, alleviation, solace: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. L.; Cat., Verg., Liv.

lēvāmentum -i, n. (¹levo), alleviation, mitigation, solace: miseriarum, Cic.; Tac., Plin. L.

lēvātio -ōnis, f. (¹levo), a lightening; hence (1) an alleviation, mitigation: invenire levationem doloribus, Cic. (2) a diminution: vitiorum, Cic.

lēvicūlus -a -um (dim. of ¹levis), somewhat vain, light-headed: leviculus noster Demosthenes, Cic.

lēvidensis -e (¹levis/densus), of thin texture; hence, slight, poor: munusculum, Cic. L.

lēvipēs -pēdis (¹levis/pes), light-footed: Varr.

¹lēvis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), light, not heavy (opp. gravis).

LIT., (1) in weight: pondus, Ov.; levis armatura, light armour, Caes.; and of troops, light-armed: Liv., Tac.; of soil: Verg.; of ghosts: Hor.; of sleep: Hor.; in movement, rapid, swift: cervus, Verg.; hora, transitory, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) light, trifling, unimportant: dolor, Cic.; periculum levius, Caes.; auditio, a trifling, unfounded report, Caes.; causa, Caes., Liv.; proelium, Caes., Liv.; in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.; of poetry, light, unambitious: Musa, Ov. (2) of behaviour, light, mild, gentle: reprehensio levior, Cic. (3) of character, fickle, light-headed, capricious, unstable: homo, Pl., Cic.; amicitia, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

lēvītēr, lightly, softly: levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. TRANSF., (1) slightly, somewhat: saucius, Cic.; aegrotare, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. (2) mildly: ut levissime dicam. (3) lightly, with equanimity: ferre, Cic., Liv.

¹lēvis -e (¹levis), adj. (with compar. and superl.), smooth (opp. asper).

LIT., in gen.: corpuscula, Cic.; pocula, polished, Verg.; sanguis, slippery, Verg.; Hor., Ov.; esp. poet., smooth, beardless: iuventus, Hor.; senex, bald, Ov.; pectus, Verg.; vir, effeminate, Ov.

TRANSF., of style, flowing, smooth, polished: oratio, Cic.; Quint.

lēvisomnus -a -um (¹levis/somnus), lightly sleeping: Lucr.

¹lēvītās -ātis, f. (¹levis), lightness (opp. gravitas).

LIT., (1) in weight: armorum, Caes. (2) in movement: Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) levity, fickleness, inconstancy: levitatem alicuius experiri, Cic.; Caes. (2) vainness: opinio, Cic.

¹lēvītās -ātis, f. (¹levis), smoothness. LIT., speculorum, Cic. TRANSF., of style, smoothness, polish: Aeschini, Cic.; Quint.

lēvītēr, adv. from ¹levis; q.v.

¹lēvo -are (¹levis). (1) to raise, lift up: se attollere ac levare, Liv.; de caespite virgo se levat, Ov.; Verg. (2) to make light, relieve, ease.

LIT., ego te fasce levabo, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to relieve a person from trouble, etc.: se aere alieno, to free, Cic.; aliquem metu, religione animos, Liv. (2) to relieve a condition or affliction, to alleviate, mitigate: curam et angorem animi mei, Cic. L.; iniurias, Caes.; morbum, Pl.; ictum, Hor.; Verg. (3) to diminish, weaken, impair: auctoritatem, Cic.; fidem, Hor.

¹lēvo -are (¹levis), to make smooth, polish. LIT., corpus, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., of discourse: aspera, Hor.

lēvor -ōris, m. (¹levis), smoothness: Lucr.

lex lēgis, f. (¹lego), a set form of words.

LIT., (1) a contract, covenant, agreement: lex operi faciundo, a building contract, Cic.; legem alicui scribere, Cic.; dicere, Hor., Liv.; pacis, conditions of peace, Verg., Liv. (2) a law as proposed by a magistrate to the people, a bill: legem ferre, rogare, to propose a bill to the people, Cic.; sciscere, iubere (of the people), to accept or pass a bill, Cic.; repudiare, antiquare, to reject, throw out a bill, Cic.; promulgare, to publish, Cic., Liv. (3) a law as passed, a statute: 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, Liv. Phrases: lege, legibus, used adv.=legally, according to law, Ter., Nep.; lege agere: a, of the lictor, to execute a sentence: Liv.: b, to bring an action: Pl., Ter., Cic.

TRANSF., law generally, ordinance, rule, precept: legem sibi statuere, Cic.; leges amicitiae, philosophiae, historiae, Cic.; versibus est certa lex, Cic.; of natural law: homines ea lege natos esse, Cic.; Sen., Ov. Phrase: sine lege, without restraint, irregularly; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov.

Lexovii -ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.

libāmen -inis, n. (libo), a libation, offering to the gods: Verg. TRANSF., a sample, specimen: tu nova servatae carpes libamina famae, Ov.

libāmentum -i, n. (libo), a libation, offering to the gods: Cic.

libātio -ōnis, f. (libo), a libation: Cic.

libella -ae, f. (dim. of libra). (1) a small coin, a tenth of a denarius, equal in value to the as: Cat.; hence: heres ex libella, heir to a tenth of a property, Cic. TRANSF., a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence: ad libellam, exactly, Cic. (2) a carpenter's level, plummet-line: Lucr.

libellus -i, m. (dim. of liber), a little book.

LIT., scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.; Liv., Juv., etc.; plur. meton.=a bookseller's shop: Cat. Esp., a note-book, memorandum-book, diary: rettulit in libellum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a memorial, a petition: libellum composuit, Cic. (2) a programme,

placard, hand-bill: gladiatorum libelli, Cic.; Juv., Tac. (3) *a letter*: Pl., Cic. L. (4) *a satire, libel*: Suet.

libens and **lūbens** -entis, partic. from libet; q.v.

libentia (lūbentia) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), *delight, cheerfulness, gladness*: Pl.

Libentina (Lūbentina) -ae, f. (libens, lubens), *a name of Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure*.

liber -ēra -ērūm, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *free*.

(1) absol.: **a**, socially, *free* (opp. servus): aliquem non liberum putare, Cic.; Pl., etc.: **b**, politically, of states, *free, independent*: civitas, Caes.; Cic., Liv.: **c**, in gen., *unrestrained, unencumbered*: tempus, animus, Cic.; agri, *free from tribute*, Cic.; aedes, *uninhabited*, Liv.; ut rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, *unencumbered with debt*, Cic.; custodia, *house arrest*, Liv.; faenus, *unlimited by law*, Liv.; esp. *free in thought or expression*: lingua, Pl.; animus, Cic.; liberiore litterae, Cic. Phrase: liberum est mihi, foll. by infin., *one is free to*, Quint., Plin. L.

(2) *free from* some particular thing, *exempt, without*; with **a**: a delictis, Cic.; Ov.; with simple abl.: omni metu, Liv.; Ov.; with genit.: Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **liberē**, *freely*.

(1) *freely, without restraint, without hindrance*: vivere, Cic.; respirare, Cic.; Quint. (2) *generously, spontaneously*: tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Verg. (3) *frankly, openly, boldly*: loqui, Cic.; Liv., Quint.

liber -bri, m. *the inner bark of a tree*.

LIT., Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write: (1) *a book, writing, treatise*: librum incohare, conficere, Cic.; libri Sibyllini, Cic., Liv., Tac., etc. (2) *a book, a division into which a work is divided*: tres libri de Natura Deorum, Cic.; Quint. (3) *a register, catalogue*: Cic., Liv. (4) *a letter*: Nep., Plin. L.

Liber -ēri, m. *an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture, later identified with the Greek Bacchus*; meton., *wine*: Hor.

¶ Hence **Liberalia** -ium, n. pl. *the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis*: Cic.

liber -ēri, see liberi -ōrum.

Libera -ae, f. (³Liber). (1) *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber*. (2) *Ariadne, wife of Bacchus*.

liberalis -e (¹liber), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., *relating to freedom*: causa, *a law-suit in which the freedom of some person is in dispute*: Pl., Ter., Quint.

TRANSF., *becoming to a freedman, gentlemanlike*. (1) of occupations, etc.: artes liberales, *liberal arts*, Cic.; sumptus, Cic. (2) of character and action, *courteous, generous*: responsum, Cic. L.; with genit.: laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. (3) of looks, *handsome*: Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **liberalit̄er**, *in a manner becoming a freedman*: vivere, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., *courteously, generously, kindly*: liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus, Cic. L.; Caes.

liberālītās -ātis, f. (liberalis), *courtesy, kindness, liberality, generosity*: Ter., Cic. TRANSF., *a grant*: Tac., Suet.

liberātio -ōnis, f. (libero), *a setting free*; in gen., *release from*: culpae, Cic.; esp., *a legal acquittal*: Cic.

liberātor -ōris, m. (libero), *one who sets free, a liberator*: patriae, Cic.; attrib.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv.

liberē, adv. from ¹liber; q.v.

liberi -ērōrum and -ērūm, m. pl. (¹liber), *children*. LIT., liberos procreare, liberis operam dare, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *the young of animals*: Pl.

libero -are (¹liber), *to set free, liberate*. (1) absol., socially and politically, *to make free, to manumit*: servos, Caes.; Pl., Cic. (2) *to set free from* some particular thing, *exempt, deliver, release*: te ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic.; divinus animus liberatus a corpore, Cic.; aliquem culpā, Cic.; aliquem periculo, Caes.; esp. legal, *to set free from a debt or engagement*: aliquem eodem illo crimine, Cic.; with genit.: culpae regem, Liv.; templa liberata, *having a free prospect*, Cic. (3) with acc. of the impediment removed: promissa, Cic.; obsidionem urbis, *to raise*, Liv.

liberta -ae, f., see libertus.

libertās -ātis, f. (¹liber), *freedom*.

(1) socially and polit.: **a**, of an individual, *social freedom, rights, liberty* (opp. slavery): se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.; Pl., Liv.: **b**, polit., *independence*: ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, *to summon to the voting*, Cic.; libertatem eripere, *to take away political privileges*, Liv.: **c**, of a community, *freedom, independence*: libertatem capessere, Cic.; perdere, Cic.; recipere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) in gen., *freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint*: vivendi, loquendi, Cic.; dat populo libertatem ut quod velint faciant, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) *freedom of speech, frankness, candour*: Ov., Quint. (4) personif., *Libertas, the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill*: Cic.

libertinus -a -um (libertus), *of the class of freedman*: homo, Cic.; pater, Hor.; mulier, Liv.

¶ As subst., m. **libertinus** -i, *a freedman*: Cic.; f. **libertina** -ae, *a freedwoman*: Hor.

libertus -i, m. *a freedman*, and **liberta** -ae, f. *a freedwoman*, in relation to the person who freed or manumitted them: Pl., Cic., Liv.

libet (lūbet) -bēre -būit or -bitum est, impers., *it pleases, is agreeable*; with dat. of person, mihi, tibi, etc., or absol.: facite quod libet, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; with infin., or acc. and infin. clause, as subject: non libet plura scribere, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **libens** and **lūbens** -entis, *willing, with good-will, with pleasure*: libens facio, Pl.; tecum obeam libens, Hor.; libenti animo, *willingly*, Cic.; me libente, *with my good-will*, Cic.; joyful, *pleased, glad*: Pl., Ter.

Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **libent̄er** (lūbent̄er), *willingly, with pleasure*: libenter uti verbo Catonis, Cic.; nusquam libentius cenare, *with better appetite*, Cic.; libentissime dare, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

libidinōsus -a -um (libido), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *full of desire*; esp. (1) *wilful, arbitrary, capricious*: libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. (2) *passionate, lustful*: caper, Hor.; Cic.

¶ Adv. **libidinōsē**, *wilfully, arbitrarily*: Cic., Liv.

libido (lūbido) -inis, f. (libet), *violent desire, appetite, longing*. In gen.: est libido orationem audire, Pl.; Cic., Liv. Esp. (1) *irrational; whim, caprice*: ex libidine, Sall.; ad libidinem militum, Liv. (2) *immoderate; passion, lust*: libidines refrenare, Cic.; Sall., Liv.; meton.: libidines, *obscenities in painting and sculpture*, Cic.

Lībitina -ae, f. *the goddess of the dead, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved*.

TRANSF., (1) *the requisites for a funeral*: pestilentia tanta erat, ut Lībitina vix sufficeret, Liv. (2) *the grave, death*: multaque pars mei vitabit Lībitinam, Hor.

libo -are (λεῖβω), *to take away from*.

LIT., (1) *to taste*: dapes, Verg.; iecur, Liv.; hence, *to touch*: cibos digitis, Ov.; oscula natae, to kiss, Verg. (2) *to give a taste of, offer to the gods*: diis dapes, Liv.; frugem Cereri, Ov.; Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to extract, derive*: a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, Cic. (2) *to impair, diminish*: vires, Liv.; Lucr., Ov.

libra -ae, f. (λίτρα).

(1) *a balance, pair of scales*. LIT., librae lanx, Cic.; Caes.; 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., Liv. TRANSF., *the constellation Libra*: Verg., Ov.

(2) *the Roman pound of 12 oz.*: Varr., Liv., Juv.

librāmentum -i, n. (libro). (1) *weight as a source of power or for balancing*, as used e.g. in a ballista: plumbi, Liv.; aquae, Plin. (2) *a horizontal plane*: Cic.

librāria -ae, f. (libra), *a female who weighed out wool to slaves for working*: Juv.

librārīolus -i, m. (dim. of librarius), *a junior transcriber or bookseller*: Cic.

librārium -i, n., *see librarius*.

librārius -a -um (liber), *of books*: taberna, *a bookshop*, Cic.; scriptor, Hor. As subst. m.

librārius -i. (1) *a transcriber of books, a copyist*: Cic., Liv. (2) *a bookseller*: Sen.; n. **librārium** -i, *a place to keep books in, a bookcase*: Cic.

librīlis -e (libra), *of a pound weight*: fundae libriles, *slings throwing one-pound stones*, Caes.

libritōr -ōris, m. (libro), *from an engine, an artilleryman*: Tac.

libro -are (libra), *to balance*; hence (1) *to poise, keep in equilibrium*: terra librata ponderibus, Cic.; Ov., Verg. (2) *to swing, level, brandish*: summā telum librabat ab aure, Verg.; Ov., Liv.; hence, *to hurl*: glandem, Liv.; Verg. (3) *to hold suspended, keep in its place*: vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **librātus** -a -um, *poised, swung, hurled with force*: glans, Liv.; ictus, Liv.; Tac.

Libs Libis, m. (λίψ), *the west-south-west wind*: Plin.

libum -i, n. *a cake, such as was offered to the gods, especially on a birthday*: Ov., Verg.

Liburni -ōrum, m. *the Liburnians, a people of Illyria*; sing., Liburnus -i, m. *a Liburnian slave*: Juv. As adj. **Liburnus** -a -um, *Liburnian*; f. as subst. **Liburna** -ae, *a light vessel, galley*: Caes., Hor.

¶ Hence subst. **Liburnia** -ae, *Liburnia*; and adj. **Liburnicus** -a -um, *Liburnian*.

Libýs -yos, plur. **Libýēs** -um, m. *a Libyan, inhabitant of northern Africa*.

¶ Hence subst. **Libýa** -ae and **Libýē** -ēs, f. *Libya*; sometimes in gen., *Africa*; adj. **Libýcus** -a -um; **Libýssus** -a -um; **Libýstinus** -a -um; **Libýus** -a -um, *Libyan*; f. adj. **Libýstis** -idis, *Libyan*.

Libýphoenices -um, m. (Λιβυφονικες), *a Libyan people in Byzantium, descended from the Phoenicians*: Liv., Plin.

licens -centis, partic. from licet; q.v.

licentē, adv. from licet; q.v.

licentia -ae, f. (licet), *freedom, leave, liberty*: pueris non omnem ludendi damus licentiam, Cic.; tantum licentiae dabat gloria, Cic.; scribendi, dicendi, Cic.; verborum, Ov.; esp. of the abuse of freedom, *dissoluteness, licentiousness*: comprimere hominum licentiam, Cic.; refrenare, Hor.; coercere, Tac.; personif.: **Licentia**, as a goddess, *Licence*, Cic.

licēo -ēre -ūi -itum (connected with licet), *to be on sale, to be valued at*: quanti licuisse tu scribis hortos, Cic. L.; Hor.

licēor -ēri, dep. (liceo), *to bid, offer a price*: liciti sunt usque eo, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; with acc., *to bid for*: hortos, Cic. L.

licet licēre, licuit or licitum est, impers., *it is allowed, one can or may*.

LIT.: the person given permission is in the dat.; the action permitted is expressed by a n. pronoun or by an infin. or clause, acting as subject of the verb; the person giving permission, if expressed, is in the acc. with per: id ei licet, Cic.; licet rogare? (legal formula), *may I ask?* Cic.; licuit semperque licebit . . . *producere nomen*, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: nos frui liceret, Cic.; with dat. of predicate: Themistocli licet esse otioso, Cic.; with acc. of predicate: per quam non licet esse negligentem, Cat.; so even when dat. accompanies licet: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic.; with subjunctive clause as subject: fremant omnes licet, Cic.; also with ut clause as subject: Cic.

TRANSF., as conjunction, *granted that, although*; with verb in subjunctive: omnia licet concurrant, Cic.; Verg., etc.; without verb.: Ov., Sen.

¶ Hence pres. partic. (with compar.) **licens** -entis, *free, unrestrained, unbridled*: Luperus, Prop.; licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **licentē**, *freely, without restraint*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

¶ Perf. partic. **licitus** -a -um, *allowed, permitted*: sermo, Verg.; n. plur. as subst., *things permitted*: Tac.

lichēn -ēnis, m. (λεῖχην). (1) *moss or lichen*: Plin. (2) *ringworm*: Plin., Mart.

Licinius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were*: (1) L. Licinius

Crassus, *an orator*, 140-91 B.C. (2) M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir*, killed at Carrhae in 53 B.C.

licītātio -ōnis, f. (licitor), *a bidding at a sale or auction*: Cic., Suet.

licītor -ari, dep. (liceor), *to bid for*: Pl.

licītus -a -um, partic. from licet; q.v.

licīum -i, n. *the thrum or end of thread left unwoven at the end of the warp*; alternatively perhaps *a leash*, used in dividing the warp for the passage of the shuttle: telae licia addere, Verg.; in gen., *a thread*: Verg., Ov.

licitor -ōris, m. *a lictor, one of 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*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

liēn -ēnis, m. *the milt or spleen*: Pl.

liēnōsus -a -um (lien), *splenetic*: Pl.

ligāmen -inis, n. (ligo), *a string, tie, bandage*: Prop., Ov.

ligāmentum -i, n. (ligo), *a bandage*: Tac.

ligārius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was Q. Ligarius, a member of the Pompeian party, banished by Caesar, afterwards pardoned, defended by Cicero.*

¶ Hence adj. **ligāriānus** -a -um, *relating to Ligarius*: oratio, Cic.; or simply *Ligariana* -ae, f. *Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius*: Cic.

ligēa -ae, f. (Λύγεια), *name of a wood-nymph*: Verg.

ligēr -gēris, m. *a river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis (now the Loire)*: Caes.

lignārius -i, m. (lignum), *a carpenter: inter lignarios, in the carpenters' quarter*, Liv.

lignātio -ōnis, f. (lignor), *a felling of timber, getting of wood*: Caes.

lignātor -ōris, m. (lignor), *a wood-cutter*: Caes.

lignēolus -a -um (dim. of ligneus), *wooden*: Cic. L.

lignēus -a -um (lignum), *made of wood, wooden*: ponticulus, Cic.; Pl., Caes. TRANSF., *like wood, dry*: coniux, Cat.

lignor -ari, dep. (lignum), *to fetch or get wood*: lignari pabularique, Caes.; Pl., Liv.

lignum -i, n. (lego), *wood, esp. plur., firewood (opp. materia, wood used for building)*. LIT., *ignem ex lignis viridibus in loco angusto fieri iubere*, Cic.; prov.: *in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *timber, growing or as material*: Verg., Hor. (2) *a writing-table of wood*: Juv.

ligo -are, *to bind, tie*. LIT., *physically: aliquem vinculo*, Tac.; *manus post terga*, Ov.; *pisces in glacie ligati, frozen fast*, Ov.; *vulnera veste, to bind up, bandage*, Ov.; *mulam, to harness*, Hor. TRANSF., *to bind together, connect, unite: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit*, Ov.; *pacta*, Prop.

ligo -ōnis, m. *a mattock*: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *tillage*: Juv.

ligūla (lingūla) -ae, f. (dim. from root of lingo), *a little tongue; hence (1) a tongue of land, promontory*: Caes. (2) *a shoe-strap*: Juv.

Ligūrēs -um, m. pl. *the Ligurians, a people living along the north-west coast of Italy*; in

sing. **Līgūs** (**Līgūr**) -gūris, subst. and adj. *a Ligurian, Ligurian*.

¶ Hence **Līgūrīa** -ae, f. *the country of the Ligures*; adj. **Līgusticus** -a -um and **Līgustinus** -a -um, *Ligurian*.

līgūrīo (**līgurrīo**) -ire (lingo), *to lick, lick up*: ius, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to feed upon, gloat over: furta*, Hor. (2) *to lust after, long for*: lucra, Cic.

līgūrītio (**līgurrītio**) -ōnis, f. (ligurio), *daintiness*: Cic.

Līgus -gūris, m., *see Ligures*.

ligustrum -i, n. *privet*: Verg., Ov.

lilīum -i, n. (cf. λελίων), *a lily*. LIT., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., milit. t. t., *a kind of fortification consisting of pits with stakes in them*: Caes.

Lilŷbaeōn (-baeum) -i, n. (Λιλύβαιον), *a promontory and town at the western end of Sicily*. Adj. **Lilŷbaeus** -a -um, **Lilŷbēius** -a -um, and **Lilŷbaetānus** -a -um, *Lilybaean*.

lima -ae, f. (cf. ῥεῖς), *a file*: Pl. TRANSF., *limae labor*, Hor., *polishing, revision of a composition*; so: *defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis*, Ov.

limātūlus -a -um (dim. of limatus; *see limo*), *rather polished, refined*: opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo iudicio, Cic. L.

limātus -a -um, partic. from limo; q.v.

limax -acis, c. *a slug, snail*: Plin.

limbōlārius -i, m. (limbus), *a fringe-maker*: Pl.

limbus -i, m. *a border, hem, fringe*: Verg., Ov.

limen -inis, n. (perhaps connected with limus), *threshold (strictly, limen inferum = threshold, limen superum = lintel)*. LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *doorway, entrance*: intrare limen, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Verg. (2) *home, house, dwelling*: limine pelli, Verg. (3) *the entrance or border of any place*: in limine portus, Verg.; *extra limen Apuliae*, Hor.; esp. *the starting-point in a race-course*: limen relinquant, Verg. (4) *abstr., outset, beginning*: belli, Tac.; Lucr.

limes -itis, m. (limus), *a cross path or by-way*.

LIT., in gen., *a path*: acclivis, Ov.; transversus, Liv.; solitus limes fluminis, *river-bed*, Ov.; esp. *a boundary-path, a boundary-line*: partiri limite campum, Verg.; *a fortified boundary-line*: Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a course, path, track*; of a comet: Verg.; *sectus, the Zodiac*, Ov.; *quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet*, Cic. (2) *distinction, difference*: iudicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov.; Quint.

Limnātis -tidis, f. (Λιμναῖς, of marshes), *a name of Diana*.

limo -are (lima), *to file*. LIT., *gemmas*, Plin.; *limare caput, i.e. to kiss hard*, Pl. TRANSF., (1) *of compositions, etc., to polish, finish*: quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politi, Cic. (2) *to investigate accurately*: veritatem, Cic. (3) *to file down, pare down, to diminish*: alteri adfinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.; *mea commoda*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **limātus** -a -um, *refined, elegant*: vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Compar. adv. **limātius**, *more elegantly*: Cic.

limōsus -a -um (limus), *slimy, miry, muddy*: lacus, Verg.; Ov.; iuncus, *growing in mud*, Verg.

limpidus -a -um, *clear, limpid*: lacus, Cat.
limulus -a -um (dim. of *limus*), *squinting*: Pl.
limus -a -um (connected with *obliquus*), of the eyes, *sidelong, looking sideways*: ocelli, Ov.; Pl., Ter., Quint.

limus -i, m. (connected with *λυμη*), *slime, mud, mire, filth*: Pl., Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., *malorum*, Ov.

limus -i, m. *an apron trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice*: Verg.
linctus, partic. from *lingo*; q.v.

linēa -ae, f. (*linum*), *a linen thread, string*.

LIT., Plin.; *linea dives, a string of pearls*, Mart.; esp. (1) *a fishing-line*: Mart. (2) *a carpenter's plumb-line*: *linēa discere uti*, Cic. L.; hence: *ad lineam, perpendicularly*, Cic.; *rectis lineis*, Caes.

TRANSF., *a line drawn*. (1) *a geometrical line*: Quint. (2) *a boundary-line*: *si quidem est peccare tanquam transire lineas*, Cic.; *mors ultima linea rerum est, the final goal*, Hor.

linēamentum -i, n. (*linea*), *a line drawn with pen or pencil*. LIT., in *geometria lineamenta*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) plur., *drawing, sketch, outline*: *tu operum lineamenta sollertissime perspicis*, Cic. (2) *a feature, lineament*: *corporis*, Cic.; also abstr.: *animi*, Cic.

linēo -are (*linea*), *to make straight*: Pl.

linēus -a -um (*linum*), *made of flax or linen*, *linen*: *vincula*, Verg.

lingo *lingere* *linxi* *linctum* (cf. *λεγω*), *to lick*: Cat.

Lingōnes -um, m. pl., *a people in Gaul*, whence the modern *Langres*.

lingua -ae, f. *a tongue*.

LIT., *linguam ab inrisu exserere*, Liv.; *linguam eicere*, Cic.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *speech, language*: *linguam diligentissime continere, to restrain*, Cic.; *Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence*, Liv.; *est animus tibi, sunt mores et lingua fidesque*, Hor.; in a bad sense, *loquacity*: *poenam lingua commeruisse*, Ov.; Verg.; poet., of the sounds of animals: *linguae volucrum*, Verg. (2) *a particular language, tongue*: *Latina, Graeca*, Cic.; *Gallica*, Caes.; *utraque lingua, Greek and Latin*, Hor. (3) of tongue-shaped objects; esp. *a tongue of land, promontory*: Liv.; *tribus haec (Sicilia) excurrit in aequora linguis*, Ov.

lingulāca -ae, f. (*lingula, ligula*), *a chatterbox*: Pl.

linigēr -gēra -gērū (*linum/gero*), *clothed in linen*, applied to Isis and her priests: Ov.

lino *linere* *livi* and *lēvi* *litum*, *to smear one thing upon another, or to besmear, daub one thing with another*.

LIT., *medicamenta per corpora*, Ov.; *spiramenta cerā*, Verg.; *ferrum pice*, Liv.; esp. *to rub over what has been written on waxen tablets*: *digna lini, worthy of being erased*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to cover*: *tecta auro*, Ov. (2) *to befoul, dirty*: *splendida facta carmine foedo*, Hor.

linquo *linquere* *līqui* (cf. *λεπω*), *to leave, abandon, forsake, depart from*: *urbem*, Cic.; *vitam*, Pl.; *dulces animas*, Verg.; *linqui, to faint*, Ov.; *linque severa*, Hor.; *nil intem tatum nostri liquere poetae*, Hor.

lintēātus -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.

linteo -onis, m. (*lintheum*), *a linen-weaver*: Pl.

lintēolum -i, n. (dim. of *lintheum*), *a small linen cloth*: Pl.

linter -tris, f. (1) *a boat, skiff, wherry*: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) *a trough, tub, vat*: Verg., Tib.

linteus -a -um (*linum*), *linen, made of linen*: *vestis*, Cic.; *libri, written on linen*, Liv. N. as subst. **linteum** -i, *linen cloth, linen*: Pl.; esp. *a sail*: *dare linthea ventis*, Ov.; Verg., Hor.

litrīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of *linter*), *a small boat*: Cic. L.

linum -i, n. (*λινον*), *flax*. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *linen*: *linum tenuissimum*, Cic., Hor. (2) *a thread, line*; esp. *the thread with which letters were tied up*: *nos linum incidimus legimus*, Cic. (3) *a fishing-line*: Ov. (4) *a rope, cable*: Ov. (5) *a net for hunting or fishing*: Ov., Verg.

Linus (-ōs) -i, m. (*Λίνος*), *Linus, son of Apollo and the Muse Terpsichore, celebrated singer and poet, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules; Hercules killed him with a blow of the lyre*.

Lipāra -ae, f. and **Lipārē** -ēs, f. (*Λιπάρα*), *the largest of the Aeolian islands, north of Sicily (now Lipari)*; plur. **Lipārae** -arum, f. *the Aeolian islands*. Adj. **Lipāraeus** -a -um and **Lipārensis** -e, *Liparean*.

lippio -ire, *to have sore eyes, be blear-eyed*: *cum leviter lippirem*, Cic. L.; Pl.

lippitudo -inis, f. (*lippus*), *inflammation in the eyes*: Pl., Cic.

lippus -a -um, *having inflamed or watery eyes, blear-eyed*: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., *half-blind*: Juv.; *mentally blind*: Hor.

liquēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, pass. **liquēfio** -fiēri -factus sum, *to melt, dissolve, make liquid*. LIT., *glacies liquefacta*, Cic.; Verg., Suet. TRANSF., (1) *to decompose*: *viscera liquefacta*, Verg.; Ov. (2) *to make weak, enervate*: *aliquem languidis voluptatibus*, Cic.; Ov.

liquesco *liquescere* *licūi* (*liquet*), *to become fluid, to melt*.

LIT., *cera liquescit*, Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to putrefy*: *liquescent corpora*, Ov. (2) *to become effeminate*: *voluptate*, Cic. (3) *to melt or waste away*: *liquescent fortuna*, Ov.

liquet *liquere* *licuit*, originally of liquids, as in pres. partic., *liquens* (see below), but the classical sense of the finite verb is *it is clear, evident, apparent*: *dixit sibi liquere*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: *cui neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse*, Cic.; Liv.; with indir. quest.: Liv., Plin. L. Legal t. t.: *non liquet, not proven*, used by a jury refusing a definite verdict, Cic., Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **liquens** -entis, *fluid, liquid*: *vina*, Verg.; *campi, the sea*, Verg.

liquidus -a -um (sometimes *liquidus* in Lucr.) (from *liquet*).

(1) *fluid, flowing, liquid*. LIT., *odores*, Hor.; *Nymphae, nymphs of springs*, Ov. N. as subst. **liquidum** -i, *a liquid*: Lucr., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *genus sermonis*, Cic.

(2) *clear, bright, serene*. LIT., fontes, aer, Verg.; color, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *calm, pure, clear*: liquida voluptas et libera, Cic.; mens, Cat. (2) of sound, *clear, liquid*: vox, voces, Lucr., Verg., Hor. (3) *evident, certain*: Pl. N. as subst. **liquidum** -i, *certainty*: Liv.; abl. sing. as adv. **liquidō**, *clearly, plainly*: dicere, Cic.

Adv. (with compar.) **liquidē**, *clearly, plainly*: Cic.

liquo -are, (1) *to make liquid, melt, liquefy*: Plin. (2) *to strain, clarify*: vinum, Hor. TRANSF., Quint.

liquor -i, dep. (liquet), *to be fluid, flow, melt*: toto corpore sudor liquitur, Verg. TRANSF., *to melt away, pass away*: in partem peiorem liquitur aetas, Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **liquens** -entis, *flowing*: Verg.

liquor -ōris, m. (liquet), *liquidity, fluidity*. LIT., Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., *a liquid, fluid, liquor*: per lucidi amnium liquores, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Ov.; absol., *the sea*: Hor.

Liris -is, m. (Λῆρις), *a river of Latium (now the Garigliano)*.

lis (old form, stlis), litis, f.

LIT., *a legal controversy, an action, suit*: litem alicui intendere, in aliquem inferre, *to bring an action against*, Cic.; litem habere cum aliquo, Cic.; litem suam facere, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the subject or cause of a suit*: litem in rem suam vertere, Liv.; Caes., Cic. (2) in gen., *contention, strife, controversy, quarrel*: aetatem in litibus contere, Cic.; componere, *to settle*, Verg.; sub iudice lis est, Hor.; Pl., Liv., Ov.

Litāna silva -ae, f. *a forest in Cisalpine Gaul*.

litatio -ōnis, f. (lito), *a successful sacrifice*: hostiae maiores sine litatione caesae, Liv.

Liternum -i, n. *a town in Campania*. Adj. **Liternus** -a -um and **Literninus** -a -um, *Liternian*; n. as subst., **Literninum** -i, *an estate near Liternum*: Liv.

litigātor -ōris, m. (litigo), *a party in a law-suit, litigant*: Quint., Tac.

litigiosus -a -um (litigium), *full of strife, contentious*. (1) of persons, *fond of dispute, litigious*: homo minime litigiosus, Cic. (2) of things, *full of dispute, quarrelsome*: disputatio, Cic.; of a place: forum, Ov.; also, *contested at law*: praedictum, Cic.

litigium -i, n. (litigo), *a quarrel, contention*: Pl.

litigo -are (lis/ago). (1) *to go to law*: noli pati fratres litigare, Cic. (2) in gen., *to quarrel, dispute, brawl*: acerrime cum aliquo pro aliquo, Cic. L.

lito -are. (1) *intransit., to bring an acceptable offering and so to obtain favourable omens*: Pl., Liv.; with dat. of the deity: alicui deo, Cic.; with abl. of the sacrifice: proximā hostiā litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic.; Verg., Tac.; non auspicio nec litato aciem instruunt, *without having offered an auspicious sacrifice*, Liv.; fig.: litemus Lentulo, *let us appease*, Cic. (2) *transit., to sacrifice successfully*: sacris litatis, Verg.; sacra bove, Ov.

litōrālis -e (litus), *of the shore*: dii, gods of the shore, Cat.

litōrēus -a -um (litus), *of the shore*: aves, Verg.; harena, Ov.

littēra (littēra) -ae, f.

LIT., *a letter of the alphabet*: litterarum notae, Cic.; litteras discere, Cic.; scire, Pl.; homo trium litterarum=fur, a thief, Pl.; tristis (C), used in court for Condemno, salutaris (A), for Absolvo, Cic.; ad me litteram nunquam misit, *not a line*, Cic.; litteris parcere, *to be sparing with paper*, Cic.; an epitaph: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) usually plur., poet. also sing., *a letter, dispatch, epistle*: dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, *to give a messenger a letter to deliver to a person*, Cic.; signare, Cic.; resignare, Pl.; Mycenaeā littera facta manu, Ov. (2) plur., *written records, documents, deeds, etc.*: parvae et rariae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv. (3) *literature, letters, scholarship*: litteris omnibus a pueritia deditus, Cic.; litteris tinctus, Cic.; Graecis litteris studere, Cic.; esp. of history: Liv.

littērārius -a -um (littera), *relating to reading and writing*: ludus, Quint., Tac.

littērātor -ōris, m. (littera), *a philologist, grammarian, critic*: Cat.

littērātūra -ae, f. (littera). (1) *a writing composed of letters, the alphabet*: Tac. (2) *grammar*: Sen. L., Quint.

littērātus -a -um (littera), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *lettered*. (1) *inscribed with letters*: servus, branded, Pl. (2) *learned, liberally educated*: Canius nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic. TRANSF., otium, *learned leisure*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **littērātē**. (1) *in clear letters, legibly*: litterate et scite perscriptae rationes, Cic. (2) *literally, word for word*: respondere, Cic. (3) *learnedly*: dicta, Cic.

littērūla -ae, f. (dim. of littera). (1) *a letter (of the alphabet) written small*: litterulae minutae, Cic. L. (2) plur., *a little letter, note*: Cic. L. (3) *a smattering of literature*: Hor.

littus, etc., see litus, etc.

litūra -ae, f. (lino), *the smearing of a waxen tablet to erase what has been written, an erasure, correction*: flagitiosa litura tabularum, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., (1) *a passage erased*: nomen esse in litura, Cic. (2) *a blot*: Prop., Ov. (3) *a wrinkle*: Mart.

litus -tōris, n. (1) *the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast*: litus insulae, Cic.; naves agere in litus, Liv.; Verg., etc.; prov.: litus arare, *to plough the shore, to labour in vain*, Ov.; in litus harenas fundere, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov. (2) *the shore of a lake or river*: Cic., Cat., Verg., Ov.

lītūs -i, m. (1) *the curved staff or wand of an augur*: Cic., Verg., Liv. (2) *a curved cavalry trumpet, clarion*: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *a signal*: Cic. L.

livēo -ēre, *to be of a bluish colour*. LIT., Prop., Ov. TRANSF., *to be envious, to envy*; with dat.: Mart., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **livens** -entis, *bluish*: plumbum, Verg.; crura compedibus, *livid, black and blue*, Ov. TRANSF., *envious*: Mart.

livesco -ēre (liveo), *to become bluish, grow livid*: Lucr.

lividulus -a -um (dim. of lividus), *somewhat envious*: Juv.

livīdus -a -um (liveo), *bluish, leaden-coloured*. LIT., racemi, Hor.; vada (of the Styx), Verg.; esp. from blows, *livid, black and blue*: braccia, Hor.; ora, Ov. TRANSF., *envious, spiteful*: differ opus, livida lingua, tuum, Ov.; obliviones, Hor.; Cic.

Livius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were: M. Livius Andronicus, a freedman and Roman tragic poet, who died in 204 B.C.; and T. Livius Patavinus, the Roman historian, born 59 B.C., died A.D. 16.

¶ Adj. **Livius** -a -um, *Livian*: lex, Cic.; also **Liviānus** -a -um, *Livian*: fabulae, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.; exercitus, of the consul M. Livius, Liv.

līvor -ōris, m. (liveo). LIT., a *bluish colour, livid spot on the body*: niger livor in pectore, Ov.; Pl., Quint. TRANSF., *envy, spite*: ap. Cic. L., Ov., Tac.

līxa -ae, m. a *sutler*: Liv., Tac. TRANSF., in plur., *camp-followers of every kind*: Sall., Quint.

lōcātio -ōnis, f. (loco), a *placing*; hence (1) *an arrangement*: Quint. (2) *a leasing*: Liv.; also, *a contract of letting and hiring, a lease*: Cic.

lōcātorius -a -um (loco), *concerned with leases*: Cic. L.

lōcito -are (freq. of loco), *to let out to hire*: Ter. **lōco** -are (locassint for locaverint, Cic.; from locus), *to place, lay, put, set*.

In gen. LIT., castra, Cic.; milites super vallum, Sall.; fundamenta urbis, Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *to place*: homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.

Esp. (1) *to give in marriage, bestow in marriage*: virginem in matrimonium, Pl.; virginem alicui, Pl.; Cic., Tac. (2) *in commerce*: a, *to let out on hire, to farm out, lease, invest*: vectigalia, portorium, fundum, Cic.; agrum fruentum, Liv.; agrum frumento, Liv.; se, operam suam, *to hire out one's services*, Pl.; fig.: beneficia apud gratos, Liv.: b, *to contract for work to be done*: statuum faciendam, Cic.

¶ Hence from partic. locatus -a -um, n. as subst. **lōcātum** -i, *a lease, leasing, contract*: Cic.

lōcūlus -i, m. (dim. of locus), *a little place*: Pl. Esp. (1) *a coffin*: Plin. (2) plur., *loculi, a money-box*: nummum in loculos demittere, Hor. (3) phrase, *a school satchel*: Hor.

lōcuplēs -plētis (locus/*pleo; abl. sing., locupletī or locupletē; genit. plur., locupletium, Cic.; locupletum, Caes.), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *possessing large landed property*: Cic. Hence, in gen., *rich, wealthy, opulent*. LIT., mulier copiosa plane et locuples, Cic.; urbes, Caes.; with abl., *rich in*: copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic.; annus locuples frugibus, Hor. TRANSF., (1) fig., *rich*: Lysias oratione locuples, Cic. (2) *trusty, sufficient, satisfactory*: auctor, testis, Cic.; tabellarius, Cic. L.; reus, Liv., Tac.

lōcuplētō -are (locuples), *to enrich*: homines fortunis, Cic.; templum picturis, Cic.; sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic.; Liv.

lōcus -i, m. (plur., loci, *single places*; loca, *places connected with one another, neighbourhood, region*).

LIT., in space; in gen.: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.; Caes., Liv.,

etc.; ex (or de) 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, from the body of a court, Cic. Esp. (1) milit. t. t., *position, place, ground, post*: locum tenere, relinquere, Caes.; Sall., Verg., Liv. (2) *a seat or place at a gathering*: Pl., Cic., Liv. (3) n. pl., loca, *neighbourhood, region*: ea loca incolere, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in time: a, *a period*, usually in partitive genit.: ad id locorum, *till then*, Sall., Liv.; interea loci, Ter.: b, *a moment, the moment*: nec vero hic locus est, ut multa dicantur, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, *in the right place*, Hor. (2) in other relations: a, *position, condition, situation*: meliore loco erant res nostrae, Cic.; parentis loco, Cic.; hostium, Liv.; quo res summa loco? Verg.; in partitive genit.: eo loci, quo loci, Cic.: b, *position, rank, place in order of succession*: secundo loco, *secondly*, Cic.; loco dicere, *in his turn*, Cic.; esse ex equestri loco, Cic.; infimo loco natus, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: c, *occasion, cause*: dare suspicioni locum, Cic.: d, *passage or place in a book*: aliquot locis significavit, Cic.; Hor.: e, *ground of argument or topic*: Cic., Quint.

lōcusta -ae, f. (1) *a locust*: locustarum examina, Liv.; Pl. (2) *a kind of lobster, crayfish, or crab*: Plin.

lōcusta -ae, f. *a woman in Rome, notorious for her skill in poisoning; contemporary and accomplice of Nero*.

lōcūtio -ōnis, f. (loquor). (1) *speaking, speech*: Cic. (2) *pronunciation*: Cic.

lōdix -dicis, f. *a blanket, rug, counterpane*: Juv.

lōgicus -a -um (λογικός), *logical*; n. pl. as subst. **lōgica** -ōrum, *logic*: Cic.

lōgos (-us) -i, m. (λόγος), *a word*: Pl.; esp. (1) plur., *mere words*: Pl., Ter. (2) *a joke, jest, bon mot*: Pl., Cic.

lōlīgo, see lolligo.

lōlīum -i, n. *darnel*: Pl., Verg., Ov.

lollīgo -gīnis, f. *a cuttle-fish*: Cic., Hor.

lollīguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of lolligo), *a little cuttle-fish*: Pl.

Lollīus -a -um, name of a Roman gens; hence adj. **Lollīānus** -a -um, *Lollian*.

lōmentum -i, n. (lavo), *face-cream, made of bean-meal and rice*: Mart. TRANSF., *a means of cleansing*: ap. Cic. L.

Londinium -i, n. *London*.

longaevus -a -um (longus/aeuvum), *aged, old*: parens, Verg.; manus, Ov.

longē, adv. from longus; q.v.

longinquitās -ātis, f. (longinquus). LIT., of space. (1) *length*: itineris, Tac. (2) *distance, remoteness*: Cic. L., Tac. TRANSF., of time, *length, duration*: temporum, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; bellorum, Liv.

longinquus -a -um (longus), adj. (with compar.), *long*.

LIT., of space. (1) *long*: Plin. (2) *distant, far, remote*: hostis, Cic.; Lacedaemon, Cic.; e (ex) longinquo, *from a distance*, Liv., Tac. (3) *living at a distance, foreign*: homo alienigena et longinquus, Cic.; Ov.; m. as subst.: Cic.

TRANSF., of time. (1) *long in duration*, *long*: observatio, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (2) *distant*:

in longinquum tempus aliquid differre, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

longit̃er, adv. from longus; q.v.: Lucr.

longit̃udo -inis, f. (longus), *length*. LIT., in space: itineris, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., in time: noctis, orationis, Cic.; Quint.

longiusc̃ulus -a -um (dim. of compar. longior), *somewhat long*: versus, Cic.

Long̃ula -ae, f. a Volscian city near Corioli.

long̃ulus -a -um (dim. of longus), *somewhat long*: iter, Cic. L. Adv. **long̃ul̃e**, *somewhat far, at a little distance*: ex hoc loco, Pl.; Ter.

long̃urius -i, m. (longus), a long pole, rod, rail: Caes.

longus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *long*.

LIT., in space; of things: epistula, Cic. L.; spatium, Caes.; navis, a man-of-war, Caes.; with acc. of extent: ratis longa pedes centum, Liv.; of persons: longus homo est, Cat.; poet., *vast, spacious*: freta, Ov.; pontus, Hor.

TRANSF., in time; in gen., *long, of long duration*: horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur, Cic.; longa mora, Caes.; morbus, caedes, Liv.; with acc. of extent: mensis XLV dies longus, Cic.; n. as subst. in phrases: in longum, *for a long time*, Verg., Liv.; ex longo, *for a long time back*, Verg.; of syllables, *pronounced long*: Cic., Quint.; esp. *too long, tedious*: longum est dicere, *it is tedious to relate*, Cic.; ne longum sit, *ne longum faciam, to cut a long story short*, Cic.; Hor.; of persons, *prolix, tedious*: nolo esse longus, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **long̃e**, a long way off, far, at a distance.

LIT., in space: longe absum, Cic.; longe videre, Cic.; discedere, Cic.; longe lateque, far and wide, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in time: longe prospicere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; so of speaking at length: haec dixi longius, Cic. (2) of metaphorical distance: longissime abesse a vero, Cic.; ab aliquo longe abesse, *to be of no help to*, Caes., Verg.; tam longe repetita principia, *far-fetched*, Cic. (3) of degrees of difference, esp. (with compar. and superl.), *by far*: longe melior, Verg.; longe maximus, Cic.; longe aliud, Liv.; longe dissimilis contentio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **longit̃er**, far: ab leto errare, Lucr.

lōquācītās -ātis, f. (loquax), *talkativeness, loquacity*: mea, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **lōquācīt̃er**, *loquaciously, talkatively*: respondere, Cic.; Hor.

lōquāc̃ulus -a -um (dim. of loquax), *somewhat talkative*: Lucr.

lōquax -quācis (loquor), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *talkative, garrulous, loquacious*.

LIT., of persons: homo omnium loquacissimus, Cic. TRANSF., of animals: ranæ, *croaking*, Verg.; of things: nidus, *full of nestlings*, Verg.; stagna, *full of frogs*, Verg.; lymphæ, *babbling*, Hor.; epistula, *gossiping*, Cic.; vultus, *expressive*, Ov.

lōquella (lōquēla) -ae, f. (loquor), *speech, discourse*: fundit has ore loquellas, Verg.; Pl., Lucr. TRANSF., a language: Graia, Ov.

lōquitor -ari, dep. (freq. of loquor), *to chatter*: Pl.

loquor lōqui lōcūtus sum, dep. *to speak*, esp. in ordinary conversation.

(1) intransit. LIT., bene loqui de aliqua

re, de aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; pro aliquo (either = *in defence of* or *in the name of someone*), Cic.; apud (before) aliquem, Cic.; pure et Latine, Cic. TRANSF., a, of material things, esp. trees, *to rustle*: Cat., Verg.; b, of abstr. things, *to indicate*: ut consuetudo loquitur, Cic.; Ov.

(2) transit: a, *to say*: quid loquar de militari ratione, Cic.; Pl., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L., Verg., Liv.: b, *to talk of, speak of, tell of*: classes, Cic.; proelia, Hor.; urbes, Liv.

lōrār̃ius -i, m. (lorum), a flogger: Pl.

lōrātus -a -um (lorum), *bound with thongs*: Verg.

lōrēus -a -um (lorum), *made of thongs*: Pl.

lōrica -ae, f. (lorum), a leather cuirass, corselet: Cic., Verg.; also a metal breastplate: libros mutare lorice, *to exchange study for war*, Hor. TRANSF., as milit. t. t., a breastwork, parapet: Caes., Tac.

lōricātus -a -um (lorica), *equipped with a cuirass*: Liv., Quint.

lōripēs -pēdis (lorum/pes), *bandy-legged*: Pl., Juv.

lōrum -i, n. a strap or thong of leather.

LIT., cum apparitor Postumium laxē vinciret, 'Quin tu', inquit, 'adducis lorum?', Liv.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) plur., reins, bridle: loris ducere equos, Liv.; lora dare, *to relax the reins*, Verg.; Ov. (2) a scourge, whip: loris uri, Hor.; loris caedere aliquem, Cic.; Pl. (3) a leather bulla (see bulla): Juv.

Lōtōphāgi -orum, m. (Λωτοφάγοι), myth., the Lotus-eaters, a people in Africa.

lōtōs (-us) -i, f. (λωτός), the name of several plants: Verg., Plin.; esp. of a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters.

TRANSF., (1) the fruit of the lotus: Ov. (2) a flute made of the lotus-tree wood: Ov.

lōtus -a -um, partic. from lavo; q.v.

lōtus -i, f. = lotos; q.v.

Lūa -ae, f. a goddess to whom arms captured in war were dedicated.

lūbet, lubido, etc. = libet, libido, etc.; q.v.

lūbrico -are (lubricus), *to make smooth or slippery*: Juv.

lūbricus -a -um, *slippery, smooth*.

LIT., glacies, Liv.; Pl.; n. as subst., lubricum -i, a slippery place: Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) smooth, slimy; hence, quickly moving: oculos, Cic.; anguis, Verg.; amnis, Hor.; annus, quickly passing, fleeting, Ov. (2) deceitful: Verg. (3) uncertain, insecure, perilous: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic.; lubrica defensionis ratio, Cic.; poet. with infin.: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, *dangerous to look at*, Hor.; n. as subst.: in lubrico versari, Cic.; lubricum adulescentiae, the slippery paths of youth, Tac.

Lūca -ae, f. town in Etruria (now Lucca).

¶ Hence adj. **Lūcensis** -e, of Luca.

Lūca, see Lucani.

Lūcāni -ōrum, m. pl. a people in southern Italy; meton. = the country of the Lucani: Caes.; sing., Lucanus, coll.: Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Lūcānus** -a -um, *Lucanian*; subst. **Lūcānia** -ae, f. the country of the Lucani; adj. **Lūcānicus** -a -um, *Lucanian*; f. as subst. **Lūcānica** -ae, a kind of sausage:

Cic.; phrase *Lūca bōs*, a *Lucanian cow*, i.e. an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania, with the army of Pyrrhus: Enn., Lucr.

¹*Lūcānus* -a -um, see *Lucani*.

²*Lūcānus* -i, m., M. Annaeus, a poet, native of Corduba in Spain, and author of the *Pharsalia*, put to death by Nero in A.D. 65.

lūcar -āris, n. (lucus), a forest-tax, used for paying actors: Tac.

lūcellum -i, n. (dim. of *lucrum*), a little profit, a small gain: *Apronio aliquid lucelli iussi sunt dare*, Cic.; Hor.

Lūcensis, see *Luca*.

lūcēo *lucēre luxi* (connected with *lux*), to be bright, shine, glitter.

LIT., (stella) *lucet*, Cic.; *lucent oculi*, Ov.; Pl., Verg.; impers., *lucet, it is light, it is day: nondum lucebat, it was not yet light*, Cic., Pl.

TRANSF., to shine forth: *nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet*, Cic.; *cum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis luceat, is made clear*, Cic.; *bombyce puella*, Prop.

Lūcērēs (*Lūcērēs*: Prop.) -um, m. one of the three tribes into which Romulus was said to have divided the Roman patricians: Cic., Liv., Ov.

Lūcēria -ae, f. a town in Apulia (now *Lucera*).
 ¶ Hence adj. *Lūcērīnus* -a -um, of *Luceria*.

lūcerna -ae, f. (luceo), a lamp, oil-lamp: *lumen lucernae*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Juv.

lūcesco (*lūcisco*) *lūlescere luxi* (luceo), to begin to shine: *novus sol lucescit*, Verg.; *cras lucescere Nonas, appear*, Ov.; impers.: *lucescit, it grows light, day is breaking*, Pl., Cic. L., Liv.

lūci, see *lux*.

lūcidus -a -um (lux), adj. (with compar.), full of light, clear, bright. LIT., *aēr, Lucr.*; *sidera*, Hor.; n. as internal acc.: *lucidum fulgentes oculi*, Hor. TRANSF., *clear, lucid: ordo*, Hor.; Quint.

¶ Adv. *lūcidē*, clearly, plainly, lucidly: *definire verbum*, Cic.; compar.: *Sen.*; superl.: Quint.

lūcifer -fēra -fērum (lux/fero), light-bearing, light-bringing: *equi, the horses of the moon*, Ov.; *manus* (of *Lucina*), Ov.

M. as subst. *Lūcifer* -fēri. (1) *Lucifer*, the morning star, the planet *Venus*: Cic., Ov. (2) myth., the son of *Aurora*, and father of *Ceyx*, hence: *Lucifero genitus (=Ceyx)*, Ov. (3) meton., a day: *tot Luciferi*, Ov.; Prop.

lūcifugus -a -um (lux/fugio), shunning the light: *blatta*, Verg. TRANSF., *homines*, Cic.

Lūcilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was C. Lucilius, born at *Suessa Aurunca*, 148 B.C., died 103 B.C., founder of Roman satiric poetry.

Lūcina -ae, f. (lux), the goddess of births: Pl., Cat., Verg. TRANSF., a bearing of children, birth: *Lucinam pati* (of the cow), to calve, Verg.; Ov.

lūcisco=*lucesco*; q.v.

Lūcius -i, m. a common Roman praenomen (abbreviated to L.).

lucrātivus -a -um (lucror), attended with gain, profitable: Quint.

Lucrētīlis -is, m. a mountain in the Sabine country, part of the modern *Monte Gennaro*.

Lucrētius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were (1) Sp. *Lucretius*, successor of L. *Junius Brutus* in the consulate, 508 B.C. (2) his daughter *Lucretia*, who, being ravished by *Sextus Tarquinius*, 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 *De rerum natura*.

lucrīfācio=*lucri facio*, see *lucrum*, to gain, receive as profit: *pecuniam*, Cic.; *tritici modios centum*, Cic.

lucrīfīcābilis -e, gainful, profitable: Pl.

lucrīfīcus -a -um (lucrum/facio), gainful, profitable: Pl.

lucrīfūga -ae, c. (lucrum/fugio), one who shuns gain: Pl.

Lucrīnus -i, m. (with or without *lucus*), a lake on the coast of Campania, near *Baiae*.

¶ Hence adj. *Lucrīnus* -a -um, *Lucrine*: *conchyliā*, Hor. and n. pl. as subst., Mart., *Lucrine oysters*, celebrated for their flavour; also adj. *Lucrīnensis* -e, *Lucrine*: Cic.

lucror -ari, dep. (lucrum), to get gain, to gain, profit. LIT., *auri pondo decem*, Cic.; *stipendium*, Cic.; Hor., Tac. TRANSF., nomen ab *Africā*, to win, Hor.; *lucetur indicia veteris infamiae, I will make him a present of*, i.e. *I will say nothing about*, Cic.

lucrōsus -a -um (lucrum), gainful, profitable: Ov.

lucrum -i, n. (cf. *λαβών*), gain, profit, advantage (opp. *damnum*).

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.; so: *lucro appone*, Hor.; *lucra facere ex vectigalibus*, Cic.; *lucri facere, or in one word lucrifacere, to gain*, Pl., Cic.; *de lucro vivere, to have to thank someone else for being alive*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *love of gain, avarice*: Hor. (2) *lucre, riches*: Ov.

luctāmen -inis, n. (luctor), effort, exertion, struggling, toil: Verg.

luctatio -ōnis, f. (luctor), a wrestling: Cic. TRANSF., a struggle, contest, dispute: *magna cum aliquo*, Cic.; Liv.

luctator -ōris, m. (luctor), a wrestler: Pl., Ov., Sen.

luctificus -a -um (luctus/facio), causing grief, mournful, baleful: *Allecto*, Verg.

luctisōnus -a -um (luctus/sono), sad-sounding: *mugitus*, Ov.

luctor -ari, dep. (and *lucto* -are: Pl., Ter.), to wrestle. LIT., *luctabitur Olympiis Milo*, Cic.; *fulvā harenā*, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., to struggle, strive, contend. (1) physically: in *arido solo*, Liv.; in *turba*, Hor.; with infin.: *telum eripere*, Verg.; Ov.; of things struggling: Verg., Hor. (2) mentally: *cum aliquo*, Cic.; with infin.: Ov.

luctuōsus -a -um (luctus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), mournful. (1) causing sorrow, lamentable, doleful: *o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum*, Cic.; *luctuosissimum bellum*, Cic. (2) feeling or expressing sorrow, mourning: *Hesperia*, Hor.

¶ Compar. adv. *luctuōsius*, more sorrowfully: Liv.

luctus -ūs, m. (lueo), *mourning, lamentation*, especially for a bereavement.

LIT., luctus domesticus, Cic.; luctus publicus, privatus, Liv.; luctum minuere, levare, Cic.; luctum ex aliqua re percipere, haurire, Cic.; plur., *expressions of sorrow*: in maximos luctus incidere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *mourning apparel, mourning*, or a period of mourning: erat in luctu senatus, Cic.; Liv. (2) *meton., the cause of sorrow*: tu... luctus eras levior, Ov. (3) *personif.*: Luctus, the god of mourning, Verg.

lūcubrātio -ōnis, f. (lucubro), *a working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study*: vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *scarce fit to be told by old wives while spinning at night*, Cic.; plur.: lucubrationes detraxi et meridiationes addidi, Cic. TRANSF., *that which is produced by lamp-light*: lucubrationem meam perire, Cic. L.

lūcubrātōrius -a -um (lucubro), *for night-study*: Suet.

lūcubro -are (connected with lux). (1) *intransit., to work by night*: inter lucubrantēs ancillas sedere, Liv. (2) *transit., in perf. partic. pass.: a, composed at night*: parvum opusculum, Cic.: b, *spent in work*: nox, Mart.

lūcūlentus -a -um (lux), *adj. (with compar. and superl.), full of light, bright*: caminus, Cic. L. TRANSF., *brilliant, distinguished, splendid*: femina, dies, facinus, Pl.; forma, Ter.; patrimonium, Cic.; auctor, Cic. L.; oratio, Sall.

¶ Adv. **lūcūlentē** and **lūcūlentēr**, *admirably, splendidly*: opus texere, Cic.; scribere, dicere, Cic.

Lūcullus -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, conqueror of Mithridates, notorious for his riches and lavish expenditure. Adj. Lūcullēus* -a -um and **Lūcullianus** -a -um, *Lucullan*.

lūcūlus -i, m. (dim. of lucus), *a little grove*: Suet.

Lūcūmo (Lūcōmo and syncop. Lucmō) -ōnis, m. (Etruscan), *title given to Etruscan princes and priests*: Prop., Liv.

lūcus -i, m. (luceo), *a sacred grove or wood*: Pl., Cic., Verg.; poet., in gen., *a wood*: Verg.

lūdia -ae, f. (ludius). (1) *an actress*: Mart. (2) *a female gladiator*: Juv.

lūdibrium -i, n. (ludo). (1) *derision, mockery, sport*: per ludibrium auditi dimissique, *heard and dismissed with scorn*, Liv. (2) *an object of derision, a laughing-stock, plaything*: is ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv.; ludibria ventis, Verg.; esp. in predicative dat.: ludibrio esse alicui, Cic., Sall., Liv., Tac.; habere aliquem, Pl., Lucr., Sall., Liv.

lūdibundus -a -um (ludo), *playful, sportive*: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., *without difficulty or danger*: caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūdicer -cra -crum (ludus), *sportive, done for sport*: exercitatio, Cic.; Liv.

Esp. *relating to the stage*: ars, acting, Liv.; Tac.

¶ N. as subst. **lūdīcrum** -i. (1) *a play-thing*: Cat. (2) *a theatrical performance, public spectacle*: Liv. (3) *a trifle*: Hor.

lūdificātiō -ōnis, f. (ludifico), *a making game*

of, deriding, deceiving: cum omni morā, ludificatione, calumniā, senatus auctoritas impediretur, Cic.; veri, Liv.

lūdificātor -ōris, m. (ludifico), *one who makes game of another, a mocker*: Pl.

lūdificātūi, dat. sing. as from ludificatus, m. (ludifico), *as an object of derision*: Pl.

lūdifico -are (ludus/facio), *to make game of, deride, cheat*: aliquem, Sall.; Pl., Lucr.; absol.: Cic.

lūdificor -ari, dep. (ludus/facio), *to make game of, deride, delude, cheat*: aliquem, Liv.; Pl., Ter.; absol.: Cic. TRANSF., *to frustrate by cunning*: ea quae hostes agerent, Liv.

lūdīo -ōnis, m. *an actor*: Liv.

lūdīus -i, m. *an actor*: Pl., Cic., Ov.

lūdo lūdēre lūsi lūsum, *to play*.

LIT., (1) *to play at a specific game*; with abl.: aleā, Cic.; trocho, Hor.; with acc.: proelia latronum, chess, Ov. (2) *in gen., to play, sport*: exempla honesta ludendi, Cic.; in numerum, *to dance*, Verg.; lusisti satis, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to do for amusement, amuse oneself with doing, to play with*: causam illam disputationemque, Cic.; carmina pastorum, Verg. (2) *to imitate, mimic*: opus, Hor. (3) *to rally, banter*: Appium conlegam, Cic. L. (4) *to deceive, delude*: Ter., Hor., Liv.

lūdus -i, m. *play, game, sport, pastime*.

LIT., in gen.: ludus campestris, Cic.; novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; esp. plur., ludi, *public games or spectacles*: ludos facere, *to give, celebrate*, Cic., Liv.; ludis, *at the time of the games*, Cic.; ludos committere, *to begin the games*, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a game, a child's game, a trifle*: illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic.; Liv. (2) *sport, jest, joke*: per ludum et iocum, Cic.; Verg., Hor.; ludum dare, with dat., *to give free play to*, Pl., Hor. (3) *a place where body or mind is exercised, a school*: a, for gladiators: Caes., Hor., Juv.: b, *for the education of the young*: ludus litterarum, Liv.; in alicuius ludum mittere, Hor.

lūella -ae, f. (luo), *punishment, expiation*: Lucr.

lūēs -is, f. (luo), *a plague, pestilence, contagious disease*. LIT., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *a word of reproach, pest, plague*: Cic. (2) *any widespread calamity, war*: Tac.; earthquake: Tac.

Lugdūnum -i, n. *a city in Gaul (now Lyons)*. Adj. **Lugdūnensis** -e.

lūgēo lūgēre luxi.

(1) *intransit., to mourn, be in mourning*: luget senatus, Cic.; lugere pro aliquo, Cic.; campi lugentes, *places of mourning* (of the lower world), Verg.

(2) *transit., to bewail, lament, wear mourning for*: mortem Treboni, Cic.; matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

lūgubris -e (lueo). (1) *relating to mourning, mournful*: lamentatio, for the dead, Cic.; domus, *a house of mourning*, Liv.; Hor., Tac. N. pl. as subst. **lūgubria** -ium, *mourning attire*: Ov.; n. sing. as internal acc.: cometae lugubre rubent, Verg. (2) *grievous, causing mourning*: bellum, Hor., Liv. (3) *expressing grief, plaintive*: verba, Ov.; Lucr.

lumbus -i, m. *the loin*: Pl., Hor., Juv.

lūmen -inis, n. (connected with luceo), *light*.

LIT., tabulas conlocare in bono lumine, in a good light, Cic.; lumen solis, Cic.; candelae, Juv.; Lucr., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a source of light, lamp, taper: lumini oleum instillare, Cic.; Liv.; (2) the light of day, day: luminis orae, Lucr., Verg.; lumine quarto, Verg. (3) the light of life, life: relinquare, Pl., Verg. (4) the light of the eye, the eye: luminibus amissis, being blind, Cic.; caecitas luminis, Cic.; lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov.; Verg. (5) an opening, a light in a building: luminibus obstruere, Cic.; so, fig.: duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere, Cic. (6) fig., light, clearness, insight: ordo maxime est, qui memoriae lumen adfert, Cic. (7) fig., a shining light, glory, ornament: Corinthus totius Graeciae lumen, Cic.; lumina civitatis, Cic.; Verg.

lūmināre -āris, n. (lumen), a window-shutter, window: plur., Cic.

lūminōsus -a -um (lumen), full of light; of discourse, bright: Cic.

lūna -ae, f. (connected with luceo), the moon.

LIT., plena, full moon, Caes.; ortus aut obitus lunae, Cic.; lunae defectus, Liv.; quarta luna, the fourth day after new moon, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the night: roscida, Verg.; Prop. (2) a month: Ov. (3) a crescent-shaped ornament, worn by Roman senators on their shoes: Juv. (4) personif.: Luna, the goddess of the Moon, afterwards identified with Diana.

lūna -ae, f. a town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria.

¶ Hence adj. **Lūnensis** -e, of Luna.

lūnaris -e (luna), of the moon, lunar: cursus, Cic.; cornua, Ov.

lūno -are (luna), to bend into a crescent: arcum, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic. **lūnātus** -a -um, bent into a crescent, sickle-shaped: peltae Amazonidum, Verg.

lūo lūere lūi lūtūrus (λύω), to loose. Hence (1) to expiate, atone for: stuprum voluntariā morte, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) to pay, make good; esp. in phrase: luere poenam, or poenas, to pay penalty for, itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. L.; poenam pro caede, Ov. (3) to avert, by expiation or punishment: Liv.

lūpa -ae, f. (lupus), a she-wolf: Liv., Ov. TRANSF., a prostitute: Pl., Cic., Liv.

lūpānar -āris, n. (lupa), a brothel: Pl., Juv.

lūpātus -a -um (lupa), provided with wolf's teeth—i.e., iron spikes: frena, Hor. As subst., m. pl. **lūpāti** -ōrum and (sc. freni, frena) **lūpāta** -ōrum, a curb with jagged spikes: Verg.

Lūpercus -i, m. (lupus). (1) an Italian pastoral deity, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan.

¶ Hence subst. **Lūpercal** -cālis, n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Lūpercus: Verg.; and n. pl. of adj. **Lūpercālia** -ium and -iorum, the festival of Lūpercus, celebrated in February.

(2) a priest of Lūpercus: Cic.

Lupia -ae, m. a river in north-west Germany (now Lippe).

lūpillus -i, m. (dim. of ²lupinus), a small lupin: Pl.

lūpīnus -a -um (lupus), of or relating to a wolf, wolfish: ubera, Cic.

lūpīnus -i, m. and **lūpīnum** -i, n. the lupin: Verg.; used on the stage instead of coin: nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor.

lūpus -i, m. (λύκος), a wolf.

LIT., genus acre luporum atque canum, Verg.; prov.: lupus in fabula, or in sermone, talk of the devil, and he'll appear, Pl., Ter., Cic.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a voracious fish, the pike: Hor., Mart. (2) a horse's bit with jagged points: Ov. (3) a hook: ferrei, Liv.

lurco -ōnis, m. a glutton: Pl.

lūridus -a -um, pale yellow, lurid, ghastly.

LIT., dentes, Hor.; pallor, Ov. TRANSF., producing paleness: horror, aconita, Ov.

lūror -ōris, m. ghastliness, paleness: Lucr.

luscīnīa -ae, f. the nightingale: Hor.

luscīnīōla -ae, f. (dim. of luscīnīa), a little nightingale: Pl.

luscīnīus -i, m. = luscīnīa; q.v.: Sen., Phaedr.

luscīnus -a -um (luscus), one-eyed: Plin.

luscīōsus and **luscītīōsus** -a -um (luscus), purblind, dim-sighted: Pl.

luscus -a -um, one-eyed: Cic.; dux, Hannibal, Juv.; Pl.

lūsiō -ōnis, f. (ludo), play, a game: Cic.

Lūsitānia -ae, f. the modern Portugal, with a part of the modern Spain.

¶ Hence adj. **Lūsitānus** -a -um, Lusitanian; m. pl. as subst., the Lusitanians.

lūsito -are (freq. of ludo), to play, sport: Pl.

lūsor -ōris, m. (ludo), one that plays, a player: Ov. TRANSF., (1) a playful writer: tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov. (2) a mocker: Pl.

lūsorīus -a -um (lusor), relating to play or pleasure: Plin., Sen.

lustrālis -e (²lustrum). (1) relating to expiation or atonement: sacrificium, Liv.; exta, Verg. (2) relating to a period of five years (because of the quinquennial expiatory sacrifice at Rome): Tac.

lustrātiō -ōnis, f. (lustrō), a purification by sacrifice: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. TRANSF., a going round, going over, traversing: municipiorum, Cic.; solis, Cic.

lustricus -a -um (²lustrum), of purification: Suet.

lūstro -are (connected with luceo), to make bright, illumine: sol cuncta suā luce lustrat et complet, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.

lūstro -are (²lustrum), to purify, cleanse by sacrifices. LIT., populum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., (1) to go round (as in ceremonial purification), go over, traverse: Aegyptum, Cic.; navibus aequor, Verg.; Hor. (2) to review, observe, examine: quae sit me circum copia, lūstro, Verg.; alicuius vestigia, Verg.; exercitum, Cic. L.; omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror -ari (²lustrum), to haunt brothels: Pl.

lūstrum -i, n. (lutum), a bog, morass: Varr. TRANSF., (1) in plur., the den or lair of a wild beast: ferarum, Verg.; and in gen., woodlands: Verg. (2) in plur., brothels; hence debauchery: Pl., Cic.

lūstrum -i, n. (connected with luo).

LIT., an expiatory sacrifice, esp. that 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 (suovetaurilia): lustrum condere, to offer the expiatory sacrifice, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., a period of five years, a lustrum: octavum claudere lustrum, Hor.; Cic., Liv., Ov.

lūsus -ūs, m. (ludo), a playing, game, amusement, sport: per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv.; aleae, Suet.; Tac.; dalliance: Ov.

Lūtātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; see Catulus.

lūtēolus -a -um (dim. of luteus), yellow: caltha, Verg.

Lūtētia -ae, f. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis (now Paris).

lūtēus -a -um (lūtum), of the colour of the plant lutum, saffron-yellow: Aurora, Verg.; soccus, Cat.; Ov. TRANSF., pallor, sallow, Hor.

lūtēus -a -um (lūtum). (1) of mud or clay: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., (1) dirty, covered with dirt: Vulcanus, Juv. (2) morally dirty: homo, negotium, Cic.

lūto -are (lūtum), to smear with mud or dirt: Mart.

lūtulentus -a -um (lūtum), muddy, dirty. LIT., sus, Hor.; amnis, Ov. TRANSF., (1) morally filthy, dirty: homo, vitia, Cic. (2) of style, turbid, impure: Hor.

lūtum -i, n. a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed: Verg. TRANSF., yellow colour: Verg., Tib.

lūtum -i, n. (λύω), mud, mire, dirt. LIT., volutari in luto, Cic.; crates luto contegere, Caes.; prov.: in luto esse, haerere, Pl., Ter.; as a term of reproach, scum: Pl., Cic., Cat. TRANSF., loam, clay: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib.; Mart., Juv.

lux lūcis, f. (connected with luceo), light.

LIT., in gen.: solis, Cic.; lunae, Verg.; lychnorum, Cic.; esp., daylight, day: cum prima luce, as soon as it was day, Cic.; prima luce, Caes.; ante lucem, Cic. Abl., luce, or locative, luci, by day, by daylight: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a day: centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic.; aestiva, Verg.; brumalis, Ov. (2) the light of life: in lucem edi, Cic.; corpora luce carentum, Verg. (3) the eye, eyesight: Ov. (4) the light of day, publicity, the sight of men: res occultas in lucem proferre, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, Cic. (5) light, illustration, elucidation: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. (6) light, hope, encouragement: lucem adferre reipublicae, Cic. (7) light, ornament: haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum, Cic.

luxo -are (luxus), to dislocate: Plin., Sen.

luxor -ari, dep. (luxus), to riot: Pl.

luxūria -ae (Pl., Ter., Caes., Cic.), and **luxūriēs** -ēi (Cic., Verg.), f. (luxus), rankness, exuberant growth. LIT., of plants: segetum, Verg.; Cic. TRANSF., excess, prodigality, dissipation, extravagance: odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; of style: Cic.

luxūrio -are, and **luxūrior** -ari, dep. (luxuria), to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth.

LIT., of vegetation: humus, seges, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of animal growth, to swell, grow: membra, Ov. (2) of animals, to frisk, be sportive: ludit et in pratis luxuriatque

pecus, Ov. (3) of men, to run riot, be dissolute: ne luxuriarent otio animi, Liv.; Capua luxurians felicitate, Liv.; so of style: Hor., Quint.

luxūriōsus -a -um (luxuria), adj. (with compar.), luxuriant, rank. LIT., of vegetation: frumenta, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) of feelings, immoderate, excessive: laetitia, Liv.; amor, Ov. (2) of life, luxurious, dissolute, extravagant: nihil luxuriosius (homine illo), Cic.; Sall.

¶ Adv. **luxūriōsē**, luxuriously, voluptuously: vivere, Cic.

luxus -a -um (λοξός), dislocated: Cato.

luxus -ūs, m. (luxus), a dislocation: Cato.

luxus -ūs, m. luxury, excess, extravagance: in vino ac luxu, Cic.; Ter., Sall., Verg., Tac.

Lyaëus -i, m. (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus: pater Lyaeus, Verg. TRANSF., wine: uda Lyaei tempora, Hor.

Lŷcaëus -i, m. (Λύκαιον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan. Adj.

Lŷcaëus -a -um, Lycaean.

Lŷcambēs -ae, m. (Λυκάμβης), a Parian, 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. **Lŷcambēus** -a -um, Lycambean.

Lŷcāōn -ōnis, m. (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf.

¶ Hence adj. **Lŷcāōnŷus** -a -um: Arctos, Callisto, as a constellation, Ov.; axis, the northern sky, Ov.; subst. **Lŷcāōnis** -idis, f. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon: Ov.

Lŷcāōnes -um, m. (Λυκάονες), the Lycaonians, a people in Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Lŷcāōnŷus** -a -um, Lycaonian: Verg.; subst. **Lŷcāōnŷia** -ae, f. the country of the Lycaones: Cic., Liv.

Lŷcēum -i, n. and **Lŷcŷium** -i, n. (Λύκειον), a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught. TRANSF., a gymnasium with a library in Cicero's Tusculan villa.

lychnūchus -i, m. (λυχνούχος), a lamp-stand, candelabrum: Cic. L., Suet.

lychnus -i, m. (λῆχνος), a lamp: Lucr., Cic., Verg.

Lŷcŷia -ae, f. (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor.

¶ Hence adj. **Lŷcŷius** -a -um, Lycian: deus, Apollo, Prop.; sortes, the oracle of Apollo at Patara, Verg.; hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon, Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **Lŷcŷi** -ōrum, the Lycians.

Lŷcŷium = Lyceum; q.v.

Lŷcōrŷis -idis, f. a freedwoman of Volumnius Eutrapelus, the mistress of the poet L. Cornelius Gallus.

Lŷctus (-ōs) -i, f. (Λύκτος), a town in Crete. Adj. **Lŷctius** -a -um = Cretan: Verg.

Lŷcurgus -i, m. (Λυκοῦργος). (1) Myth., son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus among his subjects. (2) Myth., son of Aleus and Neaera, father of Ancaeus, king of Arcadia; hence **Lŷcurgŷdēs** -ae, m. a son of Lycurgus = Ancaeus: Ov. (3) Hist. (?), a Spartan law-giver. (4) Hist., an Athenian orator, famed for his integrity; hence m. subst. **Lŷcurgēi** -ōrum (Λυκοῦργεῖοι) = strict, inflexible citizens.

Lȳdīa -ae, f. (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor, from which according to legend the Etruscans originally came.

¶ Hence adj. **Lȳdīus** -a -um, *Lydian*: aurifer amnis, *Pactolus*, *Tib. TRANSF., *Etruscan*: fluvius, *the Tiber*, Verg.; adj. **Lȳdus** -a -um, *Lydian*: puella, *Omphale*, Verg.; m. pl. as subst. **Lȳdi** -orum, *the Lydians or the Etruscans*: Cic.

lymp̄ha -ae, f. *water*, esp. *clear spring or river water*: Lucr., Verg.; personif. **Lymphae** -arum, *Nymphs of the springs*: Hor.

lymphāticus -a -um (lymp̄ha), *raving, mad, frantic*: pavor, a *panic terror*, Liv.; Pl.; Sen.; n. as subst. **lymphāticum** -i, *craziness*: Pl.

lymphātus -a -um (perhaps directly from *lymp̄ha*, not through *lymp̄ho*), *raving, mad, frantic*: mentem *lymphatam* *Mareotico*, Hor.; *lymphati et attoniti*, Liv.

¶ Hence, perhaps, **lymp̄ho** -are, *to make mad, strike with frenzy*: Plin.

Lyncēus (dissyll.) -ēī or -ēī, m. (Λυγκεύς). (1) a *Messenian hero*, one of the *Argonauts*, renowned for the sharpness of his sight.

¶ Hence adj. **Lyncēus** -a -um, *belonging to Lynceus*: Ov. TRANSF., *sharp-sighted*: Cic. L.; m. subst. **Lyncidēs** -ae, a descendant of *Lynceus*.

(2) the son of *Aegyptus*, husband of *Hypermnestra*.

Lyncus -i (Λύγκος), m. a king in *Scythia*, changed by *Ceres* into a *lynx*.

lynx -cis, c. (λύγξ), a *lynx*: Verg., Hor., Ov.

lȳra -ae, f. (λύρα), *the lyre or lute*, a stringed instrument resembling the *cithara*: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *lyric poetry, song*: *Aeoliae lyrae amica*, Ov.; Hor. (2) a constellation, *the Lyre*: Ov.

lȳricus -a -um (λυρικός), of the *lyre*, *lyric*: vates, a *lyric poet*, Hor. As subst., n. pl. **lȳrica** -orum, *lyrics*: Plin. L.; m. pl. **lȳrici** -orum, *lyric poets*: Quint.

lyristēs -ae, m. (λυριστής), a *lute-player*: Plin. L.

Lyrnēsus -i, f. (Λυρνησός), a town in the *Troad*, birth-place of *Briseis*.

¶ Hence subst. **Lyrnēsīs** -idis, f. *Briseis*; adj. **Lyrnēsīus** -a -um, *Lyrnesian*.

Lȳsander -dri, m. (Λύσανδρος), a famous *Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians*: Cic.

Lȳsias -ae, m. (Λυσίας), a famous *Athenian orator, contemporary of Socrates*.

Lȳsimāchus -i, m. (Λυσίμαχος), one of the generals of *Alexander the Great*, later ruler in *Thrace*.

Lȳsippus -i, m. (Λύσιππος), a celebrated worker in metal of *Sicyon*.

Lȳsis -idis, m. (Λύσις). (1) a *Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas*: Cic. (2) a river in *Asia Minor*: Liv.

M

M, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek *Μ, μ*. For *M*. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Mācāreus (trisyll.) -ēī and -ēos, m. (Μακαρεύς), son of *Aeolus, brother of Canace*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mācārēīs** -idis, f. daughter of *Macareus* = *Isse*: Ov.

Mācēdō (-ōn) -dōnis, m. (Μακεδών), a *Macedonian*; plur. **Mācēdōnes** -um, m. *the Macedonians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mācēdōnīa** -ae, f. (Μακεδονία), a country between *Thessaly and Thrace*; **Mācēdōnicus** -a -um and **Mācēdōnīus** -a -um, *Macedonian*.

mācellārius -i, m. (*macellum*), a *victualler, provision-dealer*: Suet.

mācellum -i, n. (cf. μάκελλον), a *provision-market*: annonam in *macello* *cariorem fore*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

mācēo -ēre, *to be lean*: Pl.

¹mācēr -cra -crum, *lean*. LIT., *taurus*, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., *thin, poor*: solum, Cic.; fig.: me palma *negata macrum* *reducit*, Hor.

²Mācēr -cri, m. C. Licinius *Macer*, a Roman historian.

mācēria -ae, f. (cf. μάσσω), a *wall*: Caes., Liv.; esp. a *garden-wall*: Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

mācēro -are (connected with μάσσω), *to soften*. LIT., esp. by soaking: Ter. TRANSF., (1) *to make weak, reduce*: aliquem *fame*, Liv.; Pl., Hor. (2) *to torment, tease, vex*: quae vos, cum *reliqueritis*, *macerent desiderio*, Liv.; Pl., Hor., Ov.

mācesco -ēre (*maceo*), *to grow thin, become lean*: Pl.

māchaera -ae, f. (μάχαира), a *sword*: Pl., Suet.

māchaerōphōrus -i, m. (μαχαίροφορος), a *sword-bearer*: Cic. L.

Māchāōn -ōnis, m. (Μαχάων), myth., son of *Aesculapius, celebrated physician*.

¶ Hence adj. **Māchāōnīus** -a -um, of *Machaon*.

māchina -ae, f. (μηχανή), a *machine, any artificial contrivance for performing work*.

LIT., esp. a crane for moving heavy weights: Cic., Liv.; a *windlass* for drawing ships down to the sea: Hor.; a *military engine, a catapult, ballista*, etc.: Sall., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *fabric*: moles et *machina mundi*, Lucr. (2) a *device, contrivance, trick, stratagem*: ut omnes *adhibeam machinas* *ad tenendum adulescentulum*, Cic.; Pl.

māchīnāmentum -i, n. (*machinor*), a *machine, instrument*: Liv.

māchīnātiō -ōnis, f. (*machinor*), a *contrivance, machinery, mechanism*. LIT., *machinatione quādam moveri aliquid videmus*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a *cunning device, machination*: Cic. (2) a *mechanical contrivance, a machine*: *navalis*, Caes., Pl.

māchīnātor -ōris, m. (*machinor*), a *maker of machines, engineer*: *tormentorum*, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., in a bad sense, a *deviser, contriver, originator*: horum omnium *scelerum*, Cic.; *huius belli*, Liv.

māchīnor -ari, dep. (*machina*), *to contrive, invent, devise*: opera, Cic.; Lucr. Esp., *to plot evil, contrive*: *pestem* in aliquem, Cic.; Sall., Liv.

māchīnōsus -a -um (*machina*), *equipped with engines*: Suet.

māciēs -ēī, f. (*maceo*), *leanness, thinness*. LIT., of men and animals: *corpus macie* *intabuit*, Cic.; Caes., Hor. TRANSF., (1) of soil or crops, *poverty, barrenness*: Ov. (2) *meagreness of expression*: Tac.

mācilentus -a -um (*macies*), *thin, lean*: Pl.

Macra -ae. (1) *a river in Italy (now Magra).*

(2) **Macra cōmē** (Μακρά κόμη), *a place in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly.*

macresco -ēre (¹macer), *to grow lean, become thin:* Hor.

Macri Campi and **Campi Macri** -ōrum, m. *a valley in Gallia Cispadana.*

macritūdo -inis, f. (¹macer), *leanness:* Pl.

Macrōbius -i, m. Aurelius Ambrosius

Theodosius, *a grammarian of about A.D. 400.*

macrōcollum -i, n. (μακρόκωλον), *paper of the largest size, royal paper:* Cic. L.

mactābilis -e (²macto), *deadly:* Lucr.

mactātū, abl. sing. as from mactatus, m. (²macto), *by a sacrificial stroke:* parentis, Lucr.

macte, see ¹mactus.

¹**macto** -are (¹mactus), *to magnify, honour, glorify:* aliquem honoribus, Cic.; esp. to honour a god: puerorum extis deos manes, Cic.

²**macto** -are, *to slay, smite.* LIT., esp. in sacrifice: hostiam, Hor.; se Orco, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *to afflict, punish:* aliquem summo supplicio, Cic.; morte, Cic.; malo, Pl.; Tac.

¹**mactus** -a -um, *glorified, honoured;* used only in the voc. m. **macte** as an expression of goodwill, congratulation, etc., *well done! bravo! a blessing on you!* Often with abl. of grounds, sometimes with imperat. of verb sum: macte virtute! Cic. L.; macte esto virtute! Hor.; macte nova virtute, puer! Verg.; as plur.: macte virtute, milites Romani, este! Liv.; absol.: macte, Cic.

²**mactus** -a -um (connected with ²macto), *smitten:* Lucr.

macūla -ae, f. *a spot.* LIT., *a physical spot, mark:* equus albis maculis, Verg.; esp. *a stain, blot:* corporis, Cic.; Pl., Ov.; sometimes *the mesh of a net:* Ov. TRANSF., *a moral blot, stain, blemish, fault:* hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis tuis? Cic.; Pl., Liv.

macūlo -are (macula), *to spot, to make spotted.* LIT., physically, *to spot, stain:* terram tabo maculant, Verg.; candor corporum magis sanguine atro maculabatur, Liv. TRANSF., morally, *to stain, defile, pollute:* rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.; partus suos parricidio, Liv.; Lucr., Verg.

macūlōsus -a -um (macula), *full of spots, spotted, speckled.* LIT., physically, *spotted, stained:* lynx, Verg.; vestis, Cic.; sanguine harenae, Ov. TRANSF., morally, *defiled, polluted:* senatores, Cic.; nefas, Hor.

madēfācio -fācēre -fēci -factum, and pass. **madēfio** -fīēri (madeo/facio), *to make wet, moisten, soak:* gladii sanguine madefacti, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Verg.; Ov.

madēō -ēre (μαδάω), *to be wet, moist, to stream.*

LIT., in gen.: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic.; sanguine terra madet, Verg.; Ov. Esp. (1) *to be drunk:* Pl., Tib. (2) *to be boiled, to be made soft by boiling:* Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., *to be steeped in, abound in, overflow with:* pocula madent Baccho, Tib.; Socraticis madet sermonibus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **madēns** -entis, *wet, moist:* umor, Lucr.; nix sole, melting, Ov.; vino, drunk, Sen.

madēscō madēscēre mādūi (madeo), *to become moist or wet:* semiusta madescunt robora, Verg.; Ov.

mādīdus -a -um (madeo), *moist, wet.* -LIT., in gen.: fasciculus epistularum totus aquā madidus, Cic. L.; genae, wet with tears, Ov. Esp., (1) *drunk:* Pl., Mart. (2) *boiled soft:* Pl., Juv. (3) *died:* vestis cocco, Mart. TRANSF., *steeped:* Mart.

¶ Adv. **mādīdē**, *drunkenly:* Pl.

mādor -ōris, m. (madeo), *moisture, wetness:* Sall.

mādulsa -ae, m. (madeo), *a drunkard:* Pl.

Maeandēr and **Maeandrōs** (-us) -dri, m. (Μαλάνδρος), *a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for its winding course; in legend, father of Cyane, the mother of Caunus and Byblis.* TRANSF., *a winding.* (1) *of a road:* Cic. (2) *a winding border on a dress:* Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Maeandriūs** -a -um, *of Maeander:* iuvenis, Caunus, Ov.

Maecēnās -ātis, m. *an Etruscan name; esp. of C. Cilnius, a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Vergil.*

Maecius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was Sp. Maecius Targa, a celebrated critic.*

Maedi -ōrum, m. (Μαῖδοι), *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. Its most famous member was Sp. Maelius, suspected of aiming at kingly power and killed by C. Servilius Ahala, 439 B.C.*

maena (mēna) -ae, f. (μαῖνη), *a kind of small sea-fish, often salted:* Cic., Ov.

Maenālus (-ōs) -i, m. and **Maenāla** -ōrum, n. pl. (Μαίναλον), *a mountain-range in Arcadia, sacred to Pan.*

¶ Hence adj. **Maenālīus** -a -um, *Maenalian, Arcadian:* deus, Pan, Ov.; versus, pastoral poetry, Verg.; f. adj. **Maenālīs** -idis, *belonging to Maenalus:* ursa, Callisto, Ov.; ora, Arcadia, Ov.

Maenās -ādis, f. (μαῖνās). (1) *a bacchante:* Ov.; esp. pl. **Maenades** -um. (2) *a prophetess (Cassandra):* Prop.

Maenādes, see Maenas.

Maenius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens: columnna Maenia, see columnna.*

¶ Hence adj. **Maeniānus** -a -um, *Maenian;* esp. n. as subst. **Maeniānum** -i, *a projecting balcony, first introduced by a Maenius:* Cic.

Maeōnes -um, m. (Μαλῶνες), *the Maeonians or Lydians.*

¶ Hence subst. **Maeōnīa** -ae, f. (Μαλῶν), *Maeonia or Lydia, and, as the Etruscans were said to have come from Lydia=Etruria:* Verg.; subst. **Maeōnīdēs** -ae, m. (1) *Homer, as a native, according to some, of Colophon or Smyrna:* Ov. (2) *an Etruscan:* Verg.; subst. **Maeōnīs** -idis, f. *a Lydian woman; Arachne:* Ov.; *Omphale:* Ov.; adj. **Maeōnīus** -a -um, *Maeonian, Lydian:* ripa (of the river Pactolus), Ov.; senex, or vates, Homer, Ov.; so *Homer* or *heroic:* carmen, pes, chartae, Ov.; also *Etruscan:* nautae, Ov.

Maeōtae -ārum, m. (Μαῖῶται), *a Scythian people on Lake Maeotis.*

¶ Hence adj. **Maeōticus** and **Maeōtius** -a -um, *Maetic*; f. adj. **Maeōtis** -idis, of the *Maetiae*; esp. *Maetis palus, or lacus* (now the *Sea of Azov*).

maerēo -ēre (cf. *maestus*).

(1) intransit., to be sad, mournful, to grieve, mourn, lament: *maeret Menelaus, Cic.*; Verg.; with dat., to grieve over: suo incommodo, Cic.; with internal acc.: talia, Ov.; partic., *maerens, mournful, sorrowful*: quis Sullam nisi *maerentem* vidit? Cic.

(2) transit., to lament, mourn over, bewail: casum, Cic.; filii mortem graviter, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

maeror -ōris, m. (*maereo*), *mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness*: in *maerore* iacere, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Lucr., Sall.

maestitia -ae, f. (*maestus*), *sadness, dejection, gloominess*: orationis quasi *maestitiam* sequi, Cic.; esse in *maestitia*, Cic.

maestitudo -inis, f. (*maestus*), *sadness*: Pl.

maestus -a -um (cf. *maereo*), adj. (with superl.), *sad, sorrowful, dejected*. Lit., of persons: *senex, Cic.*; Pl., Verg.; oratores, *gloomy*, Tac. TRANSF., (1) of things: *urbs, Juv.*; Ov., Verg. (2) *causing or indicating sorrow*: *vestis, Prop.*; *funera, Ov.*

¶ Adv. **maestitē**, in *mourning fashion*: Pl. **Maevius** -i, m. a *bad poet of the time of Vergil and Horace*.

māgālia -ium, n. (a Punic word), *huts*: Sall., Verg.

māgē, see *magis*.

māgicus -a -um (μαγικός), *relating to magic, magical*: artes, Verg.; di, *gods invoked in enchantments* (as *Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina*), Tib.; Ov., Tac.

māgis (or **māgē**: Pl., Lucr., Verg.), compar. adv. (from root of *magnum*), *more, to a greater extent, rather*. Used (1) with adj. and adv.: *magis apta, Ov.*; but esp. with those that have no regular compar.: *magis necessarius, Cic.* (2) with verbs: *tum magis id diceret, Cic.*; sometimes in the sense of choice, *preferably, for preference, rather* (like *potius*): Cic. (3) with nouns and pronouns: *magis aedilis esse non potuisset, Cic.* Sometimes the *amount* of difference is expressed by an abl.: *impendio magis, considerably more, Cic.*; *multo magis, Cic.*; *nihilo magis, just as little, Cic.* Than, after *magis*, is expressed usually by *quam*: *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes.*; sed *praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Cic.*; sometimes by *atque*: Ter.; or by abl.: *solito magis, more than usual, Liv.*; Cic., Verg.

Special combinations: non *magis... quam, not more... than, just as much... as, Cic.*; quo *magis... eo magis, the more... the more, Cic.*; quo *magis... eo minus, Cic.*; eo *magis, so much the more, all the more, Cic.*; *magis magisque, magis et magis, more and more, Cic.*; *magis magis, Cat.*; *magis est quod... quam quod, or magis est ut... quam ut, there is more reason why... than... , Cic.*

Superl. **maximē** (**maximē**), in the highest degree, most of all, especially, very.

In gen. (1) with adj. and adv.: *maxime fidus, Cic.*; esp. with those that have no regular superl.: *loca maxime frumentaria,*

Caes.; *maxime necessarius, Cic.*; sometimes to add force to a superl.: *aberratio maxime liberalissima, Cic.* (2) with verbs: *cupere, velle, Cic.*; *confidere, Caes.* (3) with nouns and pronouns: *quae ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all Homer, Cic.*

Particular combinations. (1) with unus, omnium, multo, vel: *unus omnium maxime, Nep.*; *multo maxime, Cic.* (2) *quam maxime, as much as possible, Cic.* (3) with tum, cum, just, precisely: *haec cum maxime loqueretur, Cic.*; *nunc cum maxime, Cic.*; *cum saepe, tum maxime bello Punico, Cic.*; Pl., Liv. (4) with relat.: *ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum opitulari, Cic.*

In colloquial language, *maxime* is used to express emphatic assent: *vos non timetis eam? Immo vero maxime, Sall.*; Pl.

māgister -tri, m. (connected with *magis*), *master, chief, head, director, superintendent*.

Lit., (1) polit. and relig. t. t.: *populi, dictator, Cic.*; *equitum, master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant, Liv.*; *morum, the censor, Cic.*; *sacrorum, the chief priest, Liv.* (2) a schoolmaster, teacher: *ludi, Cic.*; *artium, religionis, virtutis, Cic.*; fig.: *usus est magister optimus, Cic.* (3) in gen.: *societatis, the director of a company formed for farming the revenue, Cic.*; *elephantum, driver, Liv.*; *auktionis, Cic.*; *cenandi, the president of a feast, Cic.*; *navis, master or helmsman, Verg., Liv.*; *gladiatorum, trainer, fencing-master, Cic., Liv.*; *helmsman: Verg.*

TRANSF., an instigator, adviser, guide: *magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic.*; Ter., Tac.

māgistrūm -i, n. (*magister*), *the office or power of a magister; directorship, magistracy*: *morum, the censorship, Cic.*; *sacerdotii, priesthood, Liv., Suet.*; *me magisteria (conviviorum) delectant, Cic.* TRANSF., in gen., *direction, guidance*: Pl., Tib.

māgistra -ae, f. (*magister*), a mistress, directress: Ter. TRANSF., *lex quasi dux et magistra studiorum, Cic.*; *arte magistrā, by the help of art, Verg.*

māgistrātus -ūs, m. (*magister*), *the office or dignity of a magister, a magistracy, official dignity, office*.

Lit., *magistratum gerere, habere, Cic.*; *inire, ingredi, Sall.*; *deponere, Caes.*; *magistratu abire, Cic.*

TRANSF., a magistrate, state official. Magistrates in Rome were either ordinarii—e.g., praetors, consuls, etc.; or extraordinarii—e.g., dictator, master of the horse: est proprium munus magistrātus intellegere se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.; creare magistrātus, Liv.

magnānimitās -ātis, f. (*magnanimus*), *greatness of soul, magnanimity*: Cic.

magnānimus -a -um (*magnus/animus*), *high-minded, magnanimous*: Cic., Verg.

Magnēs -nētis, see *Magnesia*.

Magnēsia -ae, f. (Μαγνησία). (1) a district in Thessaly. (2) a town in Caria, near the Maeander. (3) a town in Lydia under Mount Sipylus.

¶ Hence adj. and subst. **Magnēs** -nētis, m. (Μάγνης), *Magnesian, a Magnesian*; esp.: *lapis Magnes, a loadstone, magnet*; adj.

Magnēsīus -a -um, *Magnesian*: saxum, the magnet, Lucr.; subst. **Magnessa** -ae, f. a *Magnesian woman*: Hor.; subst. **Magnētarchēs** -ae, m. the chief magistrate of the *Magnesians*: Liv.; f. adj. **Magnētis** -idis, *Magnesian*: Argo, built at Pagasae in *Magnesia*, Ov.

Magni Campi -ōrum, m. a place in Africa not far from *Utica*.

magnidicus -a -um (magnus/dico), *boastful*: Pl.

magnificentiā -ae, f. (magnificus). (1) in a good sense; of persons, *loftiness* of thought and action; of things, *grandeur*, *magnificence*, *splendour*: odit populus Romanus privatum luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Cic.; epularum, villarum, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *boasting*, *pomposity*: Ter., Cic.

magnifico -are (magnificus), to prize highly, esteem: Pl., Ter., Plin.

magnificus -a -um, compar. **magnificentior**; superl. **magnificentissimus** (magnus/facio).

(1) in a good sense, *grand*. Of persons, *great* in thought and action, *splendid*, *fine*: animo excelso magnificoque, Cic.; in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, Sall.; distinguished: vir factis magnificus, Liv. Of things, *splendid*, *magnificent*, *glorious*: villa, Cic.; aedilitas, Cic.; res gestae, Liv.; of style: dicendi genus, Cic.

(2) in a bad sense, *boastful*, *pompous*: miles, Pl.; verba, Ter.; Sall.

¶ Adv. **magnificē**, compar. **magnificentius**; superl. **magnificentissime**. (1) in a good sense, *splendidly*, *grandly*, *magnificently*: habitare, vivere, vincere, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *haughtily*, *proudly*: loqui de bello, Sall.; incedere, Liv.

magniloquentia -ae, f. (magniloquus). (1) *lofty* or *elevated language*: Homeri, Cic. (2) *pompous*, *boastful language*: Liv.

magniloquus -a -um (magnus/loquor). (1) *lofty* or *elevated in language*: Homerus, Stat. (2) *pompous* or *boastful*: os, Ov.; Tac.

magnitudo -inis, f. (magnus), *greatness*. LIT., (1) of size: mundi, Cic.; fluminis, Caes.; Liv. (2) of number or quantity: fructuum, Cic.; pecuniae, Cic. TRANSF., abstr.: reipublicae, Sall.; beneficii, amoris, Cic.; animi, *magnanimity*, Cic.

magnopere and separately **magno opere**, adv. (magnus/opus), used as adv. of magnus; q.v., *greatly*, *very much*: magnopere delectare, mirari, desiderare, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Liv. Superl.: maximo opere, *very greatly*, Pl., Ter., Cic. L.; but more used is maxime; q.v.

magnus -a -um, compar. **maior**, **maius**, superl. **maximus** (**maximus**) -a -um, *great*, *large*.

LIT., physically. (1) of size, *large*, *great*, *tall*: domus, Cic.; montes, Cat.; oppidum maximum, Caes.; aquae, Liv. (2) of number, quantity, etc.: maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse, Cic.; multitudo pediatūs, Caes.; magnā comitante caterva, Verg. (3) of sound, *loud*: vox, Cic.; clamor, Caes., Cic., Liv.; murmur, Verg.; n. acc. as adv.: magnus clamat, Pl. (4) of price or value, *high*, *great*: ornatus muliebris pretii maioris,

Cic.; thus n. abl. sing. magno, and genit. magni, at a high price, dear: magni aestimare, to esteem highly, Cic.; magni, maximi facere, Cic.; magno emere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of time: a, long: annus, Verg.; Cic.: b, of age: magno natu, *great age*, Liv.; esp. in compar. and superl., with or without natu or annis, *older*: natu maior frater, Cic.; annos natus maior quadraginta, Cic.; ex duobus filiis maior, Caes.; maxima virgo, the oldest of the *Vestals*, Ov. M. pl. of compar. as subst. **māiōrēs**, *ancestors*: more maiorum, Cic.; Pl.

(2) of other abstr. qualities; of deities: di magni! *great heaven!* Cat.; Iuppiter optimus maximus, *supreme*, Liv.; of persons, *outstanding*, *great*, *powerful*, *mighty*: propter summam nobilitatem et singularem potentiam magnus erat, Cic.; nemo vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino umquam fuit, Cic.; magno animo, Cic.; of states: o magna Carthago! Hor.; of things, *important*, *great*: magna et ampla negotia, Cic.; reipublicae magnum aliquod tempus, Cic.; periculum, Caes.; infamia, Cic.; laudis spes, Lucr.; magna verba, *proud words*, Verg.

Adverbial phrases; in maius, to a higher degree: Liv., Tac.; magno opere, see magnopere. For superl. adv. **maximē**, see magis.

Māgo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. brother of Hannibal.

magus -i, m. (μάγος), a learned man among the Persians: Cic. TRANSF., a magician: Ov.

magus -a -um, adj. ('magus), *magical*: artes, Ov.

Māia -ae, f. (Maia), the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter: Maia genitus, Verg.; Maia natus, Hor.; Maia creatus, Ov., Mercury.

¶ Hence adj. **Māius** -a -um, of Maia: mensis Maius, or simply Maius, the month of May, Cic., Ov.; Kalendae Maiae, Cic. L., Ov.

māialis -is, m. a gelded boar: Varr.; used as a term of abuse: Cic.

māiestas -ātis, f. (from root of magnus), *greatness*, *grandeur*, *dignity*, *majesty*; applied to gods, persons, and states, esp. the Roman people: dii non censent esse suae maiestatis, to be consistent with their majesty, Cic.; consulis, Cic.; patria, the paternal authority, Liv.; matronarum, Liv.; populi Romani, Cic.; maiestatem minuere, to offend against the sovereignty of the people, Cic.; hence: crimen maiestatis, *treason*, Cic.; so: maiestatis lex, iudicium, Cic.; maiestas = *treason*, Tac.

maior maiores, see magnus.

Māius -a -um, adj. from Maia; q.v.

māiusculus -a -um (dim. of maior). (1) somewhat greater: in aliqua maiuscula cura, Cic. L. (2) somewhat older: Pl.

māla -ae, f. the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, esp. plur.: Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., the jaw, the cheek: malae decentes, Hor.

mālācia -ae, f. (μαλακία), a calm at sea: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, Caes.; Sen.

mālācisso -are (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable: Pl.

mālācus -a -um (μαλακός). (1) soft, pliable: Pl. (2) effeminate, delicate: Pl.

mālēdico -dicere -dixi -dictum (from male/dico; sometimes separately, male dico, *see* male), *to speak ill, abuse*: alicui, Pl., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence pres. partic. (with compar. and superl.) **mālēdicens** -entis, *abusive*: male-dicentissima civitas, Cic.; Pl.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **mālēdictum** -i, *cursing, abusive language*: maledicta in aliquem dicere, conferre, congerere, Cic.

mālēdictio -ōnis, f. (maledico), *reviling, abuse*: Cic.

mālēdicus -a -um (male/dico), *abusive, scurrilous*: conviciator, Cic.; Quint. Adv. **mālēdicē**, *abusively*: dicere, Cic.; Liv.

mālēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (from male/facio; sometimes separately, male facio, *see* male), *to injure*: alicui, Pl., Cic. L.

¶ N. of perf. partic. as subst. **mālēfactum** -i, *an ill deed, injury*: Cic.

mālēfactor -ōris, m. (malefacio), *an evil-doer, malefactor*: Pl.

mālēficientia -ae, f. (male/facio), *evil-doing*: Plin.

mālēficiū -i, n. (maleficus), *wrongdoing*: Caes., Liv. Concr., *an evil deed, crime, mischief*: maleficiū committere, admittere, Cic.; sine ullo maleficio, Caes.; Liv.

mālēficus -a -um (male/facio), *evil-doing, mischievous*: homo, Cic.; Pl., Tac. Adv. **mālēficē**, *mischievously*: Pl.

mālēsūādus -a -um (male/suadeo), *ill-advising, seductive*: fames, Verg.

Mālēventum -i, n. *an old town in Samnium, the name of which the Romans changed to Beneventum*.

mālēvōlens -entis (male/volo), *spiteful, ill-disposed*: Pl.; superl.: malevolentissimae obrectationes, Cic.

mālēvōlentia -ae, f. (malevolens), *ill-will, spite, malice*: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.; Sall.

mālēvōlus -a -um (male/volo), *ill-disposed, spiteful, malicious*: alicui, Cic. L.; in aliquem, Cic. L.; malevoli de me sermones, Cic. L. As subst., *an ill-disposed person*: Pl., Cic.

Mālīacus sinus (κόλπος Μαλιακός), *a gulf in Thessaly, opposite Euboea*. Adj. **Mālīensis** -e, *Malian*.

mālīfēr -fēra -fērum (malum/fero), *apple-bearing*: Verg.

mālignitās -ātis, f. (malignus), *ill-nature, malignity, spite*: Liv.; esp., *stinginess, niggardliness*: malignitas praedae partitae, Liv.; Pl.

mālignus -a -um (opp. benignus; from malus), *ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked*. In gen.: vulgus, Hor.; oculis malignis spectare, Verg.; leges, Ov. Esp., *stingy, niggardly*: caupo, Hor.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) *barren, unfruitful*: collis, Verg. (2) *stinted, scanty*: lux, Verg.; aditus, Verg.; fama, Ov.

¶ Adv. **mālignē**, *maliciously, spitefully, malignantly*: loqui, Liv.; esp., *stingily, sparingly*: dividere, Liv.; laudare, Hor.

mālitiā -ae, f. ('malus), *badness of quality*. In gen., *wickedness, vice*: Sall. Esp., *craft, cunning, malice*: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic., Pl.; sometimes playful, like our 'roguey': tamen a malitiā non discedis, Cic. L.

mālitiōsus -a -um (malitia), *wicked; esp., crafty, roguish, knavish*: homo, Cic.; iuris interpretatio, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mālitiōsē**, *wickedly, knavishly*: facere aliquid, Cic.

mālēōlus -i, m. (dim. of malleus), *a little hammer*. TRANSF., *a kind of fire-dart*: Cic.

mālēus -i, m. *a hammer, mallet*: Pl.; esp., *the axe used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice*: Ov.

mālo malle mālūi (mage/volo), *to wish rather, choose rather, prefer*.

In gen., (1) with acc. of noun or pronoun: ridenda poemata malo quam te, Juv.; Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) with infin.: servire quam pugnare, Cic. (3) with acc. and infin.: malo me vinci quam vincere, Cic.; Hor. (4) with nom. and infin.: esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall.; Juv. (5) with subj.: malle cognoscerem, Cic.; Liv., Juv. In these uses malo is sometimes strengthened by multo, or potius, or magis: Uticae potius quam Romae esse maluisset, Cic.

Esp., with dat. of person, *to be more favourable to*: in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic. L.

mālōbāthrum -i, n. (μαλόβαθρον), *an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared*: Plin. TRANSF., *the oil of the plant*: Hor.

¹**mālūm** -i, n., *see* malus.

²**mālūm** -i, n. (μήλον), *an apple*, prov.: ab ovo usque ad mala, *from beginning to end* (as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit), Hor. TRANSF., *any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc.*: Verg.

¹**mālus** -a -um; comp. **pēior** -us; superl. **pessimus** -a -um, *bad, evil* (physically or morally).

In gen.: malus homo, Pl.; mores, Sall.; consuetudo, Hor.; opinio, Cic.; fama, *ill repute*, Sall.; poeta, Cic.; valetudo, *ill health*, Cic.; mala copia (*excess*) stomachum sollicitat, Hor.; gramina, *harmful*, Verg.

Esp. (1) *unfavourable, unsuccessful*: pugna, Cic.; in peius ruere, *to become worse*, Verg.; auspiciū, Cic.; res, Sall.; avis, Hor. (2) *ugly*: Pl., Hor.

N. as subst. **mālūm** -i, *an evil*; hence (1) *harm, disaster*: mala civilia, Cic.; cavere malum, Cic. (2) *punishment*: malum dare, Pl.; Cic., Sall., Liv. (3) *mischief, wrong*: Verg. (4) as a term of abuse, *scoundrel*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

Adv. **mālē**, compar. **pēius**; superl. **pessimē**, *badly, ill*. In gen.: male olere, Cic.; male vestitus, Cic.; with some verbs, like a subst., *harm, ill, etc.*: male audire, *to be ill spoken of*, Cic.; male agere, Cic.; alicui male facere, Pl., Cic. L.; male velle, Pl.; L. Antonio male sit, Cic. L.; Pl., Cat.

Esp. (1) *unsuccessfully, unfortunately*: tuos labores male cecidisse, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) with words themselves bad in sense, *bitterly, excessively*: odisse, ap. Cic. L.; male superbus, Caes. (3) with adj. partic., etc., of favourable sense, with negative force: male sanus, Cic. L.; Verg.; civitas male pacata, Cic.; male gratus, *unthankful*, Ov.; Liv., Tac.

²**mālus** -i, f. (μηλέα), *an apple-tree*: Verg.

¹**mālus** -i, m. (1) *the mast of a ship*: malum erigere, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) *in the theatre*

or circus, the pole to which awnings were fastened: *Lucr.*, *Liv.* (3) an upright, used in the building of a tower: *Caes.*

malva -ae, f. (μαλάχη, from μαλαρός), the mallow: *Cic. L.*, *Hor.*

Māmers -mertis, m. the Oscan 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: *Juv.*

mamma -ae, f. (μάμμα), a breast; of men: *mamma* et barba, *Cic.*; of women: *mammam* matris appetere, *Cic.*; *Pl.*, *Lucr.*, *Verg.*; of female animals: *suibus* *mammarm* data est multitudo, *Cic.*; *Liv.*

mammēātus -a -um (*mamma*), big-bosomed: *Pl.*

mammōsus -a -um (*mamma*), big-bosomed: *Varr.*, *Lucr.*

Māmurra -ae, m. a Roman knight of *Formiae*, praefectus fabrum in *Caesar's* army in *Gaul*, where he amassed great wealth: *urbs* *Mamurrarum*, *Formiae*, *Hor.*

mānābilis -e (*mano*), flowing, penetrating: *frigus*, *Lucr.*

manceps -cīpis, m. (*manus/capio*), a person who bought anything at a public auction, and esp., one who contracted to farm state property; a purchaser, farmer, contractor: *praedae*, *Cic.*; *manceps* fit *Chrysogonus*, *Cic.*; *Tac.* *TRANSF.*, a surety: *Pl.*

Mancinus -i, m., *C. Hostilius*, consul, delivered up to the *Numantines* because of a dishonourable peace which he tried to make with them.

mancipium (**mancūpium**) -i, n. (*manus/capio*), a taking in hand, an old form of sale and purchase in *Rome*. Hence, a formal, legal purchase of anything, conferring full power of possession: *lex* *mancipi* (*mancipii*), the contract of sale, *Cic.*; *mancipio* dare, to sell formally, *Pl.*, *Cic.*, *Lucr.*; *mancipio* accipere, to buy, *Pl.*, *Cic.*; *res* *mancipi*, property which could be acquired by the ceremony of *mancipium*, *Cic.*

TRANSF., a slave acquired by the process of *mancipium*: *Hor.*, *Liv.*

mancipio (**mancūpo**) -are (*manus/capio*), to transfer by *mancipium* or formal sale, to sell formally: *alienos*, *Pl.*; *quaedam* *mancipat* *usus*, gives a title to, *Hor.* *TRANSF.*, to give up to: *saginae* *mancipatus*, *Tac.*

mancus -a -um, maimed, crippled, lame: *mancus* et omnibus membris captus ac debilis, *Cic.*; *Pl.*, *Liv.*, *Ov.* *TRANSF.*, imperfect, incomplete, defective: *virtus*, *Cic.*; *praetura*, *Cic.*; *Hor.*

mandātor -ōris, m. (*mando*), one who suborns accusers or informers: *Suet.*

mandātū, abl. sing. as from *mandatus*, m. (*mando*), by order: *mandatu* *meo*, *Cic. L.*; *Sullae*, *Cic.*

mandātum -i, n., subst. from *mando*; q.v.

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

mando -are (*manus/do*), to commit to one's charge, entrust. *LIT.*, (1) of persons and things: *filiam* *viro*, *Pl.*; *alicui* *magistratum*, *Cic.*; *aliquem* *alicui* *alendum*, *Verg.* (2) of actions, to order, command, commission; with

ut or ne and the subj.: *Caes.*; with plain subj.: *Caes.*; with infin.: *Tac.* *TRANSF.*, to commit: *aliquem* *aeternis* *tenebris*, *Cic.*; se *fugae*, *Caes.*; *aliquid* *memoriae*, to commit to memory, *Cic.*; *litteris*, *scriptis*, to commit to writing, *Cic.*; *corpus* *humo*, *Verg.*

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **mandātum** -i, a commission, charge, order: dare *alicui* *mandata* ut, *Cic.*; accipere, exsequi, *Cic.*; efficere, *Sall.*; perficere, *Liv.*; negligere, fallere, fail to execute, *Ov.* Esp. of imperial orders: *Plin. L.*, *Tac.*, *Suet.*

mando mandēre *mandi* *mansum*, to chew, masticate. *LIT.*, animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, *Cic.*; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *champ* the bit, *Verg.*; humum, to bite the ground (cf. mordere humum), of those who fall in battle, *Verg.* *TRANSF.*, in gen., to eat, devour, consume: *lora*, *Liv.*; *Ov.*

mandra -ae, f. (μάνδρα). (1) a stall, cattle-pen: *Mart.* (2) a herd of cattle (with drover): *Juv.* (3) a draught-board: *Mart.*

Mandūbīi -ōrum, m. a people in *Gallia Celtica*.

mandūcus -i, m. (mando), a mask to represent a person chewing: *Pl.*

Manduria -ae, f. a town in southern Italy, between *Aletium* and *Tarentum*.

mānē, indecl. n. (1) as subst., morning: dum mane novum, *Verg.*; ad ipsum mane, *Hor.*; multo mane, very early in the morning, *Cic. L.* (2) as adv., in the morning, early: hodie mane, early this morning, *Cic.*; bene mane, very early in the morning, *Cic.*; cras mane, *Ter.*

mānēo mānēre *mansi* *mansum* (cf. μένω).

(1) intransit., to remain, stay: seu maneat, seu proficiscantur, *Caes.*; in patria, *Cic.* Esp., to stay the night: apud me, *Cic. L.*; sub Iove frigido, *Hor.*; *Liv.* *TRANSF.*, to remain, endure, last: nihil suo statu manet, *Cic.*; in voluntate, *Cic.*; in condicione, to abide by, *Cic.*; promissis, *Verg.*; of things: munitiones integrae manebant, *Caes.*; with dat.: manent ingenia senibus, *Cic.*; *Verg.*, *Liv.*

(2) transit., in gen., to wait for: hostium adventum, *Liv.*; *Pl.*, *Ter.*; esp., to await as fate or destiny: quis me manet exitus? *Ov.*; *Liv.*

mānes -ium, m. pl. (lit.=the good), the shades of the departed, the spirits of the dead, esp. as deified and courted with sacrifices, etc.: deorum manium iura sacra sunt, *Cic.*; *Lucr.*, *Hor.*, *Liv.*; of the shade of a single person: patris *Anchisae*, *Verg.*; *Liv.*

TRANSF., (1) poet., the lower world, infernal regions: *Verg.*; *Hor.* (2) corpse, ashes, remains: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, *Prop.*; omnium nudatos manes, *Liv.*

mango -ōnis, m. (μάγγανον), a salesman, esp., a slave-dealer: *Mart.*, *Juv.*, *Quint.*

mangōnicus -a -um (*mango*), of a salesman: *Suet.*

mānica -ae, f. (*manus*). (1) the long sleeve of the tunic, reaching to the hand, and serving as a glove: *Cic.*, *Verg.*, *Tac.* (2) handcuffs, manacles: *Pl.*, *Verg.*, *Hor.*

mānicātus -a -um (*manicae*), having long sleeves: *tunica*, *Cic.*

mānicūla -ae, f. (dim. of *manus*), a little hand: *Pl.*

mānifestārius -a -um (manifestus), *plain, evident, manifest*: Pl.
¹mānifestō, abl. as adv., *see manifestus*.
²mānifesto -are (manifestus), *to manifest, show clearly, reveal*: aliquem latentem, Ov.
mānifestus -a -um (manus/*fendo, lit. *struck with the hand*), *palpable, clear, visible, evident*. In gen.: manifestae et apertae res, Cic.; Pl., Verg. Esp., *caught out, detected*. (1) of offences: manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, Cic. (2) of persons: ut coniuratos quam maxime manifestos habeant, red-handed, Sall.; Pl., Ov.; with genit. of crime: rerum capitalium, Sall.; vitae, *giving evident signs of life*, Tac.
 ¶ Abl. sing. of n. as adv. **mānifesto**, *clearly, plainly*: manifesto deprehendere, comprehendere, comperisse, Cic.; Pl. Compar. **mānifestiūs**, Verg., Tac.
Mānilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of C. Manilius, tribune of the people, 67 B.C., the author of the Lex Manilia, which gave to Pompey the sole command in the Mithridatic war.
mānīprētium = manupretium; q.v.
mānīpūlaris (mānīplāris: Ov.) -e (manipulus), *belonging to a manipule: iudex, chosen from a manipule (from the common soldiers)*, Cic.
 ¶ M. as subst. **mānīpūlaris** -is. (1) a private soldier: Pl., Cic. L., Tac. (2) a fellow-soldier: Pl., Caes.
mānīpūlārius -a -um (manipulus), *belonging to a private soldier*: Suet.
mānīpūlātīm, adv. (manipulus). (1) in bundles or handfuls: Plin. (2) milit. t. t., in maniples: manipulatim structa acies, Liv.; Pl.
mānīpūlus (poet. mānīplus) -i, m. (manus/*pleo), a handful. LIT., a small bundle or handful: flicum manipuli, Verg. TRANSF., milit. t. t., 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): Pl., Caes., Liv., Ov.
Manlius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*. Esp. of (1) M. Manlius Capitolinus, consul in 392 B.C., who repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol. (2) L. Manlius Torquatus, consul in 340 B.C.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Manliānus** -a -um, *relating to Manlius*: turba, seditio, Liv.; Manliana imperia, severe commands, Liv.
mannūlus -i, m. (dim. of ¹mannus), a pony: Mart., Plin. L.
¹**mannus** -i, m. (a Celtic word), a small fast horse of Gaulish breed, a pony, cob: Lucr., Hor., Ov.
²**Mannus** -i, m. a god of the Germans, son of Tuisto: Tac.
māno -are, *to flow, drip*.
 LIT., (1) of fluids, *to drip down*: e toto corpore sudor, Lucr.; fons nigra sub ilice manat, Ov. (2) of solid things, persons, etc., *to drip (with)*; with abl.: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; with internal acc., *to exude*: lacrimas (of a statue), Ov.; fig.: mella poetica, Hor.
 TRANSF., (1) of things not fluid, esp. air, *to flow, spread*: aer, qui per maria manat, Cic.; Lucr., Tac. (2) of abstr. things, *to*

spread, to proceed, come from: peccata ex vitis manant, Cic.; malum manavit per Italiam, Cic.; Liv.
mansio -ōnis, f. (maneo), a remaining, stay, sojourn: in vita, Cic., Ter. TRANSF., a station, halting-place, stage: Suet., Plin.
mansito -are (freq. of maneo), *to abide, stay, sojourn*: sub eodem tecto, Tac.
mansuēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, pass. **mansuēfio** -fiēri -factus sum (mansues/facio). LIT., of animals, *to tame*: uri mansuefieri non possunt, Caes. TRANSF., of men, *to soften, pacify, civilize*: a quibus mansuefacti et exculsi, Cic.; plebem, Liv.
mansuēs -is or -ētis (manus/sueo), *tame*: Pl., Varr.
mansuesco -suescere -suēvi -suētum (manus/suesco). Transit., *to tame*: Varr., Lucr. Intransit., *to grow tame, mild, soft*: nescia humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg.
 ¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **mansuētus** -a -um, *tame*. LIT., of animals: sus, Liv. TRANSF., mild, soft, gentle, quiet: mansuetus in senatu, Cic.; ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic.; Musae mansuetiores (of philosophy, rhetoric, etc.), Cic.; Prop., Liv., Ov.
 ¶ Adv. **mansuētē**, *mildly, gently, quietly*: Cic.
mansuētūdo -inis, f. (mansuetus), *tameness*: Plin. TRANSF., *mildness, gentleness*: imperii, Cic.; uti clementiā et mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes.
mansuētus -a -um, partic. from mansuesco; q.v.
mantēlē -is, n. (manus), a towel, napkin: Verg.
mantēlum (mantellum) -i, n. a covering, cloak: Pl.
mantīca -ae, f. a wallet, knapsack: Cat., Hor.
mantīcinor or **mantiscinor** -ari dep. (μάντις/cano), *to prophesy*: Pl.
¹**manto** -are (freq. of maneo), *to remain, wait; transit., to wait for*: Pl.
²**Mantō** -ūs, f. (Μαντώ). (1) daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, mother of the seer Mopsus. (2) an Italian prophetess, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.
Mantua -ae, f. a town in north Italy, on the river Mincius, near to the birth-place of Vergil.
mānūālis -e (manus), *fitted to the hand*: saxa, thrown by hand, Tac.
mānūbiae -ārum, f. (manus), the money obtained from the sale of booty; esp. the share given to the general, who often spent it in erecting some public building: porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., the profits of robbery: Cic., Suet.
mānūbiālis -e (manubiae), *relating to booty*: Suet.
mānūbiārius -a -um (manubiae), *relating to booty*: amicus, profitable, Pl.
mānūbrium -i, n. (manus), a haft, handle: aurem vasis, Cic.; Pl., Juv.
mānūf- see manif-
mānūlēātus -a -um (manulea), *with long sleeves*: Pl., Suet.
mānūlēus -i, m. and **mānūlēa** -ae, f. (manus), the long sleeve of a tunic: Pl.
mānūmissio -ōnis, f. (manumitto), the emancipation of a slave: Cic.
mānūmitto -mittere -misi -missum, or as two words, manū mitto (manus/mitto), *to*

manumit, emancipate a slave: servos, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

mānūprētium (mānīprētium) -i, n. *wages, hire, pay: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., a reward: perditae civitatis, Cic.; Sen.*

mānus -ūs, f. *the hand.*

LIT., and gen. fig. uses: *manus dextera, laeva, Cic., etc.; accipere aliquid manibus, Cic.; lavare manūs, Cic.; prehendere alicuius manum, Cic.; aliquid manu, Cic.; ne manum quidem vertere, not to move a finger, not to take any trouble, Cic.; manūs adhibere vectigalibus, lay hands on, rob, Cic.; manūs dare, to surrender, Caes., Hor.; elabi de manibus, Cic.; oratio est in manibus, can be read, is well known, Cic.; habeo opus in manibus, on hand, in preparation, Cic. L.; ad manum esse, to be near at hand, Liv.; servum sibi habere ad manum, as a private secretary, Cic.; de manu in manum tradere, to hand over, Cic.; plenā manu alicuius laudes in astra tollere, liberally, Cic. L.; traditae per manus religiones, Liv.; manibus aequis (with equal advantage, after a drawn battle), dirimere pugnam, Liv.; abl. manu, by manual labour, by art, artificially: manu sata, sown by hand, Caes.; facta manu, Lucr.; urbs manu munitissima, Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) *the strong arm, the fist, as symbol of force, effort, etc.: manu capere urbes, Sall.; so of hand to hand fighting: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. (2) power, jurisdiction: haec non sunt in manu nostra, Cic.; Sall., Liv. (3) the work of a hand, esp. the hand of artist or craftsman: extrema, the finishing touch, Cic.; nos aera, manūs, navalia demus, Verg.; redeo ad meam manum, I have begun again to write with my own hand, Cic. L. (4) a band or body of men: coniuratorum, Cic.; manum facere, Cic.; conducere, Caes.; cogere, Caes.; Verg., Liv. (5) the trunk of an elephant: Cic. (6) manus ferrea, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, Caes., Liv.*

māpālīa -ium, n. (a Punic word), *huts, hovels, the movable habitations of the African nomads: Sall., Liv.*

mappa -ae, f. (a Punic word), *a table-napkin: Hor., Juv.; esp., a napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin: Juv., Suet.*

Mārāthōn -ōnis, f. (Μαραθών), *a coastal village in Attica, where the Persian army was defeated by the Athenians in 490 B.C.*

¶ Adj. **Mārāthōniūs** -a -um, *Marathonian.*

Marcellus -i, m. *the cognomen of a family of the gens Claudia.*

Esp. (1) *M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, who defeated Hannibal at Nola, and slew Viridomarus king of the Insubres with his own hand. (2) M. Claudius Marcellus, nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of Augustus.*

¶ Hence subst. **Marcelliā** -ōrum, n. pl. *a festival in honour of the family of Marcellus in Sicily: Liv.; adj. Marcelliānus* -a -um, *of Marcellus.*

marcēo -ēre, *to wither, to droop, to be feeble. LIT., marcent luxuriā, Liv.; Lucr. TRANSF., to slacken, of appetite: Hor.*

marcesco -ēre (marceo), *to begin to droop, to grow feeble: vino, Ov.; desidiā, Liv.*

marcīdus -a -um (marceo), *withering, drooping: lilia, Ov. TRANSF., enfeebled, languid: somno aut libidinis vigiliis, Tac. Marcīus* -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome. As adj., Marcian: aqua, an aqueduct begun by Ancus Marcius; saltus (in Liguria, so called from the defeat of Q. Marcius, 188 B.C.), Liv.*

¶ Hence, also adj. **Marcīānus** -a -um, *Marcian: foedus, made by L. Marcius with the inhabitants of Cadiz.*

Marcōmāni and **Marcōmanni** -ōrum, m. *a powerful Germanic tribe.*

marcor -ōris, m. (marceo), *rottenness, decay: Sen., Plin.*

marcūlus -i, m. *a small hammer: Plin., Mart.*

Marcus -i, m. *a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated M.*

māre -is, n. (abl. sing. mari or mare), *the sea.*

LIT., *mare Aegaeum, Cic.; mare nostrum = the Mediterranean Sea, Caes.; superum, the Adriatic, Cic.; inferum, the Tyrrhenian Sea, Cic.; conclusum, inland sea, Caes.; mari magno, Lucr.; mare ingredi, to go to sea, Cic.; mare infestum habere, to infest the sea (of pirates), Cic.; terrā marique, by sea and land, Liv., Juv., etc.; polliceri maria et montes, to make boundless promises, Sall.*

TRANSF., *sea-water: Chium maris expers, unmixed with sea-water, Hor.*

Mārēa -ae or **Mārēōta** -ae, f. (Μαρέα), *a lake and city of Lower Egypt, famous for its wine.*

¶ Hence adj. **Mārēōticus** -a -um, *Mareotic, Egyptian; n. as subst. Mārēōticum* -i, *Mareotic wine: Hor.; f. adj. Mārēōtis* idis, poet. = *Egyptian: vites, Verg.*

margārīta -ae, f. and **margārītum** -i, n. (μαργαρίτης), *a pearl: Cic.*

marginō -are (margo), *to make a border to, to border: vias, Liv.*

margo -inis, m. and f. *a border, edge: scuti, Liv.; fontis, Ov.; libri, Juv. TRANSF., boundary: imperii, Ov.*

Mārica -ae, f. *a nymph, supposed to reside at Minturnae; poet., a lake near Minturnae named after her: Hor.*

mārinus -a -um (mare), *of the sea, marine: marini terrenique umores, Cic.; ros, rosemary, Hor.*

mārisca -ae, f. *a large fig: Mart. TRANSF., the piles: Juv.*

mārīta, see *maritus.*

mārītālīs -e (maritus), *relating to marriage or a married pair, matrimonial: vestis, Ov., Juv.*

mārītīmus (mārītūmus) -a -um (mare).

(1) *of the sea, marine, maritime: fluctus, Pl.; ora, Caes., Cic., Liv.; praedo, a pirate, Cic.; imperium, a naval command, Cic. (2) on the sea-coast: civitas, Caes.; silva, Cic. N. pl. as subst. mārītīma* -ōrum, *maritime regions, the sea-coast: Cic. L., Liv.*

mārīto -are (maritus). LIT., *to marry, give in marriage: principem, Tac.; Suet. TRANSF., of vines, to bind to a tree, to train: Hor.*

mārītus -a -um (mas).

LIT., *of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial: foedus, Ov.; Venus, conjugal love, Ov.; domus, houses of married people, Liv.*

TRANSF., *of plants, tied or trained together: ulmus, Cat.*

¶ As subst. (1) **māritus** -i, m. a husband: Pl., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., a lover, suitor: Prop.; of animals: maritus olens, the he-goat, Hor.; Verg. (2) **mārita** -ae, f. a wife: Hor., Ov.

Mārius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens. Its most distinguished member was C. Marius, seven times consul, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri, rival of Sulla, leader of the popular party at Rome. As adj., *Marian*.

¶ Hence also adj. **Māriānus** -a -um, *Marian*.

Marmāridēs -ae, m. a man of Marmarica, an African: Ov.

marmor -ōris, n. (μαρμαρος), marble. LIT., Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) wrought marble, esp. a statue: Ov., Hor. (2) the white foamy surface of the sea: marmor infidum, Verg.; Lucr. (3) stone generally: Ov.

marmōrārius -a -um (marmor), of marble: Sen.

marmōrēus -a -um (marmor), marble, made of marble.

LIT., signum, Cic.; aliquem marmoreum facere, or ponere, to make a marble statue of, Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., like marble in smoothness or colour: cervix, Verg.; gelu, Ov.; aequor, Verg.

Māro -ōnis, m. the cognomen of the poet P. Vergilius; see Vergilius.

Marobodūus -i, m. king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius, fled to Italy, and was received by Augustus.

Mārōnēa (-īa) -ae, f. (Μαρόνεα). (1) a Samnite town. (2) a town in Thrace, famous for its wine; adj. **Mārōnēus** -a -um.

Marpessus (Marpēsus) -i, m. a mountain in Paros. Adj. **Marpessus** (Marpēsīus) -a -um, *Marpessian*, *Parian*: Verg.

marra -ae, f. a hoe for rooting up weeds: Juv.

Marrūcīni -ōrum, m. a people on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Marrūcīnus** -a -um, of the *Marrucini*.

Marrūvium (Marrūbium) -i, n. a city in Latium, capital of the Marsi. Adj. **Marrūvius** -a -um, of *Marruvium*.

Mars Martis, m. (old form, Māvors), Mars, father of Romulus and ancestor of the Romans; god of agriculture and of war. Mars pater, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) war, battle, fight: 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.; rex suo marte res suas recuperavit, by his own exertions, Cic.; esp., manner of fighting: equitem suo alienoque marte pugnare—i.e., both on horse and on foot, Liv.; of the issue of war: marte aequo, Caes.; aequato, Liv.; incerto, Tac.; mars belli communis, Cic.; of legal disputes: mars forensis, Ov. (2) the planet Mars: Cic.

Adj. **Martius** and poet. **Māvortius** -a -um (see Mavors), of Mars, sacred to Mars.

LIT., **Martius mensis** or simply **Martius**, the month of March: Kalendae Martiae, the 1st of March: Cic.; proles, Romulus and Remus, Ov.; miles, Roman, Ov.; Campus Martius, the plain of Mars at Rome, Cic.; **Martia** legio, name of a Roman legion, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) warlike: Pentheseia, Verg.; Thebe, scene of many wars, Ov. (2) belonging to the planet Mars: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris quem Martium dicitis, Cic.

¶ Adj. **Martiālis** -e, of Mars: flamen, Cic.; lupi, sacred to Mars, Hor.; m. as subst. **Martiālis**. (1) a priest of Mars: Cic. (2) a soldier of the Legio Martia: Cic.

Marsi -ōrum, m. (1) the Marsians, an ancient people of Latium. Adj. **Marsicus** -a -um, *Marsic*: bellum, the Social War, Cic.; adj. **Marsus** -a -um, *Marsian*: nenia, enchantments, Hor.

(2) a people in Germany, between the Rhine, the Lippe, and the Ems.

marsuppium -i, n. (μαρσούπιον), a purse, pouch: Pl.

Marsyas and **Marsya** -ae, m. (Μαρσῶας).

(1) a satyr, beaten in a musical contest with Apollo, who flayed him alive. A statue of Marsyas stood in the Roman forum, at the spot where lawyers transacted their business. (2) a river in Phrygia, flowing into the Maeander.

¹**Martiālis** -e, adj. from Mars; q.v.

²**Martiālis** -is, m. M. Valerius, a native of Bilbilis in Spain, who wrote Latin epigrams under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan.

Marticōla -ae, m. (Mars/colo), a worshipper of Mars: Ov.

Martigēna -ae, m. (Mars/geno=gigno), begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars: Ov.

Martius -a -um, adj. from Mars; q.v.

mas māris, m. the male (opp. femina), applied to men, animals, and plants.

LIT., a prima congressione maris et feminae, Cic.; mas vitellus, a male yolk, i.e., that would produce a male chick, Hor.; ure mares oleas, i.e., barren, Ov.

TRANSF., manly, vigorous: animi mares, Hor.; male mas, unmanly, effeminate, Cat.

masculinus -a -um (masculus), of the male sex and gender, masculine: Phaedr., Plin.

masculus -a -um (dim. of mas), of the male sex, male. LIT., Phaedr., Mart.; m. as subst., a male: Liv. TRANSF., manly, bold, courageous, vigorous: tura, Verg.; libido, Hor.; proles, Hor.

Māsinissa -ae, m. king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, first enemy then ally of the Romans.

massa -ae, f. (μάζα), a lump, mass: picis, Verg.; lactis coacti, of cheese, Ov.; esp., of metals; of copper: Verg.; of iron or gold: Ov.

Massāgētēs -ae, m. (Μασσαγέτης), plur.: Massagetae, a Scythian people on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

Massicus -a -um, *Massic*: mons, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine (now Monte Masso or Massico); Massicum vinum or simply Massicum -i, n. *Massic wine*: Hor.; so: umor Massicus, Verg.

Massilia -ae, f. (Μασσαλία), a seaport town in Gallia Narbonensis, colonized from Phocaea in Asia Minor (now Marseilles). Adj. **Massiliensis** -e, of Massilia; m. pl. as subst. **Massiliensēs** -ium, *Massilians*.

Massyli -ōrum, m. a people in Numidia. Adj. **Massylus** -a -um, poet.=*African*: equites, Verg.

mastigia -ae, m. (μαστιγία), a scoundrel: Pl.

mastrūca -ae, f. (a Sardinian word), a sheepskin: Cic.; used as a term of reproach: Pl.

mastrūcātus -a -um (mastruca), clothed in the mastruca: Cic.

matāra -ae (Caes.) and **matāris** -is (Liv.), f. (a Celtic word), a pike or lance.

matellio -ōnis, m. (dim. of matula), a small pot, vessel: Cic.

māter mātris, f. (μήτηρ), a mother.

LIT., (1) human: de pietate in matrem, Cic.; materfamilias, Cic.; matrem fieri de Iove, to become pregnant by, Ov.; wife: Liv.; applied to a nurse: Verg.; to priestesses and elderly women: Pl. (2) of goddesses: Mater Terra, Liv.; magna mater, Cic.; or simply mater (sc. deorum), Cybele, Verg.; Amorum, Venus, Ov. (3) of animals, dam, parent: Verg. (4) of plants, the parent stem: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of native towns or countries: Populonia mater, Verg.; haec terra quam matrem appellamus, Liv. (2) in gen., source, origin: mater omnium bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor.; Quint.

matērcūla -ae, f. (dim. of mater), a little mother: Pl., Cic., Hor.

matēria -ae, f. and **matēriēs** -ēi, f. matter, material, stuff of which anything is composed.

LIT., physical; in gen.: materies opus est ut crescant postera saecula, Lucr.; materia rerum, Cic.; materiam praebet seges arida, fuel, Ov.; materiam superabat opus, Ov.; esp., wood, timber: delata materia omnis infra Veliam, Liv.; materiam caedere, Liv.; Caes., Lucr., Cic., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) subject-matter: artis, Cic.; Hor., Plin. L. (2) occasion, cause: gloriae, seditionis, Cic.; aurum summi materies mali, Hor.; Liv., Tac. (3) natural disposition, abilities: Catonis, Cic.; Ov.

matēriārius -a -um (materia), of timber: Plin. M. as subst. **matēriārius** -i, a timber merchant: Pl.

matēriēs -ēi, f. = materia; q.v.

matērio -are (materies), to build, construct of wood: aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic.

matērior -ari, dep. (materia), to fell wood, procure wood: Caes.

matēris = matara or mataris; q.v.

matērnus -a -um (mater), of a mother, maternal: animus, Ter.; sanguis, Cic.; tempora, period of pregnancy, Ov.; nobilitas, on the mother's side, Verg.; Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, Verg.

matertēra -ae, f. (mater), a mother's sister, maternal aunt: Pl., Cic., Ov.

mathēmāticus -a -um (μαθηματικός), mathematical: Plin. M. as subst. **mathēmāticus** -i. (1) a mathematician: Cic., Sen. (2) an astrologer: Tac., Juv. F. as subst. **mathēmātica** -ae. (1) mathematics: Sen. (2) astrology: Suet.

Mātinus -i, m. a mountain in Apulia, famous for its honey. Adj. **Mātinus** -a -um, Matine.

Matisco -ōnis, m. town of the Aedui in Gaul (now Mâcon).

Mātius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

Mātrālīa -ium, n. pl. (mater); with or without festa, the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June: Ov.

mātrīcida -ae, c. (mater/caedo), a person who murders his mother, a matricide: Cic. L., Suet.

mātrīcidium -i, n. (matricida), the slaying of a mother by her son, matricide: Cic.

mātrīmōnium -i, n. (mater), marriage, matrimony. LIT., aliquam in matrimonium ducere, to marry, Cic.; dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, Caes.; habere aliquam in matrimonio, Cic.; Pl., Tac. TRANSF., plur.: matrimonia, married women, Tac.

mātrīmus -a -um (mater), having a mother still living: Liv., Tac.

1mātrōna -ae, f. (mater), a married woman, matron: Pl., Verg., Liv.; esp., a noble lady: Pl., Cic., Liv.; of Juno: Hor.

2Mātrōna -ae, m. a river in Gallia Lugdunensis (now the Marne).

mātrōnālis -e (1matrona), of a married woman, matronly: decus, Liv.; Ov. N. pl. as subst. **Mātrōnālia** -ium, a festival held by Roman matrons in honour of Mars on the 1st of March: Ov.

matta -ae, f. a mat of rushes: Ov.

mattēa (mattya) -ae, f. (ματρία), a dainty dish, a dainty: Sen., Suet., Mart.

Mattiācus -a -um, of Mattiacum, a town near the modern Wiesbaden.

mātūla -ae, f. a vessel, pot; as a term of reproach, simpleton: Pl.

mātūrātē, adv. from maturo; q.v.

mātūrē, adv. from maturus; q.v.

mātūresco mātūrescere mātūrūi (maturus), to ripen, become ripe: cum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes.; partūs, Cic.; nubilibus maturuit annis, Ov.

mātūrītās -ātis, f. (maturus), ripeness. LIT., frugum, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., (1) full development, ripeness, maturity: scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatūs tempus erupit, Cic.; aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. L.; Tac. (2) the right moment of time, fullness of time: eius rei maturitas nequedum venit, Cic. L.

mātūro -are (maturus).

Transit., to make ripe, to ripen. LIT., uvas, Tib.; maturata omnia, ripe, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to quicken, hasten, accelerate: huic mortem, Cic.; insidias consuli, Sall.; iter, Caes.; fugam, Verg.; with infin., to hasten, make haste to: flumen exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. (2) to anticipate, do too soon: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall.

Intransit., to hasten, make haste: successor tuus non potest ita maturare, Cic.; Liv.

mātūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar. maturior, superl. maturissimus or maturrimus), ripe, mature, perfect.

LIT., physically. (1) of fruits: poma, Cic.; uva, Verg.; Liv. (2) of men and animals, mature, grown up: maturus aevi, grown, Verg.; aetas, virgo, Hor.; with dat.: virgo matura viro, Verg.; progenies matura militiae, ripe for, Liv. (3) of light: maturi soles, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) intellectually and morally, ripe, mature: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, Verg.; Cic. (2) of things, ripe, developed, mature, timely: gloria, Liv.; maturum videbatur (it seemed the proper time) repeti patriam, Liv.; Cic. (3) quick,

speedy, early: hiems, Caes.; decessio, iudicium, Cic.

¶ Adv. **mātūrē** (with compar. **mātūriūs**, and superl. **mātūriissimē** or **mātūrrimē**). (1) *at the right time, seasonably, *opportunistically*: sentire, Cic.; satis mature occurrere, Caes.; Pl. (2) *in good time, betimes, early*: senem fieri, Cic.; maturius proficisci, Caes. (3) *too soon, prematurely*: mature decessit, Nep.; Pl.

Mātūta -ae, f. (1) *the goddess of the early morn.* (2) *an ancient Italian goddess, identified with Ino Leucothea.*

mātūtinus -a -um (connected with mane), *early in the morning, pertaining to the morning*: tempora, Cic. L.; equi, horses of Aurora, Ov.; pater, Janus, invoked in the morning, Hor.; like adv.: se matutinus agebat, Verg.

Mauri -ōrum, m. (Μαυροί), *the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania*; adj. **Maurus** -a -um, *Moorish*; poet., *African, Carthaginian*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mauritania** -ae, f. *Mauritania, a district in North-west Africa*; adj. **Maurūsus** -a -um, *Mauritanian*; poet.: *African*.

Mausōlus -i, m. (Μαύσωλος), *king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory*. Adj. **Mausōlēus** -a -um, *belonging to Mausolus*: sepulcrum, or as subst. **Mausōlēum** -i, n. *the tomb of Mausolus*, Plin.; in gen., *any splendid sepulchre*: Suet.

māvōlo = malo; q.v.

Māvors -vortis, m. archaic and poet. for Mars; q.v. Adj. **Māvortius** -a -um, *belonging to Mars, Martial*: moenia, Rome, Ov.; tellus, Thrace, Verg.; proles, the Thebans, Ov.; m. as subst. *Mavortius, Meleager, the son of Mars*: Ov.

maxilla -ae, f. (dim. of mala), *the jaw-bone, jaw*: Cic.

maximē, superl. of magis; q.v.

maximītās -ātis, f. (maximus), *greatness, size*: Lucr.

maximōpērē, see magnopere.

maximus, superl. of magnus; q.v.

māzōnōmus -i, m. or **māzōnōmōn** -i, n. (μαζονόμος), *a charger, large dish*: Hor.

mēāmet, **mēāptē**, see meus.

mēātus -ūs, m. (meo), *a going, motion*: aquilae, flight, Tac.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *a way, path, course*: Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus (mouths) erumpit, Tac.; Luc.

Mēcastor, see Castor.

mēchānicus -i, m. (μηχανικός), *a mechanic*: Suet.

meddix -icis, m. (Oscan), *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 Aeetes in Colchis; she helped Jason to obtain the golden fleece, fled with him, and was afterwards deserted by him*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Mēdēis** -idis, *magical*: Ov.

mēdēor -ēri, dep. *to heal, to cure*.

LIT., *ars medendi*, Ov.; with dat.: morbo, Cic.; prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, Cic.

TRANSF., *to heal, assist, alleviate*: incommotis omnium, Cic.; adflictae et perditae reipublicae, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

Pres. partic. as subst. **mēdens** -entis, m. *a physician*; esp. in plur.: Lucr., Ov.

Mēdi -ōrum, m. (Μήδοι), *the Medes*; poet. = *the Persians, Assyrians, Parthians*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mēdīa** -ae, f. (Μήδία), *Media, a district of Asia*; adj. **Mēdicus** and **Mēdus** -a -um, *Median*; poet. = *Persian, Assyrian*.

mēdiastīnus -i, m. (medius), *a drudge*: Cic., Hor.

mēdīca -ae, f. (Μήδικη), *lucerne, a kind of clover*: Verg.

mēdicābilis -e (medicor), *curable*: nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov.

mēdicāmen -inis, n. (medicor), *a drug, medicine*.

LIT., Cic., Juv., Tac.; also (1) *a poison*: Tac. (2) *colouring matter, dye, and esp., rouge, paint*: Ov.

TRANSF., *a remedy*: iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov.

mēdicāmentum -i, n. (medicor), *a drug, medicine, remedy*.

LIT., salutaria, Cic.; salubria, Liv.; also (1) *a poison*: coquere medicamenta, Liv. (2) *a magic potion*: Pl., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a remedy, cure*: doloris, Cic. (2) *embellishment*: fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, Cic.

mēdicātus -a -um, partic. from medico; q.v.

mēdicātus -ūs, m. (medicor), *a means of enchantment, charm*: Ov.

mēdicīna -ae, f., see medicinus.

mēdicīnus -a -um (medicus), *belonging to the art of healing*: Varr.

F. as subst. **mēdicīna** -ae. (1) (sc. domus, etc.), *a doctor's house*: Pl. (2) (sc. ars), *the art of healing*: medicinam exercere, to practise medicine, Cic.; medicinam facere, Phaedr. (3) (sc. res), *means of healing, medicine*. LIT., medicinam adhibere, Cic. L.; Pl. TRANSF., *cure*: laboris, Cic.; furoris, Verg.; Ov.

mēdīco -are (medicus). (1) *to medicate, drug*: semina, Verg. (2) *to dye*: capillos, Ov.; Hor. (3) *to poison*: Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **mēdicātus**, *steeped, drugged*: somnus, procured by drugs or magic, Ov.; as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *healing, medicinal*: Plin.

mēdicor -ari, dep. (medicus), *to heal, cure*; with acc.: cupidis ictum, Verg.; with dat. of person: senibus, Verg.

mēdicus -a -um (medeor), *healing, wholesome, medicinal*. Adj.: manus, Verg.; ars, Ov. M. as subst. **mēdicus** -i, *a doctor, physician*: medicum ad aegrum adducere, Cic.; Pl., Suet.

mēdicus, see Medi.

mēdīē, adv. from medius; q.v.

mēdīētās -ātis, f. (medius), *the middle, mean*; a translation of the Greek μεσότης, Cic.

mēdimnum -i, n. and **mēdimnus** -i, m. (genit. pl. medimnum: Cic.; from μέδιμνος), *a Greek measure of capacity, containing six Roman modii*: Cic.

mēdiocris -e (medius), *moderate, middling, ordinary*: spatium, Caes.; copiae, Caes.; orator, vir, Cic.; eloquentia, Cic.; often with neg., *extraordinary*: Ter., Caes., Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mēdiocrītēr**. (1) *moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily*: nemo mediocriter doctus, Cic.; in aliqua re

mediocriter versatum, Cic.; with neg.: Pl., Caes., Cic. (2) *with moderation*: aliquid mediocriter ferre, Cic.

mēdiocrītās -ātis, f. (mediocris). (1) *moderation, medium, the mean*: 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, insignificance*: ingenii, Cic.; Quint.

mēdiocrītēr, adv. from mediocris; q.v.

Mēdiōlānum -i, n. and **-lānium** -i, n. *a town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Milan)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēdiōlānensis** -e, of Mediolanum.

Mēdiōmatrici -ōrum, m. *a people in Gaul, on the Moselle*.

mēdiōxīmus (mēdiōxūmus) -a -um (medius), *in the middle, mid-most*: dii superi atque inferi et medioximi, Pl.

mēditāmentum -i, n. (meditor), *preparation, practice*; in plur.: belli meditamenta, Tac.

mēditātē, adv. from meditor; q.v.

mēditātiō -ōnis, f. (meditor). (1) *a thinking over anything, contemplation*: futuri mali, Cic. (2) *practice, exercise, preparation*: obeundi muneris, Cic.; locos multā commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere, Cic., Sen., Quint.

mēditātus -a -um, partic. from meditor; q.v.

mēditerrānēus -a -um (medius/terra), *inland*: regiones, Caes.; homines, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. *mediterranea, inland country*: mediterranea Galliae petit, Liv. (Not used in classical Latin for what is now called the Mediterranean Sea.)

mēdītōr -ari, dep. (connected with μέδομαι and μέτρον). (1) *to think over, consider*: de sua ratione, Cic.; with indir. quest.: mecum, quid dicerem, Cic.; with acc.: Cic. (2) *to think about doing a thing, to meditate, intend*; with acc.: Cic. L., Verg.; with infin.: multos annos regnare, Cic. (3) *to practise, exercise oneself in*: Demosthenes perfecit meditando ut, with acc., Verg., Juv.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in pass. sense **mēditātus** -a -um, *meditated, considered, prepared*: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **mēditātē**, *thoughtfully, thoroughly*: Pl.

mēdium -i, n. *the middle*, see medius.

mēdius -a -um (connected with μέσος -η -ον), *middle, midmost, mid*.

LIT., in space; in gen.: medius mundi locus, Cic.; Caes., Lucr., etc.; esp. as predicative adj., *at its midmost point, in the centre, by the middle*: in foro medio, Pl.; medium adripere aliquem, Ter.; Caes., Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *in time; in gen., intervening, intermediate*: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, Cic.; mediis diebus, Liv.; of age: media aetas, *middle age*, Cic.; esp. as predicative adj., *mid-*: media nocte, *at midnight*, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Hor., Liv.

(2) *in other relations*: a, *central, neutral, intermediate*: cum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *no mean*, Cic.; medium quendam cursum tenebant, Cic.; medium se gerere, *to remain neutral*, Cic.; pacis eras mediusque belli, Hor.; Liv.: b, *ordinary, common, middling*: gratia non media, Liv.:

c, *ambiguous*: responsum, Liv.: d, *intervening* between parties; as *mediator*: medium sese offert, Verg.; as *troublemaker*: quos inter medius venit furor, Verg.: e, *half*: media pars, Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **mēdium** -i, *the middle*. LIT., in space: in medio aedium sedens, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *in time*: iam diei medium erat, Liv. (2) *the public eye, everyday life*: voluptates faciles, communes, in medio sitas, *available to all*, Cic.; tabulae sunt in medio, *in everyone's view*, Cic.; rem in medium vocare, Cic.; aliquem tollere de medio, *to put out of the way, do away with*, Cic. (3) *the community, the common good*: in medium, Cic., Verg., Tac.

¶ Adv. **mēdiē**, *moderately*: Tac.

mēdius fidius, see fidius.

medix, see meddix.

mēdulla -ae, f. (medius). LIT., *the middle*; esp. *the marrow of bones*; gen. plur.: cum albis ossa medullis, Ov.; Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *marrow, heart, inmost part*: mihi haeres in medullis, *I love you from the bottom of my heart*, Cic. L.; Pl., Ov.

Mēdullia -ae, f. *a town in Latium*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēdullīnus** -a -um, of Medullia.

mēdullītūs, adv. (medulla), *from the very marrow*; hence, *inwardly, cordially*: Pl.

mēdullūla -ae, f. (dim. of medulla), *marrow*: Cat.

Mēdus -i, m., see Medi.

Mēdūsa -ae, f. (Μέδουσα), *the daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune; Minerva made everything she looked at turn to stone; she was slain by Perseus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēdūsaēus** -a -um, *Medusean*: equus, Pegasus, Ov.; fons, Hippocrene, Ov.

Mēgaera -ae, f. (Μέγαρα), *one of the Furies*.

Mēgālē -ēs, f. (Μεγάλη), *the Great One*, a name of Magna Mater or Cybele.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēgālēnsis** -e, *belonging to Cybele*; n. pl. as subst. **Mēgālēnsia** and **Mēgālēsia** -ium, *the festival celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēgālēsīacus** -a -um, *relating to this festival*.

Mēgālōpōlis, acc. -im, f. and **Mēgālē pōlis**, acc. -in, f. (Μεγαλόπολις and Μεγάλη πόλις), *a town in Arcadia, birth-place of Polybius*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mēgālōpōlitae** -ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*; adj.

Mēgālōpōlitānus -a -um, of Megalopolis.

Mēgāra -ae, f. and **Mēgāra** -ōrum, n. (Μέγαρα). (1) *a town in a part of Greece, next to Attica, called Mēgāris* -idis, f. (Μεγαρίς). (2) *a town in Sicily, also called Mēgāris*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mēgārēus** -i, m. *a Megarian*; adj. **Mēgārīcus** -a -um, *Megarian*; m. pl. as subst. **Mēgārīci** -ōrum, *disciples of Euclides of Megara*; adj. **Mēgārus** -a -um, *Megarian*.

¹**Mēgārēus** (quadrissyll.), see Megara.

²**Mēgāreus** (trissyll.) -ēi, m. (Μεγαρεύς), *son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēgārēiūs** -a -um, *belonging to Megareus*: heros, Hippomenes, Ov.

mēgistānes -um, m. pl. (μεγιστάνες), *grandeas, magnates*: Tac.
mēhercle, *mehercule, mehercules*, see *Her-
cules*.
mēio mēiēre, *to make water*: Cat., Hor.
mēl mellis, n. (μέλι), *honey*. LIT., stilla mellis, Cic.; plur.: rosida mella, Verg.; prov., of a vain attempt: mella petere in medio flumine, Ov. TRANSF., *sweetness, pleasantness*: poetica mella, Hor.; as a term of endearment, *honey*: Pl.
Mēla -ae, m. Pomponius, *a Roman writer on geography under the Emperor Claudius*.
mēlanchōlicus -a -um (μελαγχολικός), *having black bile, melancholy*: Cic.
mēlandrŷum -i, n. (μελάνδρον), *a piece of salted tunny-fish*: Plin., Mart.
mēlānŭrus -i, m. (μελάνουρος), *a kind of small edible sea-fish*: Ov.
melcŭlum -i, n. and **melcŭlus** -i, m. (dim. of mel), *little honey* (a term of endearment): Pl.
Meldi -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Celtica*.
Mēlēgēr and **Mēlēagrŭs** (-ōs) -i, m. (Μελέαγρος), *son of Oeneus, king in Calydon, and of Althaea*.
 ¶ Hence **Mēlēagrīdes**, f. pl. *the sisters of Meleager, who, according to the legend, were changed to guinea-fowls on his death*.
Mēlēs -ētis, m. (Μέλης), *a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Mēlētēus** -a -um, of *Meles*, poet., *Homeric*; **Mēlētīnus** -a -um, of *Meles*.
Mēlēs -iŭm, f. pl., *a place in Samnium*.
Mēlībōea -ae, f. (Μελίβοια), *a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Philoctetes*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Mēlībōeus** -a -um, *Meli-boean*: dux, Philoctetes, Verg.
Mēlicerta (-ēs) -ae, m. (Μελικέρτης), *son of Athamas and Ino; Ino plunged with him into the sea to escape the fury of her husband, and thereupon Melicerta was changed into a sea-god called Palaemon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Romans*.
mēlicus -a -um (μελικός), *musical*: Lucr.; esp., *lyrical, lyric*: poēma, Cic.
mēlilōtōs -i, f. (μελλίωτος), *a species of clover*: Ov.
mēlimēlā -orum, n. pl. (μελλίμηλα), *honey-apples, a kind of sweet apple*: Hor.
mēlior -us, compar. of bonus; q.v.
mēlisphyllum and **mēlissōphyllōn** -i, n. (μελίφυλλον and μελίσσόφυλλον), *balm, a plant attractive to bees*: Verg.
Mēlita -ae, f. and **Mēlitē** -ēs, f. (Μελίτη). (1) *the island of Malta*. (2) *a sea-nymph*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Mēlitēnsis** -e, of *Malta*: vestis, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Mēlitēnsia** -iŭm, *Maltese garments*: Cic.
mēliuscŭlus -a -um (dim. of compar. melior), *somewhat better*: Pl., Ter.
 ¶ Adv. **mēliuscŭlē**, *somewhat better, pretty well* (in health): alicui est, Cic. L.
mella -ae, f. (mel), *mead*: Pl.
Mella -ae, m. *a river in northern Italy, near Brescia*.
mellīcŭlus -a -um (mel), *honey-sweet*: Pl.
mellīfēr -fēra -fērum (mel/fero), *producing honey*: apes, Ov.
mellīfīco -are (mel/facio), *to make honey*: Verg.

mellilla -ae, f. (dim. of mel), *a term of endearment, little honey*: Pl.
mellītus -a -um (mel), *honeyed*: placenta, *sweetened with honey*, Hor. TRANSF., *as sweet as honey*: Cat., Cic. L.
mēlōs, n. (μέλος), *a tune, song*: Hor.; plur. **mēlē**: Lucr.
Mēlōs -i, f. (Μῆλος), *an island in the Aegean Sea*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Mēlīus** -a -um, *Melian*.
Melpōmēnē -ēs, f. (Μελπομένη), *one of the nine Muses*.
membrāna -ae, f. (membrum), *a thin skin, film, membrane*. LIT., natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *the skin or slough of a snake*: Ov. (2) *skin prepared to write on, parchment*: Hor., Quint. (3) *any film*: coloris, Lucr.
membrānŭla -ae, f. (dim. of membrana), *a little parchment*: Cic. L.
membrātīm, adv. (membrum). LIT., *limb by limb* (Shakespeare's 'limb-meal'): deperdere sensum, Lucr. TRANSF., *piecemeal, singly*: quasi membratim gestum negotium, Cic.; of style, *in short sentences*: dicere, Cic., Quint.
membrum -i, n. *a limb or member of the body*. LIT., Pl., Cic.; captus (crippled) omnibus membris, Liv.
 TRANSF., *a limb, member, part of anything*: omnes eius (philosophiae) partes atque omnia membra, Cic.; of a house: cubicula et eiusmodi membra, Cic. L.; Lucr.; *a clause in a sentence*: Cic.
mēmīni -nisse (connected with moneo, mens; perf. with sense of present, cf. μέμνημαι), *to remember, recollect*.
 LIT., with genit.: vivorum meminī, Cic.; with acc.: dicta, Cic.; numeros, Verg.; Pl.; with de: de Herode et Mettīo meminero, Cic. L.; Juv.; with indir. quest.: meministi quanta hominum esset admiratio, Cic.; Ter., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: meminī te narrare, Cic.; with infin., *to remember to do a thing*: Pl., Cic. L.; absol.: ut ego meminisse videor, Cic.
 TRANSF., *to make mention of, to mention*: de exsulibus, Cic.; with genit.: Cic., Quint.
Memmius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, to which belonged C. Memmius, the friend of Lucretius, who was condemned for bribery and went into exile at Athens*.
 ¶ Hence subst. **Memmiādēs** -ae, m. *one of the Memmian gens, a Memmius*: Lucr.; adj. **Memmiānus** -a -um, of *Memmius*.
Memnōn -ōnis, m. (Μέμνων), *king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, killed before Troy by Achilles: mater lutea Memnonis, Aurora*, Ov.
 ¶ Hence subst. **Memnōnīdes** -um, f. *the birds of Memnon, birds which arose from his ashes*; adj. **Memnōnīus** -a -um, *Memnonian*; poet., *eastern, Moorish, black*.
mēmōr -ōris (memini), *mindful, remembering*.
 LIT., in gen.: homo ingeniosus ac memor, with a good memory, Cic.; memores animi motūs, Lucr.; memori animo notavi, Ov.; memorem Iunonis ob iram, Verg.; with genit.: beneficii, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with indir. quest.: Hor. Esp., *thankful, grateful*: nimium memor nimiumque gratus, Cic.; *thoughtful, prudent*: memor provisa repōnes, Verg.

TRANSF., *reminiscent, reminding*: nota, Ov.; with genit.: nostri memorem querellam, Hor.

mēmōrābilis -e, adj. with compar. (memoro), *remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable*: vir, Liv.; virtus, Cic.; Verg.

mēmōrandus -a -um, gerundive from memoro; q.v.

mēmōrātor -ōris, m. (memoro), *a narrator, relater*: Prop.

mēmōrātus -a -um, partic. from memoro; q.v.

mēmōrātus -ūs, m. (memoro), *a mention, mentioning*: Pl., Tac.

mēmōria -ae, f. (memor).

LIT., (1) in gen., *memory, the capacity for remembering*: memoria bona, Cic. L.; memoriā tenere, Caes., Cic.; memoriā comprehendere, complecti aliquid, Cic.; excidere de memoriā, Liv. (2) *memory or remembrance of some specific person or thing*: primam sacramenti memoriā, Caes.; Pompeii memoriā amisisse, Cic.; memoria alicuius (rei) excidit, abiit, abolevit, *it has fallen into oblivion, has been forgotten*, Liv.; memoriae prodere, Cic.; tradere, Liv.; *to leave on record (of historians)*: viri digni memoriā, *worthy of remembrance*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *time of remembrance, recollection*: nostrā memoriā, *in our recollection*, Cic.; post hominum memoriā, *in human memory*, Cic.; Caes. (2) *record of the past, tradition, history, information*: omnium rerum; litterarum memoriā (*written evidence*) flagitare, Cic.; aliquid prodere memoriā, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) *notion, not of the past*: belli inferendi memoria, *idea, intention*, Liv.

mēmōriālis -e (memoria), *relating to memory*: libellus, *a notebook*, Suet.

mēmōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of memoria), *memory*: Cic. L.

mēmōritēr, adv. (memor), *by heart, from memory*: orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

mēmōro -are (memor), *to mention, call to mind, recount, relate*; with acc.: artibus quas supra memoravi, Sall.; Pl., Cic., Verg.; with de: de magna virtute, Sall.; with acc. and infin.: id factum per ambitionem consulis memorabant, Sall.; Pl., Liv., Tac.; in pass. with nom. and infin.: ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Hor.

¶ Hence gerundive **mēmōrandus** -a -um, *notable, memorable*; of persons: iuvenis memorande, Verg.; of things: proelium, Liv.

Memphis -is and -idos, f. (Μέμφις), *a celebrated city of Egypt*.

¶ Hence m. adj. **Memphites** -ae, *belonging to Memphis*: bos, Apis, Tib.; adj. **Memphiticus** -a -um, *belonging to Memphis*; f. adj. **Memphitis** -idis, *belonging to Memphis*; poet. = *Egyptian*: vacca (of Io), Ov.

Mēnae -ārum, f. (Μέναι), *a town in Sicily (now Meneo)*. Adj. **Mēnaenus** -a -um, *of Mēnae*.

Mēnander and **Mēnandrōs** -dri, m. (Μένανδρος), *a famous Greek comic poet, imitated by Terence*. Adj. **Mēnandrēus** -a -um, *Menandrian*.

Mēnāpiū -drum, m. *a people in Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt*.

menda -ae, f., see mendum.

mendācium -i, n. (mendax), *a lie, falsehood*:

impudens, Cic.; mendacium alicuius refellere et redarguere, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

mendāciuncūlum -i, n. (dim. of mendacium), *a little lie*: Cic.

mendax -ācis (mentior), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *lying, mendacious*.

LIT., of persons: homo, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate objects, *deceitful, false, untrue*: visa, Cic.; speculum, Ov.; fundus, *bearing less than the expected crop*, Hor.

mendicābūlum -i, n. (mendico), *a beggar*: Pl.

mendicītās -ātis, f. (mendicus), *beggary*: Pl. **mendico** -are and **mendicor** -ari, dep.

(mendicus), *to beg, go begging*: Pl., Ov., Sen.; transit., *to beg for*: malum, Pl.; pass.: mendicatus panis, Juv.

mendicūlus -a -um (dim. of mendicus), *belonging to a beggar*: Pl.

mendicus -a -um, adj. (with superl.), *poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent*.

LIT., of persons: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, Cic. M. as subst. **mendicus** -i, *a beggar*: Cic.; plur., mendici, *the begging priests of Cybele*, Hor.

TRANSF., of things, *paltry, pitiful, beggarly*: instrumentum, Cic.

mendōsus -a -um (mendum), adj. (with compar.). (1) *full of faults*: a, physically: nec equi mendosa sub illo deteriorque viro facies, Ov.; b, intellectually, *inaccurate*: historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior, Cic.; c, morally: mendosi mores, Ov. (2) *making a mistake*: cur servus semper in Verruci nomine mendosus esset, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **mendōsē**, *faultily, erroneously*: scribere, Cic.

mendum -i, n. and **menda** -ae, f. *a fault*.

LIT., *a bodily defect, blemish*: Ov. TRANSF., *a mistake*. (1) *in writing*: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. (2) *in reasoning or calculation*: Cic.

Mēneclēs -is, m. (Μενεκλῆς), *an Asiatic rhetorician of Alabanda*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēneclius** -a -um, *of Menecles*.

Mēnelāus -i, m. (Μενέλαος), *son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēnelāeus** -a -um, *of Menelaus*.

Mēnēnius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of Menenius Agrippa, *said to have reconciled patricians and the plebeians at the secession of 494 B.C.*

Mēnippus -i, m. (Μένιππος). (1) *a Cynic philosopher*. (2) *the greatest of the Asiatic orators of the time of Cicero*.

Mēnoeceus (trisyll.) -ēi and -ēos, m. (Μενωκεύς), *son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed his life for his country in obedience to an oracle*.

Mēnoetiādēs -ae, m. (Μενουτιάδης), *the son of Menoetius, i.e., Patroclus*: Prop.

mens mentis, f. (connected with memini), *the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment*.

In gen.: mens cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.; mente complecti aliquid, *to comprehend*, Cic.; mentis suae esse, *mentis compotem esse, to be in possession of one's faculties*, Cic.; mente captus,

insane, Cic., Liv.; in mentem venire, of thoughts, to occur to one, Pl., Cic., Liv.; also impers.: venit in mentem alicui, with genit., he thinks of, remembers; with ut, or infin.: Pl.

Esp. of certain mental functions. (1) feelings, disposition: mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; Hor. (2) courage: addere mentem, to inspire courage, Hor.; demittere mentem, to lose courage, Verg.; Caes., Liv. (3) opinion, thoughts: Cic., Verg. (4) intention, resolve: classem eâ mente comparavit, ut, Cic.; muta iam istam mentem, Cic. (5) personif.: Mens, goddess of understanding, Cic., Liv.

mensa -ae, f. a table.

(1) a table for eating upon. LIT., mensas cibis exstruere, Cic.; mensam ponere, to bring in dinner, Ov.; tollere, Cic.; removere, Verg. TRANSF., a course: mensa secunda, dessert, Cic. L.

(2) a sacrificial table, altar: Verg.

(3) the table or counter of a money-changer: Pl., Cic., Hor.

mensârius -i, m. (mensa), a member of a board regulating payments out of the treasury: Cic., Liv.

mensio -ōnis, f. (metior), a measuring: vocum, Cic.

mensis -is, m. (cf. μήν), a month: intercalarius, Cic.; mense primo, Verg.; Hor., Liv., etc.

ensor -ōris, m. (metior), a measurer: maris et terrae, Hor.; esp. (1) a measurer of land, surveyor: Ov. (2) an architect: Plin. L.

menstruâlis -e (menstruus), monthly: Pl.

menstruus -a -um (mensis). (1) monthly: usura, Cic. (2) lasting for a month: spatium, Cic. N. as subst. **menstruum** -i, rations for a month: Liv.; a month in office: Plin. L.

mensûla -ae, f. (dim. of mensa), a little table: Pl.

mensûra -ae, f. (metior), a measuring.

LIT., mensuram alicuius rei facere, to measure, Ov.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) amount, proportion, measure: nosse mensuras itinerum, Caes.; alicui mensuram bibendi dare, Ov. (2) a measure, standard, that by which anything is measured: maiore mensurâ reddere, Cic. (3) abstr., standard, capacity: mensuram nominis implere, Ov.; legati, Tac.

menta (mentha) -ae, f. (μῆνθη), the herb mint: Ov.

mentio -ōnis, f. (connected with meminī and mens), a speaking of, mention: mentionem facere, with genit., or de, to mention, Pl., Caes., Cic., Liv.; casu in eorum mentionem incidī, I mentioned them accidentally, Cic.; alicuius rei mentionem movere, to mention, Liv.

mentior -īri, dep. (connected with mens), to lie.

(1) intransit. LIT., of persons: si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris, Cic.; aperte, Cic.; in aliqua re, Cic. L.; de aliqua re, Cic. TRANSF., of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, Cic. L.

(2) transit.: a, to say falsely, to invent: tantam rem, Sall.; res quas mentiris, Ov.; auspiciū, to fabricate, Liv.: b, to deceive, disappoint: seges mentita spem, Hor.: c, to counterfeit, put on, assume: centum figuras, Ov., Verg.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **mentiens** -entis, lying; m. as subst., a fallacy, sophism: Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. **mentitus** -a -um. (1) dep., lying. (2) in pass. sense, fictitious: Plin. L., Prop.

Mentor -ōris, m. (Μέντωρ). (1) a friend of Ulysses. (2) a famous artist in metal work.

¶ Hence adj. **Mentōreus** -a -um, of Mentor.

mentum -i, n. the chin: Cic., Verg.

mēo mēare, to go, pass; of persons: domus Plutonia, quo simul mearis, Hor.; Tac.; of inanimate objects: meantia sidera, Ov.; Lucr., Tac.

mēphitis -is, f. a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria: Verg.; personif., Mephitis, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tac. **mērāculus** -a -um (dim. of meracus), tolerably pure: Pl.

mērācus -a -um (merus), pure, unmixed. LIT., vinum meracius, Cic.; elleborum, Hor. TRANSF., libertas, Cic.

mercābilis -e (mercor), that can be bought: Ov.

mercātor -ōris, m. (mercor), a merchant, wholesale trader (opp. caupo, a shopkeeper, retailer): Caes., Cic. TRANSF., provinciarum, Cic.

mercātōrius -a -um (mercator), relating to trade: navis, a merchant-ship, Pl.

mercātūra -ae, f. (mercor), trade, traffic.

LIT., mercaturas facere, to carry on trade, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) traffic in abstr. things: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic. (2) merchandise: Pl.

mercātus -ūs, m. (mercor), trade, traffic, business: Cic. TRANSF., a market, fair, public place of business: mercatum indicere, habere, Cic.; frequens, a full market, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

mercēdūla -ae, f. (dim. of merces). (1) a small reward, low wages: mercedulā adducti, Cic. (2) low rent: praediorum, Cic. L.

mercennārius (mercēnārius) -a -um (merces), hired, paid, mercenary: miles, Liv.; testes, suborned, Cic.; of things: arma, Liv.; liberalitas, Cic. M. as subst. **mercennārius** -i, a hired servant: Pl., Cic.

mercēs -ēdis, f. (merx).

(1) hire, pay, wages, fee, salary. LIT., operae, Cic.; conducere aliquem mercede, Liv.; Sall., Caes.; in a bad sense, bribe: lingua adstricta mercede, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., wages in a bad sense, cost, punishment: temeritatis, Cic.; istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contingit, Cic.

(2) interest, rent, income: praediorum, Cic.; insularum, rent, Cic.; quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, 5 per cent, Hor.

mercimōnium -i, n. (merx), goods, merchandise: Pl., Tac.

mercor -ari, dep. (merx). Intransit., to carry on trade, to traffic: Pl. Transit., to buy. LIT., fundum de pupillo, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid tanto pretio, Cic. TRANSF., officia vitā, with life, Cic. L.; hoc magno mercentur Atridae, would give much for, Verg.

Mercūrius -i, m. Mercury, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia; messenger of the gods; god of oratory; conductor

of the souls of the dead to the lower world; patron of merchants and thieves; also the planet Mercury.

¶ Hence adj. **Mercūriālis** -e, of Mercury: viri, lyric poets, Hor.; m. pl. as subst. **Mercūriāles** -ium, a corporation of traders at Rome: Cic.

merda -ae, f. excrement: Hor., Mart.

mērē, adv. from merus; q.v.: Pl.

mērenda -ae, f. a luncheon: Pl.

mērēo -ēre -ūi -itum and **mērēor** -ēri -itus sum, dep. to deserve, earn, obtain.

LIT., of money, etc.; in gen.: mereri non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.; nardo vina, to exchange, Hor.; hic meret aera liber Sosiis, Hor.; esp., to earn pay as a soldier, serve as a soldier; with stipendia: Caes.; so: mereo (or mereor) alone, Cic.; sub aliquo imperatore, Liv.; equo, in the cavalry, Cic.; pedibus, in the infantry, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to deserve, merit, earn an abstr. thing, good or bad: praemia, laudem, Caes.; odium, Caes.; poenam, Ov.; fustuarium, Liv.; with ut clause: ut honoribus decoraretur, Cic.; with infin.: monuisse mori, Ov. (2) intransit., to deserve: si mereor, Cic.; esp. with adv. and de, to deserve of: bene, optime de republica, Cic.; male de civibus suis, Cic.; ita se de populo Romano meritos esse ut, Caes.; si quid bene de te merui, Verg.

¶ Hence perf. partic. **mērītus** -a -um. (1) dep., deserving: meriti iuveni, Verg. (2) in pass. sense, deserved: iracundia, Cic.; dona, Liv.

N. as subst. **mērītum** -i, desert, merit. LIT., (1) a good action, benefit, service: dare et recipere merita, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) demerit, blame, fault: nullo meo merito, Cic.; nullo meo in se merito, though I am guilty of no offence against him, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., grounds, reason: quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov.

¶ Abl. as adv. **mērītō**, deservedly, rightly: merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.; merito ac iure laudari, Cic. Superl.: meritissimo, Cic. **mēretricius** -a -um (meretrix), of a harlot: amores, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Adv. **mēretriciē**, after the manner of a harlot: Pl.

mēretriciūla -ae, f. (dim. of meretrix), a little harlot: Cic., Hor.

mēretrix -icis, f. (mereo), a harlot: Pl., Cic., Ov.

mergae -ārum, f. (cf. ἀμέργω), a two-pronged fork: Pl.

mergēs -gitis, f. (mergae), a sheaf of corn: Verg.

mergo mergēre mersi mersum, to dip, plunge into liquid, immerse.

LIT., aves quae se in mari mergunt, Cic.; nec me deus aequore mersit, Verg.; naves in alto, to sink, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to sink, plunge in: canes mersis in corpora rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov.; caput in terram, Liv.; middle: mergi, of stars, to sink, Ov. (2) fig., to sink, overwhelm: me his malis, Verg.; se in voluptates, Liv.; vino somnoque mersi iacent, Liv.

mergus -i, m. (mergo), a sea-bird, esp. a shearwater or gull: Verg., Hor.

mēridiānus -a -um (meridies), of or at midday, meridian: tempus, Cic.; sol, Liv. TRANSF., southern: regio, vallis, Liv.

mēridiātio -ōnis, f. (meridio), a midday sleep, siesta: Cic.

mēridiēs -ēi, m. (medius/dies), midday, noon: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., the south: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

mēridio -are (meridies), to take a siesta: Cat., Suet.

¶ **mērītō** -are (freq. of mereo), to earn regularly: fundus qui sestertia dena meritasset, brought in, Cic.

¶ **mērītō**, adv. from mereo; q.v.

mērītōrius -a -um (mereo), hired: rheda, a hackney-coach, Suet. N. pl. as subst. **mērītōria** -ōrum, lodgings: Juv.

mērītum -i, n., subst. from mereo; q.v.

mērōbibus -a -um (merum/bibo), drinking wine unmixed: Pl.

Mērōpē -ēs, f. (Μερόπη), daughter of Atlas, wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades; her star is dimmer than the others because she married a mortal.

¶ **Mērops** -ōpis, m. (Μέροψ), king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, who bore Phaethon to Apollo.

¶ **mērops** -ōpis, f. (μέροψ), a bird, the bee-eater: Verg.

merso -are (freq. of mergo), to dip in, immerse: gregem fluvio, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., mersari civilibus undis, Hor.; Lucr.

mērūla -ae, f. (1) a blackbird: Cic. (2) a fish, the sea-carp: Ov.

mērus -a -um, pure, unmixed.

LIT., argentum, Pl.; undae, Ov.; esp. of wine, undiluted: vinum, Ov.; n. as subst. **mērum** -i, wine unmixed with water: Pl., Hor., Quint.

TRANSF., pure, complete, sheer: meram hauriens libertatem, Liv.; merum bellum loqui, to talk of nothing but war, Cic.; mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. L.

merx (mers) mercis, f. merchandise, goods, wares: fallaces et fucosae, Cic.; femineae, for women, Ov. TRANSF., of a person: mala merx, a bad lot, Pl.

Mēsembria -ae, f. (Μεσημβρία), a town in Thrace at the foot of Mount Haemus.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēsembriācus** -a -um, of 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; esp. of M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, the patron of Tibullus, a skilled orator.

Messāna -ae, f. a town in Sicily, on the straits between Italy and Sicily (now Messina).

Messāpia -ae, f. old name of a part of southern Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Messāpius** -a -um, Messapian; m. pl. as subst., Messapians.

Messēnē -ēs, f. (Μεσσηνή), the chief town in the district of Messenia in the Peloponnese.

¶ Hence adj. **Messēnius** -a -um, Messenian.

messis -is, f. (meto), harvest.

LIT., messem amittere, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) the gathering of honey: Verg. (2) grain gathered in, harvest: illius immensae

ruperunt horrea messes, Verg. (3) *the standing crop*: Ov. (4) *the time of harvest, harvest-tide*: Verg.; poet., *the year*: sexagesima messis, Mart. (5) *fig., harvest, crop*: illa Sullani temporis messis, Cic.

messor -ōris, m. (meto), *a reaper, mower*: Cic., Hor., Juv.

messōrius -a -um (messor), *of a reaper*: corbis, Cic.

mēta -ae, f. *a post, mark, on a race-course*; in the Roman circus, *a pyramidal column* used as turning-post or winning post. Lit., *metaque fervidis evitata rotis*, Hor.; *collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fastigatus, conical*, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *a turning-point*: in flexu aetatis haesit ad metas, Cic.; *metas lustrare Pachyni*, Verg. (2) *a goal, end, term, boundary*: mortis, aevi, Verg.; *vitae metam tangere*, Ov.

mētallum -i, n. (μέταλλον). (1) *a metal*; gold, silver, iron, etc.: *potior metallis libertas*, Hor. (2) esp. plur., *a mine, quarry*: *reditus metallorum, income*, Liv.; *damnare in metallum*, Plin. L.

mētāmorphōsis -is, f. (μεταμόρφωσις), *a transformation, metamorphosis*; plur. **Mētā-morphōsēs** -ēōn, *the title of a poem by Ovid*.

mētāphōra -ae, f. (μεταφορά), *a metaphor*: Quint.

Mētāpontum -i, n. (Μεταπόντιον), *a Greek colony in southern Italy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mētāpontīnus** -a -um, *Metapontine*.

mētātor -ōris, m. (metor), *a measurer, one who marks out*: *castrorum, urbis*, Cic.

Mētaurus -i, m. *a river in Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated and slain in 207 B.C. (now the Metauro)*. Adj. **Mētaurus** -a -um.

Mētellus -i, m. *a cognomen in the gens Caecilia*; esp. of (1) Qu. Metellus Macedonicus, *who made Macedonia a Roman province*. (2) Qu. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, *general in the war against Jugurtha*. (3) C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, *a contemporary of Cicero*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mētēllīnus** -a -um, *relating to Metellus*: *oratio, against Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer*, Cic. L.

Mēthymna -ae, f. (Μήθυμνα), *a town in Lesbos*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mēthymnaeus** -a -um and f. adj. **Mēthymniās** -ādis, *of Methymna*.

mētior mētiri mensus sum, dep. (cf. μέτρον), *to measure*.

Lit., *agrum*, Cic.; *pedes syllabis*, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; with dat., *to measure out, distribute*: *frumentum militibus*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to traverse, pass over*: *aequor curru*, Verg.; *iter annuum*, Cat. (2) *mentally, to measure, estimate, judge*: *sonantia auribus*, Cic.; *omnia quaestu, everything with reference to gain*, Cic.; *odium aliorum suo odio*, Liv.; *fidelitatem ex mea conscientia*, Cic.; Hor.

mēto mētēre messūi messum, *to reap, mow, gather, harvest*. Lit., in *metendo* occupati, Caes.; prov.: *ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap*, Cic.; with acc.: *arva*, Prop.; *farra*, Ov.; of bees: *apes metunt flores*, Verg. TRANSF., *to mow down, cut off*: *virgā lilia summa metit*, Ov.; *barbam fortice*, Mart.; in battle: *proxima quaeque metit gladio*, Verg.

mētor -ari, dep. (and **mētō** -are: Verg.; cf. metior), *to measure off, lay out*: *castra*, Caes.; *regiones*, Liv.; *frontem castrorum*, Liv.; Verg. Perf. partic. in pass. sense: Hor., Liv. **metrēta** -ae, f. (μετρητής), *a Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons*: Pl.

metricus -a -um (μετρικός). (1) *of measuring*: Plin. (2) *metrical*: Quint.

Mētrōpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Μητρόπολις), *name of several towns, esp. a town in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mētrōpōlitāe** -ārum, m. (Μητροπολίται), *inhabitants of Metropolis*.

metrum -i, n. (μέτρον), *a measure*; esp., *poetical measure, metre*: Mart., Quint.

mētūcūlōsus -a -um (metus). (1) *full of fear, timid*: Pl. (2) *exciting fear, frightful*: Pl.

mētūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum (metus).

(1) *intransit., to fear, be afraid*: *de sua vita, for his life*, Cic. L.; *ab Hannibale, what H. might do*, Liv.; with dat.: *senectae, for his old age*, Verg.

(2) *transit., to fear*: *deos*, Pl., Ter.; *insidias ab aliquo*, Cic.; with infin.: *metuit tangi, he is afraid of being touched*, Hor.; Pl., Liv.; with clause, *metuo ne . . ., I fear that something will happen*: *metuo ut . . ., or metuo ne non, I fear that something will not happen*, Pl., Ter., Cic.

mētus -ūs, m. *fear, apprehension, dread*.

In gen.: in *metu* esse, Cic.; *metum facere, to cause fear*, Ov.; *deponere metum*, Cic.; *solvere*, Verg.; *aliquem metū exonerare*, Liv. With objective genit.: *divum*, Lucr.; *existimationis*, Cic. With ab: *ab hoste, of what the enemy may do*, Liv.

Esp., *reverence, awe*: *laurus multos metu servata per annos*, Verg.; Hor. Personified: Cic., Verg.

mēus -a -um (voc. masc. sing. usually mī, but also, poet., meus; genit. pl. meum: Pl.), *possessive adj. (me), my, mine*.

(1) *subjective, belonging to me*: *mei sunt ordines, mea discriptio*, Cic.; with genit. in apposition: *meum factum dictumve consulis, my act or word as consul*, Liv.; *meum est, it is my business*, Hor.; with infin., *it is my duty to*: Cic.; *meus hic est, he is in my power*, Pl.; *Nero meus, my friend Nero*, Cic., voc.: *mi germane, my dear brother*, Ter.

(2) *objective, against me*: *crimina mea, charges against me*, Liv.; *iniuria*, Sall.

N. as subst.; sing. **mēum** -i, *my property*: Ter.; plur. **mēa** -ōrum, n. *my possessions*: Cic.

M. pl. as subst. **mēi** -ōrum, *my people*: Ter., Verg.

The cases of meus are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions, -met, -pte: *meopte, meapte, meāmet*, Pl.

Mēvānia -ae, f. *a town in Umbria (now Bevagna)*.

Mezentius -i, m. *name of a tyrant of Caere or Agylla*.

mīca -ae, f. *a crumb, morsel, grain*: Lucr., Cat., Hor.

Mīcipsa -ae, m. *son of Masinissa, king of Numidia*.

mīco -are -ūi, *to move rapidly to and fro, vibrate, flicker*.

LIT., in gen.: *venae et arteriae micare* non desinunt, Cic.; *micat* (equus) auribus, Verg.; *corda timore micant*, Ov.; esp., *micare* (digitis), *to play a game which involved holding out the fingers suddenly for another to guess their number* (cf. 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.

TRANSF., *to shine, glitter, sparkle*: *ignibus aether, Verg.*; *micant gladii*, Liv.; Hor., Ov. **Mīdās** (Mīda) -ae, m. (Mīdās), *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.*

migratio -ōnis, f. (migro), *a removal, change of abode, migration*: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., *verbi migrationes* (sunt) in alienum multae, *metaphorical uses*, Cic.

migrātū, abl. as from *migratus* -ūs, m.; see *migro*.

migro -are.

(1) intransit., *to remove from one place to another, migrate*. LIT., etiam *mures migrarunt*, Cic.; a Tarquiniis, Liv.; Pl., Juv. TRANSF., *a, to depart*: *de vita, ex vita, to die*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.: *b, to change*: *omnia migrant, all things change*, Lucr.; in *colorem marmoreum*, Lucr.; in *varias figuras*, Ov.

(2) transit.: *a, to take from one place to another, transport*; in abl. of verbal noun: *migratu difficilia, hard to transport*, Liv.: *b, to transgress*: *ius civile*, Cic.

miles -itis, c. *a soldier*.

LIT., in gen., *a soldier*: *scribere milites, to enrol*, Sall.; *ordinare, to draw up in order*, Liv.; *mercede conducere*, Liv.; *dimittere*, Cic. L.; esp. (1) *a private soldier*: Cic., Sall., Liv. (2) *an infantryman*: Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *miles*, used collectively, *soldiery*, Verg., Liv., Ov. (2) *fig., a campaigner*: *nova miles eram*, Ov.; also *an attendant*: Ov. (3) *a piece on a draught-board*: Ov.

Mīlētus -i (Mīλητος). (1) m., myth., *father of Caenus and Byblis, mythical founder of Miletus*. (2) *a town in Asia Minor*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mīlēsius** -a -um, *Milesian*; m. pl. as subst., *Milesians*; also **Mīlētis** -idis, f. (1) as subst., *daughter of Miletus = Byblis*: Ov. (2) as adj., *belonging to the town Miletus*: urbs, Tomi, *a colony of the Milesians*, Ov.

militāris -e (miles), *of a soldier, of war, military*: *tribuni*, Cic.; *signa*, Caes.; *disciplina*, Liv.; *aetas, the legal period of military service, from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year*, Liv. M. as subst. **militāris** -is, *a soldier, military man*: Tac.

¶ Adv. **militārītēr**, *in a soldierly manner*: *tecta sibi militariter aedificare*, Liv.; Tac.

militia -ae, f. (miles), *military service, warfare*.

LIT., *munus militiae sustinere*, Caes.; *discere*, Sall.; *militiae vacatio, exemption from military service*, Caes.; *domi militiaeque, at home and abroad, at peace and in war*, Cic.; Liv., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the military, soldiery*: *cogere militiam*, Liv.; Ov. (2) *gen., service*: Cic., Ov.

mīlītīōla -ae, f. (dim. of *militia*), *brief military service*: Suet.

mīlīto -are (miles), *to serve as a soldier, be a soldier*. LIT., in *exercitu alicuius*, Cic.; sub *signis alicuius, under anyone's command*, Liv. TRANSF., *to serve, esp. under the banners of love*: *militavi non sine gloria*, Hor.; Pl., Ov.

mīllium -ii, n. (μῆλλον), *millet*: Verg.

mīllē, numeral, *a thousand*, indecl. adj. and subst. Plur. **milia** (millia) -ium, *thousands*, subst.

LIT., *equites mille* (adj.), ap. Cic. L.; *mille hominum* (subst.), Cic.; plur.: *viginti millibus peditum, quattuor equitum*, Liv.; esp.: *mille passuum, a thousand paces, a Roman mile* (less by 142 yards than the English mile), Pl., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., *innumerable, countless*: *mille pro uno Caesones exstittis*, Liv.; *temptat mille modis*, Hor.; Verg.

mīllēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (mille), *the thousandth*: *pars*, Cic. L.; n. as adv.: *millesimum, for the thousandth time*, Cic. L.

mīllīārīum (mīlīārīum) -i, n. *a mile-stone*: Cic.; *aureum, the central stone erected by Augustus in the Forum, from which distances were measured*: Tac. TRANSF., *a mile*: Suet.

mīllīārīus (mīlīārīus) -a -um (mille), *containing a thousand*: Plin. L., Suet.; *containing a thousand paces*.

mīllīens (mīllīēs), adv. (mille), *a thousand times*. TRANSF., *innumerable times, countless times*: *millies melius, a thousand times better*, Cic.; Ter.

Mīlō (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Μίλων), *a celebrated athlete of Crotona*.

Mīlō -ōnis, m., T. Annius Milo Papianus, *enemy of Clodius, whom he killed in a fight on the Appian Way; on his trial for the murder he was defended by Cicero*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mīlōniānus** -a -um, *relating to Milo*; f. as subst. **Mīlōniāna** -ae (sc. oratio), *the speech of Cicero in defence of Milo*.

Mīltiādēs -is, m. (Μιλτιάδης), *the Athenian general who conquered the Persians at Marathon, 490 B.C.*

mīlūinus (mīlvīnus) -a -um (miluus), *of a kite*: Plin. TRANSF., *kite-like, rapacious*: Pl., Cic. L.

mīlūs (mīlvus) -i, m. *a kite*: Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *a fish, the gurnard*: Hor., Ov. (2) *a constellation, the kite*: Ov. (3) *fig., of persons, a kite, i.e. rapacious*: Pl.

mīma -ae, f. (mīmus), *an actress, female mime*: Cic.

Mīmāllōnēs -um, f. pl. *Bacchantes*.

¶ Hence subst. **Mīmāllōnīs** -idis, f. *a Bacchante*; adj. **Mīmāllōnēus** -a -um, *Bacchanalian*.

mīmīcus -a -um (μυμικός), *farcical*: *iocus*, Cic. Adv. **mīmīcē**, *like a mime or buffoon*: Cat.

Mīmnermus -i, m. (Μίμνεργος), *a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, about 560 B.C.*

mīmūla -ae, f. (dim. of *mima*), *a little actress*: Cic.

mīmus -i, m. (μῖμος). (1) *a mimic actor*: Cic., Ov. (2) *a mime, farce*: *persona de mimo*, Cic. TRANSF., *a farce*: Suet., Sen.

mīn' = *mihine*: Pers., see *ego*.

mīna, f. adj. *smooth, hairless*: Pl., Varr.

˚mīna -ae, f. (μῶν). (1) a Greek weight = 100 drachmae: Plin. (2) a Greek measure of metal, weighed out as money; of silver: Pl., Cic.; of gold: Pl.

mīnāciae -ārum, f. (minax), threats, menaces: Pl. **mīnācītēr**, adv. from minax; q.v.

mīnae -ārum, f. (connected with ˚minor). LIT., the battlements, parapets of a wall: murorum, Verg. TRANSF., threats, menaces: minas iactare, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.; of animals: Ov., Verg.; of weather: Tib., Ov.

mīnantēr, adv. (˚minor), threateningly: Ov. **mīnātio** -ōnis, f. (˚minor), a threatening, menace: Pl.; plur.: Cic.

mīnax -ācis, f. (˚minor). LIT., projecting, overhanging: scopulus, Verg.; Lucr. TRANSF., threatening, full of threats: homo, Cic.; vituli, Ov.; litterae, Cic. L.; fluvii, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mīnācītēr**, threateningly: Cic., Quint.

Mīncius -i, m. a tributary of the Po (now Mincio).

mīnēo -ēre (connected with ˚minor), to project, overhang, be suspended: Lucr.

Minerva -ae, f. (formerly Menerva), Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene.

TRANSF., (1) wit, skill, art, prov.: crassā Minervā, Hor.; invitā Minervā, against the grain, without inspiration, Cic.; sus Minervam (sc. docet), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, Cic. (2) working in wool: Verg., Ov.

Minervium -i, n. (arx Minervae: Verg.), a city and castle in southern Italy, near Otranto.

mingo mingere minxi mictum, to make water: Hor.

mīniānus -a -um (minium), painted with vermilion: Cic.

mīniātūlus -a -um (dim. of minatus), coloured with red lead, painted vermilion: Cic. L.

mīniātus -a -um (minium), coloured with red lead, painted vermilion: Cic. L.

¶ Hence **mīnio** -are, to paint vermilion: Plin.

mīnimē, see parum.

mīnimus, see parvus.

˚mīnio -are (minium), verb from miniatus; q.v.

˚Mīnio -ōnis, m. a river in Etruria (now Mignone).

mīnister -tri, m. and **mīnistra** -ae, f. (˚minor), a subordinate, servant, attendant, assistant.

LIT., (1) in a house: Falerni, Cat.; cubiculi, Liv. (2) in a temple, the servant of a god: Martis, Cic.; Ov. (3) in a public office: ministri imperii tui, Cic. L.; Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., supporter, aider, helper: libidinis, Cic.; scelerum, Lucr.; ales minister fulminis, Jupiter's eagle, Hor.; ministro baculo, Ov.

mīnistērīum -i, n. (minister), service, ministry, assistance, attendance, employment: ministerio fungi, Liv.; triste ministerium, Verg.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., in plur., attendants, retinue: Tac., Suet.

mīnistra -ae, f., see minister.

mīnistrātor -ōris, m. and **mīnistrātrix** -icis, f. (ministro), a servant, attendant, assistant: Cic., Sen., Suet.

mīnistro -are (minister), to serve, wait upon; esp., to wait at table. LIT., servi ministrant, Cic.; with acc.: pocula, Cic.; cenam, Hor. TRANSF., (1) to attend to, take care of, govern, direct: navem velis, Verg.; iussa medicorum, Ov. (2) to serve, supply, provide: faces furiis Clodianis, Cic.; prolem, Tib.; furor arma ministrat, Verg.; vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

mīnitābundus -a -um (minitor), threatening, menacing: Liv., Tac.

mīnito -are (Pl.) and **mīnitor** -ari, dep. (freq. of ˚minor), to threaten: alicui mortem, Cic.; huic orbi ferro ignique, Cic.; minitans per litteras se omnia quae conarentur prohibiturum, Cic.

mīnium -i, n. (an Iberian word). (1) native cinnabar: Prop. (2) red-lead: Verg., Suet.

˚minor -ari, dep. (connected with minae and mineo). LIT., to jut out, project: gemini minantur in caelum scopuli, Verg. TRANSF., to threaten, menace: alicui, Cic.; alicui crucem, Cic.; multa, Hor.; with abl.: ferro, Sall.; fig., of things: Cic., Verg., Hor.

˚mīnor -ōris, compar. of parvus; q.v.

Mīnōs -ōis and -ōnis, acc. -ōem and -ōa, m. (Μίνως). (1) a mythical king and lawgiver in Crete, son of Zeus; after his death, a judge in Tartarus. (2) Minos II, king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phaedra, and Deucalion.

¶ Hence subst. **Mīnōis** -idis, f. a daughter of Minos, Ariadne: Ov.; adj. **Mīnōius** -a -um, relating to Minos, Cretan: virgo, Ariadne, Ov., adj. **Mīnōus** -a -um, relating to Minos; poet. = Cretan: Thoas, son of Ariadne, Ov.; harenae, shores of Crete, Ov.

Mīnōtaurus -i, m. (Μινώταυρος), a monster, half-bull, half-man, the offspring of Pasiphaë 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, of Minturnae.

Mīnūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum to the dictator Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

mīnūme = minime; q.v.

mīnūmus = minimus; q.v.

mīnūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum, to make smaller.

LIT., (1) to cut into pieces, chop up: ligna, Ov.; Hor. (2) to lessen, diminish: sumptūs civitatum, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; intransit.: minuente aestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes.

TRANSF., to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, limit: gloriam alicuius, Cic.; molestias vitae, Cic.; controversiam, Cic.; maiestatem P. R. per vim, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **mīnūtus** -a -um, small, little, minute: litterae, Pl.; res, trifles, Cic.; philosophi, petty, insignificant, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mīnūtē**, in a small way, minutely: Cic., Quint.

mīnus, compar.; see parvus.

mīnuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. minor), somewhat small: Pl., Cic. L.

mīnūtal -ālis, n. (minutus), a dish of minced meat: Juv.

minūtātīm, adv. (minutus), *bit by bit, piece-meal, gradually*: *discere*, Lucr.; *interrogare*, Cic.

minūtia -ae, f. (minutus), *smallness, littleness*: Sen.

minūtus -a -um, partic. from *minuo*; q.v.

Mīnyās -ae, m. (Μίνυας), a mythical king of Thessaly, ancestor of the Minyae.

¶ Hence subst. **Mīnyae** -ārum, m. pl. (Μίνυαι), the Argonauts, companions of Jason; **Mīnyēiās** -ādis, f. daughter of Minyas; adj. **Mīnyēiūs** -a -um, *belonging to Minyas*.

mirābilis -e (miror), adj. (with compar.), *wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, unusual*; with dat.: *mirabilis illi*, Hor.; with quod and indic.: Cic.; with indir. quest.: Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Liv.; with abl.: dictu, Cic., Verg., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mirābilitēr**, *wonderfully, marvellously*: *laetari*, Cic. L.; *mirabiliter moratus est, is of an extraordinary disposition*, Cic. L.

mirābundus -a -um (miror), *full of wonder, wondering*: *mirabundi quidnam esset*, Liv.

mirācūlum -i, n. (miror). (1) *a wonderful thing, prodigy, miracle*: *miracula philosophorum somniantium*, Cic.; *adiciunt miracula huic pugnae, wonders*, Liv. (2) *wonder, surprise*: *miraculum et questus*, Tac.; Liv.

mirandus -a -um, gerundive from *miror*; q.v.

mirātio -ōnis, f. (miror), *wonder, astonishment*: Cic.

mirātor -ōris, m. (miror), *an admirer*: Hor., Ov.

mirātrix -īcis, f. adj. (miror), *wondering*: Luc., Juv.

mirē, adv. from *mirus*; q.v.

mirificus -a -um (mirus/facio), *causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing*: *homo*, Cic. L.; *turris mirificis operibus exstructa*, Caes.; *convicium, voluptas*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **mirificē**, *wonderfully, extraordinarily*: *dolere*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cat.

mirmillo (murmillo) -ōnis, m. *a kind of gladiator, generally matched with a retiarius*: Cic.

miror -ari, dep. (mirus). (1) *to wonder, be astonished at*. With acc.: *neglegentiam hominis*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.; with acc. and infin.: *me ad accusandum descendere*, Cic.; with quod: *mirari quod non rideret haruspex*, Cic.; with indir. quest.: *eius rei quae causa esset miratus*, Caes.; Cic.; with si: *miror si quemquam amicum habere potuit*, Cic.; with de: Cic. (2) *to admire, look on with admiration*: *puerorum formas et corpora magno opere*, Cic.; with genit. of cause: Verg.

¶ Hence gerundive **mirandus** -a -um, *wonderful*: Cic., Juv.

mirus -a -um, *wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary*: *miris modis, wondrously*, Pl., Ter., Lucr., Verg.; *mirum in modum*, Caes.; *mirum quam inimicus erat, it is wonderful how hostile, i.e., exceedingly hostile*, Cic. L.; *mirum quantum profuit*, Liv.; *mirum est, with acc. and infin.*, Cic.; *mirum videtur, with indir. quest.*, Cic.; *quid mirum? what wonder?* Hor.

¶ Adv. **mirē**, *wonderfully*: *favere*, Cic. L.; *mire quam, in a wonderful manner*, Cic. L.

miscellānea -ōrum, n. (miscellus), *a hash of different meats, hotchpotch*: Juv.

miscellus -a -um (miscéo), *mixed*: Cato., Suet. **miscēo** *miscēre miscui mixtum* (cf. *μύρωμι*), *to mix, mingle*.

(1) *to mix one thing with another*. Lit., *mella Falerno*, Hor.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *gravitatem modestiae*, Cic.; *falsa veris*, Cic.; *mixta metu spes*, Liv.

(2) *less closely, to associate, combine*. Lit., *to unite: sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, to marry*, Liv.; *se miscere viris*, Verg.; *corpus cum aliqua*, Cic. TRANSF., *sortem cum rebus Romanis*, Liv.

(3) *to brew, mix up, prepare by mixing*. Lit., *mulsum*, Cic.; *pocula alicui*, Ov. TRANSF., *motūs animorum*, Cic.; *incendia*, Verg.; *certamina*, Liv.

(4) *to confuse, confound*. Lit., *caelum terramque*, Verg.; Cic. TRANSF., *malis contionibus rempublicam*, Cic.; *domum gemitu*, Verg.

misellus -a -um (dim. of miser), *miserable, wretched, little*: *homo*, Cic. L.; *passer*, Cat.; *spes*, Lucr.

Misēnus -i, m. *the trumpeter of Aeneas*.

¶ Hence subst. **Misēnum** -i, n. *a promontory and town in Campania* (now Punta di Miseno); adj. **Misēnensis** -e, of Misenum.

miser -ēra -ērūm, adj. (with compar. *miserior*, superl. *miserrimus* -a -um), *miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable*.

Lit., of persons: *hic miser atque infelix*, Cic.; *miserrimum habere aliquem, to torment*, Cic.; *o me miserum!* Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov., etc. TRANSF., of things. (1) *sad, wretched*: *misera fortuna*, Cic.; as parenthetical exclamation: *miserum!* Verg. (2) *pitiful, worthless*: *carmen*, Verg.; Caes.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **misērē**. (1) *sadly, miserably*: *vivere*, Cic. (2) *violently, excessively*: *amare*, Ter.; *cupis*, Hor.

misērābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (*miseror*). (1) *sad, wretched*: *aspectus*, Cic.; with abl.: *visū*, Verg. (2) *mournful, plaintive*: *vox*, Cic.; *elegi*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **misērābilitēr**. (1) *miserably, pitifully*: *emori*, Cic. (2) *in a mournful or plaintive manner*: *epistula miserabiliter scripta*, Cic. L.

misērāndus -a -um, gerundive from *miseror*; q.v.

misērātio -ōnis, f. (*miseror*), *pity, compassion*: *cum quadam miseratione*, Cic. TRANSF., *a pathetic speech or tone: uti miserationibus*, Cic.; Quint.

misērē, adv. from *miser*; q.v.

misērēo -ēre and **misērēor** -ēri, dep. (*miser*). *to pity, have compassion on, commiserate*; with genit.: *sociorum*, Cic.; *laborum tantorum*, Verg.; Pl., Liv., Ov.

Esp. impers.; act. **misērēt** and dep. **misērētūr**, *it excites pity, one pities*; with acc. of person feeling pity, genit. of the occasion of pity: *me miseret tui*, Cic.; *cave, te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur*, Cic.

misēresco -ēre (*misereo*), *to pity, have compassion on, commiserate*; with genit.: *regis*, Verg.; impers.: *me miserescit alicuius, I have compassion on*, Pl., Ter.

misēria -ae, f. (miser), *wretchedness, unhappiness, affliction, distress*: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest, Cic.; in miseriis versari, Cic. L.; oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. Personif., *daughter of Erebus and Nox*: Cic.

misēricordia -ae, f. (misericors). (1) *pity, compassion, mercy*: populi, on the part of the people, Cic.; puerorum, for boys, Cic.; adhibere misericordiam, to show, Cic.; ad misericordiam inducere, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *an appeal to pity*: Cic.

misēricors -cordis (misereo/cor), *pitiful, compassionate*: in aliquem, Cic.; compar.: misericordior, Pl., Cic.

misēritēr, adv. (miser), *wretchedly, sadly*: Cat. **misēror** -ari, dep. (miser). (1) *to bewail, lament, deplore*: fortunam, Cic.; casum, Sall. (2) *to pity, have compassion on*: aliquem, Sall., Liv., Verg.

¶ Hence gerundive **misērandus** -a -um, *pitiable, lamentable*: Cic., Verg.

missicius -a -um (mitto), *discharged from military service*: Suet.

missilis -e (mitto), *that can be thrown, missile*: lapides, Liv.; ferrum, a javelin, Verg.; Hor. N. as subst., gen. plur. **missilia** -ium. (1) *missiles*: Liv., Verg. (2) *missilia or res missiles, gifts thrown among the people, donatives*, Suet.

missio -ōnis, f. (mitto). (1) *a sending off, sending away*: legatorum, Cic.; litterarum, Cic. L. (2) *a letting go, releasing*: a, of a prisoner: Cic.; b, *a discharge from military service*: honesta, honourable discharge; gratiosa, out of favour, Liv.; Caes.: c, *permission given to gladiators to cease fighting*; hence, *quarter*: sine missione munus gladiatorum dare, to exhibit gladiators who fought to the death, Liv.: d, gen., *cessation, termination*: ludorum, Cic. L.

missito -are (freq. of mitto), *to send repeatedly*: auxilia, Liv.; Sall.

missus -ūs, m. (mitto), *a letting go*. LIT., (1) *a sending*: missu Caesaris ventitare, having been sent by Caesar, Caes. (2) *a throwing, shooting*: pili, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *a shot, the distance shot*: missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr. (2) *in races, a course, heat*: Suet.

missus -a -um, partic. from mitto; q.v.

mitesco -ēre (mitis), *to become mild or soft*.

LIT., (1) *of fruits, to ripen, become ripe*: Cic., Ov. (2) *of weather, to become mild*: hiems, Liv.; frigora, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *of abstr. things, to be allayed, to subside*: seditio, Tac.; discordiae, Liv.; ira, Ov. (2) *of persons or animals, to become mild or tame*: ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv.; Hor.

Mithridatēs -is, m. (Μιθριδάτης), *name of several kings of Pontus; esp. of Mithridates VI (135-63 B.C.), who was conquered by Pompey*. Adj. **Mithridatēus**, **Mithridaticus** -a -um, *Mithridatic*.

mitigatio -ōnis, f. (mitigo), *an assuaging, appeasing*: Cic.

mitigo -are (mitis/ago), *to make mild or soft*. LIT., *fruges, to make ripe*, Cic.; cibum, *to make soft by cooking*, Cic.; agros, *to break up, loosen*, Cic. TRANSF., *to soothe, appease, pacify*: animum alicuius, Cic., Liv.; tristitiam et severitatem, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; iras, Ov.; Tac.

mitis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *mild, soft, ripe*.

LIT., *of fruits*: poma, uva, Verg.; Ov.; *of climate*: caelo mitissimo, Liv.; *of other natural objects and phenomena*: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *of character, mild, gentle*: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic.; *of animals*: taurus, Ov.; animus, dolor, Cic.; aliquid mitiorem in partem interpretari, put a lenient interpretation upon, Cic. (2) *of style, mellow, mild*: mitis et compta oratio, Cic.

¶ N. acc. of compar. as compar. adv. **mitiūs**: Ov.

¶ Superl. adv. **mitissimē**: Caes.

mitra -ae, f. (μίτρα), *a head-dress, turban; in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and effeminate men*: Cic., Verg., Juv.

mitratus -a -um (mitra), *wearing the mitra*: Prop.

mitto mittēre mīsi missum, *to send, let go*.

(1) *to send, dispatch*. In gen.: 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 news that he was about to come, Cic.; Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, I sent word to Curius, asking, Cic.; ad mortem, Cic. Sometimes *to escort*: animas sub Tartara, Verg. Esp., *to send as a gift, bestow*: munera, Hor.; funera Teucris, Verg.; salutem, greetings, Ov.; librum ad aliquem, to dedicate, Cic.

(2) *to let go, release*. LIT., a, *to throw, fling*: pila, Caes.; fulmina, Hor.; pueros in profluentem aquam, Liv.: b, *to throw off, shed*: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.; magna vis aquae caelo missa, Sall.; as medic. t. t., *to let blood*: Sen.; fig.: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, Cic.: c, *to utter*: vocem, Caes., Cic., Liv.; sibila, Ov.: d, *to drop, release*: arma, Caes.; in the race-course, *to start the competitors*: quadrigas, Liv.; esp., *to dismiss, discharge, send away*; of soldiers: legiones missas fieri iubere, Cic.; of prisoners: mitti eum iubere, Liv. TRANSF., a, *to give up*: missos faciant honores, Cic.; mittere ac finire odium, Liv.; maestum timorem, Verg.; with infin.: Pl., Cic., Hor.: b, *to pass over, not to speak of something*: mitto illud dicere, Cic.; mitto de amissa parte exercitūs, Cic.

mitūlus (mýtūlus, mūtūlus) -i, m. (μύτλος), *a species of edible mussel*: Hor.

mixtura -ae, f. (misceo), *a mixing, mixture*: rerum, Lucr.; Quint.

mna = *mīna; q.v.

Mnēmōnīdēs -um, f. pl. *the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne*: Ov.

Mnēmōsýnē -ēs, f. (Μνημοσύνη), *Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses*.

mnēmōsýnum -i, n. (μνημόσυνον), *a souvenir, memorial*: Cat.

mōbilis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (moveo), *movable, easy to move*. LIT., oculi, Cic.; hence, *active, rapid*: rivi, Hor.; venti, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *pliable, flexible*: mobilis aetas, Verg.; gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis, Liv. (2) *changeable, inconstant*: animus, Cic. L.; Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis mobiles, Caes.; Liv., Juv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **mōbilitēr**, with quick motion. LIT., palpitare, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., ad bellum mobiliter excitari, easily, quickly, Caes.

mōbilitās -ātis, f. (mobilis), movableness, mobility. LIT., animal mobilitate celerrimā, Cic.; equitum, Caes.; linguae, fluency, Cic. TRANSF., inconstancy, changeableness: Cic., Tac.

mōbilitēr, adv. from mobilis; q.v.

mōbilitō -are (mobilis), to set in motion: Lucr.

mōdērābilis -e (moderor), moderate, restrained: nihil moderabile suadere, Ov.

mōdērāmen -inis, n. (moderor), a means of governing or guiding. LIT., equorum, navis, Ov. TRANSF., rerum, management, government, Ov.

mōdērāntēr, adv. from moderor; q.v.

mōdērātē, adv. from moderor; q.v.

mōdērātīm, adv. (moderatus), moderately, gradually: Lucr.

mōdērātiō -ōnis, f. (moderor), moderating, restraining. LIT., effrenati populi, Cic.; mundi, Cic. TRANSF., moderation, temperance, restraint: temperantia et moderatio naturae tuae, Cic.; dicendi, in speech, Cic.

mōdērātor -ōris, m. (moderor), a governor, controller, manager: tanti operis, Cic.; equorum, a driver, Ov.; arundinis, a fisher, Ov.

mōdērātrix -īcis, f. (moderator), she that governs or controls: respublica moderatrix omnium factorum, Cic.

mōdērātus -a -um, partic. from moderor; q.v.

mōdēor -ari, dep. (and **mōdēro** -are, act.: Pl.) (from modus), to set bounds to, keep within bounds; to regulate, moderate, restrain.

LIT., (1) with dat.: animo et orationi, Cic.; irae, Hor.; odio, Liv. (2) with acc.: gaudium, Tac.

TRANSF., to control, govern, direct. (1) with dat.: navi funiculo, Cic. (2) with acc.: equos, Caes.; habenas, Ov.; corpus, Cic.; cantūs numerosque, Cic.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic. moderans, adv. **mōdērāntēr**, with controlling force: Lucr.

¶ Perf. partic. **mōdērātus** -a -um, restrained, controlled; of persons: frugi homo et in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, Cic.; of things: convivium, otium, oratio, Cic.; ventus, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **mōdērātē**, with restraint: Caes., Cic., Liv.

mōdestīa -ae, f. (modestus), moderation, freedom from excess. Of weather: hiemis, mildness, Tac. Of behaviour and character, restraint, propriety, orderliness: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, Sall.; in dicendo, Cic.; in milite modestiam et continentiam desiderare, respect, obedience to authority, Caes.

mōdestus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (modus), moderate, keeping within bounds; hence orderly, restrained, unassuming: mulier, Ter.; plebs, Cic.; adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, Cic.; videas dolere flagitiosis modestos, Cic.

¶ Adv. **mōdestē**, with moderation, with restraint: Pl., Cic., Liv.

mōdiālis -e (modus), containing a modius: Pl.

mōdicē, adv. from modicus; q.v.

mōdicus -a -um (modus), moderate, within bounds, limited: convivia, potiones, not excessive, Cic.; fossa, not very deep, Liv.; acervus, Hor.; of abstr. things: laus, Tac. Of persons and character. (1) temperate, not extravagant: severitas, Cic.; animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall.; modicus voluptatum, Tac. (2) ordinary, undistinguished: modicus originis, Tac.

¶ Adv. **mōdicē**, moderately; hence (1) to a limited extent: modice locuples, tolerably well off, Liv.; modice vinosus, Liv.; Cic. L. (2) temperately, with moderation, with restraint: facere, Cic.; Liv.

mōdificātus -a -um (modus/facio), measured: verba ab oratore modificata, Cic.

mōdius -i, m. (genit. pl. modium: Cic.; perhaps from modus), a Roman corn-measure=16 sextarii, rather less than two gallons: tritici, Cic. TRANSF., anulorum, Liv.; pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, Cic. L.

mōdō, adv. (mōdō: Lucr.) (from modus), by measure, according to a limit.

Hence (1) only, merely, but, just. In gen.: semel modo, Pl.; quod dixerit solere modo, non etiam oportere, Cic.; nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat, so much as to go, Caes.; ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, that it alone was more than enough for the army, Sall. Esp.: a, colloq., in commands, only, just: veniat modo, Cic.; vide modo, only see, Cic.: b, in conditional clauses, si modo, modo si, or modo alone with subj., provided that, if only: tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse, Cic.; quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, if the health be only good, Cic.; modo ne, provided that . . . not: tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic.: c, modo non, all but, nearly, Ter., Liv.: d, non modo . . . sed (verum), not only . . . but: non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, not only . . . but also, Cic.; non modo non . . . sed (verum) ne . . . quidem, not only not . . . but not even, Cic.; often with non modo for not only not: Cic.

(2) of time. In gen.: a, present: advenis modo? have you just come? Ter.: b, past, lately: modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit, Cic.: c, future, soon, directly: Ter., Cic., Liv. Esp. in combination, modo . . . modo, sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another: modo ait, modo negat; Cic.; Ter., Liv.; so: modo . . . nunc, Ov., Tac.; modo . . . interdum, Sall.; modo . . . aliquando, Tac.; modo . . . tum (deinde, postea), first . . . afterwards, Cic., etc.

mōdūlātē, adv. from modulor; q.v.

mōdūlātiō -ōnis, f. (modulor), a rhythmical measure: Quint.

mōdūlātor -ōris, m. (modulor), one who measures by rhythm, a musician: Hor.

mōdūlor -ari, dep. (modulus), to measure, measure off, measure regularly. In gen.: Plin. Esp. of music. (1) to measure rhythmically, to modulate: vocem, Cic.; virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, Liv. (2) to sing to the accompaniment of an instrument: carmina avenā, Verg. (3) to play an instrument: lyram, Tib.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Hor.

¶ Hence, from partic. inodulatus, adv. **mōdūlātē**, in time (of music): modulate canentes tibiae, Cic.

mōdūlus -i, m. (dim. of modus), a little measure: metiri quendam suo modulo, Hor. **mōdus** -i, m. a measure, standard of measurement.

LIT., in gen.: Varr.; of size as measured: agri certus modus, Caes.; agrorum, Liv.; Cic. Esp. as musical t. t., rhythm, measure, time: vocum, Cic.; vertere modum Hor.; modum dare remis Ov.; in plur., strains, numbers: flebilibus modis, Hor.; Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) limit, boundary: modum imponere magistratui, Liv.; modum lugendi aliquando facere, to make an end of bewailing, Cic.; modum constituere, transire, Cic.; ordine et modo, Cic.; sine modo ac modestia, Sall. (2) rule: aliis modum pacis ac belli facere, Liv. (3) manner, mode, way, method: concludendi, Cic.; miris modis, wondrously, Pl., Ter., Lucr., Verg.; servorum modo, after the manner of slaves, Liv.; hostilem in modum, in a hostile manner, Cic.; mirum in modum, Caes.; quonam modo? Cic.; eius modi, in that manner, of that kind, Cic.; huius modi, Cic.

moecha -ae, f. (μοιχή), an adulteress: Cat., Hor.

moechisso -are (μοιχίζω), to debauch: Pl.

moechor -ari, dep. (moechus), to commit adultery: Hor.

moechus -i, m. (μοιχός), an adulterer: Ter., Hor., Juv.

moenēra=munera; see **mūnus**.

moenia -ium, n. pl. (connected with munio), the walls or fortifications of a city. LIT., sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in gen., walls, ramparts, bulwarks: mundi, theatri, Lucr.; caeli, navis, Ov.; alpes moenia Italiae, Liv. (2) a city enclosed within walls: Syracusarum moenia ac portus, Cic.; moenia triplici circumdata muro, Verg. (3) a castle, dwelling: Ditis, Verg.; Ov.

moenio=munio; q.v.

Moenus -i, m. the river Main.

moerus=murus; q.v.

Moesi -ōrum, m. pl. a people between Thrace and the Danube; hence subst. **Moesia** -ae, f. the country of the Moesi; adj. **Moesiācus** -a -um, belonging to the Moesi.

mōla -ae, f. (molo), a mill-stone. Hence, gen. plur., the mill for grinding corn, olives, etc.: Pl., Ov.; so sing.: Juv. TRANSF., grits, coarse meal or flour, usually of spelt, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims before sacrifice: mola et vinum, Cic.; Verg.

mōlāris -e (mola), of a mill, to do with grinding: Plin. M. as subst. **mōlāris** -is. (1) a mill-stone: Verg., Ov., Tac.; poet., a huge block of stone: Verg. (2) (sc. dens), a molar tooth, grinder: Juv.

mōles -is, f. a shapeless mass.

LIT., in gen.: chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.; clipei, Verg.; ingenti mole Latinus, Verg. Esp. (1) a mass of rock: Caes., Ov. (2) a massive construction; a dam, mole; a large building: insanæ substructionum moles, Cic.; regiae moles, Hor.; Caes., Verg. (3) moles belli, large military machines: refectis vineis aliāque mole belli, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a mass of men, large number:

hostes maiorem molem haud facile sustinentes, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (2) greatness, might, power: tanti imperii, Liv.; Cic., Hor. (3) trouble, difficulty: maiore mole pugnare, Liv.

mōlestē, adv. from molestus; q.v.

mōlestia -ae, f. (molestus), annoyance, troublesomeness. In gen.: fasces habent molestiam, are attended with annoyance, Cic. L.; sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic. L.; ex perniciē reipublicae molestiam trahere, to be chagrined at, Cic. L.; molestiam alicui aspergere, to cause annoyance to, Cic. L. Esp. of style, affectation, stiffness: Latine loquendi accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic.

mōlestus -a -um (moles), burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome. In gen.: labor, Cic.; adrogantia, Cic.; nisi molestum est, exsurge, Cic.; tunica, a dress of inflammable materials put on condemned criminals and set alight, Juv. Esp. of style, affected, laboured: veritas, Cic.; verba, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

mōlestē. (1) with annoyance, moleste fero, I take it badly, am annoyed; with acc. and infin.: te de praedio aviae exerceri moleste fero, Cic. L.; foll. by si: Cic. L.; by quod: Cic. L. (2) affectedly, in a laboured way: Cat.

mōlimen -inis, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion: molimine vasto, made by great effort, Ov.; Lucr. TRANSF., importance: res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.

mōlimentum -i, n. (molior), a great effort, exertion, endeavour: sine magno commeatu atque molimento, Caes.; motam sede suā parvi molimenti adminiculis, Liv.

mōliōr -iri, dep. (moles).

(1) transit., to set in motion, stir, displace: ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; montes sede suā, Liv.; fulmina dextrā, to hurl, Verg.; arva ferro, to work, till, Lucr. Esp.: a, to construct laboriously, build, erect: muros, arcem, Verg.; classem, Verg.; atrium, Hor.: b, to destroy laboriously, use force against: portas, Liv. TRANSF., to labour at anything: nulla opera, Cic.; struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis, to contrive, Cic.; alicui insidias, to lay snares, Cic.; morbos, Verg.; peregrinum regnum, to strive after, Liv.; fugam, Verg.; fidem, to undermine credit, Liv.

(2) intransit., to toil, struggle, exert oneself: in demoliendo signo permulti homines moliebantur, Cic.; agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic.; molientem hinc Hannibalem, getting ready to leave, Liv.

mōlitio -ōnis, f. (molior), an effort, laborious undertaking: rerum, Cic.; also of destruction: valli, demolition, Liv.

mōlitor -ōris, m. (molior), a builder, contriver, author: mundi Deus, Cic.; navis, Ov.; caedis, Tac.

mōlitrīx -icis, f. (molior), a female contriver: Suet.

mollesco -ēre (mollio), to become soft: Ov. TRANSF., to become gentle or effeminate: tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.; Ov.

mollicellus -a -um (dim. of mollis), dainty, little: Cat.

mollicūlus -a -um (dim. of *mollis*), *soft, tender, dainty*: Pl. TRANSF., *effeminate*: Cat. **mollīo** -ire (*mollis*), *to make pliable, soft, supple*.

LIT., *lanam trahendo, to spin*, Ov.; *artūs oleo*, Liv.; *ceram pollice*, Ov.; *cibum vapore*, Lucr.; *frigoribus durescit humor*, et idem *mollitur tepefactus*, Cic.; *glebas, to loosen*, *soften*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of a gradient, *to ease*: *clivum anfractibus modicis*, Caes.; Liv. (2) of growing things: *fructus feros colendo*, Verg. (3) of character and feeling, *to soften, make gentle*; in a bad sense, *to make effeminate*: *poetae molliunt animos nostros*, Cic.; *feroces militum animos*, Sall.; *vocem, make womanish*, Cic.; *Hannibalem exsultantem patientiā suā mollebat*, Cic. (4) of circumstances, *to make milder, render bearable*: *poenam*, Ov.

mollipēs -pēdis (*mollis/pes*), *soft-footed*, i.e., *having a trailing walk* (Gr. *εὐλαπὸς*): Cic. poet. **mollis** -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *soft*.

LIT., *physically soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding*: *aquae natura*, Lucr.; *iuncus, acanthus*, Verg.; *crura, colla*, Verg.; *cervix, manus*, Ov.; *humus*, Ov.; *arcus, unstrung*, Ov.; *vina, soft to the taste*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of weather, *mild*: *aestas*, Verg.; *Zephyri*, Ov. (2) of gradients, etc.: *fastigium*, Caes.; *clivus*, Verg.; Liv.; Tac. (3) of character, etc.: a, *gentle, sensitive, tender*: *mollis animus ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem*, Cic.; *homo mollissimo animo*, Cic.: b, *effeminate, unmanly, weak*: *disciplina*, Cic.; *corpus*, Liv.; *vita*, Ov.: c, *easy, mild, pleasant*: *mollem ac iucundam efficere senectutem*, Cic.; *oratio*, Cic.; *iussa*, Verg.: d, *tender, moving*: *verbis mollibus lenire aliquem*, Hor.; *illud mollissimum carmen*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **mollitēr**, *softly, easily, gently*. LIT., *physically*: *quis membra movere mollius possit*, Hor.; *excurrent spirantia mollius aera*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *mildly, gently, easily*: *quod ferendum est molliter sapienti*, Cic.; *nimis molliter aegritudinem pati*, Sall. (2) *weakly, effeminately*: *delicate et molliter vivere*, Cic.; Liv.

mollitiā -ae, f. and **mollitiēs** -ēi, f. (*mollis*), *softness*. LIT., *physical softness, flexibility, pliancy*: *cervicum*, Cic. TRANSF., of character, etc., *tenderness, mildness, sensibility*; in bad sense, *weakness, effeminacy*: *animi*, Caes., Cic.; *naturae*, Cic.; *civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiā*, Cic.

mollitūdo -inis, f. (*mollis*), *softness*. LIT., *physical softness, pliability*: *adsimilis spougiis mollitudo*, Cic. TRANSF., *tenderness, softness, sensibility*: *humanitatis*, Cic.

mōlo -ēre -ūi -itum (*mola*), *to grind in a mill*: *cibaria molita, meal*, Caes.

mōlōcinārius -i, m. (*μαλάχην*), *one who dyes mallow-colour*: Pl.

Mōlossi -ōrum, m. (*Μολοσσοί*), *the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Epirus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Mōlossus** -a -um, *Molossian*: *pes, a metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables*, Quint.; *canis*, Hor.; m. as subst. **Mōlossus** -i, a *Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog*: Verg., Hor.; subst. **Mōlossis** -idis, f. *the country of the Molossi*.

mōly -ŷos, 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*), *movement, motion*: Lucr.; hence (1) *a moving mass*: e *salso consurgere momine ponti*, Lucr. (2) *momentum, impulse*: Lucr.

mōmentum -i, n. (= *movimentum*, from *moveo*).

(1) *movement, motion*. LIT., *astra formā ipsā figurāque suā momenta sustentant*, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., a, *change, alteration*: *momentum facere annonae*, Liv.; Cic.: b, of time, *a turning-point, minute, moment*: *parvo momento*, Caes.; *momento temporis*, Liv.; *momento horae, in the short space of an hour*, Liv.; Cic.

(2) *a cause of motion, an impulse*. LIT., ut (*arbores*) *levi momento impulsae occiderent*, Liv. TRANSF., *mental impulse, influence*: *parva momenta in spem metumque animum impellere*, Liv.; Caes., Cic.; hence, *weight, importance*: *esse maximi momenti et ponderis*, Cic.; *argumentorum momenta, decisive proofs*, Cic.; *iuvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum eius civitatis, a man of commanding influence*, Liv.

Mōna -ae, f. (1) *the Isle of Man*: Caes. (2) *the Isle of Anglesey*: Tac.

Mōnaesēs -is, m. (*Μονασις*), *a Parthian king*: Hor.

mōnēdūla -ae, f. *a daw, jackdaw*: Cic., Ov.

mōnēo -ēre (connected with *mens*), *to remind, admonish, warn*.

In gen., with acc. of person: *Terentiam de testamento*, Cic.; *aliquem de retinenda Sestii gratia*, Cic.; with internal n. acc. id ipsum quod me mones, Cic.; with acc. and infin., *to warn that . . .*: *magis idoneum tempus te esse ullum umquam reperturum*, Cic.; with indir. quest.: *monet quo statu sit res*, Liv.; with ut and the subj., *to advise to . . .*: ut magnam infamiam fugiat, Cic.; so with subj. alone: *eos hoc moneo desinant furere*, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: *ne id faceret*, Cic.; with infin.: Sall., Verg., Tac.

Esp. (1) *to instruct, prompt, say with authority*: *tu vatem, tu, diva, mone, Verg.*; Liv. (2) *to admonish by punishment*: Tac.

¶ Hence n. pl. of partic. as subst. **mōnīta** -orum (1) *warnings*: Cic (2) *prophecies*: *deorum*, Cic.; Verg.

mōnēris -is, f. (*μονήρης*), *a vessel having only one bank of oars*: Liv.

Mōnēta -ae, f. (*moneo*). (1) *the mother of the Muses* (= *Μνημοσύνη*). (2) *a surname of Juno*; the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta; hence *moneta* as: a, *the mint, the place where money was coined*: Cic. L.: b, *coined metal, money*: Ov.: c, *the die or stamp with which money was coined*: Mart. TRANSF., *communi feriat carmen triviale monetā*, Juv.

mōnētālis -e (*moneta*), *relating to the mint*; in jest, as subst., *one who asks for money*: Cic. L.

mōnīle -is, n. a *necklace, a collar*: Cic., Verg., Ov. **mōnīmentum** = *monumentum*; q.v.

mōnītīo -ōnis, f. (*moneo*), a, *reminding, warning*: Cic., Suet.

mōnītor -ōris, m. (*moneo*), *one who reminds*. In gen.: *officii*, Sall. Esp. (1) *a prompter*:

a, an orator's assistant: Cic.: **b**, a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names: Cic. (2) an adviser, instructor: fatuus, Cic.; Hor.

mōnitus -ūs, m. (moneo), a reminding, warning, admonition. In gen.: Ov. Esp., an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc.: monitus fortunae, Cic.

Mōnoecus -i, m. (Μόνουκος, he that dwells alone), surname of Hercules: Monoeci Arx, a promontory on the coast of Liguria (now Monaco).

mōnogrammos or -us -i, m. adj. (μονογραμμας), of pictures consisting only of outlines, sketched: Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, incorporeal, shadowy: Cic.

mōnōpōdium -i, n. (μονοπόδιον), a table with one foot: Liv.

mōnōpōlium -i, n. (μονοπόλιον), a monopoly, sole right of sale: Suet.

mons montis, m. a mountain. LIT., mons impendens, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Ov., etc.; prov. of large promises followed by small performance: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. TRANSF., (1) any large mass, great quantity: mons aquarum, Verg.; maria montesque polliceri, to make large promises, Sall. (2) a great rock: Verg.

monstrātiō -ōnis, f. (monstro), a pointing out: Ter.

monstrātor -ōris, m. (monstro), a pointer-out: hospitii, Tac. TRANSF., an inventor: aratri, Triptolemus, Verg.

monstro -are (monstrum), to show, point out.

LIT., proceram palmam Deli monstrant, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to point out, teach, inform: tu istic si quid librarii mea manu non intellegent monstrabis, Cic. L.; Verg., Hor., Liv. (2) to ordain, institute, appoint: piacula, Verg. (3) to inform against, denounce: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac.

monstrum -i, n. (moneo), a significant supernatural event, a wonder, portent: monstra deum, Verg.; Cic. TRANSF., (1) of living beings: monstrum horrendum, Polyphemus, Verg.; immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, Clodius, Cic.; ferarum, Verg. (2) of things: non mihi iam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic.; monstra nuntiare, Cic.

monstrūōsus (monstrōsus: Luc.) -a -um (monstrum), strange, wonderful, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **monstrūōsē**, strangely, wonderfully: Cic.

montānus -a -um (mons).

(1) of a mountain, found on mountains: flumen, Verg.; Ligures, Liv. M. as subst. **montānus** -i, a mountaineer: Caes.

(2) mountainous: Delmatia, Ov.; loca, Liv.; n. pl. as subst. **montāna** -ōrum, mountainous country: Liv.

monticōla -ae, c. (mons/colo), a dweller among mountains, highlander: Ov.

montivāgus -a -um (mons/vagus), wandering over the mountains: cursus, Cic.; Lucr.

montūōsus (montōsus: Verg.) -a -um (mons), mountainous: regio aspera et montuosa, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **montūōsa** -ōrum, mountainous country: Plin.

mōnūmentum (mōnīmentum) -i, n. (moneo), a memorial, monument.

In gen.: monumenti causā, Cic.; laudis, clementiae, furtorum, Cic.

Esp. (1) a commemorative building, a temple, gallery, etc.: monumenta Africani, statues, Cic. (2) written memorials, annals, memoirs: monumenta rerum gestarum, Cic.; commendare aliquid monumentis, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

Mopsōpius -a -um (from Μοψοπία, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian: iuvenis, Triptolemus, Ov.; muri, urbs, Athens, Ov.

Mopsus -i, m. (Μῶψος). (1) the name of several soothsayers. (2) the name of a shepherd in Vergil.

¹mōra -ae, f. delay.

LIT., moram adferre, interponere, Cic.; sine mōrā, Cic. L.; moram creditoribus facere, to put off the day of payment, Cic.; trahere, moliri, Verg.; nec mora ulla est quin, Ter.; a pause on a march: Liv.; a pause in speaking: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) space of time: Ov., Liv. (2) a hindrance: Verg., Liv.

²mōra -ae, f. (μῶρο), a division of the Spartan army: Cic., Nep.

mōrālis -e (from mos; a word formed by Cic.), moral, ethical: philosophiae pars, Cic.; Sen., Quint.

mōrātor -ōris, m. (moror), a delayer, retarder: publici commodi, Liv.; esp. an advocate who talked against time: Cic.

¹mōrātus, partic. from moror; q.v.

²mōrātus -a -um (mos), having certain manners or morals. (1) of persons: bene, melius, optime moratus, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (2) fig., of things credited with character: male moratus venter, Ov.; Pl. (3) of things, adapted to a character, in character, characteristic: poema, Cic.; recte morata fabula, in which the characters are well drawn, Hor.

morbīdus -a -um (morbis). (1) sickly, diseased: Varr., Plin. (2) unwholesome, causing disease: Lucr.

morbis -i, m. disease, sickness.

LIT., physical: mortifer, Cic.; in morbum cadere, incidere, Cic.; in morbo esse, to be sick, Cic.; morbo laborare, opprimi, Cic.; morbus ingravescit, grows worse, Cic.; ex morbo convalescere, to get well, Cic.; morbum simulare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) mental disease: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes divitiarum gloriae, Cic.; Hor. (2) distress: Pl. (3) personif.: Verg.

mordax -ācis (mordeo), biting, snappish.

LIT., canis, Pl. TRANSF., (1) of physical qualities: **a**, stinging: urtica, Ov.; **b**, sharp: ferrum, Hor.; **c**, pungent: fel, Ov. (2) of character, etc.: **a**, biting, satirical: Cynicus, Hor.; carmen, Ov.; **b**, wearing, corroding: sollicitudines, Hor.

¶ Compar. adv. **mordācius**, more biting: limā mordacius uti, Ov.

mordēo mordēre mōmordi morsum, to bite.

LIT., canes mordent, Cic.; pabula dente, Ov.; ostrea, to devour, Juv.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of: fibula mordet vestem, Ov.; rura quae Liris quietā mordet aquā, Hor. (2) to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautos iam

frigora mordent, Hor.; Mart. (3) fig., to vex, sting, hurt, pain: aliquem dictis, Ov.; valde me momorderunt epistulae tuae, Cic. L.; Hor.

mordicēs -um, m. pl. (mordeo), bites: Pl.

mordicus, adv. (mordeo), with the teeth, by biting. LIT., auferre mordicus auriculam, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., tenere mordicus, to keep fast hold of; perspicuitatem, Cic.

mōrē, adv. from morus; q.v.

mōrētum -i, n. a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc.: Ov.

mōribundus -a -um (moriō). (1) dying, expiring: iacentem moribundumque vidisti, Cic.; pes, Lucr.; Pl., Liv. (2) subject to death, mortal: membra, Verg. (3) causing death, deadly: Cat.

mōrigēror -ari, dep. (and **mōrigēro** -are, act.: Pl.) (mos/gero), to comply with, gratify: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.; Ter.

mōrigērus -a -um (mos/gero), compliant, accommodating, obsequious: Pl., Lucr.

Mōrini -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Belgica.

mōriōr mori mortuus sum mōritūrus, dep. to die.

LIT., ex vulnere, Liv.; ferro, Liv.; hoc morbo, Cic.; fame, Cic.; frigore, Hor.; amore, Ov.; in suo lectulo, Cic.

TRANSF., of things, to die away, wither away, decay. (1) of physical objects: segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.; flammās et vidi nullo concutiente mori, Ov. (2) of abstractions: suavissimi hominis memoria moritur, Cic.; Pl., Ov., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **mortuus** -a -um, dead: Pl., Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) decayed, extinct: Cic. (2) half-dead: Cic.

¶ M. as subst. **mortuus** -i, a corpse: Pl., Cic.

mormyr -yris, f. (μορμύρος), a sea-fish: Ov.

mōrolōgus -a -um (μωρολόγος), talking like a fool, foolish: Pl.; subst. a fool: Pl.

¹**mōror** -ari, dep. (mora), to delay.

(1) intransit., to linger, loiter, tarry: haud multa moratus, Verg.; Caes., Cic., Hor.; with infin.: alicui bellum inferre, Cic.; nihil moror, foll. by quominus and subj., Liv.; esp. to stay, tarry in a place: Brundisii, Cic. L.; in provincia, Cic.; Hor.

(2) transit., to retard, detain, hinder: impetum sustinere atque morari, Caes.; aliquem ab itinere, Liv.; esp.: a, to detain with a view to action; of a judge dismissing a person: C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.; hence, nihil (or nil) morari, to care nothing for: nil moror officium, Hor.: b, to hold the attention of: novitate morandus spectator, Hor.

²**mōror** -ari, dep. (μωρός), to be foolish, to be a fool: Suet.

mōrōsē, adv. from morosus; q.v.

mōrōsītās -ātis, f. (morosus), peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness: Cic.; pedantry, fastidiousness in style: Suet.

mōrōsus -a -um (mos), peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful: senes, Cic.; canities, Hor. TRANSF., of things: morbus, obstinate, Ov.

Adv. **mōrōsē**, peevishly, captiously: Cic. **Morpheus** (disyll.) -ēos, m. (Μορφεύς), god of dreams.

mors mortis, f. (moriōr), death.

LIT., omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.; mortem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Caes., Cic.; obire, oppetere, Cic.; alicui inferre, to slay, kill, Cic.; morti dare, Hor.; plur., mortes, deaths of several persons; clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, Cic.; of things, destruction: Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) a corpse: Cic., Cat., Liv. (2) life-blood: ensem multā morte recepit, Verg. (3) a cause of death or destruction: mors terrorque sociorum lictor Sextius, Cic.; personif.: Cic., Verg.

morsus -ūs, m. (mordeo), a bite, biting.

LIT., (1) serpentis, Cic.; morsu dividere escas, Cic. (2) eating: mensarum, Verg.

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. (3) corrosion: Luc. (4) a carping or malicious attack with words: Hor. (5) mental pain, sting, vexation: doloris, Cic.; curarum, Ov.

mortalis -e (mors), subject to death, mortal.

LIT., omne animal esse mortale, Cic.; mortalia saecula, Lucr.; m. as subst. **mortalis** -is, a mortal man, a man; esp., plur., mortals, men: Pl., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) transitory, temporary, perishable: leges, inimicitiae, Cic. (2) belonging to mortal men, human, earthly: condicio vitae, Cic.; mucro, Verg.; n. pl. as subst. **mortālia** -ium, mortal affairs, esp., human sufferings: mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg.

mortalitās -ātis, f. (mortalis), the being subject to death. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., (1) death: mortalitatem explere, to die, Tac. (2) mankind: Curt.

morticius -a -um (mors), dead, carrion: Varr., Plin.; as a term of abuse: Pl.

mortifer or **mortifērus** -fēra -fērum (mors/fero), causing death, fatal, deadly: vulnus, morbus, Cic.; bellum, Verg.

Adv. **mortifērē**, fatally: Plin. L.

mortuālia -ium, n. (mortuus), funeral songs, dirges: Pl.

mortuus -a -um, partic. from moriōr; q.v.

mōrūlus -a -um (morum), blackberry-coloured: Pl.

mōrum -i, n. (μῶρον, μόρον). (1) a mulberry: Hor. (2) a blackberry: Verg., Ov.

¹**mōrus** -i, f. a mulberry-tree: Ov.

²**mōrus** -a -um (μωρός), silly, foolish: Pl.

mōs mōris, m. the will, humour, inclination of a person.

In gen.: morem alicui gerere, to comply with a person's wishes, humour him, Pl., Ter., Cic. TRANSF., of things: caeli, Verg.

Esp. (1) custom, usage, wont: de more suo decedere, Cic.; more maiorum, Cic., Liv.; sicut meus est mos, Hor.; with 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, Cic.; mōs est (or moris est) with ut and the subj.: mos est hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., of things, esp. more (or in morem) with genit., after the manner of: Verg., Hor. (2) regular practice,

rule, law: mores viris ponere, Verg.; sine more, without control, Verg.; mos neque cultus erat, Verg. (3) in plur., ways, conduct, character, morals: suavissimi, iusti, feri, Cic.; totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere, Cic.; describere hominum sermones moresque, Cic; Liv., Suet.

Mōsa -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Meuse).

Mōsella -ae, f. a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Moselle).

Mōsēs (Juv.) and **Mōysēs** (Tac.) -is, m. Moses.

mōtio -ōnis, f. (moveo), movement, motion: corporum, Cic.; animi, Cic.

mōto -are (freq. of moveo), to move about, move frequently: lacertos, Ov.; zephyris motantibus, Verg.

¹**mōtus** -a -um, partic. from moveo; q.v.

²**mōtus** -ūs, m. (moveo), a motion, movement.

LIT., in gen.: navium, remorum, Caes.; natura omnia ciens motibus suis, Cic.; terrae, an earthquake, Cic., Lucr., Liv.; esp., a motion of the body, movement, gesture; of an orator: manuum motūs teneant illud decorum, Cic.; of actors and dancers: haud indecoros motūs more Tusco dare, Liv.; dare motus Cereri, to lead dances, Verg.; Hor.

TRANSF., (1) motion of the mind: a, of the senses: dulcem motum adferent, Cic.: b, of the mind, mental activity: motūs animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitūs, Cic.; Manto divino concita motu, inspiration, Ov.: c, of the passions, emotion: motūs animi nimii, Cic.; Verg. (2) political movement; a rebellion, rising, riot: omnes Catilinae motūs prohibere, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.

mōvēo mōvēre mōvi mōtum (connected with ἀμυνάσθαι), to move, set in motion, stir.

LIT., of physical movement; in gen.: caelum, Cic.; reflex., se movere, and pass. in middle sense, moveri, to move (oneself): Liv., etc.; so intransit.: terra movit, Liv. Esp. (1) of dancing: Cic., Hor. (2) to move away from a place, remove: fundamenta loco, Cic.; se de Cumano, Cic.; as milit. t. t.; movere signa, movere castra, se movere, moveri, or simply movere, to march away, change position: castra ex eo loco, Caes. (3) to dispossess a person, dislodge, expel: hostem statu, Liv.; aliquem ex agro, Cic.; aliquem de senatu, Cic.; senatu, Sall.; e senatorio loco, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to move mentally, stir, influence, work upon: movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv.; multa animo, Verg.; hence, to begin: bellum, Cic., Liv. (2) to affect the feelings, move, stir, excite: moveri memoriā amicitiae, Caes.; Roscii morte moveri, Cic.; specie, Verg.; Liv. (3) of a specific feeling or its expression, to cause, produce, excite: risum, Cic.; misericordiam, Cic.; with dat.: fletum populo, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (4) to change, shake, shatter: alicuius sententiam, Cic. L.; Liv.; fidem, Ov. (5) politically, to arouse, excite, disturb: quieta, Sall.; Cic.

mox, adv. (1) of future time, soon, presently: iussit mihi nuntiari mox se venturum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; with quam, how soon, Cic., Liv. (2) then, thereupon: mox rediit Cre-

monam reliquos populus, Tac.; mox... postremo, Liv.

Mōysēs -is = Mōsēs; q.v.

mū, interj., a murmur, tiny noise: Enn., Pl.

mūcidus -a -um (mucus). (1) snivelling: Pl. (2) mouldy, musty: Juv.

Mūcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were: (1) C. Mucius Scaevola, a Roman who came to Porsena's camp to kill him, and when caught, thrust his right hand into the fire, and received the name of Scaevola (left-handed). (2) P. Mucius Scaevola, friend of the Gracchi. (3) Qu. Mucius Scaevola, whose administration of the province of Asia (121 B.C.) was so upright that the Asiatics celebrated a festival in honour of him, called Mūcia -ōrum, n. pl.

¶ Hence adj. **Mūciānus** -a -um, relating to Mucius; exitus, Cic.

mūcro -ōnis, m. a sharp point or edge. LIT., cultri, Juv.; esp., a sword's point or edge: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., (1) a sword: mucrones militum tremere, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) fig., sharpness, point: defensionis tuae, Cic. (3) boundary: Lucr.

mūcus -i, m. (μῦξα; emungo), the mucous matter of the nose: Cat.

mūgil (mūgilis) -is, m. (μῦγις), a fish, perhaps the mullet: Plin., Juv.

mūginor -ari, dep. to loiter, trifle, dally: dum tu muginaris, Cic. L.

mūgio -ire (cf. μυνάσθαι), to bellow as an ox, low.

LIT., of cattle: Liv.; partic. as subst., mugientes = oxen, Hor.

TRANSF., to roar, bray, rumble, groan: mugit tubae clangor, Verg.; sub pedibus mugire solum, Verg.; si mugiat Africis malus procellis, Hor.

mūgitus -ūs, m. (mugio), the lowing, bellowing of cattle: boum, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., a rumbling, groaning: terrae, Cic.

mūla -ae, f. (mulus), a female mule: Cic., Juv., Suet.

mulcēo mulcēre mulsi mulsum, to stroke, touch lightly. LIT., manu mulcens barbam, Ov.; virgā capillos, Ov.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., to soothe, appease, charm: aliquem fistulā, Hor.; dictis, Verg.; tigres, fluctus, iras, Verg.; vulnera, to allay pain, Ov.; Liv.

Mulcibēr -ēris and -ēri, m. a surname of Vulcan: Cic., Ov.; ineton., fire: Ov.

mulco -are, to thrash, cudgel. LIT., Pl., Ter., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., to handle roughly: Cic., Liv.

mulctra -ae, f. (mulgeo), a milk-pail: Verg.

mulctrārium -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail: Verg.

mulctrum -i, n. (mulgeo), a milk-pail: Hor.

mulgēo mulgēre mulsi, to milk: oves, Verg.; prov.: mulgere hircos, of an impossible undertaking, Verg.

mūliēbris -e (mulier), of a woman, womanly, feminine.

LIT., vox, Cic.; vestis, Nep.; certamen, on account of a woman, Liv.; Fortuna Muliebris, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, Liv.

TRANSF., womanish, effeminate, unmanly: sententia, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Adv. **mūliēbrīter**, after the manner of a woman; effeminately, womanishly: se

lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedere, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

mūlier -ēris, f. (perhaps connected with mollis), a woman: Pl., Cic., etc.; also a wife, matron: virgo aut mulier, Cic.; Hor.

mūliērārius -a -um (mulier), womanish: manus, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman, Cic.

mūliercūla -ae, f. (dim. of mulier), a little woman, used in pity or contempt: suas secum mulierculas in castra ducere, Cic.; Hor.

mūliērōsitās -ātis, f. (mulierosus), love of women: Cic.

mūliērōsus -a -um (mulier), fond of women: Pl., Cic.

mūlinus -a -um (mulus), of a mule, mulish: Juv.

mūlio -ōnis, m. (mulus), a mule-keeper, mule-driver: Pl., Caes., Verg.

mūliōnius -a -um (mulio), of a muleteer: Cic.

mūllulus -i, m. (dim. of mullus), a little mullet: Cic.

mullus -i, m. (μύλλος), the red mullet: Cic. L., Juv.

mulsus -a -um (mel), honeyed.

LIT., mixed with honey, sweetened with honey: Cato, Plin.; n. as subst. **mulsum** -i, wine sweetened with honey, mead: calix mulsi, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., as sweet as honey: dicta mulsa, Pl.; f. as subst. **mulsa** -ae, my honey: Pl.

multa -ae, f. (connected with mulco), fine, mulct; originally in cattle, later in money. LIT., multam alicui dicere, to impose, Cic.; multam petere, inrogare, to propose, Cic.; multam certare, to contest, Liv. TRANSF., punishment, loss: Pl., Cic. L., Liv.

multangūlus -a -um (multus/angulus), many-cornered: Lucr.

multāticius -a -um (multa), relating to a fine: pecunia, Liv.

multatio -ōnis, f. (multo), a fining: bonorum, Cic.

multēsīmus -a -um (multus), very small: pars, Lucr.

multibībus -a -um (multus/bibo), drinking much: Pl.

multicāvus -a -um (multus/cavus), having many holes, porous: pumex, Ov.

multicia -ōrum, n. pl. (sc. vestimenta), soft, finely woven garments: Juv.

multifāriam, adv. on many sides, in many places: Cic., Liv.

multifidus -a -um (multus/findo), cloven into many parts: faces, Ov. TRANSF., Ister, having many branches, Mart.

multiformis -e (multus/forma), having many shapes, multiform: qualitates, Cic.; Sen.

multiforus -a -um (multus/foris), having many openings, pierced with many holes: multifori tibia buxi, Ov.

multigēneris -e (multus/genus), of many kinds: Pl.

multigēnus -a -um = multigeneris; q.v.: Lucr.

multiūgus -a -um (Liv.) and **multiūgis** -e (Cic. L.), adj. (multus/iugum), yoked many together. LIT., equi, Liv. TRANSF., manifold, of many sorts: litterae, Cic. L.

multiloquax -ācis (multus/loquax), talkative: Pl.

multilōquium -i, n. (multus/loquor), talkativeness: Pl.

multilōquos -a -om (multus/loquor), talkative: Pl.

multimōdis, adv. (multis modis), in many ways, variously: Pl., Ter., Lucr.

multiplex -plicis (multus/plico), having many folds.

LIT., alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of material objects: a, with many winds and turnings: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu, Cic.; Ov.: b, having many parts, manifold: corona, Cic.; lorica, Verg. (2) in gen., many times as large: multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, Liv. (3) of abstr. things, of many kinds, manifold: multiplex ratio disputandi, Cic. (4) of persons, character, etc., many-sided: varius et multiplex et copiosus, Cic.; multiplices naturae, Cic.; ingenium, versatile, changeable, Cic.

multiplicābilis -e (multiplico), manifold: Cic. poet.

multiplicatio -onis, f. (multiplico), multiplying: Sen.

multiplico -are (multiplex), to increase many times, multiply: aes alienum, Caes.; domus multiplicata, enlarged, Cic.; flumina conlectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov.

multitudo -inis, f. (multus), a large number, multitude. In gen.: navium, Caes.; litterarum, Cic.; multitudo freti, Liv. Esp., in concr. sense, a large number of men, crowd, multitudo: tanta multitudo lapides ac tela iaciebat, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; also in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob: famā et multitudinis iudicio moveri, Cic.

multivōlus -a -um (multus/volo), having many wishes or desires: Cat.

multo -are (multa), to punish: aliquem morte, Cic.; exsilio, Liv.; vitia hominum damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, Cic.; Pl., Tac.; with dat.: Veneri esse multatum, punished with a fine paid to Venus, Cic.

multus -a -um; compar. **plūs** plūris; superl. **plūrimus** -a -um, much, many.

Posit. **multus**; sing., much, great; plur., many, numerous. In gen.: Cic., Verg., etc. M. pl. as subst.: multi, many persons, Cic.; also the many, the common herd (= οἱ πολλοί): unus de multis, Cic.; orator e multis, Cic. N. pl. as subst., multa, many things; ellipt.: ne multa, ne multis, briefly, in brief, Cic. Esp. (1) of time, advanced: ad multum diem, till late in the day, Cic.; multā nocte, late at night, Verg. (2) of discourse, copious, diffuse, prolix: ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, Cic. (3) in action, busy, vigorous, zealous: in eodem genere causarum multus, Cic. (4) in sing., of a large number, like the English many a: Hor., Verg.

N. acc. sing. as adv. **multum**, much, greatly: longe multumque superare, Cic.; multum mecum loquuntur, often, Cic.; multum iactatus in alto, Verg.; haud multum, Liv., Tac.

N. abl. sing., of measure, **multō**, by much, by far; with comparatives, superlatives, and words of similar force: multo pauciores, Cic.; multo maxima pars, Cic.; multo antepone, Cic.; non multo post, not long after, Cic.

Compar. **plūs**. (1) in sing., n. only, more: plus posse, plus facere, Cic.; plus

pecuniae, Cic.; with *quam*: non plus quam semel, Cic.; with *abl.*: plus uno, plus aequo, Cic.; with numerals, often without *abl.* and without *quam*: plus ducentos passus, Liv. Genit. of value **plūris**: pluris emere, vendere, *dearer, at a higher price*, Cic.; mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is of more value to me*, Cic.; aliquem pluris aestimare, *to think more highly of*, Cic. (2) in plur., **plūrēs, plūrā** (genit. plurium), *more numerous, several, many*: Caes., Cic., Liv., etc.; ellipt.: quid plura? *in short*, Cic.

Superl. **plūrimus**, *most, very many*: plurimis verbis, Cic.; in sing., of a large number, like the English *full many a*; also of energy, insistence, etc., *strong*: Hor., Liv., Ov. N. as subst. **plūrimum** -i, *most*: Cic.; genit. of value **plūrimi**, *at the highest value or price*: Pl., Cic.

mūlus -i, m. *a mule*: Pl., Cic., Tac.

Mulvius pons, *a bridge across the Tiber above Rome*.

Mummīus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens; its most famous member was L. Mummīus Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth, 146 B.C.*

Munda -ae, f. *town in Hispania Baetica, where Julius Caesar defeated Pompey's son, 45 B.C.*

mundānus -i, m. (mundus), *a citizen of the world*: Cic.

munditia -ae, f. and (not in Cic.) **munditiēs** -ēi, f. (mundus), *cleanness, neatness*. LIT., physical. (1) *cleanness*: Pl. (2) *neatness, spruceness, elegance*: non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic.; Pl.; plur.: simplex munditiis, Hor.; Ov., Liv. TRANSF., of style or manners; *neatness, elegance*: Cic., Sall.

mundulus -a -um (dim. of mundus), *neat, spruce*: Pl.

mundus -a -um, *clean, neat, elegant*. LIT., supellex, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of manner of life, *elegant, refined*: homo, Cic.; cultus iusto mundior, *too elegant*, Liv. (2) of style, *neat, elegant*: verba, Ov.

mundus -i, m. ('mundus). (1) *toilet-things, adornment*: muliebris, Liv. (2) *the universe, the world*. LIT., hic ornatus mundi, *harmony of the universe*, Cic.; mundi innumerabiles, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *the inhabitants of the world, mankind*: quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor.; fastos evolvere mundi, Hor.

mūnēro -are (Pl., Cic.) and **mūnērōr** -ari, dep. (Cic., Hor.) (munus), *to give, present*. (1) *to give a thing (acc.) to a person (dat.)*: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.; Pl. (2) *to present a person (acc.) with a thing (abl.)*, Cic., Hor.

mūnia -īorum, n. pl., *duties, functions*; esp. *official duties, official business*: candidatorum, Cic.; Hor., Liv., Tac.

mūnceps -cipis, c. (munia/capio), *the citizen of a municipium*. LIT., municeps Cosanus, of Cosa, Cic. TRANSF., *a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*: meus, Cic.; municipes Iovis advexisse Iagoenas, *countrymen of Jupiter, i.e. Cretan*, Juv.

mūncipālis -e (municipium), *belonging to a municipium, municipal*: homines, Cic., Tac.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, *provincial*: eques, Juv.

mūncipium -i, n. (munciceps), *a town, borough*; esp. *a town in Italy, the inhabitants*

of which had the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their own magistrates and laws; a free town, municipal town: Caes., Cic., etc.

mūnificē, adv. from munificus; q.v.

mūnificentia -ae, f. (munificus), *generosity, bountifulness*: Sall., Liv.

mūnifico -are (munificus), *to present generously*: mortalis salute, Lucr.

mūnificus -a -um (munus/facio), *generous, liberal*: in dando, Cic.; superl.: munificentissimus, Cic. TRANSF., of wealth, *splendid*: opes, Ov.

¶ Adv. **mūnificē**, *generously*: Cic., Liv. **mūnimen** -inis, n. (munio), *a protection, defence*: munimine cingere fossas, Ov.; ad imbres, *against the rains*, Verg.

mūnimentum -i, n. (munio), *a fortification, defence, protection*. LIT., ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes.; tenere se munimentis, Tac.; Liv. TRANSF., *protection*: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.; Liv.

mūnio (moenio) -ire (cf. moenia), *to build, esp., to build a wall; also to surround with a wall, fortify*.

LIT., locum, montem, Caes.; castra vallo fossaque, Caes.; Alpius Italiam munierat natura, Cic.; domum praesidiis, Cic.; of roads, *to build*: viam, Cic., Liv.; iter, Nep.

TRANSF., *to secure, defend, protect*: quae (herbescens viriditas) contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; munio me ad haec tempora, Cic.; sese ab insidiis, Liv.; munire alicui viam accusandi, *to prepare a way for*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **mūnitus** -a -um, *fortified, secured*: Caes., Cic., Lucr.

mūnitio -ōnis, f. (munio), *a fortifying, building up*.

LIT., milites munitione prohibere, Caes.; esp., *a paving of roads*: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic.; munitio fluminum, *bridging over*, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *concr., a fortification*: urbem operibus munitionibusque saepire, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (2) *fig., a paving of the way*: Cic. **mūnito** -are (freq. of munio), *to pave, make passable*: viam, Cic.

mūnitor -ōris, m. (munio), *a builder of fortifications, a sapper, military engineer*: Verg., Liv., Tac.

mūnitus -a -um, partic. from munio; q.v.

mūnus (moenus) -ēris, n. (cf. munia), *an office, function, employment, duty*.

LIT., reipublicae, *a public office*, Cic.; fera moenera militiae, Lucr.; consulare munus sustinere, Cic.; belli munera inter se partiri, Liv.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *a charge, tax*: imponere, remittere, Caes. (2) *an affectionate service, favour*: neque vero verbis augeat suum munus, Cic. L.; totum muneris hoc tui est, Hor. (3) *esp. last services to the dead, funeral honours*: munere inani fungi, Verg.; Cat. (4) *a gift, present*: mittere alicui aliquid muneris, *to send or give as a present*, Caes.; munera Liberi, wine, Hor.; Cereris, bread, Ov.; opusculum maiorum vigilarum munus, *the fruit of*, Cic. (5) *a public show, especially of gladiators, as given, e.g., by the aediles to*

the people: munus magnificum dare, praebere, Cic.; munus gladiatorium, Cic. (6) a public building or theatre erected by an individual: Ov.

mūnuscūlum -i, n. (dim. of munus), a small gift, little present: Cic. L., Verg., Juv.

Mūnŷchia -ae, f. (Μουνυχία), one of the ports of Athens. Adj. **Mūnŷchius** -a -um = Athenian: Ov.

¹mūraena = murena; q.v.

²Mūraena = Murena; q.v.

mūrālis -e (murus), of a wall, mural: pila muralia, used by those who defend a wall, Caes.; falces, hooks or grappling-irons for pulling down walls, Caes.; corona, the crown given to the one who first scaled the wall of a besieged city, Liv.; corona, the diadem of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr.

Murcia -ae, f. the goddess of sloth.

¹mūrēna (mūraena) -ae, f. (μύρανα), a sea-fish; the murry or the lamprey: Pl., Juv.

²Mūrēna -ae, m. (murena), a cognomen in the gens Licinia; esp. of L. Licinius Murena, defended by Cicero on a charge of bribery.

mūrex -icis, m. the purple-fish, a shell-fish from which the Tyrian dye was obtained.

LIT., Enn., Hor.; the shell in poets is represented as the trumpet of Triton: Ov.; it was also used to adorn grottoes: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) the purple dye itself: Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Verg. (2) a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape: acutus, Verg.

Murgantia -ae, f. (1) a town in Samnium. (2) a town in Sicily. Adj. **Murgantinus** -a -um, relating to Murgantia.

mūrīa -ae, f. (cf. ἀλμυρίς), brine, pickle: Hor.

mūrīaticum -i, n. (muria), a pickled fish: Pl.

mūrīcidus -i, m. (mus/caedo), a mouse-killer; i.e. a coward: Pl.

murmillo -ōnis, m. = mirmillo; q.v.

murmur -ūris, n. a murmur, humming, roaring, rumbling, crashing. (1) of men and animals: populi, Liv.; of indistinct prayers: placare deos precibus et murmure longo, Ov.; the humming of bees: Verg.; the roar of a lion: Mart. (2) of things; of the sea: Cic.; of the wind: Verg.; of the sound of wind-instruments: cornuum, Hor.; inflati buxi, Ov.

murmūrillum -i, n. (dim. of murmur), a low murmuring: Pl.

murmūro -are (murmur), to murmur, make a noise; with acc.: flebile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov.; of things, to roar: mare murmurans, Cic.

¹murra (myrrha) -ae, f. (μύρρα), the myrrh-tree: Ov.; also myrrh: Verg., Ov.

²murra (myrrha) -ae, f. (μύρρα), a mineral, perhaps fluorspar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made: Plin.; hence, poet., the goblets themselves: Mart.

¹murrēus (myrrheus) -a -um (¹murra). (1) perfumed with myrrh: Hor. (2) myrrh-coloured: Prop.

²murrēus (myrrheus) -a -um (²murra), made of fluorspar: pocula, Prop.; Sen.

¹murrinus (myrrhinus) -a -um (¹murra), of myrrh: Pl.

²murrinus (myrrhinus) -a -um (²murra), made of fluorspar: Plin.

mūrus (moerus) -i, m. a wall, esp. a wall round a city.

LIT., urbis, Cic.; muro lapideo urbem cingere, Cic.; muros ducere, Verg., Hor.; also the wall of a building: Cic. L.; a bank or dyke of earth: Caes.

TRANSF., (1) the rim or edge of a pot: Juv. (2) fig., protection, defence: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic.; Graium murus Achilles, Ov.

¹mūs mūris, c. (μῦς), a mouse or rat: rusticus or agrestis, field-mouse, Hor.; non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.; under the name *mus* the Romans also included the marten, sable, ermine, etc.

²Mūs Mūris, m. the name of a family of the gens Decia, two members of which, P. Decius Mus and his son of the same name, devoted themselves to death to gain victory for their country.

Mūsa -ae, f. (Μοῦσα), a muse; a goddess of music, literature, and the arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number, namely, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania, Calliope.

TRANSF., (1) song, poetry: silvestris, Verg.; pedestris, poetry bordering on prose, Hor. (2) musae, learning, studies; agrestiores, Cic. (3) genius, wit: Quint.

¹Mūsaeus -i, m. (Μουσαῖος), a mythical Greek poet.

²mūsaeus -a -um (Musa), poetical, musical: Lucr.

musca -ae, f. (μῦα), a fly: Cic. TRANSF., a troublesome, inquisitive person: Pl.

muscārius -a -um (musca), relating to flies: Plin.; n. as subst. **muscārium** -i, a fly-flap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's or horse's tail: Mart.

muscipūla -ae, f. and **muscipūlum** -i, n. (mus/capio), a mouse-trap: Phaedr., Sen.

muscōsus -a -um (muscus), covered with moss, mossy: fontes, Verg.; compar.: nihil muscosius, Cic. L.

muscūlus -i, m. (dim. of mus), a little mouse: Cic. TRANSF., (1) milit. t. t., a shed, mantelet: Caes. (2) sea-mussel: Pl. (3) a pilot-fish: Plin.

muscus -i, m. moss: Hor., Ov.

mūsēus -a -um = ²musaeus; q.v.

mūsica -ae, f. and **mūsicē** -ēs, f., subst. from musicus; q.v.

¹mūsicē -ēs, f. = musica; q.v.

²mūsicē, adv. from musicus; q.v.

mūsicus -a -um (μουσικός). (1) belonging to music, musical: leges, rules of music, Cic. (2) belonging to poetry: Ter.

M. as subst. **mūsicus** -i, a musician: Cic.; n. pl. **mūsica** -ōrum, music: Cic.; f. sing. **mūsicā** -ae and **mūsicē** -ēs (Quint.), music, poetry, learned studies: Cic., Suet.

¶ Adv. **mūsicē**, agreeably: Pl.

muŷsito -are (freq. of musso). Intransit., to grumble inaudibly, to mutter to oneself: Pl., Liv. Transit., to keep quiet about a thing: Pl., Ter.

musso -are. (1) to murmur, mutter, whisper to oneself: mussantes inter se rogabant, Liv.; of bees, to hum: mussant oras et limina circum, Verg. (2) to keep quiet about a thing: Pl. (3) to mutter only; hence to be at a loss: mussabat tacito medicina dolore, Lucr.;

mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Verg.; with infin.: Verg.

mustācēum -i, n. and **mustācēus** -i, m. (mustum), a *must-cake*, a *laurel-cake*, a sort of wedding-cake, mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Cato, Juv.; prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, to look for fame in trifles, Cic. L.

mustēla (mustella) -ae, f. (dim. of mus), a weasel: Pl., Hor.

mustēlinus (mustellinus) -a -um (mustela), of a weasel: Ter.

mustus -a -um, young, new, fresh: agna, Cato; vinum, must, Cato.

N. as subst. **mustum** -i, new wine, must: Verg.; fig.: nova ista quasi de musto ac lacu fervida oratio, Cic.; meton.: ter centum musta videre, vintages, Ov.

Mūta -ae, f. (mutus), a nymph, whom Jupiter made dumb because of her loquacity.

mūtābilis -e (muto), changeable, variable, inconstant: ea forma reipublicae mutabilis est, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

mūtābilitās -ātis, f. (mutabilis), changeableness: mentis, Cic.

mūtatio -ōnis (muto). (1) a changing, change, alteration: facere mutationem alicuius rei, Cic.; Tac. (2) a mutual change, exchange: officiorum, Cic.; Ter.

mūtīlo -are (mutilus), to maim, mutilate, cut off: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.; caudam colubrae, Ov. TRANSF., to curtail, diminish: exercitum, Cic.; Ter.

mūtīlus -a -um, maimed, mutilated. LIT., esp. of animals which have lost one or both horns: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. TRANSF., sic mutilus minitaris, Hor.; mutila loqui, Cic.

Mūtina -ae, f. town in Cispadane Gaul (now Modena).

¶ Hence adj. **Mūtīnensis** -e, of Mutina.

mūtio (muttio) -ire (from sound mu), to mutter, mumble, murmur: Pl., Ter.

mūtītio (muttītio) -ōnis, f. (mutio, muttio), a muttering, mumbling: Pl.

mūto -are.

(1) transit. to move, shift: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, should be removed from the state, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Ov. Hence, to change, alter. LIT., physically: mutari alite, to be changed into a bird, Ov.; mutare iumenta, to change horses, Caes.; mutare calceos et vestimenta, mutare terram, to go into another country, Liv.; vellera luto, to dye, Verg. Esp. to exchange, barter: merces, Verg.; res inter se, Sall.; with abl., to give or to get one thing in exchange for another: Hor., Liv., Sall. TRANSF., of abstr. things: fidem, Pl., Ter.; consilium, Caes.; sententiam, voluntatem, Cic.

(2) intransit., to change, alter: Liv., Tac.

mūtūatio -ōnis, f. (mutuor), a borrowing: Cic.

mūtūē, adv. from mutuus; q.v.

mūtūito -are (mutuor), to wish to borrow: Pl.

mūtūor -ari, dep. (mutuus), to borrow. LIT., pecunias, Caes.; ab aliquo, Cic.; auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. TRANSF., orator subtilitatem ab Academicis mutuatur, Cic.; verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, Cic.

mūtus -a -um, unable to speak, inarticulate, dumb. LIT., bestia, Cic.; Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) of things, uttering no sound, mute, silent:

imago, Cic.; artes quasi mutae, the fine arts as opposed to rhetoric, Cic. (2) of places, still, quiet: forum, Cic.; Pl. (3) of time: tempus mutum a litteris, when nothing is written, Cic. L.

mūtūus -a -um (muto). (1) interchanged, mutual, reciprocal: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv.; benevolentia, Cic.; mutuis animis amant amantur, Cat. N. as subst. **mūtūum** -i, reciprocity, equal return: mutuuum in amicitia, Cic.; pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Verg.; inter se mutua vivunt, by mutual exchange, Lucr.; abl. as adv. **mūtūō**, mutually, reciprocally: aestus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes, Cic.; Suet.

(2) borrowed, lent: pecuniam dare mutuam, to lend, Cic.; sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, to borrow, Cic. N. as subst. **mūtūum** -i, a loan: Pl., Cic.

Mŷcēnae -ārum, f. and **Mŷcēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη), a city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.

¶ Hence adj. **Mŷcēnaeus** -a -um and **Mŷcēnensis** -e, relating to Mycenae or to Agamemnon; m. pl. as subst. **Mŷcēnenses** -ium, inhabitants of Mycenae; f. subst. **Mŷcēnis** -idis = Iphigenia: Ov.

Mygdōnēs -um, m. (Μυγδόνας), a Thracian people who afterwards settled in Phrygia.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Mygdōnis** -idis = Lydian: Ov.; adj. **Mygdōnius** -a -um = Phrygian: Hor.

Myndus (-ōs) -i, f. (Μύνδος), a sea-town in Caria.

¶ Hence **Myndii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Myndus.

mŷōpāro -ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων), a small piratical galley: Cic.

mŷricē -ēs, f. and **mŷrica** -ae, f. (μυρικη), the tamarisk: Verg.

Myrmidōnes -um, m. pl. (Μυρμιδόνες), the Myrmidons, a people in Thessaly, under the rule of Achilles.

Mŷrōn -ōnis, m. (Μύρων), a celebrated Greek sculptor, about 430 B.C.

mŷrōpōla -ae, m. (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents: Pl.

mŷrōpōlium -i, n. (μυροπώλειον), a shop where unguents are sold: Pl.

¹**myrrha** = ¹murra; q.v.

²**myrrha** = ²murra; q.v.

¹**myrrhēus** = ¹murreus; q.v.

²**myrrhēus** = ²murreus; q.v.

¹**myrrhīnus** = ¹murrinus; q.v.

²**myrrhīnus** = ²murrinus; q.v.

myrtētum (murtētum) -i, n. (myrtus), a grove or thicket of myrtle-trees: Pl., Sall., Verg.

myrtēus (murtēus) -a -um (myrtus), of the myrtle: Verg. TRANSF., adorned with myrtle: Tib.

myrtum -i, n. (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry: Verg.

myrtus -i and -us, f. (μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree: Hor.; also a myrtle shaft: Verg.

Myrtōus -a -um (Μυρτώος): mare Myrtoum, a part of the Aegean Sea between Crete, the Peloponnese, and Euboea.

Mŷsi -ōrum, m. pl. (Μύσοι), the people of Mysia in Asia Minor.

¶ Hence subst. **Mŷsia** -ae, f. their country; adj. **Mŷsus** -a -um, Mysian.

mystāgōgus -i, m. (μυσταγωγός), a priest or attendant who showed sacred places to strangers; a cicerone: Cic.

mystēria -ōrum, n. pl. (μυστήρια), mysteries; secret rites in divine worship; esp. of the Eleusinian worship of Ceres: Cic. TRANSF., secrets, mysteries (of an art): mysteria rhetoricum aperire, Cic.

mystēs or **mysta** -ae, m. (μύστης), a priest at the mysteries: Ov.

mysticus -a -um (μυστικός), relating to the mysteries, secret, mystic: Verg.

Mýtilēnae -ārum, f. and **Mýtilēnē** -ēs, f. (Μυτιλήνη), capital of the island of Lesbos.

¶ Hence adj. **Mýtilēnaeus** -a -um, Mytilenean.

N

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 -ōrum, m. (Ναβαταῖοι), the Nabataeans in Arabia Petraea.

¶ Hence adj. **Nābātaeus** -a -um, Nabataean, poet.=Arabian, Eastern; subst. **Nābātaea** -ae, f. (Ναβαταία), their country, in Arabia Petraea.

nablium -i, n. a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre: Ov.

nae=ne; q.v.

naenia=nenia; q.v.

Naevius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; its most notable member was Cn. Naevius, Roman dramatic and epic poet, of the third century B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Naevianus** -a -um, Naevian.

naevus -i, m. a mole on the body: Cic., Hor., Ov.

Nāiās -ādis and **Nāis** -īdis (-īdos); acc. plur. -īdas; f. (Ναῖς, Ναῖς; a swimmer). LIT., a water-nymph, Naiad: Verg., Ov.; used attrib.: puellae Naiades, Verg. TRANSF., (1) a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid: Ov. (2) water: Tib.

¶ Hence adj. **Nāicus** -a -um, belonging to the Naiads.

nam, conj., generally used to explain or confirm a previous statement or command, and placed at the beginning of its clause.

(1) introducing an explanation, for: is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes.; sometimes as second word in clause: Hor. Hence: a, introducing a parenthesis: in insula quae est in Tiberino (nam opinor illud alteri flumini nomen esse) sermoni demus operam, Cic.: b, taking up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis: duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallebat); nam et liberam Minucii temeritatem, Liv.: c, introducing examples to illustrate a previous general assertion, for example: vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et litteratus et disertus fuit, Cic.: d, ellipt.: ... una domus erat, idem victus isque communis; nam quid ego de studiis dicam? Cic.

(2) used to add emphasis to a question: nam quis te nostras iussit adire domus? Verg. Often enclitic: quisnam? who in the world? Pl., Cic., Juv.; ubinam gentium sumus? Cic.

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 ex templo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit, Liv.; Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

nanciscor nancisci nactus and nactus sum, dep. to light upon, obtain, meet: anulum, Ter.; turbidam tempestatem, Caes.; vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic.; spem, Cic., Liv.; morbum, Nep.

Nantuātes -ium, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

nānus -i, m. (νάνος, νᾶνος), a dwarf: Prop., Juv., Suet.

Nāpaeae -ārum, f. pl. (ναπαῖος), dell-nymphs: Verg.

nāpus -i, m. a kind of turnip: Plin., Mart.

Nār Nāris, m. a river of Italy, that flows into the Tiber (now Nera).

Narbo -ōnis, m. town in southern Gaul (now Narbonne).

¶ Hence adj. **Narbōnensis** -e, of Narbo.

Narcissus -i, m. (Νάρκισσος), Narcissus, son of Cephissus 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: Verg., Ov.

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: Lucr., Hor., Tib.

nāris -is, f. the nostril; usually plur. **nāres** -ium, f. the nostrils, nose.

LIT., fasciculum ad nares commovere, Cic.; Verg., Ov., Juv.

TRANSF., 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 sordida mappa nares corruget, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.

Narnia -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Nar (now Narni).

¶ Hence adj. **Narniēnsis** -e, of Narnia.

narrābilis -e (narro), that can be narrated: Ov.

narrātiō -ōnis, f. (narro), a telling, relating, narrative: rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

narrātiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of narratio), a short narrative: Quint., Plin. L.

narrātor -ōris, m. (narro), a relater, narrator: Cic., Quint., Tac.

narrātus -ūs, m. (narro), a narration, narrative: Ov.

narro -are (gnarus), to make known. Hence (1) to relate, tell, narrate: ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis quam ipse qui narro, Cic.; de mea sollicitudine, Cic. L.; male, bene, narrare (de aliquo), bring good or bad tidings, Cic. L.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: Ter., Cic. L. In passive, with

infin., usually with person or thing as subject, but sometimes impersonally; *he is said to . . . , it is told that . . .*, etc. (2) In gen., *to say, speak, tell*: narro tibi (a form of asseveration), *I assure you*, Cic. L.; with acc.: Ter.; with indir. quest.: Ter., Hor.

narthēcium -i, n. (ναρθήκιον), a case for keeping perfumes and medicines: Cic.

narus = gnarus; q.v.

Nārycion -i, n. and **Nāryx** -rŷcis, f. (Νάρκυσ), a town of the Opuntian Locrians. Adj. **Nārycius** -a -um, **Narycian**: urbs, Locri in Italy, Ov.

nascor -i nātus (and gnatus) sum, dep. (connected with gigno), *to be born*.

LIT., nasci patre certo, Cic.; so with ex: Cic., Liv.; with ab: Verg., Tac.; with de: Ov.; non nobis solum nati sumus, Cic.; post hominum genus natum, *since the beginning of the world*, Cic.; natus summo loco, *of a good family*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of inanimate physical things, *to come into existence, arise, be produced*: nascitur ibi plumbum, Caes.; ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Cic.; vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, *to arise, spring up*: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est quae non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.; Caes., Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **nātus** -a -um. As adj. (1) *born, fitted by nature*; with ad or in and the acc., or with dat.: Iudaei et Syrae nationes natae servituti, Cic.; poet. with infin.: 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 annos, to express age: eques Romanus annos prope xc natus, *almost ninety years old*, Cic.

As subst.; m. **nātus** -i, a son: Cic., Verg., etc.; f. **nāta** -ae, a daughter: Verg., etc.

Nāsica -ae, m. name of a family of the Scipios; esp. of P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, famous for his integrity.

Nāso -ōnis, m. (nasus), the cognomen of the poet P. Ovidius; see Ovidius.

nassa -ae, f. a narrow-necked basket for catching fish: Plin. TRANSF., a trap, net, snare: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic. L.; Pl., Juv.

nassiterna -ae, f. a watering-pot: Pl., Cato.

nasturcium -i, n. (nasus/torqueo), a kind of cress: Cic., Verg.

nāsus -i, m. the nose.

LIT., nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interiectus esse videatur, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the nose, as the seat of smell: nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. (2) the nose, as expressing sagacity, anger, scorn, etc.: aliquem naso suspendere adunco, *to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock*, Hor.; Mart., Pers. (3) the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel: Juv.

nāsūtus -a -um (nasus), having a large nose: Hor. TRANSF., acute, sagacious, satirical: Mart.; compar.: Mart.

¶ Adv. **nāsūtē**, satirically: Phaedr.

nāta -ae, f., subst. from nascor; q.v.

nātālicius -a -um (natalis), relating to birth, and esp. to the time of birth: praedicta, a horoscope, Cic. N. pl. as subst. **nātālicia** -ōrum, a birthday party: Cic.

nātālis -e (natus), of or relating to birth, natal:

dies, Cic.; lux, Ov.; hora, Hor.; diem natalem suum agere, *celebrate*, Cic.

M. as subst. **nātālis** -is (sc. dies), a birthday: Cic. L., Verg., Hor.; plur. **nātāles** -ium, m. birth, origin: Cornelius Fuscus, claris natalibus, *of illustrious family*, Tac.; Plin. L., Juv.

nātans -antis, partic. from nato; q.v.

nātātio -ōnis, f. (nato), swimming: Cic.

nātātor -ōris, m. (nato), a swimmer: Ov.

nātes, see natis.

nātio -ōnis, f. (nascor), a being born, birth; hence, personif.: Natio, the goddess of birth, Cic. TRANSF., (1) a tribe, race, people, esp. uncivilized: externae nationes et gentes, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (2) a species, stock, class: candidatorum, Cic.; Epicureorum, Cic.

nātis -is, f., usually plur. **nātes** -ium, f. the rump, buttocks: Hor., Juv.

nātivus -a -um (nascor), born, that which has come into existence by birth: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) native, natural, not artificial: beluae nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., Tac. (2) inborn, innate: Cic.

nāto -are (freq. of no, nare), to swim, float.

LIT., studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. L.; in oceano, Cic.; natant aequore pisces, Ov.; natat uncta carina, floats, Verg.; poet., followed by acc.: caeca freta, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to stream, flow: qua se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat, Ov. (2) to swim with anything, be full of, overflow; with abl.: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.; omnia plenis rura natant fossis, Verg. (3) of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy: vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov.; Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **nātans** -antis; f. pl. as subst. natantes, fishes, Verg.

nātrix -icis, f. a water-snake: Cic.

nātū, abl. sing. as from natus, m. (nascor), by birth; used esp. to indicate age: magnus natu, grandis natu, of considerable age, Cic.; qui fuit maior natu quam Plautus et Naevius, older, Cic.; ex his omnibus natu minimus, the youngest, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.

nātūra -ae, f. (nascor). (1) birth: Cic.; naturā frater, adoptione filius, Liv.; Ter. (2) nature, natural qualities: a, of things: haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.; montis, Caes.; loci, Caes.; mollis aquae, Lucr.; Verg.: b, of men, nature, natural disposition, character: quae tua natura est, Cic.; versare suam naturam, Cic.; naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor.: c, the nature of things in general, 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.; in rerum natura fuisse, Cic.; de rerum natura, Lucr.: d, an element, substance, essence: ex duabus naturis conflata, Cic.

nātūrālis -e (natura), natural. (1) produced by birth, natural: pater, own father (opp. adoptive father), Cic.; filius, Liv. (2) not artificial, natural: societas, lex, Cic.; n. pl. as subst.: naturalia anteponantur non naturalibus, Cic. (3) relating to nature: quaestiones, Cic.

¶ Adv. **nātūrālītēr**, naturally, by nature, according to nature: divinare, Cic.; Caes.

nātus -a -um, partic. from nascor; q.v.
nauarchus -i, m. (ναύαρχος), a captain of a ship: Cic., Tac.

nauci, see naucum.

nauclēricus -a -um (ναυκληρικός), of the master of a ship: Pl.

nauclērus -i, m. (ναύκληρος), the master of a ship: Pl.

naucum -i, n. a trifle, something very small; in genit. of value: non nauci habere, to esteem lightly, Cic.; Pl.

naufrāgium -i, n. (naufragus), a shipwreck.

LIT., naufragium (naufugia) 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.; tabula ex naufragio, a plank from a shipwreck, i.e. a means of safety, way of deliverance, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) fig., ruin, loss: fortunarium, Cic. (2) the remains of a wrecked ship, wreckage; fig.: conligere naufragium reipublicae, Cic.

naufrāgus -a -um (navis/frango).

(1) pass., that suffers or has suffered shipwreck: Marius Africā devictā expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.; corpora, Verg.; puppis, Ov.; fig.: patrimonio naufragus, Cic.; m. as subst., a shipwrecked person: Cic., Juv.

(2) act., poet., causing shipwreck: mare, Hor.; unda, Tib.

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 a mock sea-fight: Plin.; m. as subst.

naumāchiārius -i, one who fought in a mock sea-fight: Juv.

Naupactus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ναύπακτος), a sea-port on the Gulf of Corinth (now Lepanto).

¶ Hence adj. **Naupactius** -a -um, of Naupactus.

nausēa -ae, f. (ναύολα), sea-sickness: navigavi-mus sine timore et nausea, Cic. L.; in gen., sickness, nausea: Hor., Sen.

nausēo -are (nausea), to be sea-sick. LIT., Hor. TRANSF., (1) to vomit, be sick: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. (2) to cause disgust, nauseate: ista effutientem nauseare, Cic.; Phaedr.

nausēōla -ae, f. (dim. of nausea), a slight squeamishness: Cic.

nauta and **nāvita** (poet.) -ae, m. (ναύτης), a sailor, seaman, mariner: Cic., Caes., Hor.

nauticus -a -um (ναυτικός), of a sailor, nautical, naval: verbum, Cic. L.; scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum, Caes.; m. as subst. **nautici** -ōrum, sailors: Liv.

nāvālis -e (navis), of 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.

N. as subst. **nāvāle** -is, a station for ships: Ov.; plur. **nāvālia** -ium. (1) a dockyard: Cic., Verg.; esp. a place in Rome so called: Liv. (2) materials for ship-building: Verg., Liv.

nāvicūla -ae, f. (dim. of navis), a little ship, boat: Caes., Cic.

nāviculārīus -a -um (navicula), relating to small ships. F. as subst. **nāviculārīa** -ae (sc. res), the business of a ship-owner: naviculariam facere, Cic. M. as subst. **nāviculārīus** -i, one who lets out ships, a ship-owner: Cic.

nāvifrāgus -a -um (navis/frango), causing shipwreck, ship-destroying: Verg., Ov.

nāvigābilis -e (navigo), navigable: mare, Liv.; Tac.

nāvigātiō -ōnis, f. (navigo), a sailing, voyage: primam navigationem (chance of sailing) ne omiseris, Cic. L.; Tac.

nāviger -gēra -gērum (navis/gero), ship-bearing, navigable: mare, Lucr.

nāvigīolūm -i, n. (dim. of navigium), a little ship, a bark: ap. Cic. L.

nāvigium -i, n. (navigo), a vessel, ship: navigium facere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

nāvigo -are (navis/ago).

(1) intransit., to sail, voyage. LIT., ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; of ships: decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., a, of a naval war, to proceed, go: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic.; b, to swim: Ov.

(2) transit.: a, to sail over, sail through, navigate: terram, Cic.; aequor, Verg.; b, to get or earn by navigation: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.

nāvis -is, f. (acc. navem or -im; abl. nave or -i; cf. ναῦς), a ship, vessel.

LIT., navis longa, a man-of-war, Caes.; oneraria, a ship of burden, transport-ship, Caes.; praetoria, admiral's ship, flag-ship, Liv.; tecta, decked, Liv.; aperta, undecked, Liv.; navis auri, laden with gold, Cic.; navem deducere in aquam, to launch, Liv.; subducere, to beach, Caes., Cic.; conscendere in navem, to embark, Cic.; prov.: navibus et quadrigis, with all one's might, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) fig., of the ship of state, etc.: una navis bonorum omnium, Cic.; esse in eadem navi, to be in the same boat, Cic. (2) Navis Argolica, or simply, Navis, the constellation Argo, Cic. poet.

nāvita = nauta; q.v.

nāvitās (gnāvitās) -ātis, f. (navus), energy, zeal: Cic.

nāvitēr, adv. from navus; q.v.

nāvo -are (navus), to do anything zealously or energetically: navare operam, Caes., Cic., Liv.; bellum, Tac.

nāvus (gnāvus) -a -um, zealous, energetic: homo navus et industrius, Cic.

¶ Adv. **nāvitēr** (gnāvitēr). (1) energetically: Ter., Lucr., Liv. (2) completely: impudens, Cic. L.; Lucr.

Naxus (-ōs) -i, f. (Νάξος), an island of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades.

¶ Hence adj. **Naxius** -a -um, Naxian.

1nē (nae), interj. (νῆ), yes, verily, truly; used before pronouns: ne illi multa saecula exspectanda fuerunt, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

2nē (formerly nei), the original Latin particle of negation.

Adv., not. (1) to negative a word or phrase; rare in this sense, except in compounds such as nemo (=ne-homo), ne-scio, etc., and in ne... quidem, nōt even: ne in oppidis quidem, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) to negative a clause: a, in prohibitions; with the

imperat.: ne timete, Liv.; Cic., Verg., etc.; with the subj.: ne te frustrere, Hor.; nobis nostras ne ademeris, Cic.; Hor., etc.: **b**, in wishes: ne id Iuppiter Opt. Max. sirit, Liv.; illud utinam ne vere scriberem, Cic.; ne vivam, si scio, *may I die if I know*, Cic.: **c**, 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.: **d**, in purpose-clauses, ut ne, *that not*: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. L.; Pl.; so sometimes, qui ne, quo ne: e, in indirect command: moneo vos, ne refugiat, Cic.

Conj., with subj., *lest, that not*. (1) in purpose-clauses: gallinae pennis foveant pullos, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.; ne multa dicam, *in short*, Cic. (2) after verbs of fearing: metuebat ne indicaret, Cic.; ne non, *that not*: timeo ne non impetrem, Cic.; Liv., etc. (3) after some verbs of causing and preventing: qui efficiant ne quid inter privatum ac magistratum differat, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

³-**nē** (sometimes abbreviated to **n'**), interrog. enclitic particle. (1) in direct questions: **a**, without alternative: mitto alios; etiamne nobis expedit? Cic.; Verg., etc.; sometimes with positive or negative suggestion, usually without: **b**, with alternative: satisne ergo pudori consulat, si quis sine teste libidini pareat, an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum? Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.: **c**, sometimes affixed to another interrog.: quone malo mentem concussa? Hor.; Pl.

(2) in indirect questions: **a**, without alternative: ut videamus, satisne ista sit defectio, Cic.: **b**, with alternative: nescio gratulerne tibi an timeam, Cic.; also to introduce the alternative: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv.

Nēāpōlis -pōlis, acc. -pōlim, f. (*Νεάπολις*). (1) *a part of Syracuse*. (2) *a sea-port in Campania (now Naples)*.

nēbūla -ae, f. (cf. *νεφέλη*), *vapour, fog, mist*. Lit., matutina, Liv.; Lucr., Verg.; esp. of cloud: Verg., Hor.; *smoke*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of *dust*: pulveris, Lucr. (2) mentally: erroris, Juv. (3) of anything worthless: Pl., Ov.

nēbūlo -ōnis, m. (nebula), *a good-for-nothing fellow*: Ter., Cic., Hor.

nēbūlōsus -a -um (nebula), *misty, foggy*: nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic.

nēc and **nēquē**, negative particles.

Adv., *not*; an old sense, rare in class. Latin: qui nec procul aberat, Liv.; Verg.

Conj., *and not*: quia non viderunt nec sciunt, Cic.; neque unquam, *and never*, Cic.; sometimes with adversative force, *and yet not*: conscripsi epistulam noctu; nec ille ad me rediit, Cic. Sometimes to add a negative command or purpose-clause: ut ea praetermittam neque eos appellem, Cic.; Liv., etc. Often with other particles, etc.: neque vero, *and indeed not*, Cic.; nec tamen, *and yet not*, Cic.; nec enim, *neque enim*, *for...not*, Cic.; neque non, *nec non*, *necnon*, *and also, and indeed*, Cic., Verg.; nec...nec, *neque...neque, neither...*

nor; neque...et, not only not...but also; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.; *et...neque, not only...but also not*, Cic.; *nec...quidem, and not even*, Cic.; also *nec alone* sometimes stands for *not even*: Liv.

necdum (neque dum), adv. *and not yet*: Cic. L., Verg., Juv.

nēcēssārius -a -um (necesse), *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*.

LIT., *res, necessity*, Caes.; omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria, Cic.; senatori necessarium est, nosse rempublicam, Cic.; iumentorum acervi necessarium cubile dabant, *the least possible, barest*, Liv.; tam necessario tempore, *pressing, urgent*, Caes. Abl. as adv. **nēcēssāriō**, *necessarily, unavoidably*: Caes., Cic., etc. Adv. **nēcēssāriē**, *necessarily, unavoidably*: Cic.

TRANSF., *closely connected or related*; esp. subst. **nēcēssārius** -i, m., -a -ae, f. *an intimate friend, connexion, relation*: meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.; Caes.

nēcēssē (old form **nēcēssum**), indecl. adj. n., found only in connexion with esse and habere; *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable*: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.; homini necesse est mori, Cic.; istum condemnatis necesse est, Cic.; eo minus habeo necesse scribere, Cic. L.

nēcēssitās -ātis, f. (necesse).

LIT., *inevitability, necessity*: necessitati parere, Cic.; necessitatem alicui adferre, Cic.; mors est necessitas naturae, Cic.; leti, Hor.; so: extrema, suprema, ultima necessitas, Sall., Tac.; plur.: necessitates, *requirements, necessary expenses*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; sing. sometimes in sense of *urgency*: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., *intimate connexion, friendship, relationship*: si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic. L.; Caes.

nēcēssitūdo -inis, f. (necesse).

LIT., *necessity, inevitableness*: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest, Cic.; Tac., Sall.; sometimes *need, want*: Sall.

TRANSF., (1) *close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship*: liberorum necessitudo, Cic.; sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, Cic. (2) plur., *intimate friends, near relations*: Tac., Suet.

nēcēssum = necesse; q.v.

necnē, or *not*. Generally in the second, or alternative, half of indirect questions: sintne dii necne, Cic.; Caes., Hor. More rarely in direct questions: sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic.

necnon (neque non), *see nec*.

nēcō -are (cf. *νεκρός* and *nex*), *to kill, slay, put to death*, usually by violent means: plebem fame, Cic.; aliquem igni, Caes.; aliquem ferro, Verg., Hor.

nēcōpinans -antis, *not expecting, unaware*: aliquem necopinantem liberare, Cic. L.; Lucr.

nēcōpinātus (nēc ōpinātus) -a -um, *unexpected*: bona, Cic.; Liv.; n. as subst.: ex necopinato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.; abl. as adv. **nēcōpinātō**, *unexpectedly*: si necopinato quid eveniret, Cic.; Liv.

nēcōpinus -a -um (opinor). (1) pass., *unexpected*: mors, Ov. (2) act., *not expecting, careless*: Phaedr., Ov.

nectar -āris, n. (νέκταρ), *nectar, the drink of the gods*. LIT., Cic., Ov., etc. TRANSF., of anything sweet or pleasant; *honey*: Verg.; *milk*: Ov.; *wine*: Verg., Ov.

nectārēus -a -um (νεκταρεός), of *nectar*. LIT., aqua, Ov. TRANSF., *like nectar*: Mart.

necto nectēre nexūi and nexi nexum, *to tie, bind, connect, fasten together*.

LIT., flores, Hor.; catenas, coronam, Hor.; comam myrto, Ov.; of persons, *to bind, fetter, enslave*, especially for debt: eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt, Liv.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to affix, attach*: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendendum fatum a Stoicis nectitur, Cic.; omnes virtutes inter se nexae et iugatae sunt, Cic. (2) *to put together, devise*: dolum, Liv.; causas inanes, Verg.; numeris verba, Ov.

nēcūbi, adv. *so that nowhere*: Caes., Liv. Luc.

nēcundē, adv. *from nowhere*: Liv.

nēdum, conj. *not to say*.

Hence (1) after (implied) negative, *much less, still less*; foll. by subj.: optimis temporibus nec P. Popilius nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, *much less could we at present*, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: ne voce quidem incommodi, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. (2) after (implied) affirmative, *much more*: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, Liv.

nēfandus -a -um (ne/fari), *not to be spoken of; hence abominable*: scelus, Cic., Liv., etc.; n. as subst.: deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *of right and wrong*, Verg.

nēfārius -a -um (nefas), *impious, abominable, execrable*: homo, Cic.; bellum, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; n. as subst., *an abominable action*: Liv.

¶ Adv. **nēfāriē**, *impiously*: Cic.

nēfas, n. indecl., *that which is contrary to divine command; an impious deed, a sin, crime, abomination*.

LIT., quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.; Mercurius quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic.; per fas et nefas, *by fair means or foul*, Liv.; in omne nefas se parare, Ov.; with infin.: indicare in vulgus nefas (est), Cic.; sometimes used as an interjection, *monstrous! dreadful!*: heu nefas! Hor.

TRANSF., *a horrible thing*: exstinxisse nefas laudabor (Helen, as the cause of the ruin of Troy), Verg.

nēfastus -a -um (nefas), *forbidden, unholy*.

LIT., in religious t. t.: dies nefasti, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, Liv.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *unlucky, inauspicious*: ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor.; ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. (2) of action, *forbidden, sinful*: quae augur iniusta, nefasta defixerit, Cic.; quid intactum nefasti liquimus? Hor.

nēgatio -ōnis, f. (nego), *a denying*: negatio infitatioque facti, Cic.

nēgito -are (freq. of nego), *to deny frequently, persist in denying*: quam multos annos esse negitavisset, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.

neglectio -ōnis, f. (neglego), *neglect*: amicum, Cic.

neglectus -ūs, m. (neglego), *a neglecting, neglect, disregard*: Ter.

neglēgens -entis, partic. from neglego; q.v.

neglēgentia -ae, f. (neglegens), *carelessness, negligence*: in accusando, Cic.; with genit.: deum, Liv.; sui, Tac.

neglēgo -lēgēre -lexi -lectum (nec/lego), *to neglect, disregard*. (1) of action omitted, *to omit, to fail to see to*: mandatum, Cic.; with de: de Theopompo, summo homine, negleximus, Cic.; with infin.: obire diem edicti, Cic. (2) of feeling, *to make light of, despise*: periculum fortunarum et capitis sui, Cic.; imperium alicuius, Caes. (3) of injuries, *to overlook, pass over*: iniurias Aeduorum, Caes.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **neglēgens** -entis, *careless, indifferent, unconcerned*: adulescentia, Liv.; in amicis deligendis, Cic.; with genit.: amicorum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; with ne and subj.: Hor.

¶ Adv. **neglēgentē**, *carelessly, heedlessly*: scribere, Cic.; Quint., Tac.; compar.: Cic.

nēgo -are (ne/aio). (1) *to say no*: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.; with dat.: saepius idem roganti, Cic.; Pl., Caes. (2) *to deny, to assert that a thing is not so*: 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.: negare non posse quin rectius sit exercitum mitti, Liv. (3) *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.; with infin., *to refuse to do*: Verg.

nēgōtiālis -e (negotium), *relating to business*: Cic.

nēgōtiāns -antis, m. partic. from negotior; q.v.

nēgōtiātio -ōnis, f. (negotior), *bankers' business*: reliquiae negotiationis, Cic. L.; Liv.

nēgōtiātor -ōris, m. (negotior), *a business-man; esp. a banker*: Cic.

nēgōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of negotium), *a small transaction, little business*: tua negotiola Ephesi curae mihi fuerunt, Cic. L.

nēgōtiōr -ari, dep. (negotium), *to carry on business; esp. as a banker*: Patris, at Patrae, Cic.; Sall.; also, in gen., *to trade*: Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **nēgōtiāns** -antis; m. as subst., *a business-man*: Cic. L., Suet.

nēgōtiōsus -a -um (negotium), *full of business, busy*: provincia, Cic.; homo, Sall.; dies, *working days*, Tac.

nēgōtium -i, n. (nec/otium), *absence of leisure. Hence, business, occupation, employment*.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Caes., Cic.; esp. *some single employment or commission*: negotia privata, domestica, Cic.; negotium suscipere, transigere, Cic.; conficere, Caes.; negotia forensia, Cic.; publica, Pl., Cic.; of a military task: Caes.; of commerce: habere negotia vetera in Sicilia, Cic.; Hor.; of household management: negotium male gerere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *pains, trouble*: neque esse quidquam negoti (any difficulty) hanc sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.; negotium alicui exhibere, *to cause trouble to a person*, Cic.;

Pl., Liv. (2) any matter, thing: Pl., Cic.; of a person: Cic.
Nēlēus -ēi and -ēds, m. (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor.

¶ Hence adj. **Nēlēius** -a -um and **Nēlēus** -a -um, of Neleus or Nestor; subst. **Nēlīdēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of Neleus; Nestor: Ov.

Nēmēa -ae, f. (Νεμέα) and **Nēmēē** -ēs, f. (Νεμένη), a valley in Argolis, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games.

¶ Hence adj. **Nēmēaeus** -a -um, Nemean: leo, Ov.; subst. **Nēmēa** -ōrum, n. pl., the Nemean games: Liv.

Nēmēsis -is and -ios, f. (Νέμεσις), the goddess of justice, who punished pride and arrogance.

Nēmetes -um, a people in Gallia Belgica.

nēmo -inis, c.; acc. neminem, genit. nullius, dat. nemini, abl. nullo (rarely nemine) (ne/hemo = homo), no man, no one, nobody: nemo omnium mortalium, Cic.; nemo unus, not one person, Cic., Liv., Tac.; nemo alius, no one else, Cic.; nemo est quin (with subj.), there is no one who does not, etc., Cic.; nemo non, everyone, Cic.; non nemo, many a one, Cic.; often with noun in apposition: nemo homo, Pl., Cic.; civis, Enn., Cic.

nēmōrālis -e (nemus), of woods or groves, sylvan: umbrae, antrum, Ov.

nēmōrensīs -e (nemus), belonging to a grove or wood; esp. of the grove of Diana at Aricia: Ov.

nēmōricultrix -icis, f. (nemus/cultrix), dwelling in the woods: Phaedr.

nēmōrivāgus -a -um (nemus/vagus), wandering in the woods: Cat.

nēmōrōsus -a -um (nemus). (1) woody, full of groves: Zacynthos, Verg.; Ov. (2) thickly leaved, full of foliage: silvae, Ov.

nempē, conj. (nam/demonstr. suffix -pe), forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure: nempe in-composito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor.; si dat tantam pecuniam Flacco, nempe idcirco dat, ut rata sit emptio, of course, Cic.

nēmūs -ōris, n. (cf. νέμω), a wood with glades and pasture land for cattle; a grove, forest: agri et nemora, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Ov.

nēnīa -ae, f. a funeral song, dirge: Cic., Hor., Suet. TRANSF., (1) any mournful song: Hor. (2) an incantation: Hor. (3) a ditty, nursery song, lullaby: Hor.

nēō nēre nēvi nētum (νέω), to spin: stamina, fila, esp. of the Parcae, Ov. TRANSF., to weave, interweave: tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Verg.

Nēoclēs -is and -i, m. (Νεοκλής), father of Themistocles.

¶ Hence **Nēoclidēs** -ae, m. son of Neocles, i.e., Themistocles.

nēpa -ae, f. (1) a scorpion: Cic.; hence, the constellation so called: Cic. poet. (2) a crab: Pl.

Nēphēlē -ēs, f. (Νεφέλη), wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle.

¶ Hence **Nēphēlēis** -ēidos, f. a daughter of Nephele; Helle: Ov.

ⁱnepos -ōtis, m. a grandson. LIT., Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, Cic.; Pl., Tac. TRANSF., (1) a brother's or sister's son, nephew: Suet. (2) a descendant: Verg., Hor. (3) a spendthrift, prodigal: Cic.

ⁱNēpos -pōtis, m., C. Cornelius, a Roman historian, friend of Atticus, Cicero, and Catullus.

nēpōtūlus -i, m. (dim. of ¹nepos), a little grandson: Pl.

neptis -is, f. (¹nepos), a grand-daughter: Cic., Tac.; neptis Veneris, Ino, Ov.; neptes Cybeles, the Muses, Ov.

Neptūnus -i, m. Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon; meton., the sea: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Neptūnius** -a -um, Neptunian: Troia, built by Neptune, Verg.; heros, Theseus, Ov.; subst. **Neptūninē** -ēs, f. a grand-daughter of Neptune: Cat.

nēquam, adj. indecl.; compar. **nēquior**, superl. **nēquissimus**, worthless, good for nothing, bad: quid est nequius effeminato viro? Cic.; liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **nēquītēr**, worthlessly, badly: Pl., Cic.

nēquāquam, adv. by no means, not at all: Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor.

nēquē = nec; q.v.

nēquēdum = necdum; q.v.

nēquēō -ire -ivi and -ii -itum (fut. nequibunt: Lucr.; imperf. nequibat: Sall.), to be unable: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr.; cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, Cic.; pass., with pass. infin.: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, iure factum sit, Sall.

nēquīquam (**nēquicquam**), adv. (1) in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.; alicuius auxilium implorare, Caes.; Verg. (2) without good reason: Caes., Cat. (3) with impunity: Pl.

nēquītēr, adv. from nequam; q.v.

nēquītīa -ae, f. and **nēquītīēs** -ēi, f. (nequam), worthlessness, badness: inertissimi homines nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, Cic.; esp. extravagance, prodigality, wantonness: uxor pauperis Ibyci, tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor.; Cic., Ov.

Nērēūs -ēos and -ēi, m. (Νηρεύς), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys; father, by Doris, of the Nereids; meton., the sea: Tib., Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Nērēis** -idis, f. a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid: Ov.; **Nērīnē** -ēs, f. a Nereid: Verg.; adj. **Nērēius** -a -um, of Nereus: genetrix, Thetis, mother of Achilles, Ov.; nepos, Achilles, Ov.

Nērītus (-ōs) -i, m. (Νήριτος), a small island near Ithaca.

¶ Hence adj. **Nērītius** -a -um: ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.; dux, Ulysses, Ov.

Nērō -ōnis, m. a cognomen in the gens Claudia; esp. of (1) C. Claudius Nero, consul 207 B.C., who defeated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus. (2) C. Claudius Nero, the fifth Roman emperor (A.D. 54-68).

¶ Hence adj. **Nērōnēus**, **Nērōnius**, and **Nērōniānus** -a -um, Neronian.

Nervī -ōrum, m. a warlike people in the north of Gallia Belgica.

¶ Hence adj. **Nervīcus** -a -um, Nervian.

nervōsus -a -um (nervus), adj. (with compar.), sinewy, nervous, strong. LIT., poples, Ov. TRANSF., of style, vigorous: quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **nervōsē**, *strongly, vigorously*: nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervūlus -i, m. (dim. of nervus), *nerve, strength*; in plur.: nervulos adhibere, Cic. L. **nervus** -i, m. (νεῦρον), *a sinew, tendon*; gen. plur., nervi, *the sinews*.

LIT., nervi a quibus artus continentur, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the string of a musical instrument*: cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiurum tota vicinitas personat, Cic. (2) *a bowstring*: nervo aptare sagittas, Verg. (3) *the leather with which shields are covered*: Tac. (4) *a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound*: bonds, fetters, and hence, *prison, imprisonment*: in nervis teneri, Liv.; Pl., Ter. (5) *fig., in plur., strength, vigour, effort*: in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.; nervi belli pecunia, *money, the sinews of war*, Cic.; nervi coniurationis, Liv.; esp. of style, *vigour, energy*: nervi oratorii, Cic. **nescio** -ire -ivi and -ii -itum, *not to know, to be ignorant of*.

In gen.: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, *I do not certainly know*, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te auditurus, Cic.; Ter., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Ov.

Esp. (1) in phrases, *nescio quis, quid, etc., I know not who or what, somebody or something*: nescio quis loquitur, Pl.; oppidum nescio quod, Cic.; nescio quid exsculperunt, Cic.; nescio quomodo, *I know not how, somehow or other*, Cic. (2) *not to know or recognize a person or thing*: non nescire hiemem, Verg.; Pl. (3) *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.; Verg., Hor.

nesciūs -a -um (nescio).

(1) act.: a, *not knowing, ignorant, unaware*; with genit.: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; non sum nescius, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic.: b, *not knowing how to do anything, unable*, with infin.: pueri fari nescii, Hor.; cedere nescius, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

(2) pass., *unknown*: nescia tributa, Tac.; causa, Ov.

Nēsīs -idis, f. *an island in the Bay of Naples* (now *Nisita*).

Nessus -i, m. (Νέσσος), *a centaur killed by Hercules with a poisoned arrow*.

Nestōr -ōris, m. (Νέστωρ), *son of Neleus, king of Pylos, the oldest and most experienced of the Greek heroes before Troy*.

neu=neve; q.v.

neuter -tra -trum (ne/uter), *neither*.

LIT., quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic.; neutram in partem moveri, Cic.; neuter consulum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of neither sex, neuter*: Cic., Ov. (2) in grammar: nomina neutra, or simply, *neutra, neuter nouns*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **neutrō**, *in neither direction, towards neither side*: neutro inclinātā spe, Liv.; Tac.

neutiquam (ne ūtīquam), adv. *by no means, not at all*: monebas de Q. Cicerone ut eum quidem neutiquam relinquerem, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

neutrūbī, adv. (neuter/ubi), *in neither place*: Pl.

nēvē or **neu**, adv. (ne/ve), *and not, or not, nor* (esp. following ut or ne): rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas, Cic.; cohortatus est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes.; sometimes after a plain subj.: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor.; sometimes repeated, *neither . . . nor*: ut id neve in hoc, neve in alio requiras, Cic.

nēvis nevult=nonvis nonvult, *see nolo*.

nex nēcīs, f. (cf. Gr. νέκος, and neco), *death, usually violent death, murder*: necem sibi consciscere, *to commit suicide*, Cic.; vitae necisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Caes.; alicui necem inferre, Cic.; Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *the blood of the person slain*: manūs nece Phrygiā imbutae, Ov.

nexilis -e (necto), *tied together, bound together, plaited*: sinus, Ov.; Lucr.

nexum -i, n. (necto) and **nexus** -ūs, m. (q.v.), *an arrangement between debtor and creditor, by which the debtor pledged his liberty as security for his debt*: propter unius libidinem, omnia nexa civium liberata, Cic.; se nexu obligare, Cic.; Liv.

nexus -ūs, m. (necto), *a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting*. LIT., atomorum, Cic.; serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *restraint*: legis nexus, Tac. (2)=nexum; q.v.

nī (nei) and **nīvē**, neg. adv. and conj. (1) in the form quidnī? or quid nī? *why not?* Pl. (2) with subj.=ne: monent nī teneant cursus, Verg. (3) with indic. or subj., *if not, 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.; Verg.

nīcētērium -i, n. (νικητήριον), *the reward of victory, prize*: Juv.

nīco nīcēre nīci, *to beckon*: Pl.

Nīcōmēdēs -is, n. (Νικομήδης), *a king of Bithynia*.

Nīcōpōlis, acc. -im, f. (Νικόπολις), *name of several cities founded by Augustus to commemorate his victory at Actium*.

nicto -are (nico), *to wink*: Pl. TRANSF., of fire: Lucr.

nīdāmentum -i, n. (nidus), *the materials for a nest*: Pl.

nīdifico -are (nidus/facio), *to build a nest*: Plin.

nīdor -ōris, m. (connected with νῆσσο), *a vapour, odour, reek, esp. arising from anything burning*: ganeorum, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.

nīdūlus -i, m. (dim. of nidus), *a little nest*: Ithaca illa in asperrimis saxulis tamquam nidulus adfixa, Cic.

nīdus -i, m. *a nest*.

LIT., effingere et constituere nidos, Cic.; nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Verg.; fig.: me maiores pennas nido extendisse, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the young birds in the nest, nestlings*: nidi loquaces, Verg. (2) *any home, dwelling*: celsae Acherontiae, Hor. (3) *a case, bookcase*: Mart.

nīger -gra -grum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *black, dark-coloured*.

LIT., hederae, Verg.; silvae, Hor.; caelum

pice nigrius, Ov.; n. as subst. **nigrum** -i, a black spot: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) making black, blackening: Auster, Verg. (2) relating to death: ignes, the funeral pyre, Hor.; dies, the day of death, Prop. (3) unlucky, unpropitious: Hor., Prop. (4) of character, black, wicked: Cic., Hor.

nigrans -antis, partic. from nigro; q.v.

nigresco nigrescere nigrui (niger), to become black, grow dark: tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum, Verg.; Ov.

nigro -are (niger), to be black: Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **nigrans** -antis, black, dark: Lucr., Verg.

nigror -ōris, m. (niger), blackness: mortis, Lucr.

nihil and contr. **nīl** (from nihilum), n. indecl. nothing.

In gen., nothing: nihil agere, Cic.; with genit. of subst. or n. adj.: nihil rerum humanarum, Cic.; nihil mali, Cic.; nihil est cur, quamobrem, quod, there is no reason why: nihil est cur gestias, Cic.; nihil ad rem, it has nothing to do with the business, Cic.; nil igitur mors est ad nos, Lucr.; nihil esse, to be good for nothing, 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 agis quin ego audiam, you do nothing that I do not hear of, Cic.

Esp., as internal acc., or adv., not at all, in nothing: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, Cic.; Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv.; nihil valere, Cic.; nihil opus est, Ter., Cic.

nihilum, **nihil dum**, nothing as yet: Cic.

nihilōminus, see nihilum.

nihilum (nīlum, Lucr., Hor.) -i, n. (ne/hilum), nothing.

In gen.: ex nihilo oriatur, Cic.; ad nihilum venire, recidere, Cic.; nihili, genit. of price: facere, aestimare, to think nothing of, Cic.; pro nihilo putare, Cic.; de nihilo, for nothing, without ground or reason, Liv.; abl. of measure, with compar., = no: nihilo benevolentior, Cic.; nihilo magis, Cic.; nihilominus = no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding: Ter., Caes., Cic.; nihilo aliter, Ter.

Esp. internal acc. as adv., in no way, not at all: Hor., Liv.

nīl = nihil; q.v.

nīlum = nihilum; q.v.

Nīlus -i, m. (Νεῖλος), the river Nile. TRANSF., (1) the god of the Nile: Cic. (2) a canal, aqueduct: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **Nīlīacus** -a -um, belonging to the Nile: fera, a crocodile, Mart.; modi, Egyptian, Ov.; **Nīlōticus** -a -um, of the Nile; f. adj. **Nīlōtis** -idis.

nimbātus -a -um (nimbus), trifling, frivolous: Pl.

nimbifēr -fēra -fērum (nimbus/fero), storm-bringing, stormy: Ov.

nimbōsus -a -um (nimbus), rainy, stormy: Orion, Verg.; ventus, Ov.

nimbus -i, m. a cloud.

LIT., (1) a black rain-cloud: involvere diem nimbi, Verg.; Cic., Liv. (2) a cloud, mist: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a cloud, mass of anything: fulvae harenae, Verg.; peditum, Verg.; ferreus, of missiles, Verg. (2) a storm of rain, violent

shower of rain: Cic., Verg.; fig.: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic.

nīmīrum, adv. (nī=ne/mirum), undoubtedly, truly, certainly: nīmīrum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.; Verg., Liv. Often ironically, doubtless, of course: uni nīmīrum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor.; Cic.

nīmīs, adv. (1) very much: Pl.; non nimis, not particularly, not very much: praesidium non nimis firmum, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) too much, overmuch, excessively: ne quid nimis, Ter.; Cic., etc.; with genit.: insidiarum, Cic.

nīmīum, see nimius.

nīmīus -a -um (nimis). (1) very great, very much: Pl. N. as subst. **nīmīum**, much, a great deal: Albi, ne doleas plus nimio, Hor.; esp. as internal acc., or adv.: heu nīmīum felix! Verg.; non nīmīum, not particularly, Cic.

(2) excessive: a, of quantity or degree, too great: celeritas, Cic.; b, of character, intemperate, immoderate: nimius in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; with genit.: imperii, Liv. N. as subst., excess, too much: nīmīum dixisse, Cic.; with genit.: nīmīum hostium, Liv.; as internal acc., or adv.: Cic., Verg.

ningo (ninguo) ningere ninxi (nix), to snow; usually impers.: ningit, it snows, Verg.

TRANSF., ningunt floribus rosarum, Lucr.

ninguēs -ium, f. pl. snow: Lucr.

Nīnus -i, m. (Νίνος). (1) king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis. (2) Nineveh, the capital of Assyria.

Nīōbē -ēs, f. and **Nīōba** -ae, f. (Νιόβη), daughter of Tantalus, wife of Amphion.

¶ Hence adj. **Nīōbēus** -a -um, of Niobe.

Nīrēus -ēi and -ēos; acc. **Nīrēa**, m. (Νιρεύς), son of Charopus, the most beautiful of all the Greek heroes at the siege of Troy.

nīsī, conj. (nī/sī), if not, unless.

In gen., with indic. or subj., like si: nisi fallor, Cic.; quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic.

Esp. (1) after negatives and questions, except: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse, Cic.; Labienus iuravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Cic.; often after nihil aliud, quid aliud, etc.: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. (2) nisi si, except if: nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, Cic. (3) nisi quod, except that: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod illum aere alieno obruerunt, Cic. L.; Pl., Tac. (4) nisi ut, except on condition that, Liv.

ⁱNīsus -i, m.

(1) king of Megara, father of Scylla; changed into a bird after she cut off his purple hair.

¶ Hence adj. **Nīsaēus** -a -um, of Nīsus: canes (of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus, confused with Scylla, daughter of Nīsus), Ov.; subst. **Nīseīs** -idis, f. Scylla, daughter of Nīsus; adj. **Nīseīus** -a -um, relating to Nīsus: virgo, Scylla, Ov.; f. adj. **Nīsiās** -ādis, Megarian.

(2) the friend of Euryalus (in Vergil's Aeneid).

ⁱnīsus (nīsus) -ūs, m. (ⁱnitor), a pressing, straining, effort: stat gravis Entellus nīsuque immotus eodem, in the same firm posture, Verg.; nīsus per saxa, ascent, Sall.; the

course of the stars: Cic.; the pains of childbirth: Verg., Ov.

³**nīsus** -a -um, partic. from ¹nitor; q.v.

nītēdūla -ae, f. a small mouse, dormouse: Cic.

nītēo -ēre, to shine, glitter, be bright. LIT., luna nitet, Lucr.; Hor., Ov.; often of well-being, health, etc., to glow, be sleek: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurā, Cic. TRANSF., not physically, to flourish, shine: vectigal in pace niteat, Cic.; illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **nītens** -entis, shining, bright, glittering. LIT., lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg.; of animals: taurus nitet, Verg.; of men, bright, beautiful: Cat.; of plants, blooming: nientia culta, Verg. TRANSF., brilliant: oratio, Cic.

nītesco -ēre (niteo), to begin to shine, to be bright. LIT., iuventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg.; of animals, to grow sleek, in good condition: Plin. L. TRANSF., eloquentiae gloriā, Tac.

nītīdē, adv. from nitidus; q.v.

nītīdiuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. nitidior), somewhat more brilliant: Pl. Adv. **nītīdiuscūlē**, rather more brightly: Pl.

nītīdus -a -um (niteo), adj. (with compar. and superl.), bright, brilliant, shining, glittering. LIT., ebur, Ov.; of men and animals, sleek, fat, in good condition: vacca, Ov.; me pinguem et nitidum bene curatā cute vides, Hor.; of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant: campi, Cic.; fruges, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., handsome, spruce, trim, elegant: quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic.; ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. (2) refined, polished, cultivated: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic.; Quint., Juv.

¶ Adv. **nītīdē**, brightly, splendidly: Pl.

Nitiobriges -um, m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul.

¹**nītor** nīti nīsus or nixus sum, dep.

(1) to rest, lean, support oneself. LIT., with abl: stirpibus suis, Cic.; hastili, Cic.; baculo, Ov.; in hastam, Verg.; anguem pressit humi nitens, standing firm, Verg.: a, to rest upon, depend upon: in te nititur civitatis salus, Cic.: b, to put one's trust in, lean upon: consilio alicuius, Cic.; in nomine inani, Lucr.

(2) to strive, exert oneself, make an effort. LIT., of childbirth: Ov.; also of movement, to press on, to climb, ascend: gradibus, Verg.; in adversum, Verg.; per ardua, Liv. TRANSF., to strain, strive, endeavour: tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.; pro libertate, Sall.; ad immortalitatem gloriae, Cic.; with infin.: Sall., Ov.

²**nītor** -ōris, m. (niteo), brilliance, brightness, splendour. LIT., diurnus, daylight, Ov.; argenti et auri, Ov.; often glow of health, beauty: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. TRANSF., (1) splendour of birth: Ov. (2) elegance of style: orationis, Cic.; nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac.; Ov.

nītrum -i, n. (νίτρον), natron, natural soda: Plin.; used for washing: ap. Cic. L.

nīvālis -e (nix), of snow, snowy. LIT., dies, Liv.; Othrys, covered with snow, Verg. TRANSF., (1) snow-white: equi candore nivali, Verg. (2) cold: Mart.

nīvātus -a -um (nix), cooled with snow, iced: Suet.

¹**nīvē**=ni; q.v.

²**nīvē**=neve; q.v.

nīvēus -a -um (nix), of snow, snowy. LIT., agger, Verg.; mons, covered with snow, Cat. TRANSF., white as snow, snowy: lacerti, Verg.; lac, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

nīvōsus -a -um (nix), abounding in snow, snowy: grando, Liv.; hiems, Liv.; Ov.

nīx nīvis, f. (cf. νίφα), snow. LIT., Cic., Verg.; often plur.: Hor., Liv. TRANSF., of hair: nives capitis, Hor.

nīxor -ari, dep. (freq. of nitor). (1) to lean upon; with abl.: Lucr. (2) to strive, strain: Lucr., Verg.

¹**nīxus**=³nīsus; q.v.

²**nīxus**, see ¹nitor.

no nāre nāvi (cf. νέω), to swim. LIT., Pl., Hor., etc.; prov.: nare sine cortice, to be able to do without a guardian, Hor.; of boats: Cat., Tib. TRANSF., (1) to sail, flow, fly: Verg., Cat. (2) of eyes, to swim: Lucr.

nōbilis -e (nosco), known.

LIT., celebrated, renowned, well-known: dies, Pl.; ex doctrina, Cic.; inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, Liv.; ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv.; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious: nobilis clade Romanā Caudina pax, Liv.; scelere nobiles, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) of men, noble, of noble birth; esp. belonging to a family which had held curule magistracies (opp. novus or ignobilis): Cic.; nobili genere nati, Cic.; hoino, Cic.; plur. as subst.: Liv. (2) of horses, highly bred: Ov., Juv. (3) of things, fine: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.

nōbilitās -ātis, f. (nobilis). LIT., fame, celebrity: Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., (1) noble birth, nobility: genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, Cic.; Lucr., Ov. (2) meton., the aristocrats, the nobility: omnis nostra nobilitas interiit, Caes.; Liv.; plur.: Tac. (3) in gen., excellence, worth: signa summā nobilitate, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Adv. **nōbilitēr**, excellently, admirably: Plin.

nōbilitō -are (nobilis), to make known, make famous, renowned; in a good sense: poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic.; in a bad sense, to make notorious: Phalaris, cuius est praeter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas, Cic.; Ter.

nōcēo -ēre, to hurt, injure, harm; with dat.: alteri, Cic.; and with internal acc.: nihil iis, Caes.; with clause as subject: nocet esse deum, Ov.; pass. impers.: ne quid eis noceatur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **nōcens** -entis, hurtful, injurious, noxious: caules, Cic.; Hor.; esp. morally, criminal, guilty, wicked: homo, Cic.; as subst.: nocens, a guilty person, Cic., Ov., Liv. **nōcīvus** -a -um (noceo), hurtful, injurious: Phaedr.

noctifēr -fēri, m. (nox/fero), the night-bringer, i.e., the Evening Star: Cat.

noctilūca -ae, f. (nox/luceo), something that shines by night, i.e. the moon: Hor.

noctivāgus -a -um (nox/vagus), wandering by night: currus (of the moon), Verg.; Lucr.

noctū, abl. from *nox*; q.v.

noctūa -ae, f. (*nox*), the owl: Pl., Verg.

noctūābundus -a -um (*noctu*), travelling by night: *tabellarius*, Cic. L.

noctūinus -a -um (*noctua*), of the owl: Pl.

nocturnus -a -um (*nox*), by night, nightly, nocturnal: *labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere*, Cic.; *fur*, Cic.; *lupus*, preying by night, Verg.; *Bacchus*, worshipped at night, Verg.

noctūvigīlus -a -um (*noctu/vigilo*), night-waking: Pl.

noctūus -a -um (*noceo*), hurtful, injurious: Ov.

nōdo -are (*nodus*). (1) to knot, tie in a knot: *crines in aurum*, Verg.; *collum laqueo nodatus amator*, Ov. (2) to make knotty: Plin.

nōdōsus -a -um (*nodus*), full of knots, knotty. LIT., *stipes*, Ov.; *lina*, nets, Ov. TRANSF., *Cicuta*, a usurer, cunning in ensnaring debtors, Hor.

nōdus -i, m. a knot. LIT., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) physical: *a*, knot or knob on the joint of an animal: *crura sine nodis articulisque habere*, Caes.; *b*, a knot in the wood of plants: Verg., Liv.; *c*, a girdle: Mart.; *anni*, the equator, Lucr.; *d*, the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected: Ov. (2) abstr.: *a*, a tie, bond, connexion: *amicitiae*, Cic.; *b*, a bond, obligation: *exsolvere animos nodis religionum*, Lucr.; *c*, a knotty point, difficulty, entanglement, perplexity: *dum hic nodus expediatur*, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Liv.

Nōla -ae, f. a town in Campania (now *Nola*).

¶ Hence adj. **Nōlānus** -a -um, belonging to *Nola*; plur. as subst. **Nōlāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Nola*.

nōlo *nolle nōlūi* (*ne/volo*), to be unwilling, wish not to, refuse.

LIT., *nolunt ubi velis*, Ter.; with acc. of n. pron.: *quae etiam si nolunt*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: *nolo enim eundem populum imperatorem esse et portitorem terrarum*, Cic.; pluribus praesentibus eas res iactari *nolebat*, Caes.; with plain infin.: *alienare nolui*, Cic.; the imperat., *noli, nolite, nolit*, is frequently used with an infin. to form a periphrastic imperat.: *noli putare*, don't imagine, Cic.; Pl., Juv.; *nollem*, I could wish not: *Carthaginem et Numantium funditus sustulerunt; nollem Corinthum*, Cic.; so: *nollem factum*, Ter.; with subj.: *nolo accusator in iudicium potentiam adferat*, Cic.

TRANSF., to wish evil, to be spiteful to: *alicui*, Cic.

nōmās -ādīs, c. (*νομάς*), pasturing; hence (1) plur.: *nomades, nomads, nations who lead a migratory, pastoral life*, Plin. (2) a Numidian: Verg., Prop.

nōmen -inīs, n. (connected with *nosco*), a name.

LIT., in gen.: *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 neniae*, Cic.; *nomen dare, edere, profiteri*, to go for a soldier, enlist, Liv. Esp. (1) the gentle name of a Roman, as e.g., *Cornelius* in P. *Cornelius Scipio*, though sometimes used for the praenomen (*Publius*) or the cognomen (*Scipio*): Cic. (2) in law: *nomen alicuius*

deferre, to give information against, accuse, Cic.; *nomen recipere*, to receive an information, Cic. (3) in business, of any name involved in a transaction; hence: *certis nominibus, on good security*, Cic.; *nomina solvere, exsolvere, expedire, to pay debts*, Cic.; *nomina sua exigere, to collect one's debts*, Cic.; *nomen facere, to set down a debt in the account-book*, Cic.; *bonum nomen, a good payer*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) denoting the person or community that bears a name: *nomina tanta, such great ones*, Ov.; *nomen Romanum, the Roman power, nomen Latinum, etc.*, Cic., Liv. (2) fame, glory: *nomen habere*, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) name, cause, account, heading: *nomine meo, tuo, in my name, on my behalf*, Cic.; *nomine lucri, for the sake of*, Cic.; hence also ground, pretext: *nomen inductum fictae religionis*, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (4) the name (as opposed to the thing): *legionum, the mere name*, Cic. L., Liv., Ov.

nōmenclātor -ōris, m. a slave who told his master the names of the persons whom he met: Cic.

Nōmentum -i, n. a town fourteen miles north-east of Rome.

¶ Hence adj. **Nōmentānus** -a -um, of *Nomentum*.

nōminātim, adv. (*nomino*), by name, expressly: *centuriones nominatim appellare*, Caes.; *de aliquo nominatim decernere*, Cic.

nōminātio -ōnis, f. (*nomino*), a nomination to a public office: Cic., Liv., Tac.

nōminātus -a -um, partic. from *nomino*; q.v.

nōminīto -are (freq. of *nomino*), to call regularly by name: Lucr.

nōmino -are (*nomen*), to name, give a name to.

LIT., (1) to call: *amore quo amicitia est nominata*, Cic. (2) to mention, speak about: *Sulla quem honoris causā nomino, whom I mention with the greatest respect*, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to make famous: *praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes*, Cic. (2) to name, appoint, nominate to an office: *me augurem nominaverunt*, Cic.; Liv. (3) to denounce, give information against: *aliquem apud dictatorem*, Liv.; Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **nōminātus** -a -um, well-known, noted, celebrated: Cic.

nōmīsmā -mātis, n. (*νόμισμα*), a coin, a piece of money: Hor., Mart.

nōn (old forms **noenum**, **noenu**; from *ne/unum*), adv. *not*.

In gen.: *non est ita, iudices, non est profecto*, Cic.; *non* with negative following forms a weak affirmative, e.g.: *non nihil, non nemo, non nullus*, Cic.; *non* with negative preceding forms an emphatic affirmative: *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, Cic.; with superl., ironically: *homo non attissimus ad iocandum*, Cic.; *non quod, non quo, not that, not because*: *non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellent*, Cic.; *non nisi, only*; *non modum (solum), not only*, Cic.; *non ita, non tam, not very, not particularly*: *simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua*, Cic.

Esp. (1) in questions=*nonne?*: *non idem fecit?* Cic.; Pl. (2) in commands=*ne*: *non petito*, Ov.; Hor., Liv. (3) in answers, *no*: *aut etiam aut non respondere*, Cic. (4) negating a noun: *per medium, per non medium*, Lucr.; Cic., Ov.

Nōnācris -is, f. (Νόννακρίς), a mountain and town in Arcadia.

¶ Hence adj. **Nōnācrinus** -a -um, Arcadian: virgo, Callisto, Ov.; **Nōnācrius** -a -um, Arcadian: heros, Evander, Ov.; subst. **Nōnācrīa** -ae, f. = *Atalanta*: Ov.

nōnae -ārum, f. (nonus), the nones; the fifth day in all the months (except March, May, July, and October, when it was the seventh); so called from being the ninth day (counting inclusively) before the Ides.

nōnāgēni -ae -a (nonaginta), ninety each, ninety at a time: Plin.

nōnāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (nonaginta), the ninetieth: Cic.

nōnāgiēs (-iens), adv. (nonaginta), ninety times: Cic.

nōnāgintā, indecl. numer., ninety: Cic.

nōnānus -a -um (nona, sc. legio), belonging to the ninth legion: miles, Tac.; m. as subst. **nōnānus** -i, a soldier of the ninth legion: Tac.

nondum, adv. not yet: Pl., Cic., Verg.

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.

nonnēmo, **nonnihil**, see nemo, nihil.

nonnullus (non nullus) -a -um, some; in plur., several: nonnulla in re, Cic.; nonnulla pars militum, Caes.; non nullae cohortes, Caes.; m. as subst. **nonnulli**, some: Cic.

nonnumquam (non numquam), adv. sometimes: Caes., Cic.

nonnusquam, adv. in some places: Plin.

nōnus -a -um (novem), the ninth: Cic., Hor.; f. as subst. **nōna** -ae, the ninth hour, i.e., very roughly, three o'clock p.m.: Hor.

nōnusdecīmus -a -um, nineteenth: Tac.

Nōra -ōrum, m. (1) a town in Sardinia.

¶ Hence **Nōrenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Nora. (2) a fort in Cappadocia.

Norba -ae, f. a town in Latium.

¶ Hence adj. **Norbānus** -a -um, of Norba. **Nōricum** -i, n. Noricum, a country between the Alps and the Danube.

¶ Hence adj. **Nōricus** -a -um, Noric.

norma -ae, f. (nosco), a carpenter's square for measuring right angles: Plin. TRANSF., any rule, standard: dirigere vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.; Hor., Plin. L.

nōs, plur. of ego; q.v.

Nortia -ae, f. an Etruscan goddess of fate, worshipped at Volsinii.

noscīto -are (freq. of nosco), to get to know. Hence (1) to observe, perceive: Liv., Pl.; esp., to investigate, explore: aedes, vestigia, Pl. (2) to recognize: aliquem facie, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

nosco (old form **gnosco**; cf. γινώσκω) noscere nōvi nōtum (contracted forms: nosti, norim, noram, nosse), to become acquainted with, get knowledge of; hence in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know.

LIT., studeo cursos istos mutationum noscere, Cic.; quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, Cic.; si Caesarem bene novi, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) to inquire into, to investigate: quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac.

(2) to recognize: ad res suas noscendas recipiendasque, Liv., Ter. (3) to recognize, approve, acknowledge: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probō, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **nōtus** -a -um, known: res nota, Cic.; noti atque insignes latrones, Cic.; aliquid notum habere, to know, Cic.; m. pl. as subst.: noti, friends, acquaintances, Caes., Cic., Hor. Hence, familiar, customary: ulmus nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Sometimes in bad sense, notorious: mulier, Cic.

noster -tra -trum (nos), our, ours. (1) subject.: provincia nostra, Caes.; Cic., etc. Esp.: a, on our side, one of us: Furnius noster, our friend Furnius, Cic.; m. pl. as subst.: nostri, our people, Cic., etc.: b, favourable to us: nostra loca, Liv.; noster Mars, Verg. (2) object.: amor noster, love for us, Cic. L.; Liv.

nostrās -ātis, (noster), of our country, native: mirifice capior facietis, maxime nostratibus, Cic. L.; philosophi, Cic.

nōta -ae, f. (nosco), a mark, token, note, sign.

In gen.: signa et notae locorum, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., distinguishing mark, sign: notae argumentorum, Cic.

Esp. (1) marks in writing; letters, characters: notae litterarum, Cic.; notae librarium, marks of punctuation, Cic.; of secret writing, cypher: Verg.; poet., meton.: notae, a writing, letter, Ov. (2) a distinguishing mark made on an object: a, a branded mark, brand: barbarus compunctus notis Thraecis, tattooed, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., disgrace, shame, ignominy: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non iusta vitae tuae est? Cic.: b, a mark on a cask of wine or honey (to mark the quality, vintage, etc.): Hor. TRANSF., brand, sort, quality: aliquem de meliore nota commendare, Cic. (3) a critical mark in a book (to express approval or disapproval): Cic. (4) polit. t. t., the censor's mark of disgrace, placed against a citizen's name: Cic., Liv.

nōtābilis -e (noto), remarkable, striking, noteworthy: exitus, Cic. L.; compar.: Quint., Tac.

¶ Adv. **nōtābilītēr**, remarkably: Plin. L., Suet.; compar.: Tac.

nōtārius -i, m. (nota), a secretary or shorthand writer: Quint., Plin. L.

nōtātio -ōnis, f. (noto), a marking.

LIT., tabellarum, a marking of the voting-tickets with different-coloured wax, Cic. Esp. (1) the stigma of the censor: censoria, Cic. (2) a choice: iudicium, Cic.

TRANSF., observing, noting, taking notice of: naturae, Cic.

nōtātus -a -um, partic. from noto; q.v.

nōtesco nōtescere nōtūi ('notus), to become known: Cat., Tac.

nōthus -a -um (νόθος). LIT., (1) of men, illegitimate, bastard: Verg. (2) of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel: Verg. TRANSF., not genuine, spurious: Lucr., Cat.

nōtio -ōnis, f. (nosco). LIT., (1) a making oneself acquainted: Pl. (2) an examination, investigation: pontificum, Cic.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., an idea, notion, conception: deorum, Cic.; rerum, Cic.

nōtitia -ae, f. ('notus). (1) pass., a being

known: hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. TRANSF., *fame, celebrity*: Ov., Tac. (2) act., *knowledge, acquaintance*: notitia nova mulieris, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; hence, *an idea, notion, conception*: dei, Cic.; Lucr.

notitiēs -ēi, f. = notitia; q.v., Lucr.

nōto -are (nota), to mark.

In gen.: tabellam cerā, Cic.; ungue genas, Ov. TRANSF., *a, to distinguish, mark out*: aliquem decore, Cic.; notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.: **b**, to denote: res nominibus, Cic.; aliquid verbis Latinis, Cic.: **c**, to observe: cantus avium, Cic.

Esp. (1) to write: Ov. (2) to mark critically: Ov. (3) polit. t. t., of the censor, to place a mark against a Roman citizen's name; to censure publicly, reprimand: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. TRANSF., to stigmatize: Caes., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **nōtātus** -a -um, marked out: homo omnium scelerum libidinumque notis notatissimus, Cic.

nōtōs = ²notus; q.v.

nōtus -a -um, partic. from nosco; q.v.

nōtus (-ōs) -i, m. (νότος), the south wind. LIT., Verg., etc. TRANSF., in gen., wind: Verg.

nōvācula -ae, f. (novō), a sharp knife or razor: cotem novaculā praecidere, Cic.; Liv., Mart.

nōvālis -e, adj. (novus), ploughed again or for the first time: Varr.

¶ As subst. **nōvālis** -is, f. and **nōvāle** -is, n. (1) fallow land: Verg. (2) a cultivated field: Verg. (3) crops: Juv.

nōvātrix -icis, f. (novator), she that renews: rerum, Ov.

nōvē, adv. from novus; q.v.

nōvellus -a -um (dim. of novus), new, young: arbor, Cic.; Verg., Tib. TRANSF., fresh, unfamiliar: Liv., Ov.

nōvem, indecl. numer., nine: Cic.; decem novem, nineteen, Caes.

Nōvembris and **Nōvembris** -bris, m. (novem), relating to the ninth month of the Roman year, November: Kalendae Novembres, Cic.; m. as subst., November: Mart.

nōvendēcim, **nōvemdecim**, indecl. numer. (novem/decem), nineteen: Liv.

nōvendīālis -e (novem/dies), of nine days. Hence (1) happening on the ninth day: cena, a funeral banquet, Tac.; pulveres, ashes of the dead (as used in magic), Hor. (2) lasting nine days: feriae, a nine days' festival on the occasion of any portent (such as a shower of stones), Cic. L.; sacrum, sacrificium, Liv.

Nōvensiles divi (novus), gods whose worship had been introduced from foreign countries (opp. indigetes, native): Liv.

nōvēni -ae -a (novem), nine each, nine at a time: Liv.; poet., nine: Ov.

nōverca -ae, f. (novus), a step-mother: Cic.; saeva, Verg.; gravis, Tac.; prov.: apud novercam queri, i.e., in vain, Pl.

nōvercālis -e (noverca), of or like a step-mother: Juv., Tac.

Nōvesium -i, n. fort of the Ubii on the Rhine (now Neuss).

nōviciūs -a -um (novus), new, fresh: Pl. esp. of persons who have not long been enslaved: Pl., Ter.; m. pl. as subst. **nōviciū**: Syrum nescio

quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulem, Cic.

nōviēs (-iens), adv. numer. (novem), nine times: Verg.

Nōviōdūnum -i, n. (1) a town of the Suesiones (now Soissons). (2) a town of the Aedui (now Nevers). (3) a town of the Bituriges, near Novan.

nōvītās -ātis, f. (novus), newness. In gen.: rei, Cic.; anni, Ov.; plur.: novitates = new acquaintances, Cic. Esp. (1) the condition of a homo novus (see novus), newness of nobility: Cic. L., Sall. (2) novelty, unusualness, strangeness: terror quem tibi rei novitas attulerit, Cic.; novitate exterritus ipsa, Lucr.; Caes., Sall., Ov.

nōvo -are (novus), to make new, renew.

LIT., transtra, Verg.; membra, to revive, Ov.; ager novatus, a field reploughed, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to change, alter: aliquid in legibus, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; esp.: novare res, to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution, Liv., Tac. (2) to invent something new: verba, invent new words, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

nōvus -a -um (cf. νέος), superl.: novissimus; q.v., new, fresh, young (opp. vetus).

In gen.: miles, a recruit, Liv.; luna, Caes.; lac, Verg., Cic., etc.

Esp. (1) in particular phrases: novus homo, the first of a family to hold a curule office in Rome, e.g., M. T. Cicero: Cic., Juv.; novae res, political changes, a revolution, Caes., Sall., Cic.; novae tabulae, new account-books (that is, a cancellation of debts), Cic.; novae tabernae, certain money-changers' shops in the Forum which had been burnt down and rebuilt. (2) fresh, inexperienced: equus, Cic.; novus delictis, inexperienced in crime, Tac. (3) novel, unusual, extraordinary: genus dicendi, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. (4) another, a second: Camillus, a second Camillus, Liv.; novus Hannibal, Cic.; also revived, refreshed: Verg., Ov.

¶ N. as subst. **nōvum** -i, a new thing, news, a novelty: Pl., Cic.

Superl. **nōvissimus** -a -um, the latest, last. LIT., in space: agmen, the rear, Caes.; m. pl. as subst.: Caes.; in time, last: Caes., Verg. TRANSF., extreme, severest: exempla, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **nōvē**; positive, in a new or unusual manner: Pl., Sen.; superl. **nōvissimē**. (1) lately, recently: Sall. (2) lastly, in the last place: Liv., Sen.

nox noctis, f. (cf. νύξ), night.

LIT., nocte, by night, Cic. L., Liv., Juv.; de nocte, by night, Cic.; mediā nocte, at midnight, Cic.; noctes et dies urgeri, night and day, Cic.; eam noctem pervigilare, Cic.; personif.: Nox, the goddess Night, sister of Erebus, Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) meton., sleep: Verg. (2) the darkness of a storm: Lucr., Verg. (3) death: Verg., Hor. (4) blindness: Ov. (5) fig., obscurity: mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov. (6) gloom, peril: haec reipublicae nox, Cic. (7) ignorance: Ov.

¶ Abl. form as adv. **noctū**, by night: Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor.

noxa -ae, f. (noceo), harm, injury, damage: sine ullius urbis noxa, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) a

fault, offence: in noxa esse, Liv.; unius ob noxam, Verg.; Ov. (2) *punishment*: noxā liberari, Liv.

noxia -ae, f. (noxius), *a fault, offence, crime*: Pl., Caes., Cic.; alicui noxae esse, *to be accounted a fault*, Liv.

noxiosus -a -um (noxia). (1) *hurtful*: Sen. (2) *guilty*: Sen.

noxius -a -um (noxia). (1) *noxius, hurtful, injurious*: tela, Ov.; Verg. (2) *culpable, guilty*: aliquem noxium iudicare, Liv.; with genit.: coniurationis, Tac.

nubecula -ae, f. (dim. of nubes), *a little cloud*: Plin. TRANSF., *a troubled expression*: frontis, Cic.

nubes -is, f. (cf. nebula), *a cloud*.

LIT., aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a cloud, a great number, dense mass of anything*: pulveris, Liv.; locustarum, Liv.; volucrum, Verg. (2) *a troubled expression, gloom*: deme supercilio nubem, Hor.; Ov. (3) *veil, concealment*: fraudibus obice nubem, Hor. (4) *an impending misfortune*: belli, Verg. (5) *as emblem of something unsubstantial, a phantom*: nubes et inania captare, Hor.

nubifer -fēra -fērum (nubes/fero), *cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing*: Ov.

nubigēna -ae, c. (nubes/gigno), *born of a cloud, produced from a cloud*: Stat.; esp. of the Centaurs, *offspring of Ixion and a cloud*: Ov.

nubilis -e (nubo), *marriageable*: filia, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

nubilus -a -um (nubes), *covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast*.

LIT., annus, Tib. N. as subst., sing. **nubilum**, *cloudy weather*: Plin. L., Suet.; plur. **nubila** -ōrum, *clouds*: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *act., cloud-bringing*: Auster, Ov. (2) *dark*: via nubila taxo, Ov. (3) *unhappy, sad, gloomy*: toto nubila vultu, Ov.; nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, tempora, Ov.

nūbo nūbere nupsi nuptum (cf. nubes), *to cover, veil*; hence, of a bride, *to be married to, to marry anyone*: virgo nupsit ei cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic.; nuptam esse cum aliquo, Cic. L.; nubere in familiam, *to marry into a family*, Cic.; aliquam nuptum conlocare, *to give in marriage*, Caes.

¶ Hence, f. of partic. **nupta**, *married*: filia, Cic.; subst. **nupta** -ae, f. *a bride*: Ter., Cat., Liv., etc.

Nūcēria -ae, f. *a town in Campania* (now Nocera).

¶ Hence adj. **Nūcērīnus** -a -um, of Nuceria.

nūcifrangībūlum -i, n. (nux/frango), *a nut-cracker* (in jest = *a tooth*): Pl.

nūclēus -i, m. (dim. of nux), *the kernel of a nut, or a nut itself, or any nut-like fruit*: Pl.; also *the stone or uneatable kernel of fruits*: olivarum, Plin.

nūdius (nunc/dius = dies), *it is now the . . . day since*; always with the ordinal numerals: nudius tertius, *the day before yesterday*, Cic. L.; nudius tertius decimus, Cic.

nūdo -are (nudus), *to make naked, make bare, strip*.

LIT., aliquem. Cic.; caput, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *physically*: a, *to lay bare, uncover*: gladium, *to draw*, Liv.; viscera, Verg.: b, milit. t. t., *to lay bare, leave undefended*: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes.; Verg., Liv.: c, *to strip, spoil, plunder*: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic.; quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor.; Liv. (2) *not physically*: a, *to reveal, lay bare, expose*: vis ingenii scientiā iuris nudata, Cic.; animos, Liv.: b, *to divest, deprive of*: omnibus rebus tribuniciam potestatem, Caes.

nūdus -a -um, *naked, unclothed, bare*.

LIT., nudo capite, *bare-headed*, Sall.; Caes., Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *physically*: a, *bare, empty, uncovered*: subsellia, Cic.: b, *defenceless*: Caes., Liv.: c, *deprived of*; with abl.: praesidio, Cic. L.; with genit.: loca nuda gignentium, Sall.; respublica nuda a magistratibus, Cic. (2) *not physically*: a, *unadorned, plain*: commentarii Caesaris, Cic.: b, *bare, mere, alone, only*: nuda ista si ponas, Cic.; hoc nudum relinquitur, Cic.

nūgae -ārum, f. pl. trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery. LIT., huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic.; Pl.; applied to verses: nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor.

TRANSF., of persons, *foolish, trifling fellows*: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

nūgātor -ōris, m. (nugor), *a trifler, foolish fellow, humbug*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

nūgātōrius -a -um (nugator), *trifling, frivolous, futile*: mala nugatoriaque accusatio, Cic.; Pl.

nūgax -ācis (nugor), *trifling, frivolous*: ap. Cic. L.

nūgor -ari, dep. (nugae). (1) *to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense*: non inscite, Cic.; cum aliquo, Hor. (2) *to trick, cheat*: Pl.

nullus -a -um (ne/jullus), *no, none, not any*.

LIT., nullā unā re, Cic.; nullo modo, nullo pacto, *by no means*, Cic.; nullo certo ordine neque imperio, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *colloq., as a strong negative, not at all*: Philotimus nullus venit, *no sign of*, Cic.; Pl. (2) *as subst., esp. genit., nullius, and abl., nullo; no one*: Cic., Verg. (3) *non-existent*: de mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, Cic.; hence, *ruined, of no account*: ecce me nullum senem, Pl.; nullus repente fui, Liv.

num, interrog. particle. (1) *introducing a direct question, to which a negative answer is expected*: num censes etiam eosdem fuisse? Cic.; Hor., etc. Sometimes strengthened with -ne or -nam: deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic.; Pl. Also with indef., quis, quid, quando: num quid vis? *is there anything else you want?* (a common form of leave-taking), Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) *in indirect questions, whether*: quaero num aliter ac nunc eveniunt evenirent? Cic.; Liv., etc.

Nūma -ae, m., Pompilius, *the second king of Rome*.

Nūmantia -ae, f. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nūmantīnus** -a -um, Numantine.

numcūbi, interrog. adv. *ever?*: Ter.⁸

nūmella -ae, f. *a shackle, fetter*: Pl.

nūmen -inis, n. (nuo), *a nodding with the head, a nod*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., as an expression of will, command, consent. In

gen.: ad numen mentis, Lucr. Esp., of a deity, the *divine will, divine command*: deo cuius numini parent omnia, Cic.; mundum censeat regi numine deorum, Cic.; numina, divum, numine fatorum, Verg. Hence, the *might of a deity, majesty, divinity*: numen Iunonis adora, Verg.; Cic., Liv.; of deities themselves: magna numina, pia numina, Verg.; of the Roman emperors: violatum numen Augusti, Tac.

nūmērābilis -e (numero), *that can be counted*: Hor., Ov.

nūmērātus -a -um, partic. from numero; q.v. **nūmēro** -are (numerus), *to count*.

LIT., singulos, Cic.; pecus, Verg.; aliquid per digitos, on the fingers, Ov.; numera senatum, *count the house* (to see if enough members to transact business were present), Cic. L. Esp. of money, *to count out money, to pay*: militibus stipendium, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to count over possessions, i.e. to own*: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.; Juv. (2) *to reckon, consider*: inter suos, Cic.; inter honestos homines, Cic.; mortem in beneficii loco, Cic.; Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorem, Cic.; sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo, Cic.; Liv., Ov., etc. (3) *to enumerate*: dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male evererit, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **nūmērātus** -a -um, *counted out*; hence, *in hard cash, in ready money*: dos, pecunia, Cic.; n. as subst. **nūmērātum** -i, *hard cash, money down*: numerato solvere, Cic. L.; Liv., Hor.

nūmērōsus -a -um (numerus). (1) *numerous*: numerosissima civitas, *populous*, Tac. (2) *rhythmical, metrical, melodious*: oratio, Cic.; Horatius, Ov.

¶ Adv. **nūmērōsē**. (1) *numerously*: Plin. (2) *rhythmically*: circumscripse numeroque dicere, Cic.

nūmērus -i, m. (connected with μέω), *a measure*.

Hence (1) *a number*. LIT., numerum inire, *to count*, Caes. Esp.: a, *the total number*: ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic.; haec enim sunt tria numero, *are three in number*, Cic.; numero quadraginta, *forty in number*, Sall.: b, *a (large) uncertain number, a mass*: hominum, Cic.; innumera-bilis frumenti numerus, *an enormous quantity*, Cic.: c, *a division of the army, company, detachment*: sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. TRANSF., a, *a cipher, i.e., of no consequence*: nos numerus sumus, Hor.: b, *in plur., calculations, mathematics*: Cic., Hor.: c, *a category, class*: in deorum numero referre, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.: d, *rank, place, position, regard, consideration*: obtinere aliquem numerum, Cic.; parentis numero esse, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

(2) *a portion, part of a whole*: elegans omni numero poema, *in every respect*, Cic.; hence, *function*: Ov. Esp. in music, *measure, metre, number, time*: numeri ac modi, Cic.; numeri graves, *heroic verse*, Ov.; impares, *elegiac*, Ov.; extra numerum, *out of time*, Cic.

¶ Abl. sing. as adv. **nūmērō**. (1) *just, exactly, at the right time*: Pl. (2) *too quickly, too soon*: Pl.

Nūmīda -ae, m. *a Numidian*; plur. **Nūmīdae** -arum, *the Numidians of North Africa*.

¶ Hence **Nūmīdia** -ae, f. *their country*; adj. **Nūmīdīcus** -a -um, *Numidian*.

Nūmistro -ōnis, f. *a town in Lucania*.

Nūmītor -ōris, m. *king of Alba, father of Ilia, grandfather of Romulus and Remus*.

nummārius -a -um (nummus), *belonging to money*: theca, Cic.; difficultas nummaria, *scarcity of money*, Cic. TRANSF., *bribed with money, venal*: iudex, Cic.

nummātus -a -um (nummus), *provided with money, rich*: adulescens non minus bene nummatus quam capillatus, Cic.; Hor.

nummulārius -i, m. (nummulus), *a money-changer*: Mart., Suet.

nummulus -i, m. (dim. of nummus), *a little piece of money*: nummulis acceptis ius ac fas omne delere, *for a paltry sum*, Cic. L.

nummus -i, m.; genit. pl. usually nummum.

In gen., *a piece of money, coin*: adulterini nummi, *bad money*, Cic.; habere in nummis, *to have in cash*, Cic.

Esp., *the sesterce, a Roman coin worth about twopence*: quinque millia nummum, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., like the English *penny*, to express a very small sum: ad nummum convenit, *it comes right to a farthing*, Cic. L.

numquam = nunquam; q.v.

nunc, adv. (cf. νῦν), *now, at present, at this moment*.

LIT., ut nunc est, *as things are now*, Cic. L., Hor.; nunc ipsum, *at this very moment*, Cic.; qui nunc sunt, *the present generation*, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of past or future time*; at that time, already: Caes., Cic., Hor., etc.; nunc . . . nunc, *now . . . now, at one time . . . at another*, Liv. (2) *in these circumstances, as it is*: Lucr., Cic.

nuncīne = nuncne; see nunc.

nuncūpātio -ōnis, f. (nuncupo), *a naming*; esp. *the public pronouncing of a vow*: votorum, Tac.

nuncūpo -are (nomen/capio), *to name, call by name*: aliquid nomine dei, Cic. Esp., *to pronounce solemnly and openly*. (1) *of state vows*: vota pro republica, Cic. (2) *of adoption*: Tac. (3) *of wills, to nominate as heir*: heredem, Tac.

nundīnae -arum, f. pl. (novem/dies; sc. feriae), *market-day, held every ninth day*: Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *the market-place*: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.; Liv. (2) *traffic, trade, business*: vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, Cic.

nundinālis -e (nundinae), *of the market*: Pl.

nundinātio -ōnis, f. (nundinor), *the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business*: fuit nundinatio aliqua, Cic.

nundinor -ari, dep. (nundinae), *to transact business, trade, traffic*. LIT., sedere nundinantem, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to buy*, esp. corruptly: ab aliquo, Cic.; totum imperium P. R., Cic. (2) *to be present in great numbers* (as at a market): ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic.

nundinum -i, n. (novem/dies; sc. tempus), *the market-time*: trinum nundinum, the

interval between one market-day and the next but one (17-24 days): comitia in trinum nundinum indicere, Liv.; Cic.

nunquam (numquam), adv. (ne/unquam), *never*: Cic., etc.; numquam adhuc, numquam ante, numquam alias, Cic.; numquam non, *always*, Cic.; non numquam, *sometimes*, Cic. Also, as in colloq. English, for a strong negative, *by no means*: Pl., Verg.

nuntiatio -ōnis, f. (nuntio), relig. t. t., *a declaration made by the augur about his observations*: Cic.

nuntio -are (nuntius), *to announce*: vera, Cic.; victoriam, Liv.; domum, *at home*, Liv.; qui nuntiarent prope omnes naves adflictas esse, Caes.; oppugnata domus C. Caesaris per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur, Cic. With ut, or ne, and the subj., *to give notice, command*: paulo post ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi ut prodiret, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Abl. absol.: *nuntiatio, this being announced, news having come*, Liv.

nuntiūs -a -um, *announcing*: nuntia littera venit, Ov.; with genit., *bringing news of*: Lucr., Ov.

M. as subst. **nuntiūs** -i. (1) *a messenger, announcer*: facere aliquem certiozem per nuntium, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. (2) *a message, news*: nuntium adferre, Cic.; esp., *an official notice*: nuntium uxori remittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce*, Cic. TRANSF., nuntium remittere virtuti, *to renounce*, Cic.

F. as subst. **nuntia** -ae, *she that announces*: historia nuntia veritatis, Cic.

N. as subst. **nuntium** -i, *a message, news*: Cat.

nūp̄r, adv. with superl. **nūperrimē** (for noviper, from novus), *lately, not long ago*: qui nuper Romae fuit, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor.; sometimes in comparatively recent times: nuper, id est, paucis ante saeculis, Cic.

nūp̄rus -a -um (nuper), *recent*: Pl.

nupta -ae, f. subst. from nubo; q.v.

nuptiae -ārum, f. pl. (nubo), *marriage, a wedding*: nuptias facere, adornare, Pl.; Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, *often married*, Cic. L.; celebrare nuptias, Liv.

nuptiālis -e (nuptiae), *of marriage*: ludi, Pl.; dona, Cic.; cena, Liv.

nuptus -a -um, partic. from nubo; q.v.

Nursia -ae, f. *a town in the Sabine country (now Norcia)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nursinus** -a -um, *belonging to Nursia*.

nūrus -ūs, f. (cf. νύρς), *a daughter-in-law*: Ter., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a young married woman*: Ov., Luc., Mart.

nusquam, adv. (ne/usquam), *nowhere*. LIT., nusquam alibi, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *to no place*: Pl., Liv. (2) *in nothing, on no occasion*: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) *to or for nothing*: ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic.; Liv. (4) *not to exist*, Pl., Cic., Hor.

nūto -are (freq. of *nuo).

LIT., (1) *to nod, keep nodding*: Pl., Hor. (2) *to sway, waver*: ornus nutat, Verg.; nutant galeae, Liv.

TRANSF., *to waver*; in gen.: nutans acies, Tac.; nutante mundi ruinā, Luc.; *in opinion*:

etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura deorum, Cic.; *in fidelity*: Galliae nutantes, Tac.

nūtrīcātus -ūs, m. (nutrico), *a nursing*: Pl.

nūtrīciūs -i, m. (nutrix), *a tutor, guardian*: Caes.

nūtrīco -are and **nūtrīcor** -ari, dep. (nutrix), *to suckle, nourish*. LIT., pueros, Pl. TRANSF., *to support, sustain*: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur, Cic.; Pl.

nūtrīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of nutrix), *nurse, nanny*: Hor. TRANSF., Gallia nutricula seditiosorum, Cic.

nūtrīmen -inis, n. (nutrio), *nourishment*: Ov.

nūtrīmentum -i, n. (nutrio), *nourishment, nutriment*. TRANSF., (1) *of fuel*: arida nutrimenta, Verg. (2) *support, training*: educata huius nutrimentis eloquentia, Cic.

nūtrīo -ire (nūtrior -iri, dep.: Verg.), *to suckle, nourish, bring up*. LIT., nutritus lacte ferino, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *physically*; of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.; of fire: ignes foliis, Ov.; of bodies, in sickness, etc.: corpora, Liv. (2) *not physically, to make good, support, sustain*: amorem, Ov.; mens rite nutrita, *educated*, Hor.; damnum naturae, Liv.

nūtrīx -īcis, f. (nutrio), *a nurse, foster-mother*. LIT., ut paene cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur, Cic.; meton.: nutrices, *the breasts*, Cat. TRANSF., oratoris, Cic.; curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov.

nūtus -ūs, m. (*nuo), *a nod*. LIT., Verg., Ov.; esp. as an expression of will: signaque dat nutu, Ov.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *command, will*: deorum nutu, Cic.; auctoritate nutuque deorum, Cic.; annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.; saevae nutu Iunonis eunt res, Verg. (2) *gravitation, downward movement*: Cic.

nux nūcis, f. a nut. LIT., Pl., Verg., etc.; prov.: nux cassa, *something entirely worthless*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *of similar fruit*: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Verg. (2) *a nut-tree*, e.g. an almond-tree: Verg.

Nūctēlius -i, m. (Νυκτέλιος), *belonging to Bacchus (because his mysteries were celebrated by night)*: Ov.

nympha -ae, f. and **nymphē** -ēs, f. (νύμφη). LIT., (1) *a bride*: Ov. (2) *Nymphae, the Nymphs, spirits believed to inhabit seas, streams, woods, etc.*, Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *water*: Prop.

Nymphaeum -i, n. (Νυμφαῖον), *a promontory and sea-port in Illyria*.

Nýsa (Nyssa) -ae, f. (Νύσα), *a city where Bacchus was said to have been brought up*.

¶ Hence adj. **Nýsaesus** -a -um, *Nysean*; f. adj. Nýsēis -idis, *Nysean*; Nýsēus -ēi, m. = *Bacchus*; f. adj. Nýsiās -ādis, *of Bacchus*; m. adj. Nýsigēna -ae, *born in Nyssa*.

O

O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters Omicron and Omega (Ο, ο, Ω, ω). For the use of O. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

ō! interj., *oh!* an exclamation of joy, astonishment, pain, etc. With voc., in addresses: o paterni generis oblite! Cic. With nom. or acc., calling attention to person or thing: o me miserum! Cic.; o fortunata mors! Cic. In wishes: o utinam, o si, *if only!* Verg., Hor., Ov. Sometimes as the second word of a phrase: spes o fidissima Teucrum! Ov.

Ōarion -ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων) = Orion; q.v.

Ōaxes -is, m. (Ὠάξης), a river in Crete: Verg.

ob, prep. with acc. (1) *in front of, before*: ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic.; ob oculos versari, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc. (2) *in return for*: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; Cic., Tac. (3) *ob rem, to the purpose, with advantage*: verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall.; Pl., Ter. (4) *because of, on account of*; esp. with res, causa, n. of hic, is, etc.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; ob iram, Verg., Liv.

ōbaerātus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (ob/aes), *in debt*: Liv.; m. as subst., esp. plur.

ōbaerāti -ōrum, *debtors*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

ōbambūlo -are, *to walk up and down, walk about near*; with dat.: muris, Liv.; with acc.: Aetnam, Ov.; with prep: ante vallum, Liv.; in herbis, Ov.

ōbarmo -are, *to arm*: dextras securi, Hor.

ōbāro -are, *to plough up*: Liv.

ōbba -ae, f. a beaker, noggin: Varr., Pers.

Obba -ae, f. a town in Africa, near Carthage.

obbrūtesco -ēre, *to become stupid or dull*: Lucr.

obc-, see occ-.

obdo -dēre -dīdi -dītum, *to place before, put against*. LIT., pessulum ostio, *to bolt the door*, Ter.; fores, *to shut the door*, Ov. TRANSF., nullique malo latus obdit apertum, *presents an unprotected side*, Hor.

obdormisco -dormiscere -dormīvi (dormio), *to go to sleep*: Pl., Cic., Suet.

obducō -ducere -duxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw over, draw in front*. LIT., fossam, Caes.; seram, Prop.; of persons, *to bring forward*: Curium competitorem, Cic. L. TRANSF., often with dat. of what one covers or blocks: labor quasi callum dolori, Cic.

(2) *to cover*. LIT., trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., a, fig.: obducta cicatrix reipublicae, *a closed wound*, Cic.: b, *to swallow*: venenum, Cic.: c, *to wrinkle*: frontem, Hor.: d, of time, *to pass, spend*: diem posterum, Cic. L.

obductio -ōnis, f. (obduco), *a covering, veiling*: capitis, Cic.

obducto -are (freq. of obduco), *to bring as a rival*: Pl.

obdūresco -ēre, *to become hard, harden*. LIT., Prop. TRANSF., *to become hard-hearted*: miser obdurui, Pl.; animus ad dolorem, Cic. L.

obdūro -are, *to be hard against*. TRANSF., *to stand out, hold out, persist*: destinatus obdura, Cat.; perfer et obdura, Ov.; impers.: obduretur hoc triduum, Cic. L.

ōbēdiens = oboediens; q.v.

obēdio = oboedio; q.v.

ōbēliscus -ī, m. (ὀβελίσκος), *a pointed column, obelisk*: Plin.

ōbēo -īre -īvi and -īi -ītum.

(1) *intransit., to go to, go to meet, go*

against: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to oppose*, Liv.; in infera loca, Cic.; Lucr. Esp.: 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.

(2) *transit., a, to go to, over, traverse*: quantum flamma obire non potuisset, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; clipeum obit pellis circumdata, Verg.; hence, *to go over, encompass*, by looking or speaking: Cic., Verg.: b, *to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to any undertaking; to perform, execute*: negotium, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; bella, Liv.; pugnas, Verg.; vadimonium, *to discharge one's bail, to appear at the fixed time*, Cic.: c, with diem or mortem, *to die* (like obeo intransit.; see above): diem suum, Pl.; diem supremum, Nep.; mortem, Pl., Cic., Verg., Liv.; pass.: morte obitā, Lucr.

ōbēquito -are, *to ride up to*; with dat.: castris, Liv.

ōberro -are, *to wander about*: tentoriis, Tac.

TRANSF., chordā eādem, *to blunder over*, Hor.

ōbēsītās -ātis, f. (obesus), *fatness, corpulence*: Suet.

ōbēsus -a -um (ob/edo), *fat, plump*: turdus, Hor.; fauces, *swollen*, Verg. TRANSF., *coarse, unrefined*: iuvenis naris obesae, Hor.

ōbex -icis, m. and f. (obicio). LIT., *bolt, bar, barrier, barricade*: fultosque emuniit obice postes, Verg.; viarum, Liv. TRANSF., *an obstacle, hindrance*: Plin.

obf-, see off-.

obg-, see ogg-.

ōbhaerēo -ēre, *to stick to, cleave to*: Suet.

ōbhaeresco -haerescere -haesi -haesum, *to stick fast, adhere to*: Lucr., Suet.

obiācēo -ēre, *to lie at, lie against*: saxa obiacentia pedibus, Liv.; Tac.

ōbīcīo -icere -iēcī -iectum (ob/iacio), *to throw in the way*.

LIT., se telis hostium, Cic.; corpus feris, Cic.; carros pro vallo, Caes.; offam Cerbero, Verg.; hastis prae se obiectis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to expose*: consulē morti, Cic.; se in dimicationes, Cic. (2) *to inspire, cause, produce*: alicui errorem, Cic.; metum et dolorem, Cic.; obicitur animo metus, Cic.; hic aliud maius miseris obicitur, *presents itself*, Verg. (3) *to put before, hold before, as protection or obstacle*: Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, *to oppose*, Cic.; nubem oculis, Ov. (4) *to bring up anything as a reproach, to throw in a person's teeth*: alicui furta, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; interfectos amicos, Tac.; with acc. and infin.: obicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, Cic. L.; with quod: non tibi obicio quod spoliasti, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **obiectus** -a -um. (1) *lying near, opposite to*: insula obiecta Alexandriae, Caes. (2) *exposed to*: fortunae, Cic.; ad omnes casus, Cic. (3) *brought up against a person*; n. pl. as subst., *charges*: Cic., Quint. **obiectatio** -ōnis, f. (obiecto), *a reproach*: Caes. **obiecto** -are (freq. of obicio), *to throw in the way, set against*.

LIT. (of birds): caput fretis, *to dip, dive into*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to expose*: aliquem periculis, Sall.; se hostium telis, Liv.; caput periclis, Verg. (2) *to bring up anything as a reproach*,

to throw in a person's teeth: alicui probum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nobilitas obiectare Fabio fugisse eum Ap. Claudium conlegam, Liv.

obiectus -a -um, partic. from obicio; q.v.

obiectus -ūs, m. (obicio), a placing against, putting opposite: insula portum efficit obiectu laterum, Verg.; Caes., Tac.

obīrascor -irasci -irātus sum, dep. to grow angry at; with dat.: fortunae, with fortune, Liv., Sen.

obīter, adv. (ob), on the way, in passing, on the journey: Juv., Plin. TRANSF., by the way, incidentally: Juv., Plin.

obītus -ūs, m. (obeo), an approaching, going to: Ter.; esp. of the heavenly bodies, setting: siderum, Cic. TRANSF., death, downfall, destruction: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

obiurgātio -ōnis, f. (ob/urgo), a blaming, chiding, reproving: Cic.

obiurgātor -ōris, m. (obiurgo), a scolder, chider, reprover: Cic., Sen.

obiurgātorius -a -um (obiurgator), reproachful, chiding: epistula, Cic. L.

obiurgo -are, to scold, chide, reprove, blame. LIT., aliquem molli brachio de Pompeii familiaritate, Cic. L.; meam verecundiam, Cic. L.; cum obiurgarer, quod nimia laetitia paene desiperem, Cic. L. TRANSF., to chastise: Pers., Suet.

oblanguesco -languescere -langui, to become languid: Cic.

oblātrātrix -icis, f. (oblatro), a railer: Pl.

oblātro -are, to bark at; hence, to rail at, scold: Suet., Sen.

oblectāmen -inis, n. (oblecto), a delight, pleasure: Ov.

oblectāmentum -i, n. (oblecto), a delight, amusement, pastime: meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic.; rerum rusticarum, Cic., Liv.

oblectātio -ōnis, f. (oblecto), a delighting, amusing: animi, Cic.

oblecto -are (cf. delecto), to attract, draw. Hence (1) to please, amuse: cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, Cic.; se in hortis, Cic.; legentium animos fictis, Tac.; me cum aliqua re, Cic. (2) to pass time pleasantly, while away time: lacrimabile tempus studio, Ov.; senectutem, Cic.

oblēnio -ire (lenis), to soothe: Sen.

oblīdo -lidere -lisi -lisum (ob/laedo), to crush: collum digitulis duobus, to throttle, Cic.; obliis faucibus, strangled, Tac.

oblīgātio -ōnis, f. (obligo), a bond, tie: obligatio pecuniae, Cic.

oblīgātus -a -um, partic. from obligo; q.v.

oblīgo -are, to bind, fasten to.

LIT., to tie, bind up, bandage a wound: vulnus, Cic.; medicum requirens a quo obligetur, Cic.; venas, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to bind, oblige, make liable, put under a legal or religious obligation: se nexu, Cic.; aliquem militiae sacramento, Cic.; foedere, Liv.; poet.: obligatam redde Iovi dapem, that is due, Hor.; praedia obligata, mortgaged, Cic. (2) to make liable to punishment, make guilty: populum scelere, Cic.; votis caput, Hor.; obligari fraude impiā, Cic. (3) to put under a personal obligation: aliquem sibi liberalitate, Cic. L.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **oblīgātus** -a -um, bound, under an obligation: obligatus ei nihil eram, Cic. L.; compar.: Plin. L.

oblīmo -are (ob/limus), to cover with slime or mud: agros, Cic.; sulcos, Verg. TRANSF., rem patris, Hor.

oblīno -linere -lēvi -litum, to smear, daub, besmear.

LIT., obliti unguentis, Cic.; oblitus faciem suo cruore, Tac.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to stain, pollute, defile: oblitus parricidio, Cic.; aliquem versibus atris, Hor. (2) in perf. partic. oblitus -a -um, overloaded: oblitus divitiis, Hor.

obliquē, adv. from obliquus; q.v.

obliquo -are (obliquus), to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside: oculos, Ov.; Verg., Tac.

obliquus -a -um, slanting, sideways, on one side.

LIT., partim obliquos, partim aversos; partim etiam adversos stare vobis, Cic.; amnis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov.; Liv. N. as subst.: ab obliquo, sideways, obliquely, Ov.; per obliquum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of speech, indirect, covert: insectatio, Tac.; oratio, quoted speech, Quint. (2) looking askance, envious: invidia, Verg.; Hor.

¶ Adv. **obliquē**, sideways, aslant, obliquely: ferri, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., indirectly, covertly, by implication: Tac.

oblītesco -litescere -litūi (ob/latesco), to hide, conceal oneself: a nostro aspectu, Cic., Sen.

oblittēro -are (littera), to cancel, blot out: nomina, debts, Tac. TRANSF., to blot out of memory: famam rei, Liv.; publici mei beneficii memoriā privatam offensionem oblitterarunt, Cic.

oblīvio -ōnis, f. (obliviscor), forgetfulness, oblivion. (1) pass.: laudem alicuius ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, Cic.; dare aliquid oblivioni, Liv.; Hor. (2) act.: in oblivionem negotii venire, to forget, Cic.; Tac.

oblīvīōsus -a -um (oblivio). (1) oblivious, forgetful: Cic. (2) causing forgetfulness: Massicum, Hor.

obliviscor oblivisci oblitus sum, dep. (perhaps connected with obliño), to forget.

LIT., with genit.: temporum suorum, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with acc. of thing: iniurias, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with infin.: Ter., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: obliviscor Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Gerundive and perf. partic. in pass. sense: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., to forget, lose sight of: consuetudinis suae, Cic.; sui, to forget oneself, Cic., Verg.; poet., of things: sucos oblita priores, Verg.

oblīvium -i, n. (obliviscor), usually plur., oblivion, forgetfulness: rerum, Lucr.; agere oblivia laudis, to forget, Ov.; Verg., Tac.

oblongus -a -um, oblong: Tac.

oblōquor -loqui -locutus sum, dep. to speak against. Hence (1) to interrupt: Pl. (2) to answer back, contradict; with dat.: Cic. L., Liv. (3) to abuse, chide: Cat. (4) in music, to accompany: non avis obloquitur, Ov.; Verg.

obluctor -ari, dep. to struggle against: genibus adversae harenae, Verg.; morti, Luc.

oblūdo -ēre, to play tricks on: Pl.

obmōlior -iri, dep. *to build or pile against* (as a barrier or defence): nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv.

obmurmūro -are, *to roar against*; with dat.: precibus, Ov.

obmutesco -mutescēre -mūtūi, *to become dumb, become speechless*.

LIT., vocem mittenti non et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.; ego neque Antonium verbum facere patiar et ipse obmutescam, Cic.; Verg.

TRANSF., *to cease*: dolor animi obmutuit, Cic.

obnātus -a -um (*obnascor), *growing on*: obnata ripis salicta, *growing on the bank*, Liv.

obnitor -niti -nixus sum, dep. *to press against*.

LIT., taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Verg.; scutis corporibusque ipsis obnixa, Liv.; hence, *to take up a stand, maintain a firm position*: stant obnixa omnia contra, Verg.; Liv.

TRANSF., *to strive against, oppose*: consilio hostium, Tac.; Verg.

¶ Hence, from partic. obnixus, adv. **obnixē**, *firmly, vigorously*: Ter.

obnoxīē, adv. from obnoxius; q.v.

obnoxiosus -a -um (obnoxius), *submissive, compliant*: Pl. Compar. adv. **obnoxiosius**, *more submissively*: Pl.

obnoxius -a -um (ob/noxa), *liable. (1) liable to punishment*: Pl., Liv. (2) *addicted to, guilty of*; with dat.: animus neque delicto neque lubricini obnoxius, Sall.; Ov. (3) *indebted, obliged, subject, obedient*: subiecti atque obnoxii vobis, Liv.; luna radiis fratris obnoxia, *dependent on*, Verg.; totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis, Liv. (4) *subject to, exposed to*: arbores quae frigoris obnoxiae sunt, Liv.; terra bello, Ov.; urbs incendiis, Tac.

obnūbo -nūbere -nupsi -nuptum, *to cover*: comas amictu, Verg.; caput, ap. Cic., ap. Liv.

obnuntiatio -ōnis, f. (obnuntio), *in the language of augurs, the announcement of an unfavourable omen*: Cic.

obnuntio -are, *in the language of augurs, to report an unfavourable omen*: consuli, Cic.

oboedientia -ae, f. (oboediens), *obedience, compliance*: Cic.

oboedio -ire (ob/audio). (1) *to give ear to, listen to*: alicui, Nep. (2) *to obey*; with dat.: praecepto, Cic.; magistratibus, Cic. TRANSF., tempori, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.: Liv.) **oboediens** -entis, *obedient, compliant*; with dat.: nulli est naturae oboediens aut subiectus deus, Cic.; with dicto added: Liv.; with ad and the acc.: ad nova consilia, Liv. TRANSF., ventri, Sall.

¶ Adv. **oboedienter**, *obediently*: oboedienter imperata facere, Liv.; compar.: Liv.

ōbōlēo -ēre, *to smell of anything, emit an odour*: Pl.

ōbōrior -ōri -ortus sum, dep. *to arise, appear*. LIT., lux, tenebrae, lacrimae, Liv.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic.; bellum, indignatio, Liv.

obp-, see opp-.

obrēpo -rēpere -repsi -reptum, *to creep, to crawl up to*. LIT., Tib. TRANSF., *to steal*

upon, come on by surprise; with dat.: senectus adulescentiae obrepit, Cic.; ad honores, Cic.; imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium, Cic.; with acc.: Pl., Sall.

obrepto -are (freq. of obripio), *to steal upon*: Pl.

obrētio -ire (ob/rete), *to catch in a net*: Lucr.

obrigesco -rigescēre -rigūi, *to become stiff, esp. to freeze*: nive pruināque, Cic. TRANSF., Sen.

obrōdo -ēre, *to gnaw at*: Pl.

obrōgo -are, *to amend or repeal a law by introducing another*: with dat.: Cic., Liv.

obrūo -rūere -rūi -rūtum; fut. partic. -rūtūrus. Transit., *to cover over, to bury*.

Intransit., *to fall, collapse*: Lucr.

LIT., sese harenā, Cic.; thesaurum, Cic.; obruere aliquem vivum, Sall.; Verg., Liv.; esp. with water, *to swamp, drown*: submersas obrue puppes, Verg.; Ov.; hence: se vino, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to overwhelm, distress*: testem omnium risus obruit, *overwhelmed*, Cic.; obrui aere alieno, Cic.; obrutus criminibus, Cic.; Verg. (2) *to destroy, obliterate*: ut adversa quasi perpetuā oblivione obruamus, Cic.; Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *obscured the fame of his six consulships*, Cic.; famam alicuius, Tac.

obrussa -ae, f. (ὄβρυσον), *the essaying of gold by fire*. LIT., Plin., Suet. TRANSF., Suet.; adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, *as a test*, Cic.; Sen.

obsaepio -saepire -saepsi -saeptum, *to fence in, enclose, block up, render inaccessible*. LIT., hostium agmina obsaepiunt iter Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv.; Cic.

obsātūro -are, *to stuff, choke*: Ter.

obsccēnē, adv. from obsccenus; q.v.

obsccēnitās (obscaenitās) -atis, f. (obsccenus), *impurity, indecency, obscenity*: verborum, Cic.; Suet.

obsccenus (obscaenus) -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

(1) *foul, repulsive, filthy*. LIT., volucres, the Harpies, Verg. TRANSF., *morally impure, indecent, obscene*: voluptates, Cic.; iocandi genus, Cic.; dicta, risus, Ov.

(2) *ill-omened, unpropitious*: volucres, owls, Verg.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **obsccēnē** (obscaenē), *indecently*: Cic.

obsccūratio -ōnis, f. (obsccuro), *a darkening*: solis, Cic. TRANSF., *disappearance*: Cic.

obsccūrē, adv. from obsccurus; q.v.

obsccūrītās -ātis, f. (obsccurus), *darkness, obscurity*.

LIT., latebrarum, Tac.; lucis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of language, obscurity, unintelligibility*: oratio quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem adfert, Cic.; verborum, Cic. (2) *of condition, obscurity, low birth*: Cic., Tac.

obsccūro -are (obsccurus), *to cover, darken, obscure*.

LIT., obsccuratur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.; caelum nocte atque nubibus obsccuratum, Sall.; Verg.; in gen., *to conceal*: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to veil, obscure, make unintelligible*: nihil dicendo, Cic. (2) *to hide, suppress*: fortuna res celebrat obsccuratque, Sall.; eorum memoria obsccurata est, Cic.

obscurus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *covered, dark, obscure*.

LIT., lucus, Verg.; nox, Verg.; locus, Liv.; n. as subst., *darkness*: sub obscurum noctis, Verg.; of persons: ibant obscuri, *in the dark, darkling*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of language, *obscure, unintelligible, indistinct*: Heraclitus obscurus, Cic.; brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. (2) *unknown, obscure, not celebrated*: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, *of humble origin*, Cic.; n. as subst.: in obscuro vitam habere, Sall. (3) *gloomy*: Cic. (4) of character, *secret, reserved, close*: homo, Cic.; adversus alios, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **obscurē**. LIT., *darkly*: Cic. TRANSF., (1) *unintelligibly*: Quint. (2) *secretly*: Cic.

obsecrātio -ōnis, f. (obsecro), *an earnest entreaty, supplication*: obsecratione humili ac supplici uti, Cic. Esp., *a public prayer to the gods*: obsecratio a populo duumviris praeceuntibus facta, Liv.; Suet.

obsecro -are (ob/sacro), *to beseech earnestly, implore, entreat*: aliquem multis lacrimis, Cic.; obsecro te, ut id facias, Cic.; te hoc ut, Cic.; vostram fidem, Pl. Sometimes as a polite phrase, *pray, I beg*: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.; Pl., Liv.

obsécundo -are, *to comply with, fall in with*: voluntatibus alicuius, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

obsēpio = obsaepio; q.v.

obséquella -ae, f. (obsequor), *compliance*: Pl., Sall.

obséquens -entis, partic. from obsequor; q.v.

obséquētia -ae, f. (obsequens), *complaisance*: Caes.

obséquiosus -a -um (obsequium), *compliant, yielding*: Pl.

obséquium -i, n. (obsequor), *compliance, complaisance, submission*.

LIT., in populum Romanum, Liv.; obsequium erga aliquem exuere, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *indulgence*: ventris, *gluttony*, Hor. (2) of inanimate objects, *pliancy*: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, Ov.

obséquor -sēqui -sēcūtus sum, dep. *to comply with, yield to, obey*.

LIT., with dat., *obey*: tibi roganti, Cic.; neque, uti de M. Pompeio referrent, senatui obsequebantur, Liv.

TRANSF., *to give in to anything, give oneself up to*: tempestati, Cic. L.; alicuius voluntati, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **obséquens** -entis, *compliant, yielding, obedient*: patri, Ter., Cic. L.; of the gods, *favourable, gracious*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **obséquēter**, *compliantly, obediently*: haec facere, Liv.; Plin. L.

obsēro -are, *to bolt, bar*: plebis aedificiis obseratis, Liv.; Ter. TRANSF., *aures*, Hor.

obsēro -sērere -sēvi -sītum.

(1) *to sow ground thickly, cover with seeds*, etc. LIT., omnia arbustis, Lucr.; terram frugibus, Cic. TRANSF., esp. in partic. **obsītus** -a -um, *full of, covered with, beset by*: obsītus aevo, Verg.; vestis obsita squalore, Liv.; legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, Liv.

(2) *to sow seed thickly*: frumentum, Pl.

TRANSF., *malos mores*, Pl.

observans -antis, partic. from observo; q.v.

observantia -ae, f. (observans), *respect, attention*: observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientiā, aut honore, aut aliquā dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic.; in regem, Liv.

observatio -ōnis, f. (observo), *an observing, watching*. LIT., siderum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., *care, accuracy, circumspection*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observātor -ōris, m. (observo), *an observer, watcher*: Sen., Plin.

observito -are (freq. of observo), *to watch carefully*: motus stellarum, Cic.

observo -are, *to watch, observe, regard, attend to*.

LIT., occupationem alicuius, Cic.; tempus epistulae alicui reddendae, Cic. L.; hence, *to guard, keep*: greges, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of rules and arrangements, *to keep, regard, observe*: leges, Cic.; praecceptum, Caes. (2) of persons *to respect, pay regard to*: me ut alterum patrem, Cic. L.; Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **observans** -antis, *attentive, respectful*: observantissimus mei homo, Cic. L.

obsēs -sidis, c. (obsideo), *a hostage*. LIT., obsides accipere, dare, Caes.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *a surety, security, pledge*; of persons: 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.; of things: Cic., Liv.

obsessio -ōnis, f. (obsideo), *a blockade, besetting*: viae, Cic.; Caes.

obsessor -ōris, m. (obsideo), *one who besets or haunts a place*: vivarum obsessor aquarum (of the water-snake), Ov.; esp., *one who besieges or blockades*: curiae, Cic.; Luceriae, Liv.

obsidēo -sīdēre -sēdi -sessum (ob/sedeo).

(1) *intransit., to sit down near*: Pl., Ter.

(2) *transit.* LIT., *to beset, haunt, frequent*: aram, Pl.; esp., *to blockade, besiege*: omnes aditus, Cic.; urbem, Caes., Liv.; hence, *to block, occupy, fill*: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, Cic. TRANSF., *to block, watch over, be on the look-out for*: totam Italian, Cic.; meum tempus, Cic.

obsidīo -ōnis, f. (obsideo), *a blockade, siege*. LIT., obsidione urbes capere, Cic.; obsidione solvere, eximere, *to raise the siege* of a place, Liv.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *pressing danger*: rempublicam liberare obsidione, Cic.

obsidīum -i, n. (obsideo), *a blockade, siege, besetting*. LIT., occupare obsidio Lacedaemonis exercitum, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., *pressing danger*: Pl.

obsidīum -i, n. (obses), *the condition of a hostage*: Tac.

obsido -sīdēre -sēdi -sessum, *to blockade, besiege, invest*: pontem, Sall.; milite campos, Verg.; Liv.

obsignātor -ōris, m. (obsigno), *one who seals, a sealer*: litterarum, Cic.; esp., *a witness to a will*: testamenti, Cic. L.

obsigno -are, *to seal*. LIT., epistulam, Cic. Esp., of a witness, *to sign and seal* a document: Cic.; agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *to deal with anyone in strict form of law*, Cic. TRANSF., *to stamp, impress*: formam verbis, Lucr.

obsisto -sistere -stiti -stitum, *to stand, place oneself before or in the way of*. LIT., alicui abeunt, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., *to oppose, withstand, resist*: omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; minis vatum, Lucr.; foll. by ne and the subj.: Cic., Nep.; by infin.: Tac.

obsitus -a -um, partic. from ²obsero; q.v.

obsolētio -fieri -factus sum, *to become worn out; hence, to be degraded*: obsolebant dignitatis insignia, Cic.; Sen.

obsolēscō -escere -ēvi -ētum, *to go out of use, decay, wear out*: oratio, Cic.; res per vetustatem, Cic.; laus, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **obsolētus** -a -um, *worn out, decayed*. LIT., vestitu obsoleiore, Cic.; obsoletus Thessalonicam venisti, *dressed in old clothes*, Cic.; verba, *obsolete*, Cic. TRANSF., *threadbare, poor, ordinary*: crimina, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; gaudia, Liv.

¶ Compar. adv. **obsolētius**, *more shabbily*: Cic.

obsōnātor -oris, m. (obsono), *a caterer*: Pl., Sen.

obsōnium -i, n. (ὀσώνιον), *that which is eaten with bread; e.g., vegetables, fruit, and esp. fish*: Pl., Hor.

¹**obsōno** -are and **obsōnor** -ari, dep. (ὀσωνέω), *to buy food, cater, provide a meal*: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *ambulando famem, to buy the sauce of hunger*, Cic.

²**obsōno** -are, *to interrupt by noise*: Pl.

obsorbēo -ere -tūi, *to swallow, gulp down*: Pl., Hor.

obstetrix -icis, f. (obsto), *a midwife*: Pl., Ter., Hor.

obstinātio -ōnis, f. (obstino), *resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy*: sententiae, Cic.; fidei, Tac.

obstino -are, *to persist in, be resolved on*; with acc.: Pl.; with infin.: obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv.; with ad: Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.; and superl.: Sen.) **obstinātus** -a -um, *resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate*: obstinator voluntas, Cic.; obstinator adversus lacrimas muliebres, Liv.; Tac.; with infin.: mori, Liv.

¶ Adv. **obstinātē**, *resolutely, persistently, obstinately*: negare, Caes.; Pl.; compar. and superl.: Suet.

obstipesco = obstupesco; q.v.

obstipus -a -um. (1) *leaning to one side* (opp. rectus): Lucr. (2) *bent back*: cervix (of a haughty person), Suet. (3) *bent or bowed down*: capite obstipo, Hor.

obsto -stare -stiti -stāturus. (1) *to stand at, before, against*: Pl. (2) *to stand in the way, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct*; with dat.: alicui, Pl.; meis commodis, Cic.; Verg.; vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, *is inconsistent with*, Sall. With quin, quominus, ne and the subj.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.; ea ne impedirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit metus, Liv.; with cur non: Ter.

¶ Hence n. pl. of pres. partic. as subst. **obstantia**, *hindrances, obstacles, impediments*: Tac.

obstrēpo -strēpere -strēpui -strēpitum. Intransit., *to make a noise, clamour at or against*: nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepenste pluvia, Liv.; fontesque lymphis obstrepuunt manantibus, Hor.; with dat.: obstrepuunt portis,

Liv. Hence, *to disturb, interrupt by clamour*: sibi ipsi, Cic.; impers.: decemviro obstrepi-tur, Liv.; in gen., *to disturb, molest*: tibi litteris, Cic.

Transit., in pass. only. (1) *to be drowned by noise*: Cic. (2) *to be filled with noise*: Ov.

obstringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, *to bind, bind up, tie fast*. LIT., ventos, Hor.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) *to put under an obligation*: civitatem iureiurando, *to bind by an oath*, Caes.; aliquem legibus, Cic.; beneficio obstrictus, Cic. (2) *to entangle, involve*: aliquem aere alieno, *in debt*, Cic.; se tot sceleribus, Cic.; se periurio, Liv.

obstructio -ōnis, f. (obstruo), *a hindrance, obstruction*: Cic.

obstrūdo = obrūdo; q.v.

obstrūo -strūere -struxi -structum, *to build against*.

LIT., pro diruto novum murum, Liv.; luminibus alicuius, *to block up the light, build before the windows*, Cic.; hence, *to block up, close*: portas, Caes.; aditus, Cic.; iter Poenis (to the Carthaginians) vel corporibus suis, Cic.

TRANSF., *to block, stop*: obstruere perfugia improborum, Cic.; viri deus obstruit aures, Verg.

obstupēfācio -fācere -fēcī -factum, *to astound, stupefy, render senseless*; pass. **obstupēfio** -fiēri -factus sum, *to be astounded*: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.; obstupefactis hominibus ipsā admiratione, Cic.

obstupesco (obstipesco) -stupescere -stūpui, *to become senseless, to be astounded*: cum eorum aspectu obstipuisset bubulcua, Cic.; Verg.

obsum obesse obfui, *to be in the way, be against, be prejudicial to*; with dat.: obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov.; obest Clodii mors Miloni, Cic.; with infin.: nihil obest dicere, Cic.; Ov.

obsūo -sūere -sui -sutum. (1) *to sew on*: caput, Ov. (2) *to sew up, close up*: spiritus oris obsuitur, Verg.

obsurdesco -descere -dūi, *to become deaf*. LIT., hoc sonitu oppletur aures hominum obsurderunt, Cic. TRANSF., *to turn a deaf ear*: Cic.

obtegō -tegere -texi -tectum, *to cover up*. Hence (1) *to protect*: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic.; eam partem castorum vineis, Caes. (2) *to conceal*: domus arboribus obtecta, Verg. TRANSF., *vitia multis virtutibus obtecta*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **obtegens** -entis, *concealing*; with genit.: animus sui obtegens, Tac.

obtemperātio -ōnis, f. (obtempero), *compliance, obedience*: legibus, Cic.

obtempero -are, *to comply with, conform to, submit to*; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; imperio populi Romani, Caes.; with ad: ut ad verba nobis obediunt, ad id, quod ex verbis intellegi possit, obtemperant, Cic.

obtendo -tendere -tendi -tentum.

(1) *to stretch before, spread before*. LIT., pro viro nebulam, Verg.; obtentā nocte, *under the shelter of night*, Verg.; Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies opposite to*, Tac. TRANSF., *to forward as an excuse, plead*,

allege: matris preces, Tac.; valetudinem corporis, Tac.

(2) *to cover*, by interposing something, *to conceal*: diem nube atrā, Tac. TRANSF., quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura, Cic.

obtentus -ūs, m. (obtendo), *a stretching or spreading before*. LIT., frondis, Verg. TRANSF., *a pretext, pretence, excuse*: tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta, *taken as an excuse*, Tac.; sub eius obtentu cognominis, Liv.; Sall.

obtentus -a -um, partic. from obtineo; q.v.

obtentus -a -um, partic. from obtendo; q.v.

obtēro -tērē -trīvi -trītum (syncop. pluperf. subj., obtrisset: Liv.), *to trample, crush*. LIT., obtriti sunt plures quam ferro necati, Liv. TRANSF., *to crush, destroy*: calumniam, Cic.; iura populi, Liv.

obtestatio -ōnis, f. (obtestor), *a solemn calling of gods to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods*: obtestatio et consecratio legis, Cic.; tua obtestatio tibicinis, Cic. TRANSF., *an earnest entreaty*: Cic. L., Liv., Tac.

obtestor -ari, dep. *to call as witness*.

LIT., deum hominumque fidem, Liv.; Cic., Tac.

TRANSF., *to adjure, implore, entreat in the name of the gods*: per omnes deos te obtestor ut, Cic.; Verg.

obtexo -texēre -texūi, *to weave on, weave over*: Plin. TRANSF., *to cover*, caelumque obtexitur umbrā, Verg.

obticēo -ēre (ob/taceo), *to be silent*: Ter.

obticescere -ticūi (obticēo), *to become quiet*: Pl., Hor., Ov.

obtinēo -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (ob/teneo).

(1) transit.: **a**, *to hold, possess, keep possession of*. LIT., suam quisque suam domum, Cic.; esp. milit. t. t.: vada custodiis, Cic.; citeriorem ripam armis, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., **a**, *to hold, maintain*: principem locum, *to hold the chief place*, Caes.; auctoritatem, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; ius suum contra aliquem, Cic.; causam, *to carry one's point*, Cic.; esp., *to maintain an assertion*: duas contrarias sententias, Cic.: **b**, *to take hold of, grasp*. LIT., aures, Pl. TRANSF., *ad obtinendam sapientiam*, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) intransit., *to hold, obtain, continue*: fama obtinuit, Liv.; pro vero obtinebat, Sall.

obtingo -tingēre -tīgi (ob/tango), *to fall to the lot of anyone, to happen, befall*: quod cuique obtingit, is quisque teneat, Cic.; cum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, Cic.; si quid mihi obtigerit, *if anything should happen to me*, i.e. *if I should die*, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

obtorpesco -torpescēre -torpūi, *to become stiff, numb, insensible*: et linguam obmutuisse et manum obtorpuisse, Cic.; manus prae metu, Liv.; obtorpuerunt quodam modo animi, Liv.

obtorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum, *to twist towards, to wrench, twist round* (usually found in perf. partic.): obtortā gulā in vincula abripi iussit, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

obtrectatio -ōnis, f. (obtrecto), *disparagement, detraction*: obtrectatio est aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic.; laudis, Caes.; Liv.

obtrectator -ōris, m. (obtrecto), *a detractor, disparager*: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, Cic.; Quint.

obtrecto -are (ob/tracto), *to disparage, detract from*; with dat.: alicui, Cic.; gloriae alicuius, Liv.; inter se, Nep.; with acc.: eius laudes, Liv.; Tac.

obtrūdo (obstrūdo) -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsum, *to thrust upon*. Hence (1) *to gulp down, swallow down*: Pl. (2) *to force, obtrude anything upon*: virginem alicui, Ter.; Pl.

obtrunco -are, *to cut down*: gallum, Pl.; cervos, Verg.; regem, Liv.

obtūēor -ēri, dep. and **obtūor** -i, dep. *to look at, gaze at, behold*: Pl.

obtundo -tundēre -tūdi -tūsum and tunsum, *to beat upon, thump*.

LIT., os mihi, Pl.; also *to make dull by striking*: telum, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *to make blunt, dull, weaken*: vocem, Lucr., Liv.; ingenia, Cic. (2) *to pound at, weary*: aures, Pl., Cic.; aliquem, Ter., Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **obtusus** and **obtunsus** -a -um, *dull, blunt*. LIT., pugio, Tac.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *blurred, dulled*: neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Verg. (2) *of the intellect, dulled, blunted*: animi obtusior acies, Cic.; Tac. (3) *of feeling, insensible*: pectora, Verg.

obturbo -are, *to disturb, put into confusion*. LIT., hostes, Tac. TRANSF., *to distract, harass*: obturbabatur militum vocibus, Tac.; me scriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, Cic. L.; solitudinem, Cic. L.

obturgesco -ēre, *to swell up*: Lucr.

obtūro -are, *to stop up*. LIT., eas partes (corporis) obstructas et obturatas esse dicebat, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., alicui aures, *to refuse to listen*, Hor.

obtusus -a -um, partic. from obtundo; q.v.

obtūtus -ūs, m. (obtueor), *a looking at, gaze*: oculorum, Cic.; dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. TRANSF., *contemplation*: Ov.

obumbro -are, *to overshadow*. LIT., aethera telis, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to obscure, overcloud*: numquam obscura nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrentur, Tac. (2) *to conceal, protect, cover*: erroris sub imagine crimen, Ov.; Verg.

obuncus -a -um, *bent inwards, hooked*: rostrum, Verg., Ov.

obustus -a -um (ob/uro), *burnt, hardened in the fire*: sudes, Verg. TRANSF., gleba obusta (*pinched*) gelu, Ov.

obvallo -are, *to surround with a wall, wall round*. TRANSF., locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

obvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come in the way of, to meet*. LIT., se in tempore pugnae obventurum, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to occur, to happen*: vitium obvenit consuli, Liv. (2) *to fall to the lot of*: Syria Scipioni, Caes.; Liv.

obversor -ari, dep. *to move up and down before, appear before*. LIT., castris, Liv.; Appio in somnis eadem obversata species, *appeared*, Liv.; Plin. L., Tac. TRANSF., sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, *hovers before my eyes*, Cic.; Lucr., Liv.

obversus -a -um, partic. from obverto; q.v.

obverto (-vorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, to turn towards, direct against: signa in hostem, Liv.; proras pelago, Verg.; arcus in aliquem, Ov. Middle, obverti, to turn towards: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **obversus** -a -um, turned towards; m. pl. as subst. **obversi**, opponents: Tac.

obviam, adv. (ob/viam), in the way, on the way; hence, with dat., towards, against, to meet in a friendly or hostile manner.

LIT., obviam venire, Caes.; obviam alicui ire, prodire, procedere, Cic.; obviam alicui fieri, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., obviam ire. (1) to oppose: cupiditati hominum, Cic.; Liv. (2) to help, remedy: Tac.

obvigilātum -i, n. (ob/vigilo); obvigilato'st opus, we must watch out, Pl.

obvius -a -um (ob/viam), in the way, meeting.

LIT., obvium esse alicui, Cic., Sall.; dare se obvium alicui, to meet, Liv.; Verg.; obvias mihi litteras mittas, Cic. L.; esp. of hostility: infesta subit obvius hasta, Verg.; Cic., Sall.

TRANSF., (1) exposed to: furiis ventorum, Verg. (2) ready at hand: testes, Tac. (3) affable, easy of access: comitas, Tac.

obvolvo -volvĕre -volvi -volutum, to wrap up, cover all round. LIT., capite obvoluto, with head muffled up, Pl., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, Hor.

occaeco -are (ob/caeco), to make blind, to blind.

LIT., occaecatus pulvere effuso hostis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to darken, overcloud: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. (2) to conceal, make invisible: semen, Cic. (3) to make obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. (4) fig., to blind, dull, benumb: occaecatus cupiditate, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; artus, Verg.

occallesco -callescĕre -callūi (ob/calleo), to become thick-skinned, become hard. LIT., Pl., Ov. TRANSF., to become insensible, unfeeling: Cic. L.

occāno -cānĕre -cānūi (ob/cano), to sound: cornua, Tac.

occāsio -ōnis, f. (from occasum, supine of occido), a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion: occasionem nancisci, Cic.; adipere, Liv.; amittere, Cic.; dimittere, Caes.; ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity offered, Cic.; per occasionem, ex occasione, on a favourable opportunity, Liv. With genit.: opprimendi, Cic.; criminandorum patrum occasiones, Liv. With ad: ad occupandam Asiam, Cic. With infin.: Pl., Ter. With ut: Pl., Quint.

occāsīuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of occasio), a little chance: Pl.

occāsus -ūs, m. (occido), the setting of the heavenly bodies. LIT., solis, Caes., Liv.; hence, the west: ab occasu, Verg.; Caes. TRANSF., fall, destruction: occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic.; Troiae, Verg.

occātio -ōnis, f. (occo), a harrowing: Cic.

occātor -ōris, m. (occo), a harrower: Pl.

occēdo -cēdĕre -cessi -cessum (ob/cedo), to go to, go towards, meet: in conspectum alicuius, Pl.

occento -are (ob/canto). (1) to sing to, sing a serenade to: Pl. (2) to sing a lampoon or pasquinade against: old law ap. Cic.

occepto -are (occipio), to begin: Pl.

occidens -entis, m. (see ^ooccido) (sc. sol), the evening, the west: Cic.

occidĭo -ōnis, f. (^ooccido), 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.; Liv.

¹**occido** -cidĕre -cīdi -cīsum (ob/caedo), to strike down, beat to the ground.

LIT., Ctesipho me pugnis occidit, Ter.; esp. to kill, slay: L. Virginius filiam suā manu occidit, Cic.; ipse fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes.; Liv., Hor.

TRANSF., to plague to death, torment: rogando, legendo, Hor.; Pl.

²**occido** -cidĕre -cīdi -cāsūm (ob/cado), to fall, fall down.

LIT., alia signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.; Liv. Esp. (1) of the heavenly bodies, to set: sol occidit, Liv.; Cat.; ab orto usque ad occidentem solem, from the east to the west, Liv. (2) to die, perish: in bello, Cic.; suā dextrā, to die by one's own hand, Verg.

TRANSF., to perish, be ruined: occidi, I am lost, Pl., Ter.; sin plane occidimus, Cic.; spes occidit, Hor.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **occidens** -entis, setting; m. as subst. (sc. sol), the setting sun, the west: Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. in act. sense, **occāsus** -a -um, setting: ante solem occasum, Pl.

occīdūus -a -um (^ooccido), setting: dies, sol, Ov.; hence, western, westerly: Ov. TRANSF., near death, sinking: Ov.

ocillo -are (occo), to break up: Pl.

occīno -cīnĕre -cēcīni and -cīnūi (ob/cano), to sing inauspiciously: si occinuerit avis, Liv.

occipio -cipĕre -cēpi -ceptum (ob/capio), to begin. (1) intransit.: a meridie nebula occepit, Liv.; Lucr., Tac. (2) transit.: quaestum, Ter.; magistratum, Liv., Tac.; with infin.: Pl., Liv., Tac.

occipitium -i, n. (ob/caput), the back of the head, occiput: Pl., Quint.

occiput -itis, n. (ob/caput), the back of the head: Pers.

occisio -ōnis, f. (^ooccīdo), a killing, slaughter: parentis, Cic.

occisor -ōris, m. (occido), a slayer, murderer: Pl.

occisus -a -um, partic. from ^ooccīdo; q.v., unfortunate: occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt, Pl.

occlūdo -clūdĕre -clūsi -clūsum (ob/claudio), to shut up, close up. LIT., tabernas, Cic.; furax servus, cui nihil sit obsignatum nec occlusum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., to restrain: linguam, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **occlūsus** -a -um, shut up; compar. and superl.: Pl.

occo -are, to harrow: Pl.; segetem, Hor.

occūbo -are (ob/cubo), to lie down, esp. to rest in the grave: ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg.; morte, Liv.

occulco -are (ob/calco), to trample, tread down: occulcare signa ordinesque (of elephants), Liv.

occūlo -cūlĕre -cūlūi -cultum, to cover, esp. for the purpose of hiding: virgulta multā terrā, Verg.; vulnera, Cic. L.; se silvā, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **occultus** -a -um, *hidden, concealed, private*. LIT., occultissimus exitus, Liv.; Verg.; n. as subst., *concealment*: ex occulto, Ter., Sall., Liv. TRANSF., (1) of things: res, Lucr., Cic., Verg., Hor. N. as subst., *secrecy*; plur., *secrets*: Cic.; per occultum, Tac.; ex occulto, Cic., Liv., *secretly*. (2) of persons, *secret, close, reserved*: si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **occultē**, *secretly, in secret*: latēre, Cic.; dicere, *obscurely*, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Ov.

occultatio -ōnis, f. (occulto), *a hiding, concealment*: occultatione se tutari, Cic.; Caes.

occultātor -ōris, m. (occulto), *a hider, concealer*: latronum, Cic.

occulto -are (freq. of occulo), *to hide, conceal*: se latebris, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., *flagitia*, Cic.; Caes.

occultus -a -um, partic. from occulo; q.v.

occumbo -cumbere -cūbui -cūbitum, *to fall down, sink down*; esp., *to fall down in death*: mortem, *to die*, Cic., Liv.; morte, Liv.; morti, Verg.; so simply: occumbere, Cic. L., Ov.

occūpātio -ōnis, f. (occupo), *a seizing, taking possession*. LIT., fori, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a business, employment, occupation*: occupationes reipublicae, Caes.; maximis occupationibus impediri, Cic. (2) *an anticipation*: Cic.

occūpo -are (ob/capio), *to take possession of, seize, esp. so as to anticipate a rival*.

LIT., totam Italiam suis praesidiis, Cic.; montem, Caes., Tac.; urbem, Verg., Liv.; aliquem amplexu, *to embrace*, Ov.; esp. *to fill, occupy with anything*: Tyrrhenum mare caementis, Hor.; aream fundamentis, Liv.; sometimes *to fall upon, attack*: aliquem gladio, Verg.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to seize an abstr. thing*: regnum, Caes., Cic. (2) of abstr. subjects, *to seize, occupy, master*: pavor occupat animos, Liv.; mentes Sicularum occupat superstitio, Cic. (3) *to take up, employ, occupy*: Liv.; *to invest money*: pecuniam grandi faenore, Cic. (4) *to anticipate, get a start on*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.; pericula, Tac. (5) *to do first*; with infin. as object: Pl., Hor., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **occūpātus** -a -um, *busy, engaged, occupied*: in apparando bello, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

occurro -currere -curri -cursum (ob/curro), *to run to meet, hasten to meet*.

LIT., often with dat.: Caesari venienti, Caes.; Hor., Liv.; esp., *to fall upon, attack*: duabus legionibus, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *to come in the way*: in asperis locis silex saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv. (2) *to work against, oppose, counteract*: omnibus eius consiliis, Cic.; Tac. (3) *to meet trouble, cope with*: venienti morbo, Pers. (4) *to come into the thoughts, to present itself, occur*: animo, cogitationi, Cic.; in mentem, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

occursatio -ōnis, f. (occurso), *a going to meet*; hence, *attention, officiousness*: facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis, Cic.

occurso -are (freq. of occurro), *to run or go to meet*.

LIT., fugientibus, Tac.; esp., *to oppose*: invidi, occursantes, factiosi, Sall.; occursat occlus gladio, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to forestall*: Plin. (2) *to occur to the mind*: Plin. L.

occurus -ūs, m. (occurro), *a meeting, a falling in with*: vacuis occurso hominum viis, Liv.; alicuius occursum vitare, *to avoid meeting with anyone*, Tac.

Ōcēānus -i, m. (Ὠκεανός), (1) *the ocean, the sea which encompasses the earth*: Cic., Verg. (2) *personif., the husband of Tethys and father of the Nymphs*.

¶ Hence **Ōcēānītis** -idis, f. *a daughter of Oceanus*: Verg.

ocellus -i, m. (dim. of oculus), *a little eye*: Pl., Cat., Ov.; as a term of endearment: ocelli Italiae, villulae nostrae, Cic. L.

ocimum -i, n. *basil*: Plin., Pers.

ocior ocīus, compar. adj. (cf. ὀκλύς), *swifter, quicker*: ocior cervis, Hor.; Verg. Superl.: ocissimus, Plin.

¶ Compar. adv. **ocīus**, *more swiftly*: facere, Cic.; serius, ocīus, sors exitura, *sooner or later*, Hor.; sometimes = *swiftly* only: Caes., Verg. Posit.: ociter, Enn.; superl.: ocissime, Pl., Sall.

Ocnus -i, m. (Ὀκνός), *the founder of Mantua*.

ocrēa -ae, f. *a greave*: Verg., Liv.

ocrēātus -a -um (ocrea), *wearing greaves*: Hor.

Ocrīcūlum -i, n. *a town in Umbria, on the Tiber (now Otricoli)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ocrīcūlānus** -a -um, *of Otriculum*.

Octāvius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of C. Octavius, the Emperor Augustus, called C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus after his adoption into the gens Iulia.

¶ Hence adj. **Octāvīānus** a- -um, *Octavian*, bellum, of Cn. Octavius with Cinna, Cic.

octāvus -a -um (octo), *eighth*: ager efficit cum octavo, *bears eight-fold*, Cic.; adv.: octavum, *for the eighth time*, Liv.; f. as subst.

octāva -ae (sc. hora), *the eighth hour*: Juv.

octāvusdēcīmus -a -um, *eighteenth*: Tac.

octiēs (-iens), adv. (octo), *eight times*: Cic. **octingentēsīmus** -a -um (octingenti), *eight hundredth*: Cic.

octingenti -ae -a (octo/centum), *eight hundred*: Cic., Liv.

octipēs -pēdis (octo/pes), *having eight feet*: Prop., Ov.

octō, indecl. numer. (ὀκτώ), *eight*: Cic., etc.

Octōber -bris (octo), *belonging to the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March*; of October: Idus, Kalendae, Cic.; m. as subst. (sc. mensis), *October*: Col.

octōdēcīm, indecl. numer. (octo/decem), *eighteen*: Liv.

octōgēnārius -a -um (octogeni), *consisting of eighty*: Plin. L.

octōgēni -ae -a (octo), *eighty each, eighty at a time*: Liv.

octōgēsīmus -a -um (octoginta), *eightieth*: Cic., Juv.

octōgiēs (-iens), adv. *eighty times*: Cic.

octōgīntā, indecl. numer., *eighty*: Cic.

octōiūgis -e (octo/iugum), *yoked eight together*.

TRANSF., octoiuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, *eight together*, Liv.

octōnārius -a -um (octoni), consisting of eight together: Quint.

octōni -ae -a (octo). (1) eight each: Pl., Caes. (2) eight at a time, eight together: Caes., Hor., Liv.

octōphōros -on (ὀκτώφορος), borne by eight: lectica octophoro ferri, Cic. N. as subst. **octōphōrōn** -i, a litter carried by eight bearers: Cic. L., Mart., Suet.

octuplicātus -a -um (octuplus), increased eight-fold: Liv.

octuplus -a -um (ὀκταπλοῦς), eight-fold: pars. Cic. N. as subst. **octuplum** -i, an eight-fold penalty: damnari octupli, Cic.

octussus -is, m. (octo/as), a sum of eight asses: Hor.

oculātus -a -um (oculus). (1) having eyes: testis, Pl., Suet. (2) catching the eye, conspicuous: Pl.

oculēus -a -um (oculus), sharp-sighted: Argus, Pl.

ocūlus -i, m. (connected with ὄσσομαι, ὄσσε), the eye.

LIT., oculos amittere, to lose one's sight, Cic.; esse in oculis, to be visible, Cic., Ov., Liv., etc.; ante oculos, Cic., Liv.; ante oculos ponere, to set before one's eyes, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the mind's eye: Cic., etc. (2) an ornament, treasure: illos oculos orae maritimae (Corinth and Carthage) effodere, Cic. (3) a bud or eye of a plant: Verg.

odēum -i, n. (ὀδεῖον), a concert-hall: Vitruv., Suet.

odī ōdisse; fut. partic. ōsūrus. (1) to hate, detest: aliquem acerbē, Cic.; Ov., etc.; with infin.: Pl., Hor. (2) to dislike, be displeased with: Persicos apparatus, Hor.; Ov., Juv.

odīōsus -a -um (odium), adj. (with compar. and superl.), hateful, odious, troublesome: orator, Cic.; verbum, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc.

Adv. **odīōsē**, odiously, in a hateful manner: Pl., Ter., Cic.

odīum -i, n. (odī), hatred: odium in omnes, Cic.; odium mulierum, towards women, Cic.; vestrum, towards you, Liv.; in odium alicuius inruere, to become hated by anyone, Cic.; odium est mihi cum aliquo, I am at enmity with, Cic.; odium saturare, placare, restinguere, Cic.; movere, exercere, Ov.; plur.: sibi conciliare odia, Caes.; Cic.; often an object of hatred: Antonius insigne odium omnium hominum, Cic.; esp. in dat.: alicui esse odio, to be hated by, Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

odor (older **ōdōs**) -ōris, m. (ὀζω, ὀδμή), a smell, odour.

LIT., in gen.: Caes., Cic., Verg.; esp. (1) an unpleasant smell, stench, stink: camera incultu, tenebris, odore foeda, Sall. (2) a sweet smell: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment: dictaturae, Cic.; suspicionis, Cic. (2) perfume, incense; plur., perfumery, spices: incendere odores, Pl., Cic.; Hor., Verg., etc.

ōdōrātiō -ōnis, f. (odoror), a smelling, smell: Cic.

ōdōrātus -ūs, m. (odor). (1) a smelling: Cic. (2) the sense of smell: Cic.

ōdōrātus -a -um, partic. from odoror; q.v.

ōdōrifēr -fēra -fērum (odor/fero). (1) having a pleasant smell: Prop. (2) producing perfumes: gens, Ov.

ōdōro -are (odor), to make odorous: odorant aëra fumis, Ov.

Hence partic. **ōdōrātus** -a -um, sweet-smelling: cedrus, Verg.; capilli, Hor.; Ov.

ōdōror -ari, dep. (odor), to smell.

LIT., at or smell out: Pl.; cibum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to sniff at, nose (as a dog); to aim at, aspire to: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. (2) to search into, track out, investigate: quid sentiant, Cic. (3) to get an inkling or smattering of: philosophiam, Tac.

ōdōrus -a -um (odor). (1) sweet-smelling: flos, Ov. (2) keen-scented, tracking by smell: odora canum vis, Verg.

ōdōs = odor; q.v.

Odrȳsae -ārum, m. pl. (Ὀδρύσαι), a people of Thrace.

Hence adj. **Odrȳsius** -a -um, poet. = Thracian.

Ōdyssēa -ae, f. (Ὀδύσσεια), the Odyssey, a poem by Homer, translated into Latin by Livius Andronicus.

Oeāgrus or **Oeāger** -i, m. (Οἰαγρος), 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 Tyndareus, grandfather of Helen.

Hence subst. **Oebālīdēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Oebalus: puer, Hyacinthus, Ov.; plur.: Oebalidae, Castor and Pollux, Ov.; f. adj. **Oebālīs** -idis, Spartan: nymphea, Helen, Ov.; matres, Sabine, as the Sabines were supposed to be descended from the Spartans, Ov.; adj. **Oebālius** -a -um, Spartan or Sabine; subst. **Oebālīa** -ae, f. Tarentum (colonized from Sparta): Verg.

Oechālīa -ae, f. (Οἰχάλλια), a town in Euboea.

Hence f. adj. **Oechālīs** -idis, Oechalian.

Oecleūs -ēi, m. (Οἰκλέυς), father of Amphiaras.

Hence **Oeclidēs** -ae, m. son of Oecleus = Amphiaras.

oecōnōmīa -ae, f. (οἰκονομία), as literary term, arrangement, division: Quint.

oecōnōmicus -a -um (οἰκονομικός). (1) relating to domestic economy; as subst., m., the title of a book by Xenophon: Cic. (2) orderly, methodical: Quint.

Oedīpūs -pōdis and -i, m. (Οἰδῖππος), king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta. He was fated to kill his father and marry his mother; and he solved the riddle of the Sphinx; prov.: Davus sum, non Oedipus, I am no reader of riddles, Ter.

Hence adj. **Oedīpōdīōnīus** -a -um, Oedipodean: Ov.

Oeneūs -ēi or -ēos, m. (Οἰνέυς), king of Aetolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira.

Hence adj. **Oenēius** -a -um and **Oenēus** -a -um, relating to Oeneus: agri, Aetolia, Ov.; subst. **Oenidēs** -ae, m. son of Oeneus; Meleager, or Diomedes, son of Tydeus: Ov.

Oenōmāus -i, m. (Οἰνόμαος), king in Elis, father of Hippodamia.

Oenōnē -ēs, f. (Οἰνώνη), a Phrygian nymph, loved and afterwards deserted by Paris.

oenōphōrum -i, n. (οἰνοφῶρον), a basket or hamper for wine: Hor., Juv.

Oenōpia -ae, f. (*Oivonla*), the island afterwards called *Aegina*.

¶ Hence adj. **Oenōpius** -a -um, *Oenopian*.
oenōpōlium i, n. (*οινοπωλείον*), a wine-shop: Pl.

Oenōtria -ae, f. (*Οινωτρία*), old name of the south-east part of Italy.

¶ Hence adj. **Oenōtrius** -a -um and **Oenōtrus** -a -um, *Oenotrian*; meton., *Italian*, *Roman*.

oenus = unus; q.v.

oestrus -i, m. (*οἰστρος*), the gad-fly, horse-fly: Verg. TRANSF., *inspiration*, *frenzy*: Juv.

oesus = usus; q.v.

oesypum -i, n. (*οἶσπος*), the fat and dirt of unwashed wool: Plin.; hence, a cosmetic prepared from it: Ov.

Oeta -ae, f. and **Oetē** -ēs, f. (*Οἷτη*), 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*), a bit, morsel: Juv.

offa -ae, f. a ball or pellet of flour: pultis, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., any mass or lump: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.; hence, a swelling: Juv.; an abortion: Juv.

offendo -fendēre -fendi -fensum, to strike, knock, dash against.

(1) transit. LIT., aliquem cubito, Pl.; latus, Cic.; caput, scutum, Liv. TRANSF., a, to hit upon, fall in with, come upon: imparatum te, Cic. L.: b, to shock, offend, displease: aliquem, or alicuius animum, Cic.; Liv.; vitam, Lucr.

(2) intransit. LIT., to knock against; with dat., or in and abl.: dens solido, Hor.; Ov.; naves in redeundo (sc. terrae) offenderunt, struck, ran aground, Caes. TRANSF., a, to stumble, make a mistake: si quid offenderit, Cic.: b, to give offence; with dat.: Cic. L., Liv.: c, to come to grief: apud iudices, to be condemned, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: d, to take offence: Caes., Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **offensus** -a -um. (1) injured, hurt: offensus animus, Cic.; Ov. (2) offensive: civibus, Cic.

offensa -ae, f. (offendo), a striking against, knocking against. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) displeasure, offence: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. L.; Ov. (2) an injury: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov.

offensio -ōnis, f. (offendo), a striking against, hitting against.

LIT., pedis, a stumbling, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a misfortune, setback: Caes., Cic.; esp. an indisposition: corporum, Cic. (2) displeasure, disfavour, aversion: effugere alicuius offensionem, Cic.; Tac. (3) plur., offences against: iudiciorum, Cic.

offensiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of *offensio*). (1) a slight displeasure: Cic. L. (2) a slight check: Cic.

offenso -are (freq. of *offendo*). (1) to strike, dash against: capita, Liv.; Lucr. (2) TRANSF., to stumble: Quint.

¹**offensus** -a -um, partic. from *offensus*; q.v.

²**offensus** -ūs, m. (offendo), a dashing against, a shock, collision: Lucr. TRANSF., offence, dislike: Lucr.

offēro offerre obtūli oblātum (ob/fero), to carry or bring to, place before, present, offer.

LIT., aciem strictam venientibus, Verg.; os suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam offerre, Cic. Reflex., se offerre, and pass., offerri, to present oneself, appear: multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium eius numinis oblatus est, Cic.; se hostibus offerre, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to offer, expose: nos periculis sine causa, Cic.; se morti, Caes.; se ad mortem pro patria, Cic.; vitam in discrimen, Cic. (2) to bring forward, offer, proffer: alicui operam suam, Liv.; foedus, Verg. (3) to inflict, occasion: alicui beneficium stuprum, mortem, Cic.; Ter.

offērūmenta -ae, f. (offero), a present: Pl.

officina -ae, f. (older form = *opificina*, from *opifex*), a workshop, manufactory. LIT., armorum, Caes.; Pl., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum, Cic.; nequitiae, sapientiae, Cic.; Liv.

officio -ficēre -fēcī -fectum (ob/facio), to act against; hence, to get in the way of, impede, hinder.

LIT., with dat.: alicui apricanti, to stand between anyone and the sun, Cic.; ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens, Cic.; Sall.; as transit. verb., in pass.: Lucr.

TRANSF., to hinder, obstruct, injure: meis commodis, Cic.; consiliis alicuius, Sall.; officium laetis frugibus herbae, Verg.; nomini, Liv.

officiōsus -a -um (officium), adj. (with compar. and superl.). (1) obliging, courteous, attentive: homo, Cic. L.; in aliquem, Cic.; Hor. (2) dutiful: dolor, Cic.; labores, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **officiōsē**, obligingly, courteously: Cic., Plin. L.

officium -i, n. (for *opificium*).

LIT., dutiful or respectful action: officium facere, Pl., Hor.; officio fungi, Cic.; officium praestare, Caes.; officio suo deesse, to fail in one's duty, Cic.; meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic.; esp. of ceremonial action, attendance on some solemn occasion: urbana officia alicui praestare, ap. Cic.; suprema in aliquem officia, the last offices, Tac.; officium triste, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) sense of duty, respect, courtesy, deference: homo summo officio praeditus, Cic.; Caes. (2) submission, allegiance: in officio continere, Cic.; Caes. (3) official employment: toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus, over the whole naval service, Caes.; confecto legationis officio, Caes.; so of things, function: corporis, Lucr.; Ter.

offigo -ēre (ob/figo), to fix in, fasten: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.; Pl.

offirmo -are (ob/firmo), to make firm, to fasten. TRANSF., with reflex. pron., or intransit., to be determined, persevere: Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **offirmātus** -a -um, firm, resolute: Pl., Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **offirmātē**, firmly, obstinately: Suet.

offlecto -ere (ob/flecto), to turn round: Pl.

offōco -are (ob/faucis), to choke: Sen.

offrēnātus -a -um (ob/frenum), curbed, restrained: Pl.

offŭcĭa -ae, f. (ob/fucus), *paint, rouge*: Pl.

TRANSF., *deceit*: Pl.

offulgĕo -fulgĕre -fulsi (ob/fulgeo), *to shine upon*: nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg.

offundo -fundĕre -fŭdi -fŭsum (ob/fundo), *to pour before*.

LIT., Pl.; esp. pass. as middle, offundi, *to be poured over, to be spread around*: nobis aēr crassus offunditur, Cic.; hence, *to over-spread, to cover, conceal*: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring upon*: si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium, Cic.; ne nimium terroris offundam, Liv.; omnium rerum terror oculis auribusque est offusus, Liv. (2) *to cover, overwhelm*: Cic.; pass.: offusus pavore, Tac.

oggannĭo -ire (ob/gannio), *to growl at*: Pl., Ter.

oggĕro -ĕre (ob/gero), *to proffer*: Pl.

Ogĕgĕs -is and **Ogĕgŭs** -i, m. (Ὠγῆγης), *mythical founder and king of Thebes*.

¶ Hence **Ogĕgĭus** -a -um, *Theban*: deus, Bacchus, Ov.

oh, interj. *oh! ah!*: Pl., Ter.

ōhe, interj. *ho! hi!*: Pl., Hor., Mart.

oi, interj. *oh!* an exclamation of pain: Ter.

Olbia -ae, f. (Ὀλβία), *name of several towns, esp. one on the east coast of Sardinia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Olbiēnsis** -e, *Olbian*.

ōlēa -ae, f. (ἐλαία), *the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree*: Hor. TRANSF., *the olive-tree*: Cic., Verg., etc.

ōlēāginus -a -um (olea), *of the olive-tree*: Verg.

ōlēārius -a -um (oleum), *of or for oil*: cella, Cic.; m. as subst., *an oil-seller*: Pl.

ōlēaster -tri, m. (olea), *the wild olive-tree*: Verg., Ov.

ōlēo -ĕre (older ōlo -ĕre) (cf. ὀλῶ, odor), *to emit an odour, smell*. LIT., bene, Cic. L.; with abl., *to smell of*: sulphure, Ov.; with acc.: nihil, Cic.; unguenta, Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *to smell of, to smack of*: nihil ex Academia, Cic.; malitiam, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ōlens** -entis, *smelling*.

LIT., (1) *fragrant, sweet-smelling*: Verg., Ov.

(2) *evil-smelling, stinking*: Verg., Hor. TRANSF., *musty*: Tac.

ōlēum -i, n. (ἐλαιον), *olive-oil, oil*. LIT., instillare oleum lumini, Cic.; prov.: oleum et operam perdere, *to lose time and trouble*, Pl. TRANSF., *effort, competition* (from the oil used in the palaestra by wrestlers): quoddam genus est verborum et laetum sed palaestrae magis et olei, Cic.

olfācio -fācĕre -fĕci -factum (oleo/facio), *to smell*. LIT., ea quae gustamus, Cic. TRANSF., *to scent out, detect*: nummum, Cic.; Ter.

olfacto -are (freq. of olfacio), *to smell at*: Pl.

ōlĭdus -a -um (oleo), *smelling*: capra, stinking, Hor.; Suet.

ōlim, adv. (from ollus, old Latin for ille), *at that time*. (1) *with cum or ubi, then . . . when . . .*: Verg., etc. (2) *of the past, formerly, once upon a time, in times past*: qui mihi dixit olim, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc. (3) *of the future, hereafter, one day*: non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit, Hor.; forsā et haec olim meminisse iuvabit, Verg.; Cic. L. (4) *with present, for a long time now*: Juv., Tac. (5) *at times, often*: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.; Verg.

olit-, see **holit-**.

ōlĭva -ae, f. (ἐλάτα), *an olive*: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *an olive-tree*: Cic., Verg., Hor. (2) *an olive-wreath*: Verg., Hor. (3) *a staff of olive-wood*: Verg., Ov.

ōlĭvētum -i, n. (oliva), *a place planted with olives, olive-grove*: Cic., Hor.

ōlĭvĭfĕr -fĕra -fĕrum (oliva/fero), *olive-bearing*: Verg., Ov.

ōlĭvum -i, n. (ἐλαιον), *olive-oil, oil*: Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *the palaestra* (cf. oleum): Hor.

(2) *oil for anointing, unguent*: Cat.

olla -ae, f. (aulula), *a jar or pot*: Cic.

ollus, **olle**, obsolete form of ille -a -ud; q.v.

ōlo=oleo; q.v.

ōlor -ōris, m. *a swan*: Verg., Hor., etc.

ōlōrĭnus -a -um (olor), *of a swan*: Verg., Ov.

ōlus, see **holus**.

Ōlympĭa -ae, f. (Ὀλυμπία), *a holy city and territory in Elis, where the Olympic games were held*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōlympĭācus** -a -um, **Ōlympĭcus** -a -um, **Ōlympĭus** -a -um, *Olympian*; subst. **Ōlympĭum** -i, n. *the temple of Jupiter Olympius*: Liv.; **Ōlympĭa** -ōrum, n. *the Olympic games*: Cic.; **Ōlympĭās** -ādis, f. *an Olympiad or period of four years, elapsing between celebrations of the Olympic games*; the first Olympiad is reckoned from 776 B.C.; **Ōlympĭōnĭcēs** -ae, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), *a victor at Olympia*: Cic.

¹**Ōlympĭās**, see **Olympia**.

²**Ōlympĭās** -ādis, f. (Ὀλυμπιάς), *wife of Philip and mother of Alexander the Great*.

Ōlympus -i, m. (Ὀλυμπος), *the name of several mountain ranges, esp. one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, supposed to be the habitation of the gods*; poet.=heaven: Verg.

Ōlynthus (-ōs), -i f. (Ὀλυνθος), *town in Thrace, Chalcidice, on the borders of Macedonia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōlynthĭus** -a -um, *Olynthian*.

ōmāsūm -i, n. *bullocks' tripe*. TRANSF., *pingui tentus omaso, with fat paunch*, Hor.

ōmĕn -inis, n. *an omen, sign, prognostication*.

LIT., hisce ominibus proficiscere, Cic.; i secundo omine, Hor.; omen avertere, *to avert an omen*, Cic.; accipere, *to accept*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a good wish, as a good omen*: optima omina, Cic. (2) plur., *marriage ceremonies*: Verg. (3) *a solemn promise*: Ter.

ōmentum -i, n. *fat-skin, fat*: Pers.; sometimes *the caul*, and hence *the entrails, bowels*: Juv.

ōmĭnātor -oris, m. (ominor), *a diviner*: Pl.

ōmĭnor -ari, dep. (omen), *to presage, prophesy, predict*: malo alienae quam nostrae reipublicae ominari, Cic.; Hor.; with acc. and infin., or indir. quest.: Liv.

ōmĭnōsus -a -um (omen), *foreboding, ominous*: Plin. L.

ōmittō -mittĕre -mĭsi -missum (ob/mitto), *to let go, let fall*. LIT., arma, Liv.; habenas, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to let go, to give up, lay aside*: obsessionem, Caes.; timorem, Cic.; with infin., *to cease*: omittat urgere, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. (2) *in speaking, to leave out, omit*: ut haec omittam, Cic.; de reditu, Cic.; Liv. (3) *to disregard*: Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **ōmissus** -a -um, *negligent, remiss*: Ter.; compar.: Ter.

omnĭfĕr -fĕra -fĕrum (omnis/fero), *bearing everything, all-bearing*: Ov.

omnigēnus -a -um; genit. plur., omnigenum: Verg. (omne/genus), of all kinds: Verg.

omnimōdis: Lucr. and **omnimōdō**: Sen., adv. (omnis/modus), in every case, in every way, wholly, entirely.

omninō, adv. (omnis), altogether, entirely, wholly. (1) with positive force. In gen.: cum senatoriis muneribus aut omnino aut magna ex parte essem liberatus, Cic. Esp.: a, in general: de hominum genere aut omnino de animalibus loquor, Cic.: b, in all: quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic.: c, in concessive clauses, certainly, admittedly: pugnas omnino sed cum adversario facili, Cic.

(2) with a negative: a, with neg. first, usually in the sense not altogether: Cic., Verg., etc.; sometimes not at all: Cic., Hor.: b, with omnino first, absolutely not, not at all: Cic.

omnipārens -entis (omnis/parens), all-producing: terra, Verg.

omnipōtens -entis (omnis/potens), almighty, all-powerful: Cat., Verg.

omnis -e, all, every, whole. (1) plur., all of a number: leges aliae omnes, Cic., etc.; m. as subst.: omnes, all men, Ter., Cic.; n. as subst., omnia, all things, everything: omnia facere, to do whatever is possible, Cic.; in eo sunt omnia, everything depends upon that, Cic.; per omnia, in every respect, Liv.; ante omnia, especially, Liv.; acc. as adv.: omnia, in all respects, Verg. (2) sing., each, every one out of a number: omni tempore, Caes.; omnis amans, every lover, Ov. (3) sing. or plur., of all kinds: holus omne, Hor.; omnibus precibus petere, Cic. (4) sing., the whole of one person or thing: Gallia omnis, Caes.; non omnis moriar, not entirely, Hor.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, Cic.; n. as subst.: omne, the universe, Lucr.

omnitūens -entis (omnis/tueor), all-seeing: Lucr.

omnivāgus -a -um (omnis/vagus), wandering everywhere: Cic.

omnivōlus -a -um (omnis/volo), all-wishing: Cat.

Omphālē -ēs, f. (Ὀμφάλη), a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served in woman's dress.

ōnāger and **ōnāgrus** -i, m. a wild ass: Verg.

ōnērārius -a -um (onus), of or for freight, burden, etc.: iumenta, beasts of burden, Liv.; navis oneraria, a merchant or transport ship, Caes., Liv.; also simply: oneraria, Cic. L.

ōnēro -are (onus), to load, freight, burden.

LIT., naves, Caes.; iumenta, Sall.; more generally, to fill, weigh down: aures lapillis, Ov.; ossa aggere terrae, Verg.; vina cadis, Verg.; mensas dapibus, Verg.; manūs iaculis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm: aliquem mendacii, Cic.; aethera votis, Verg.; aliquem laudibus, Liv. (2) to make more burdensome, to aggravate: curas, Tac.; inopiam alicuius, Liv.

ōnērōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (onus), heavy, burdensome. LIT., praeda, Verg.

TRANSF., troublesome: onerosior altera sors est, Ov.; Plin. L.

ōnus -ēris, n. a load, burden, freight.

LIT., merces atque onera, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; more generally, a weight: tanti oneris turrim in muros conlocare, Caes.; Ov.

TRANSF., a burden, trouble, charge: oneri esse, to be burdensome, Sall., Liv.; plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intellego, Cic. Esp., a public burden, tax: his temporibus hoc municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.; haec omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv.

ōnustus -a -um (onus), laden, loaded, freighted.

LIT., asellus onustus auro, Cic.; naves onustae frumento, Cic.; more generally, full, filled: onusti cibo et vino, Cic.; pharetra onusta telis, Tac.; with genit.: auri, Pl.

TRANSF., pectus laetitiā, Pl.

ōnyx -ychis (ὄνυξ), m. and f. a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, from which vessels and other articles were made: Plin., Mart. TRANSF., a casket of onyx: Hor., Mart.

ōpācītās -ātis, f. (opacus), shadiness: arborum, Tac.

ōpāco -are (opacus), to shade, overshadow: locum, Cic.; Verg.

ōpācus -a -um. (1) shaded, shady: ripa, Cic.; Verg. (2) dark, shadowy, obscure: nox, Verg.; mater, the earth, Verg.; n. pl. as subst.: per opaca locorum, Verg.

ōpella -ae, f. (dim. of opera), a little labour, trouble, service: Lucr., Hor.

ōpēra -ae, f. (opus), trouble, pains, service, exertion.

LIT., in gen.: laborem et operam in aliqua re consumere, Cic.; operam tribuere reipublicae, Cic.; operam dare, with dat., to work hard at, Pl., Ter., Cic., Ov.; est operae pretium, usually with infin., it is worth while, Cic., Liv., etc.; in abl.: operā meā, thanks to me, Cic.; Caes., etc. Esp., a service, help: Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis eius societatis, who is in the service of that company, Cic.; operas alicui dare, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) time for work: deest mihi opera, Cic. L.; Liv. (2) a day-labourer, workman, gen. in plur.: operae fabrorum, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; sometimes in a contemptuous sense, mobsmen, gangsters: Cic.; operae theatrales, claqueurs, Tac. (3) work done: Pl., Cic. L.

ōpērārius -a -um (opera), relating to work: homo, a day-labourer, Cic. L. M. as subst.

ōpērārius -i, a day-labourer, workman; fig.: quidam operarii linguā celeri et exercitata (of bad orators), Cic.; f. as subst.

ōpērāria -ae, a work-woman: Pl.

ōpercūlum -i, n. (operio), a lid, cover: Cic.; operculum dolii ferreum, Liv.

ōpēriementum -i, n. (operio), a cover, covering: Cic., Sall.

ōpērio -pērire -pērii -pertum (ob/pario), to cover.

LIT., capite operto esse, Cic.; terras umbrā nox, Verg.; reliquias malae pugnae, to bury, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to overwhelm: iudicia operta dedecore, Cic.; contumeliis, Cic.; infamiā, Tac. (2) to cover, conceal: res opertae, Cic.; Ter., Tac. (3) to close, shut up: fores, Pl.; astium, Ter.; opertā lecticā latus est, Cic.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **ōpertum** -i, a secret place, or secret: operta Apollinis, Cic.; telluris operta, Verg.; Liv.

ōpēror -ari, dep. (opus), to work, labour, be busy, be occupied; esp. in perf. partic. **ōpērātus** -a -um, engaged, busy (which may

be derived directly from opus): in cute curandā, Hor.; with dat. of the occupation: conubiis arvisque novis, Verg.; materiis caedendis, Tac.; esp., to be engaged in worship: sacris, Liv.; laetis in arvis, Verg.; with dat. of deity: deo, Tib.

ōpērōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (opera). (1) act., laborious, painstaking, industrious. LIT., senectus, Cic.; colonus, Ov.; of medicines, active, powerful: herba, Ov. (2) pass., requiring much labour or trouble, toilsome, difficult: artes, Cic.; moles mundi, Ov.; carmina, Hor.

¶ Adv. **ōpērōsē**, laboriously: Cic., Ov.

ōpertum -i, subst. from operio; q.v.

ōpēs, see ops.

ōphīūchus -i, m. (ὄφιοῦχος), the snake-holder, a constellation: Cic.

ōphīusa -ae, f. (Ὀφίονσσα), old name of the island of Cyprus.

¶ Hence **ōphīūsīus** -a -um, Cyprian: Ov.

ophthalmiās -ae, m. (ὀφθαλμία), a fish: Pl.

ōpīcus -a -um, Oscan. TRANSF., stupid, philistine: Juv.

ōpīfēr -fēra -fērūm (ops/fero), helpful, rendering help: deus (of Aesculapius), Ov.

ōpīfex -fīcis, c. (opus/facio). (1) a maker, framer, fabricator: mundi, Cic.; verborum, Cic. (2) a workman, artisan: Cic.; opifices atque servitia, Sall.

ōpīfīcina = officina; q.v.

ōpīlīo and **ūpīlīo** -ōnis, m. (for ovipilio, from ovis), a shepherd: Pl., Verg.

ōpīmītās -ātis, f. (opimus), plentifulness: Pl.

ōpīmus -a -um, rich, fruitful, fertile.

LIT., ager, regio, Cic.; arva, Verg.; bos, Cic.; habitus corporis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) enriched, wealthy: Hor.; with abl.: praedā, Cic. (2) lucrative: accusatio, Cic. (3) sumptuous, abundant, copious: 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. (4) of speech, overloaded: genus dictionis, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ōpīmē**, richly, splendidly: Pl.

ōpīnābīlis -e (opinor), founded upon conjecture, conjectural: Cic.

ōpīnātio -ōnis, f. (opinor), supposition, conjecture: Cic.

ōpīnātor -ōris, m. (opinor), one who supposes or conjectures: Cic.

ōpīnātus -a -um, partic. from opinor; q.v.

ōpīnātus -ūs, m. (opinor), a conjecture, supposition: Lucr.

ōpīnīo -onis, f. (opinor), opinion, conjecture, supposition.

In gen., with subjective genit.: opinione vulgi, Cic.; with objective genit.: opinio eius diei, Cic.; with de: opinio de dis immortalibus, Cic.; adducere aliquem in eam opinionem ut, Cic.; magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, with acc. and infin., Cic.; ut opinio mea fert, in my opinion, Cic.; praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation, Nep.; celerius opinione, quicker than was expected, Caes.

Esp., general impression, repute: opinione nonnullā, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic.; propter eximiam opinionem virtutis, Caes.; sometimes, a bad name: ingrati animi, Liv. Also rumour, general report: quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Liv.; Caes.

ōpīnīōsus -a -um (opinio), set in opinion; superl.: Cic.

ōpīnor -ari, dep. (ōpīno -are: Pl.; from opinus), to be of opinion, believe, suppose, conjecture: sapiens nihil opinatur, Cic.; me in provinciam exiturum, Cic.; de vobis non secus ac de teterrimis hostibus opinatur, Cic.; often in parenthesis: ut opinor, or opinor, Pl., Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ōpīnātus** -a -um, in pass. sense, conjectured, supposed, fancied: bonum, Cic.

ōpīpārus -a -um (ops/paro), splendid, rich, sumptuous: Pl.

¶ Adv. **ōpīpārē**, splendidly, sumptuously: opipare apparatus convivium, Cic.; Pl.

ōpīsthogrāphus -a -um (ὀπισθόγραφος), written on the back: Plin. L.

ōpītūlor -ari, dep. (ops/tuli), to help, aid; with dat.: sentibus, Cic.; inopiae, Sall.; Liv.

ōportet -tēre -tūt, impers. it behoves, it is proper, one should or ought to.

Absol.: quidquid veto non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. With subj.: Cic., Hor., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Cic.; with acc. and pass. infin.: hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, Cic.

oppēdo -ēre, to mock, insult: Iudaeis, Hor.

oppērīor -pēriri -pertus (-pērītus: Pl.) sum, dep. (cf. experior), to wait. Intransit., to wait: ibidem, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter. Transit., to await: abi intro, ibi me opperire, Ter.; agmen, Liv.; Verg., etc.

oppēto -ēre -īvi and -īi -ītum (ob/peto), to go to meet, encounter (especially an evil): pestem, Pl.; esp.: mortem, to die, Cic., Liv.; so simply: oppetere, Verg.

oppīdānus -a -um (oppidum), of or belonging to a town (except Rome, of which urbanus was used); sometimes in a contemptuous sense, provincial, 'small-town': senex, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **oppīdāni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of a town: Caes., Liv.

oppīdātīm, adv. (oppidum), in the towns, by towns: Suet.

oppīdo, adv. quite, very much, exceedingly (colloq.): ridiculus, Cic.; Pl., Liv.; in answers, certainly: Pl.

oppīdūlum -i, n. (dim. of oppidum), a little town: Cic. L., Hor.

oppīdum -i, n. (perhaps from ob and root of Gr. πῶλον), a town (urbs being generally used for Rome): oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) a fortified wood in Britain: Caes. (2) of an old man: Pl.

oppīgnēro -are (ob/pignero), to pledge, pawn, give in pledge: libellos pro vino, Cic.; Mart. TRANSF., filiam, Ter.

oppīlo -are (ob/pilo). Transit., to stop up, close up, block up: scalas tabernae librariae, Cic. Intransit., to pile up: Lucr.

oppīlēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum (ob/pleo), to fill up, block. LIT., nives omnia oppleverant, Liv.; Pl., Caes. TRANSF., nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic.; Pl.

oppōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum (-postum: Lucr.) (ob/pono), to put or place opposite or before.

LIT., se venientibus in itinere, Caes.; oculis manūs, Ov.; luna subiecta atque

opposita soli, Cic.; moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to pledge against, mortgage for: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.; Pl., Cat. (2) to set against, oppose, interpose: auctoritatem suam, Cic.; esp. of arguments, to allege as an objection: alicui nomen, valetudinem alicuius, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. (3) to set off against in the way of balance or comparison, to contrast: nunc omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ Hence partic. **oppōsitus** -a -um, standing against, opposite: Buthrotum oppositum Corcyrae, Caes.; Cic., Ov.

opportūnē, adv. from opportunus; q.v.

opportūnitas -ātis, f. (opportunus), convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitability. LIT., loci, Caes. TRANSF., (1) a fit time, opportunity: temporis, Caes., Cic. (2) an advantage: opportunitate aliquā datā, Caes.; plur.: Cic.

opportūnus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (ob/portus), opportune, fit, suitable, convenient.

LIT., of place: locus, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of time, suitable, favourable: tempus, Cic.; opportuni venerunt, Liv. (2) of things, suitable, useful; with dat.: ceterae res opportunaes sunt singulae rebus fere singulis, Cic. (3) of persons, suitable: homines, Sall.; Ter., Liv. (4) exposed, liable to: huic eruptioni, Liv.; iniuriarum, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **opportūnē**, seasonably, fitly, conveniently: opportune adesse, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

oppōsitio -ōnis, f. (oppōno), opposing, opposition: Cic.

oppōsitus -a -um, partic. from oppōno; q.v.

oppōsitus -ūs, m. (oppōno), a placing against, opposing, interposition: Cic.

oppressio -ōnis, f. (opprimo), a pressing down, oppression: Ter.; hence of forcible suppression or seizure: legum et libertatis, Cic.; curiae, Cic.

oppressiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of oppressio), slight pressure: Pl.

oppressus -ū, m. (opprimo), a pressing down, pressure: Lucr.

oppressus -a -um, partic. from opprimo; q.v.

opprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (ob/premo).

(1) to press upon, press down; often with destructive force, to crush. LIT., opprimi ruinā conclavis, Cic.; senem iniectione multae vestis, to smother, Tac.; of a flame, to extinguish: cum aquae multitudine vis flammae opprimitur, Cic. TRANSF., a, to slur over in pronunciation: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, Cic.: b, in gen., to weigh down, burden, crush, suppress: Cic.; opprimi aere alieno, Cic.; somno, timore oppressus, Caes.; perniciosam potentiam, to stamp out, Cic.; nationem Allobrogum, Cic.; aliquem falso crimine, Liv.; dolorem, Cic.

(2) to catch, take by surprise, surprise. LIT., improvidos incautosque hostes, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., numquam ille me opprimit consilio, Cic.; Antonium mors oppressit, Cic.; rostra, to occupy, Cic.; Liv.

opprobriamentum -i, n. (opprobrio), a reproach, disgrace: Pl.

opprobrium -i, n. (ob/probrum), a reproach, scandal, disgrace. LIT., maioris fugiens opprobria culpa, Hor. TRANSF., (1) a verbal reproach, taunt: morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor.; Ov. (2) a cause of disgrace: maiorum, Tac.; Ov., etc.

opprobrio -are (ob/probrum), to taunt, reproach: Pl.

oppugnatio -ōnis, f. (oppugno). LIT., an assault on a town: oppidorum, Caes.; oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.; relinquere, Tac. TRANSF., any attack: iudicium sine oppugnatione, without opposition, Cic.

oppugnator -ōris, m. (oppugno), an assailant, one who attacks: Tac. TRANSF., hostis et oppugnator patriae Antonius, Cic.

oppugno -are (ob/pugno), to attack, assault. LIT., oppidum, Cic.; castra, Caes.; urbem, Liv.; with play on pugnus, to batter: Pl. TRANSF., nos clandestinis consiliis, Cic.; Pl.

Ops ōpis, f. (1) in nom. sing., as proper name, the goddess of abundance, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter. (2) acc. sing. ōpem, genit. ōpis, abl. ōpe, might, power, esp. power to aid: opem ab aliquo petere, Cic.; adferre, Ov.; omni ope atque operā enitar, Cic.; grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Verg. (3) plur. ōpēs, resources, means, wealth, esp. military or political: opibus, armis, potentia valere, Cic.; tantas opes prostravit, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

ops-, see obs-.

optabilis -e (opto), desirable, to be wished for: mihi pax in primis fuit optabilis, Cic.; Ov.; compar.: Cic.

optatio -ōnis, f. (opto), a wish: alicui tres optationes dare, Cic.

optātō, adv. from opto; q.v.

optātus -a -um, partic. from opto; q.v.

optimās -ātis (optimus), one of the best, aristocratic: genus, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **optimātes**, the aristocratic party, the aristocrats: Cic., Tac.

optimē, superl. of bene; q.v.

optimus (optūmus) -a -um, superl. of bonus; q.v.

optio -ōnis, f. (opto), choice, free choice, option: utro frui malis optio sit tua, Cic.; si mihi optio daretur, utrum malim defendere, an, Cic.; Liv.

optivus -a -um (opto), chosen: cognomen, Hor.

opto -are, to choose, elect, select. LIT., utrum vis, opta, dum licet, Pl.; locum tecto, Verg.; ut optet utrum malit an, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., to wish for, desire: illam fortunam, Cic.; aliquid votis, Verg.; with infin.: Ter., Liv., Tac.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L.; with ut and the subj.: optavit, ut in curram tolleretur, Cic.; Liv., Ov.; with subj. alone: crescat tua civibus opto urbs, Ov.; with acc. and dat., to wish a person something: alicui furorem et insaniam, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **optātus** -a -um, wished for, desired, welcome: rumores, Cic. L. N. as subst. **optātum** -i, a wish: optatum impetrare, Cic.; Ter., Ov.

¶ Abl. as adv. **optātō**, according to one's wish: Cic. L., Verg.

ōpūlens -entis, see opulentus.

ōpulentia -ae, f. (opulens). (1) *wealth, riches, opulence*: Sall. (2) *the power, greatness of a state*: Sall., Verg., Tac.

ōpulentitās -ātis, f. (opulentus), *riches, power*: Pl.

ōpūento -are (opulentus), *to make opulent, enrich*: Hor.

ōpūlentus -a -um, also **ōpūlens** -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (ops), *rich, wealthy, opulent*. Lit., civitas, Cic.; opidum, Caes.; with abl.: Numidia agro virisque opulentior, Sall.; Verg.; with genit.: Ter., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *powerful, mighty*: reges, Sall.; factio, Liv. (2) *splendid, sumptuous*: res haud opulenta, Liv.; Pl. (3) *lucrative*: Liv.

¶ Adv. **ōpūlentē** and **ōpūlentēr**, *richly, splendidly, sumptuously*: Sall.; compar.: ludos opulentius facere, Liv.

Ōpuntiūs, see ²Opus.

¹**ōpus** -ēris, n. a *work, labour*.

LIT., in gen.: opera nostrarum artium, Cic.; opus quaerere, *to seek for work*, Cic.; res immensi operis, Liv.; Verg. Esp. (1) *work in the fields*: facere patrio rure opus, Ov. (2) *building*: lex operi faciundo, a *building-contract*, Cic. (3) milit. t. t.: naturā et opere munitus, Caes.; Verg., Liv. (4) *literary*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., *work done, a finished work*. (1) in gen.: his immortalibus editis operibus, Liv.; Caes., etc. (2) *a building*: Cic., Liv., Verg. (3) milit. t. t., *works, lines, siege-engines*: operibus oppugnare urbem, Liv.; Mutinam operibus munitionibusque saepsit, Cic.; Caes. (4) *a literary work or a work of art*: Silanionis opus (of a statue), Cic.; opus habeo in manibus, Cic.

A special use is found in the phrase **ōpus est** (or **sunt**), *there is work for someone to do with something*; hence, *one needs, there is need, it is necessary*. (1) with abl. of the thing needed: opus est auctoritate tuā, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; sometimes with abl. n. of perf. partic.: maturato opus est, *there is need of haste*, Liv., or of supine; scitu, Cic. (2) with genit.: quanti argenti opus fuit, Liv. (3) with acc.: Pl. (4) with nom.: dux nobis, et auctor opus est, Cic. L.; Liv. (5) with infin.: quid opus est adfirmare? Cic.; with pass. infin.: Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L., Liv. (6) with ut and subj.: Pl.

²**Ōpūs** -puntis, f. (Ὀποῦς), *a town in Locris*. Adj. **Ōpuntiūs** -a -um, *Opuntian*.

ōpusculum -i, n. (dim. of ¹opus), *a little work*: Cic., Hor.

ōra -ae, f. (1) *an edge, border, rim, boundary*: oras pocula circum, Lucr.; regiones quarum nulla ora, Cic.; clipei, Verg. (2) *the coast-line, coast*: Italiae, Cic. TRANSF., *the people of the coast*: Cic., Tac. (3) *a region, clime, country*: quācumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.; Acheruntis orae, *the lower world*, Lucr.; luminis orae, *the upper world*, Enn., Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *a, the people of a district*: Liv.: **b**, *oras belli, great expanse*, Verg. (4) *a hawser, cable reaching to shore*: Liv., Quint.

ōrāculum (ōrāclum: Cat., Ov.) -i, n. (oro). Lit., *a solemn utterance, an oracle, divine response*: oraculum edere, Cic.; petere a

Dodona, Cic.; in gen., *a prophecy*: oracula fundere, Cic.; *a wise speech, oracular declaration*: physicorum, Cic. TRANSF., *the place where an oracle is given, an oracle*: illud oraculum Delphis, Cic.; fig.: domus iure consulti, oraculum civitatis, Cic.

ōrātiō -ōnis, f. (oro), *speaking, speech, language*.

LIT., in gen.: quae (ferae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes, Cic.; also *style, language*: in hac est pura oratio, Ter.; orationem bonorum imitavi, Cic. Esp., *a set speech*: comparare ad id longam orationem, Cic.; habere orationem, *to deliver*, Ter., Caes., Cic.; in extrema oratione nostra, *at the end of our speech*, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *eloquence*: satis in eo fuit orationis, Cic. (2) *prose* (opp. to poetry): saepissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, Cic. (3) *an imperial message*: Tac., Suet.

ōrātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of oratio), *a little speech, short oration*: Cic., Quint.

ōrātor -ōris, m. (oro), *a speaker*. (1) *a spokesman, envoy*: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc. (2) *an orator*: Cic., etc.

ōrātōrius -a -um (orator), *of an orator, oratorical*: ingenium, Cic.; ornamenta, Cic. F. as subst. **ōrātōria** -ae (sc. ars), *oratory*: Quint.

¶ Adv. **ōrātōriē**, *oratorically*: Cic.

ōrātrix -icis, f. (orator), *a female suppliant*: virgines oratrices pacis, Cic.; Pl.

ōrātū, abl. as from oratus -ūs, m. (oro), *by request*: oratu tuo, Cic.; Pl.

orbātor -ōris, m. (orbo), *one who deprives another of children or parents*: Ov.

orbiculātus -a -um (orbiculus), *circular, round*: Varr., Plin.

orbicūlus -i, m. (dim. of orbis), *a little circle or disk*: Plin.

orbis -is, m. *a circle, ring, disk, anything round*.

LIT., *torque in orbem*, Cic.; of troops: in orbem consistere, Caes.; of the heavens: orbis signifer, *the Zodiac*, Cic.; lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Cic.; of a star, *orbit*: Verg.; of a shield or wheel: Verg.; of the eye: Lucr., Verg.; of a serpent, *coils*: immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, Verg.; Lucr. Esp.: orbis terrae, orbis terrarum, *the circle of the world, the world*, Cic., Verg., Liv.; hence, *country, land*: Eous, *the East*, Ov.; meton., *mankind*: orbis terrae iudicio ac testimonio comprobari, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *rotation, round*: Cic. L., Liv. (2) of style, *rounding off, roundness*: verborum, Cic.

orbīta -ae, f. (orbis), *a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel*: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *orbīta veteris culpa*, *bad example*, Juv.

orbītās -ātis, f. (orbis), *bereavement, loss of children or parents*: orbītae liberum, Cic.; Liv., etc. TRANSF., *maximā orbītae rei-publicae virorum talium*, Cic. L.

orbo -are (orbis), *to bereave, to deprive of parents or children*: filio orbatus, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., *Italiam iuventute*, Cic.

Orbōna -ae, f. (orbis), *the goddess invoked by bereaved parents*: Cic.

orbis -a -um (cf. Gr. ὀρφανός), *deprived of parents or children, bereft*.

LIT., *orbis senex*, Cic.; with abl.: liberis, Pl.; with genit.: Memnonis orba mei venio,

Ov.; subst. **orbus** -i, m. and **orba** -ae, f. *an orphan*: Ter., Liv.

TRANSF., *deprived, destitute*; with abl.: *rebus omnibus*, Cic.; with genit.: *luminis*, Ov.

orca -ae, f. *a pot or jar with a large belly*: Hor., Pers.

Orcādēs -um, f. pl. *islands near Scotland* (now the Orkneys).

orchās -ādis, f. *a species of olive*: Verg.

orchestra -ae, f. (*ὀρχήστρα*), *the part of a Roman theatre reserved for the senators*; meton., *the senate*: Juv.

Orcinus -a -um (Orcus), *relating to Orcus or the dead*: *senatores, those who became senators by the will of Caesar*, Suet.

Orcus -i, m. (connected with *ἔρως*), *Orcus, the infernal regions*: Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *the god of the lower world*: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *death*: Lucr., Hor.

ordēum = *hordeum*; q.v.

ordīa prima = *primordia*; see **primordium**.

ordinārius -a -um (ordo), *according to order, regular, ordinary*: *consules, elected in the regular manner* (opp. to *suffecti*), Liv.; *ordinarii reipublicae usus*, Liv.

ordinātim, adv. (ordinatus), *in good order, regularly, properly*: Caes.

ordinātiō -ōnis, f. (ordinō), *a setting in order, arrangement*: Plin. L.

ordinātus -a -um, partic. from *ordinō*; q.v.

ordinō -are (ordo), *to set in order*. LIT., *physically*: *latius arbusta sulcis*, Hor.; *agmina*, Hor.; *aciem*, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to settle, arrange, appoint*: *partes orationis*, Cic.; *aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus*, Liv.; *res publicas*, Hor. (2) *to govern a people or country*: Plin. L., Suet.

¶ Hence partic. **ordinātus** -a -um, *in order, arranged, orderly*: *disciplina*, Liv.; Cic.; compar.: Sen.

ordiōr *ordiri orsus sum*, dep. (connected with *ordo*). LIT., *to begin a web, lay the warp*: Plin. TRANSF., in gen., *to begin, commence*: *vitae quoddam initium*, Cic. L.; 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.

¶ Hence n. pl. of partic. as subst. **orsa** -orum, *beginnings, undertaking*: Verg., Liv.; esp. of speaking, *words uttered, speech*: Verg.

ordo -inis, m. (orior), *a series, line, row, order*.

LIT., *vitium*, Cic., Verg.; *a row of seats in a theatre*: Cic.; *a row or bank of oars in a vessel*: Verg.; *milit., a line, rank, file*: *ordines explicare*, Liv.; *ordine egredi*, Sall.; Caes.; hence, *a company*: *ordinem ducere, to be a centurion*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; *ordines primi, commanders*, Caes.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *politically and socially, an order, rank, class*: *senatorius, or amplissimus, the senatorial body*, Cic.; *equester, the body of knights*, Cic.; Liv.; in gen., *a class, body of men*: *publicanorum*, Cic. (2) *order, arrangement*: *nomina in ordinem referre*, Cic.; *res in ordinem adducere, to put into order*, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv.

In phrases: *ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in turn, in order*, Cic., Verg., etc.; *ordine, in due order, regularly, properly*, Cic.; *ex ordine, in regular succession*, Cic., Verg.;

extra ordinem, in an unusual, irregular manner: *alicui provinciam decernere*, Cic.; hence, *extraordinarily, very greatly*: Cic. L.

Ōrēās -ādis, f. (*Ὀρεάς*), *a mountain-nymph, Oread*: Verg., Ov.

Ōrestēs -ae and -is, m. (*Ὀρέστης*), *son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who killed his mother to avenge the murder of his father*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōrestēus** -a -um, *Orestean*.

ōrexīs -is, f. (*ὄρεξις*), *desire, appetite*: Juv.

orgānicus -i, m. (*ὀργανικός*), *a musician*: Lucr.

orgānum -i, n. (*ὀργανον*), *an implement or instrument*: Plin.; esp., *a musical instrument*: Quint., Juv.

orgīa -ōrum, n. pl. (*ὄργια*), (*nocturnal*) *festivals in honour of Bacchus*: Verg.; Ov.; hence, *any secret festival; mysteries*: Prop.; *orgies*: Juv.

ōrichalcum -i, n. (*ὀρείχαλκος*), *yellow copper ore*; hence, *brass made from it*: Cic., Verg., etc.

ōricilla -ae, f. (=auricilla), *an ear-lap*: Cat.

Ōricōs and -us -i, f. and **Ōricum** -i, n. *a town on the coast of Epirus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōriciūs** -a -um, *Orician*; and subst. **Ōricini** -ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Oricum*.

ōricūla = *auricula*; q.v.

ōriēns -entis, m. = partic. from *orior*; q.v.

ōrigo -īnis, f. (orior), *origin, source, beginning*. LIT., *principii nulla est origo*, Cic.; *ab origine gentem corripuit morbi*, Verg.; Hor., etc. TRANSF., *an ancestor, founder of a race*: *pater Aeneas Romanae stirpis origo*, Verg.; Sall., Liv.

Ōriōn -ōnis, m. (*Ὠρίων*), *a mighty hunter, transformed into the constellation Orion*.

ōrior *ōriri ortus sum*; fut. partic. *ōritūrus* (*ōrēris, ōritur* in pres. indic.; sometimes *ōrēretur* in imperf. subj.), dep. (cf. Gr. *ὄρνυμι*), *to rise*.

LIT., (1) of persons: *cum consul oriens de nocte silentio diceret dictatorem*, Liv. (2) of the heavenly bodies: *ortā luce, in the morning*, Caes.; *orto sole*, Hor.

TRANSF., in gen., *to arise, spring from, proceed from*: *clamor*, Caes.; *ab his sermo*, Cic.; *caedes*, Verg.; esp. (1) of persons, *to be born*: *equestri loco ortus*, Cic.; Caes. (2) of rivers, etc., *to rise*: *Rhenus ex Leponitiis*, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **ōriēns** -entis, *rising*. M. as subst. (1) *the rising sun*; personif., *the sun-god*: Verg. (2) *the east*: Cic., Verg. (3) *the morning*: Cic., Ov.

Ōrithyia (quadrissyll.) -ae, f. (*Ὠριθυία*), *daughter of Erechtheus, the king of Athens, mother of Zethus and Calais by Boreas*.

ōriundus -a -um (orior), *arising from, springing from*: *ab ingenuis*, Cic.; *ex Etruscis*, Liv.; Pl.

ornāmentum -i, n. (orno), *equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture*. LIT., *certas copias et ornamenta vestra*, Cic.; Pl.; often also *ornament, decoration, embellishment*: *omnia ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit*, Caes.; Cic.; *a badge of office*: Cic. TRANSF., *honour, ornament, distinction*: *decus atque ornamentum senectutis*, Cic.; Caes.; esp., *rhetorical ornament*: *oratoria ornamenta dicendi*, Cic.

ornātē, adv. from *orno*; q.v.

ornātrix -icis, f. (ornator), *a female hair-dresser, a tire-woman*: Ov., Suet.

ornātūlus -a -um (dim. of ornatus), rather elegant: Pl.

ornātus -ūs, m. (orno). LIT., dress, attire, equipment: *militaris, regalis*, Cic.; Pl., Liv., Verg. TRANSF., embellishment, ornament: *ornatum adferre orationi*, Cic.

ornātus -a -um, partic. from orno; q.v.

orno -are, to equip, furnish, provide with necessities, fit out. LIT., aliquem armis, Verg.; decemviros apparitoribus, Cic.; classem, consules, Cic.; provinciam, to provide, for the government of a province, Cic.; Liv.; often also to adorn, decorate, embellish: *domum suam*, Cic.; *cornua sertis*, Verg. TRANSF., to adorn, decorate, distinguish: *civitatem omnibus rebus*, Caes.; *hederā poetam*, Verg.; esp. by praise: *fuit ornandus in Manilia lege Pompeius*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **ornātus** -a -um, furnished, equipped, provided. LIT., scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; often adorned, decorated, embellished: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., ingenio bono, Pl.; artibus, Cic.; *ornatissimus adulescens*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ornātē**, ornately, splendidly, elegantly: *comparare convivium*, Cic.; *loqui*, Cic.

ornus -i, f. the mountain-ash: Verg., Hor.

ōro -are (ōos), to speak.

In gen.: *talibus orabat Iuno*, Verg.; Pl.

Esp. (1) to speak as an orator: *vestra in nos promerita complecti orando*, Cic.; ipse pro se oravit, defended himself, Liv. With acc., to treat, argue, plead: *capitis causam*, Cic.; *litem*, Cic. (2) to beg, pray, entreat, beseech; with acc. of the person entreated: Cic., Ov., Tac., etc.; *oro te* (parenthetical), I pray, Cic. L.; with acc. of the thing: *auxilium ad bellum*, Liv.; Ter., Tac.; with acc. of pers. and acc. of thing: *auxilia regem*, Liv.; Cic. L., Verg. With *ut* or *ne* and the subj., or subj. alone: *oro ut homines conserves*, Cic.; Pl., Caes., Verg. With infin.: Verg., Tac.

Ōrōdēs -is and -i, m. a king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner.

Ōrontēs -is and -ae, m. (Ὀρόντης), the chief river of Syria.

¶ Hence adj. **Ōrontēus** -a -um, poet. = Syrian.

Orpheus -ēi and -ēos; acc. -ēā and -ēā, m. (Ὀρφεύς), a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice.

¶ Hence adj. **Orphēus** and **Orphicus** -a -um, Orphic, of Orpheus.

orphus -i, m. (ὀρφός), a sea-fish, perhaps a sea-perch: Ov.

orsa -ōrum, n. pl., from partic. of ordior; q.v.

orsus -ūs, m. (ordior), a beginning, undertaking: Cic. poet.; Verg.

orsus -a -um, partic. from ordior; q.v.

orthōgrāphīa -ae, f. (ὀρθογραφία), orthography: Suet.

Ortōna -ae, f. a town of the Frentani in Latium (now Ortona).

ortus -ūs, m. (orior). (1) a rising of the heavenly bodies: *solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus*, Cic.; Verg.; hence, the east: Cic., Ov. (2) of persons, origin, birth: *primo ortu*, Cic.; *ortu Tusculanus*, Cic.; *ortum ducere ab Elide*, Cic. (3) in

gen., origin, source: *tribuniciae potestatis*, Cic.; of plants: *Lucr.*; of a river: *Ov.*

ortus -a -um, partic. from orior; q.v.

Ortygia -ae, f. and **Ortygiē** -ēs, f. (Ὀρtyγία).

(1) an island forming part of Syracuse.

(2) the old name of the island of Delos.

¶ Hence adj. **Ortygius** -a -um, Ortygian.

oryx -ygis, m. (ὄρυξ), a species of wild goat or gazelle: Juv.

ōryza -ae, f. (ὄρυζα), rice: Hor.

ōs ōris, n.

(1) the mouth. LIT., *cadit frustum ex ore pulli*, Cic.; Ov., etc. TRANSF., a, mouth, opening: *portus*, Cic.; *dolii*, Liv.; of a river, source: *ora novem Timavi*, Verg.: b, as the organ of speech, voice, talk: *semper in ore habere*, to be always talking about, Cic.; in ore vulgi esse, Cic.; *uno ore*, unanimously, Cic., Ter., Verg.; *ruit profundo Pindarus ore*, Hor.

(2) the face, countenance. LIT., in os adversum, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a, presence, sight: in ore hominum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.: b, expression; esp. with reference to modesty, or the lack of it: *os durum!* Cic.; Ter.; *nostis os hominis*, *nostis audaciam*, Cic.: c, a mask: *Gorgonis*, Cic.; Verg.

ōs ossis, n. (cf. ὀστέον) a bone. LIT., *dolorem cineri eius atque ossibus inussisti*, Cic.; *ossa legere*, to gather up the ashes of the bones after the burning of a corpse, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) heart, inmost being: *tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens*, Verg. (2) of a meagre style: *ossa nudare*, Cic.

oscen -inis, m. (obs/cano), t. t. of augural language, a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e.g., the raven, owl, crow): Cic. L., Hor.

Osci -ōrum, an ancient people of Italy; adj.

Oscus -a -um, Oscan.

oscillum -i, n. (dim. of ōos), a little mask: Verg.

oscitatio -ōnis, f. (oscito), opening of the mouth, gaping, yawning: Mart.

oscito -are (ōos), to open the mouth, gape, yawn: Pl., Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **oscitans** -antis, yawning, sleepy, listless: Ter., Cic.

¶ Adv. **oscitanter**, listlessly: Cic.

osculābundus -a -um (osculor), kissing: Suet.

osculatio -ōnis, f. (osculor), a kissing: Cic., Cat.

osculor -ari, dep. (osculum), to kiss. LIT., *consulem filium*, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., to caress, make much of, make a pet of: *scientiam iuris tamquam filiolum osculari suam*, Cic.

osculum -i, n. (dim. of ōos), a little mouth.

LIT., *oscula summa delibare*, Verg.; Ov.

TRANSF., a kiss: Cic. L., Verg., Ov., etc.

ōsor -ōris, m. (odi), a hater: Pl.

Ossa -ae, m. and f. (Ὀσσα), a mountain range in Thessaly. Adj. **Ossaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ossa.

ossēus -a -um (ōos), bony: Juv.

ossifragus -i, m. and **ossifraga** -ae, f. (ōos/frango), the sea-eagle, osprey: Lucr.

ostendo -tendere -tendi -tentum and -tensum (obs/tendo), to hold out, show, display, expose to view. LIT., *manus*, Pl.; *os suum populo Romano*, Cic.; *equites sese ostendunt*, come in sight, Caes.; *supinatas Aquiloni*

glebas, Verg. TRANSF., *to show, reveal, present*: spem, metum, Cic.; salutis viam, Verg.; esp. by speech, *to make plain, declare*: nihil sibi gratius ostendit futurum esse, Cic.; quid sui consilii sit ostendit, Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **ostentum** -i, a *prodigy, portent*: magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenditur, Cic.; Suet.

ostentatio -ōnis, f. (ostento). (1) a *showing, revealing*: saevitiae, Liv. (2) a *showing off, parade, display*: ostentationis causa latius vagari, Caes.; ingenii, Cic. (3) a *deceitful show, pretence*: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic.; Sen.

ostentātor -ōris, m. (ostento), *one who shows*; esp., a *boaster, vaunter, parader*: factorum, Liv.; Tac.

ostento -are (freq. of ostendo), *to hold out, present, offer*.

LIT., alicui iugula sua pro capite alicuius, Cic.; esp., *to show publicly, display, exhibit*: passum capillum, Caes.; equum armaque capta, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., *to show, reveal, present*: periculum capitis, Cic.; praemia, Sall.; minas, Liv. Esp. (1) *to show off, display*: triumphos suos, Sall.; tuam patientiam, Cic. (2) by speech, *to declare, make known*: prudentiam, Cic. L.; et simul ostentavi tibi me istis esse familiarem, Cic. L.

ostentūi, dat. sing. as from ostentus, m. (ostendo), *for a show*. LIT., corpora abiecta ostentui, Tac.; esp., *merely for show*: illa dedicationis signa ostentui credere, Sall. TRANSF., *as a sign, indication, proof*: ut Iugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall.

ostentum -i, n., subst. from ostendo; q.v.

Ostia -ae, f. and **Ostia** -ōrum, n. (ostium), *the harbour and port of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber* (now Ostia Antica).

¶ 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.

ostiārium -i, n. (ostium), *a tax upon doors, a door-tax*: Caes.

ostiārius -i, m. (ostium), *a doorkeeper, porter*: Varr., Suet.

ostiātum, adv. (ostium), *from door to door*: compilare totum oppidum, Cic.; Quint.

ostium -i, n. (ὅς), *door*. LIT., ex actio ostiorum, *the door-tax*, Cic.; aperto ostio dormire, Cic.; Pl., Ter. TRANSF., in gen., *entrance*: portūs, Cic.; fluminis Cydni, *mouth*, Cic.; Oceani, *Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic.; Verg.

ostrēa -ae, f. and **ostrēum** -i, n. (ὀστρεον), *an oyster, mussel*: Cic., Hor., etc.

ostrēātus -a -um (ostrea), *rough like an oyster-shell*: Pl.

ostrēōsiōr -ōris, compar. adj. (ostrea), *richer in oysters*: Cat.

ostrifēr -fēra -fērum (ostrea/fero), *producing oysters*: Verg., Luc.

ostrīnus -a -um (ostrum), *purple*: colores, Prop.

ostrum -i, n. (ὀστρεον), *the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish*: vestes ostro perfusae, Verg. TRANSF., *stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress*: Verg., Hor.

ōsus -a -um, partic. from ōdi; q.v.

Ōtho -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen; esp. of (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 in A.D. 69*. Adj. **Ōthōniānus** -a -um, *relating to Otho*.

Othryādēs -ae, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). (1) *son of Othrys* = *Panthus*: Verg. (2) a *Spartan, the sole survivor in a battle with the Argives*.

ōtiolum -i, n. (dim. of otium), *a little leisure*: ap. Cic. L.

ōtiōr -ari, dep. (otium), *to be at leisure*: cum se Syracusas otiandi non negotiandi causā contulisset, Cic.; Hor.

ōtiōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (otium), *at leisure, without occupation*.

LIT., homo, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; esp., *free from public duties or occupied in literary work only*: numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, *calm, quiet*: Cic.; in a struggle, *indifferent, neutral*: Cic. (2) of things, *free, quiet, undisturbed*: provincia, Liv.; Caes., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **ōtiōsē**, *at leisure, without occupation*: Cic., Liv.; hence, *gently, quietly, easily*: Cic., Liv.

ōtium -i, n. *free time, leisure, ease*.

LIT., otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter.; hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic.; otium Catulle tibi molestumst, Cat.; otium suum consumere in historia scribenda, Cic.; otium litteratum, Cic.; otia nostra, *my poetry*, Ov.

TRANSF., *peace, repose, quietness*: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes.; otium domesticum, Cic.; otium divos rogat in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor.; ab hoste otium fuit, Liv.

ōvans -antis, partic. as from ōvo -are, *rejoicing, exulting*: ovans victoriā, Liv.; Verg. Esp., *celebrating the minor triumph, the ovatio*: ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., currūs ovantes, Prop.

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 -a, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet, who was born at Sulmo, 43 B.C., and died at Tomi, A.D. 17*.

ōvile -is, n. (ovis), *a sheepfold*: Verg.; also *a fold for goats*: Ov. TRANSF., *an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, used for voting*: Liv.

ōvillus -a -um (ovis), *of sheep*: grex, Liv.

ōvis -is, f. (ὄvis), *a sheep*. LIT., pascere oves, Verg.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) *wool*: Tib. (2) as a term of reproach, *simpleton, foolish fellow*: Pl.

ōvum -i, n. (ὄβον), *an egg*.

LIT., ovum gignere, or parere, *to lay an egg*, Cic.; prov.: integram famem ad ovum adferre, *to the beginning of the meal* (as Roman dinners often began with eggs), Cic.; ab ovo usque ad mala, *from beginning to end*, Hor.; also *of the spawn of fish*: Cic.

TRANSF., *one of the seven egg-shaped balls by which the laps in circus races were counted*: ova curriculis numerandis, Liv.

P

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds usually with the Greek pi (Π, π), sometimes with the Greek phi (Φ, φ). For the use of P. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

pābŭlātiō -ōnis, f. (pabulor), *procuring fodder, foraging*: pabulatione intercludi, Caes.

pābŭlātor -ōris, m. (pabulor), *a forager*: Caes., Liv.

pābŭlor -ari, dep. (pabulum), *to forage, seek fodder*: Caes., Liv., Tac.

pābŭlum -i, n. (cf. pasco), *food, nourishment*. LIT., of gods: pabula caelestia, *ambrosia*, Ov.; of men: dura, Lucr.; of animals, *fodder*: pabulum secare, *convey*, Caes.; Sall., Verg., etc. TRANSF., amoris, Lucr.; studii atque doctrinae, Cic.

pācālis -e (pax), *of peace, peaceful*: laurus, Ov.

pācātus -a -um, partic. from paco; q.v.

Pāchŭnum -i, n. and **Pāchŭnus** (-ōs) -i, f. (Πάχυνος), *the south-east promontory of Sicily* (now *Capo di Passaro*).

pācīfēr -fēra -fērum (pax/fero), *peace-bringing*: oliva, Verg.; often used as an epithet of the gods, e.g., of Mercury: Ov.

pācīfīcātiō -ōnis (pacifico), f. *a making of peace, pacification*: Cic. L.

pācīfīcātor -ōris (pacifico), m. *a peacemaker*: Cic. L., Liv.

pācīfīcātōrius -a -um (pacifico), *making peace, pacificatory*: legatio, Cic.

pācīfico -are (pax/facio), *to make peace*: Sall., Liv.; hence, *to appease, pacify*: caelestes heros, Cat.

pācīficus -a -um (pax/facio), *peacemaking, pacific*: persona, Cic.

pācīscor pacisci pactus sum, dep. (connected with pango), *to make a bargain or agreement, to covenant, contract*.

(1) intransit.: cum illo, Pl.; paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant, Liv.; Hor., etc.

(2) transit.: a, *to stipulate for, bargain for*: provinciam, Cic.; pretium, Cic.; ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), *betrothed himself*, Liv.: b, with infin., *to bind oneself*: stipendium populo Romano dare, Liv.: c, *to give in exchange*: vitam pro laude, Verg.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in pass. sense **pactus** -a -um, *agreed upon, stipulated*: pretium, dies, Cic.; Hor., Liv. Esp., *betrothed*: Cic. L., Verg., Liv.; f. as subst.: Verg.

¶ N. as subst. **pactum** -i, *an agreement, covenant, treaty, pact*: manere in pacto, Cic.; stare pacto, Liv. In abl. **pactō**, *in (some) way*: alio pacto, *in another way*, Pl., Ter., Cic.; hoc pacto, Verg.

pāco -are (pax), *to pacify, make peaceful*: omnem Galliam, Caes.; Amanum, Cic. L.; Verg.; poet., *to make fruitful*: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pācātus** -a -um, *made peaceful*; hence, *peaceful, quiet*. LIT., pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.; mare, Hor., Liv.; n. as subst. *pacatum, a peaceful country*: ex pacatis praedas agere, Sall. TRANSF.,

illorum oratio pacator, Cic.; n. as subst.: Liv.

Pācōrus -i, m. (Πάκορος), *son of Orodes, a king of Parthia*.

pactiō -ōnis, f. (paciscor), *a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty*.

In gen.: facere pactionem de aliqua re, Cic.; arma per factionem dare, *to capitulate*, Liv.

Esp. (1) *a contract between the farmers of the taxes of a province and its inhabitants*: pactiones conficere, Cic. L. (2) *a fraudulent or collusive agreement*: pactionis suspicio, Cic. (3) *a marriage-contract*: Pl., Liv.

Pactōlus -i, m. (Πακτωλός), *a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pactōlis** -idis, *of Pactolus*: Nymphae, Ov.

pactor -ōris, m. (paciscor), *one who makes a contract or treaty, negotiator*: societatis, Cic.

pactum -i, n., subst. from paciscor; q.v.

pactus -a -um, partic. from paciscor; q.v.

Pācŭvius -i, m. *a Roman tragic poet, who was born in 220 B.C. and died about 132 B.C.*

Pādus -i, m. *the largest river in Italy* (now the Po).

Pādŭsa -ae, f. *a canal running from the Po to Ravenna*.

paean -ānis, m. (Παῖον). (1) *the Healer, a surname of Apollo*: Cic.; hence adj. **paeanius** -a -um. (2) *a hymn, paean, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities*: conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Verg.; Cic., Ov. (3) = *paean*; q.v.

paedagōgŭm -i, n. (παιδαγωγέιον), *the place where boys of servile birth were trained as pages*: Plin. L.

paedagōgus -i, m. (παιδαγωγός), *a slave who accompanied children to and from school and had charge of them at home*: Pl., Cic., etc. TRANSF., any guide: Sen., Suet.

paedor -ōris, m. *dirt, filth*: Lucr., Cic., Tac.

paelex (pellex) -licis, f. (cf. παλλακίς), *a mistress, esp. of a married man; a concubine*: Cic.; *barbara, Medea*, Ov.; with genit. of the man's wife: Cic., Ov.

paelicātus -us, m. (paelex), *concubinage*: Cic.

Paeligni -ōrum, m. pl. *an Italian tribe*.

¶ Hence adj. **Paelignus** -a -um, *Pelignian*: anus, *a witch*, Hor.

paene, adv. *nearly, almost*: paene amicus, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.

paeninsŭla and **paenē insŭla** -ae, f. *a peninsula*: Cat., Liv.

paenitentia -ae, f. (paeniteo), *repentance, regret*: Liv., Tac.

paenitēo -ēre. (1) *of persons, to repent, to regret, to be sorry*; with genit., and only in infin., partic., and gerund: paenitens consilii, Sall.; Liv., Cic. (2) *to cause regret, make sorry, displease*; only in third person: me haec condicio, Pl. Usually as impers. verb. with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing: suae quemque fortunae paenitet, Cic.; me paenitet consilii, Cic.; with genit. only: tamquam paeniteat laboris, Liv. With infin. as subject: non paenitet me vixisse, Cic.; ut fortiter fecisse paeniteat, Cic. With clause as subject: Quintum paenitet quod animum tuum offendit, Cic.; paenitet quod deduxisti, Liv. Absol.: paenitet et torqueor, Ov.

¶ Hence gerundive **paenitendus** -a -um,

regrettable, unsatisfactory; esp. with neg.: Liv., Suet.

paenŭla -ae, f. (φανόλης), a species of cloak, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather: Cic., Hor., etc.; prov.: paenulam alicui scindere, to press a guest to stay, Cic. L.

paenŭlātus -a -um (paenula), clothed in the paenula: Cic., Mart.

paēōn -ōnis, m. (παῖων), a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long: Cic., Quint.

Paēōnes -um, m. pl. (Παῖονες), the Paeonians, a people of Macedonia; sing. **Paēōn** -ōnis, m. a Paeonian: Liv.

¶ Hence subst. **Paēōnīa** -ae, f. (Παῖονία), Paemia, their country; a district of Macedonia, afterwards Emathia; f. adj. **Paēōnis**, Paemonian.

Paestum -i, n. a town in Lucania, famous for its roses (now Pesto).

¶ Hence adj. **Paestānus** -a -um, of Paestum; m. pl. as subst. **Paestanī** -orum, its inhabitants.

paetŭlus -a -um (dim. of paetus), having a slight cast in the eye: Cic.

paetus -a -um, having a cast in the eyes, squinting: Hor., Ov.

pāgānus -a -um (pagus), belonging to a village, rural: focus, Ov. TRANSF., rustic: cultus, Plin. L.

¶ M. as subst. **pāgānus** -i, a villager, countryman, yokel: Cic., Tac., Juv.

Pāgāsa -ae, f. and **Pāgāsae** -ārum, f. pl. (Παγασαί), a sea-port of Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built.

¶ Hence adj. **Pāgāsaeus** -a -um, Paga-sean: puppis, carina, the Argo, Ov.; coniunx, Alcestis, daughter of the Thessalian king Pelias, Ov.; m. as subst., Jason, leader of the Argonauts: Ov.

pāgātīm, adv. (pagus), in villages, by villages: Liv.

pāgella -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page: Cic. L.

pāgina -ae, f. (pango), a page of a letter, book, etc.: complere paginam, Cic.; Juv. TRANSF., the contents of a page: Cic. L., Mart.

pāginŭla -ae, f. (dim. of pagina), a little page: Cic. L.

pāgus -i, m. (pango), a village or country district: Verg., Liv., Tac.; omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa, cantons, Caes.; the inhabitants of a village or canton: pagus agat festum, Ov.; Caes.

pāla -ae, f. (pango). (1) a spade: Pl., Liv. (2) the bezel of a ring: Cic.

Pālaestina -ae, f. and **Pālaestīnē** -ēs, f. (Παλαιστίνη), Palestine.

¶ Hence adj. **Pālaestīnus** -a -um, of Palestine: aqua, the Euphrates, Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **Pālaestīnī** -ōrum, the inhabitants of Palestine: Ov.

pālaestra -ae, f. (παλαίστρα), a gymnasium or wrestling school. LIT., Pl., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) wrestling: discere palaestram, Cic.; exercere, Verg.; Ov. (2) training in rhetoric, etc., rhetorical exercises: quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Cic.; eā palaestrā, Cic. L.

pālaestricus -a -um (παλαιστρικός), of the palaestra: motus, Cic.; Pl., Quint. F. as subst. **palaestrica** -ae, gymnastics: Quint.

¶ Adv. **pālaestricē**, after the manner of the palaestra: spatiari in xysto, Cic.

pālaestrita -ae, m. (παλαιστοῦτης), the superintendent of a palaestra: Cic., Mart.

pālam, adv. and prep.

Adv., openly, publicly: rem gerit, Cic.; Verg., etc.; palam agere et aperte dicere, Cic.; esp. with esse, ferre, facere: palam est res, Pl.; tum demum palam factum est, Liv.

Prep., with abl., in the presence of: te palam, Hor.; palam populo, Liv.

Pālātium -i, n. the Palatine Hill in Rome, on which Augustus had his house. Hence, in plur., a palace: Palatia fulgent, Ov.; Juv.

¶ Hence adj. **Pālātīnus** -a -um, Palatine: Apollo, whose temple was on the Palatine, Hor.; also relating to the imperial palace, imperial: Ov.

pālātum -i, n. and **pālātus** -i, m. the roof of the mouth, the palate.

LIT., Verg., Ov.; esp. as the organ of taste: quae voluptas palato percipiatur, Cic.; Hor., Juv.

TRANSF., (1) taste, critical judgment: Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum iudicat, Cic. (2) palatum caeli, the vault of heaven, Enn.

pālēa -ae, f. (cf. Gr. παλόνω), chaff: Varr., Verg.

pālēar -āris, n. the dewlap of an ox; gen. plur.: Verg., Ov.

Pālēs -is, f. the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds.

¶ Hence adj. **Pālilis** -e, belonging to Pales: flamma, a fire of straw, used in ceremonies at the feast of Pales; n. pl. as subst. **Pālilia** -ium, the feast of Pales on the 21st of April.

Pālīci -ōrum, m. pl. (sing.: Palicus, Verg., Ov.), twin sons of Júpiter by the nymph Thalia, worshipped as heroes in Sicily.

Pālilis -e, see Pales.

pālimpsestus -i, m. (παλινψηστός), parchment, from which old writing has been erased for the purpose of using the parchment again, a palimpsest: Cic. L., Cat.

Pālinŭrus -i, m. (Παλινούρος). (1) the pilot of Aeneas who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania. (2) a promontory on the west coast of Lucania, named after him.

pālīŭrus -i, m. (παλίουρος), a plant, Christ's thorn: Verg.

palla -ae, f. a long and wide outer garment. LIT., worn by Roman women: Verg., Hor., etc.; also by tragic actors: Hor., Ov. TRANSF., a curtain: Sen.

pallāca -ae, f. (παλλακή), a concubine: Suet.

¹**Pallās** -ādis and -ādos, f. (Παλλάς), Athene, the Greek goddess of wisdom, identified with Minerva; she discovered the olive: Palladis ales, the owl, Ov.; arbor, the olive-tree, Ov. TRANSF., (1) the olive-tree: Ov. (2) olive-oil: Ov. (3) the image of Pallas, the Palladium: Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pallādīus** -a -um, of Pallas: rami, olive-branches, Verg.; latices, oil, Ov.; arces, Athens, Ov.; n. as subst. **Pallādīum** -i, an image of Pallas, esp. one in Troy, which fell from heaven: Cic., Verg., Ov.

²**Pallās** -antis, m. (Πάλλας). (1) son of Pandion. (2) a king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander. (3) son of Evander.

¶ Hence adj. **Pallantēus** -a -um, *belonging to Pallas*; n. as subst. **Pallantēum** -i. (1) *a town in Arcadia*. (2) *a town in Italy, on the site of Rome*; also adj. **Palantius** -a -um, *relating to Pallas*: heros, Evander, Ov.
palleo -ēre, *to be pale*. LIT., sudat, pallet, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to be yellow*: Mart. (2) *to be pale with fear or anxiety*: ambitione malā, Hor.; ad omnia fulgura, Juv.; with dat., *to fear for*: pueris, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **pallens** -entis, *pale, wan*: umbrae Erebi, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., (1) *pale or wan in colour, pale yellow, pale green*: violae, Verg.; hedera, Verg. (2) *making pale, causing paleness*: Ov., Mart. (3) *drooping, weak*: Tac.

pallesco pallescere pallui (paleo), *to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour*. LIT., nullā culpā, Hor.; with acc., *to turn pale at*: pontum, Hor. TRANSF., *to grow yellow*: pallescent frondes, Ov.

palliātus -a -um (pallium), *clad in a pallium, i.e., as a Greek* (opp. togatus, *clad as a Roman*): Graeculus, Cic.

pallidulus -a -um (dim. of pallidus), *somewhat pale*: Cat., Juv.

pallidus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (paleo), *pale, wan, sorrow*. LIT., Verg., Hor., etc.; esp. with emotion: Ov. TRANSF., *causing paleness*: mors, Hor.; Prop.

palliōlātus -a -um (palliolum), *wearing a cloak-cape or hood*: Suet.

palliolum -i, n. (dim. of pallium). (1) *a little Greek cloak or mantle*: Pl., Mart., Juv. (2) *a hood*: Ov.

pallium -i, n. (1) *a coverlet*: Ov., etc. (2) *a Greek mantle*: Cic., Ov., etc.

pallor -ōris, m. (paleo), *paleness, pallor*. LIT., terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.; esp. from emotion: amantium, Hor.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., *fading*: Lucr., Ov.

palma -ae, f. (πάλη). (1) *the palm of the hand*. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a, the whole hand, the hand*: Pl., Cic., Verg.: *b, the blade of an oar*: Cat. (2) *the palm-tree*. LIT., Caes., Verg. TRANSF., *a, the fruit of the palm, a date*: Ov.: *b, a besom or broom made of palm-branches*: Hor., Mart.: *c, the palm-branch as a token of victory*: Liv.; hence, *victory, honour, glory*: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic.; belli Punici, Liv.: *d, any branch, shoot, twig*: palma stipitis, Liv.

palmāris -e (palma), *deserving the palm or prize, excellent, admirable*: statua, Cic.; sententia, Cic.

palmārius -a -um, *of palms*. N. as subst. **palmārium** -i, n. (palma), *a masterpiece*: Ter. **palmātus** -a -um (palma), *worked or embroidered with palm-branches*: tunica (worn by triumphing generals), Liv.; Mart.

palmēs -itis, m. (palma), *a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout*: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *any branch*: Luc.

palmētum -i, n. (palma), *a palm-grove*: Hor., Tac.

palmifēr -fēra -fērum (palma/fero), *abounding in palm-trees*: Prop., Ov.

palmōsus -a -um (palma), *full of palms*: Verg.

palmūla -ae, f. (dim. of palma). (1) *the blade of an oar*: Verg. (2) *the fruit of the palm, a date*: Varr.

pālor -ari, dep. *to wander about, stray about*. LIT., agmen palatur per agros, Liv.; palantia sidera, Lucr.; Verg. TRANSF., *to stray*: Lucr., Ov.

palpātiō -ōnis, f. (palpo), *a flattering*: Pl. **palpātōr** -ōris, m. (palpo), *a flatterer*: Pl.

palpebra -ae, f. (palpo), *the eyelid*; gen. plur.: palpebrae, the eyelids, Lucr., Cic.

palpito -are (freq. of palpo), *to move quickly, tremble, throb*: cor palpat, Cic.; esp. of persons in death-agony: Ov.

palpo -are and **palpor** -ari, dep. *to stroke or touch gently*: Ov. TRANSF., *to coax, flatter, wheedle*: Cic. L.; with dat.: Pl., Hor.; with acc.: quem munere palpat, Juv.

palpo -ōnis, m. (palpo), *a flatterer*: Pers.

palpus -i, m. *the palm of the hand*. TRANSF., *flattery*: Pl.

pālūdāmentum -i, n. *the military cloak, a soldier's cloak, esp., a general's cloak*: Sall., Liv., Tac.

pālūdātus -a -um, *clad in the military cloak, esp. in a general's cloak*: Pansa noster paludatus profectus est, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

pālūdōsus -a -um (palus), *marshy, boggy*: Prop., Ov.

pālumbēs -is, m. and f. *a wood-pigeon, ring-dove*: Verg., Hor.

pālus -i, m. (from root of pango), *a pale or stake*: aliquem ad palum adligare or deligare, Cic.; Ov.; esp., *a stake on which Roman recruits exercised their weapons*: aut quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv.

pālus -ūdis, f. *a swamp, marsh, bog, fen*: Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; tarda palus, the Styx, Verg.

pāluster -tris -tre (palus), *marshy, boggy, fenny*: limus paluster, Liv.; locus, Caes.; ranae, living in marshes, Hor. TRANSF., *filthy*: Pers.

Pamphylia -ae, f. (Παμφυλία), *a district in Asia Minor, between Cilicia and Lycia*. Adj. **Pamphylus** -a -um, *Pamphylian*.

pampinēus -a -um (pampinus), *attached to or consisting of vine-tendrils*: hastae, garlanded with vine-leaves, Verg.; corona, of vine-leaves, Tac.

pampinus -i, m. and f. *a vine-tendril or vine-leaf*: uva vestita pampinis, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Hor.

Pān Pānos (acc. Pānā), m. (Πάν), *the god of flocks, woods, and shepherds*; plur. Pānes, *rural deities resembling Pan*: Ov.

pānācēa -ae, f. and **pānācēs** -is, n. (πανacea, πάνακες), *a fabulous plant, supposed to heal all diseases, panacea, heal-all*: Verg.

Pānaetius -i, m. (Παναίτιος), *a Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, teacher and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus*.

Pānaetolium -i, n. (Πανατωλίον), *the general assembly of Aetolia*: Liv. Adj. **Pānaetolicus** -a -um, *of the whole of Aetolia*: concilium, Liv.

pānārium -i, n. (panis), *a bread-basket*: Plin. L.

Pānāthēnāicus -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), *of the Athenian festival of the Panathenaea*; m. as subst. **Pānāthēnāicus** -i, *an oration of Isocrates delivered at the Panathenaea*: Cic.

Panchaia -ae, f. (Παγκαία), *a region of Arabia, famous for its frankincense*.

¶ Hence adj. **Panchaīus** and **Panchaeus** -a -um, *Panchean*.

panchrestus (**panchristus**) -a -um (πάγκρηστος), good or useful for everything: medicamentum, sovereign remedy, i.e., gold, Cic.

pancrāticē, adv. like one taking part in the pancratiūm: Pl.

pancrātiūm (-ōn) -i, n. (παγκράτιον), a gymnastic contest, including both boxing and wrestling: Prop., Plin.

Pandātāria (**Pandātēria**) -ae, f. an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, place of exile under the emperors.

Pandīōn -ōnis, m. (Πανδίων), a king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela: Pandionis populus, the Athenians, Lucr.; Pandione nata, Procne or Philomela, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pandīōnius** -a -um, poet. = Athenian.

pando -are (pandus), to bend, bow, curve: Plin., Quint.

pando pandēre pandi pansum and passum.

(1) to stretch out, extend. LIT., vela, Cic.; pennas ad solem, Verg.; racemi passi, spread out to dry, Verg.; crines passi, capillus passus, dishevelled hair, Caes.; passis manibus, with outstretched hands, Caes. TRANSF., vela orationis, Cic.; esp. with reflex: divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, Cic.

(2) to throw open; pass. as middle, to open itself, open out. LIT., ianuam, Pl.; moenia urbis, Verg.; panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv. TRANSF., to lay open, reveal, disclose: viam ad dominationem, Liv.; rerum naturam, Lucr.; res, Verg.; nomen, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **passus** -a -um, spread out to dry, dried; n. as subst. **passum** -i, wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine: Pl., Verg.

pandus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked: Verg., Ov.

pānēgyricus -i, m. (πανηγυρικός), an oration of Isocrates, celebrating the glories of Athens: Cic.

Pangaeus -i, m. and poet. **Pangaea** -ōrum, n. pl. (τὸ Πάγγαιον), a mountain range in Thrace and Macedonia.

pango pangēre panxi (for pepigi and pactum, see below), to fasten, fix, drive in (cf. πήγνυμι). LIT., clavum, Liv. TRANSF., to compose, write: versus de rerum natura, Lucr.; poemata, Hor.; aliquid Sophocleum, Cic.

¶ In perf. forms only **pēpīgi** pactum, to fix, settle, agree upon (cf. paciscor): terminos, fines, Cic.; neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg.; pacem, Liv.; with genit. of price: tanti pepigerat, Liv.; pretium quo pepigerant, Liv.; with ut and the subj.: ut vobis mitterem ad bellum auxilia pepigistis, Liv.; with infin.: obsides dare pepigerant, Liv.; esp. of a contract of marriage: haec mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi, has betrothed, Ov.

pānīcēus -a -um (panis), of bread: panicei milites, the Baker Street Irregulars, Pl.

pānicum -i, n. (panus), a kind of wild millet: Caes.

pānīficiūm -i, n. (panis/facio), baking: Varr. TRANSF., cakes: Suet.

pānis -is, m. (from root of pasco), bread: panis cibarius, common bread, Cic.; secundus, black bread, Hor.; plur., loaves of bread: 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 garment: bombycinus, Juv.

Pannōnia -ae, f. Pannonia, a district on the Danube, part of modern Hungary and Yugoslavia. Adj. **Pannōnicus** and **Pannōnius** -a -um.

pannōsus -a -um (pannus), ragged, tattered: Cic. L., Juv.

pannūcēus (-iūs) -a -um (pannus), ragged; hence, wrinkled, shrivelled: Pers.

pannus -i, m. a piece of cloth. (1) a garment: Hor., Juv. (2) sing. or plur., contemptuously, a rag, rags: Lucr., etc.

Pānomphaeus -i, m. (Πανομφαῖος), the author of oracles, surname of Jupiter.

Pānormus -i, f. and **Pānormum** -i, n. (Πάνορμος), a town on the north coast of Sicily (the modern Palermo).

¶ Hence adj. **Pānormitānus** -a -um, of Panormus.

pansa -ae (pando), splay-footed, having broad feet: Pl.

pansus -a -um, partic. from pando; q.v.

panthēra -ae, f. (πάνθηρα), a panther, perhaps also a leopard: Cic. L., Ov.

panthērīnus -a -um (panthera), like a panther: Pl.

Panthūs -i, m. (Πάνθους), a priest at Troy, father of Euphorbus.

¶ Hence subst. **Panthōidēs** -ae, m. a descendant of Panthus; Euphorbus: Ov.; Pythagoras (who pretended that the soul of Euphorbus had passed into his): Hor.

panticēs -um, m. pl. bowels: Pl.

pantōmimicus -a -um (pantomimus), pantomimic: Sen.

pantōmīmus -i, m. (παντόμιμος) and **pantōmīma** -ae, f. a dancer, mime: Sen., Suet.

pāpae (παπᾶ), interj. wonderful! indeed!: Pl., Ter.

pāpās -ae and -atis, m. (πάπας), a tutor: Juv.

pāpāver -ēris, n. the poppy: Verg., Liv., etc.

pāpāvēreus -a -um (papaver), of 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). (1) m. son of Pygmalion, founder of the town Paphos. (2) f. Paphos, a town in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.

¶ Hence adj. **Pāphīus** -a -um, Paphian: heros, Pygmalion, father of Paphos; myrtus, sacred to Venus, Ov.

pāpīlio -ōnis, m. a butterfly: Ov.

pāpilla -ae, f. a nipple, teat, used of both human beings and animals: Pl., Plin. L. TRANSF., the breast: Verg., etc.

Pāpīrius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

¶ Hence adj. **Pāpīriānus** -a -um, Papirian.

Pāpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

pappo -are, to eat: Pl., Pers.

pappus -i, m. (πάππος), an old man: Varr.

TRANSF., the woolly seed of certain plants: Lucr.

pāpūla -ae, f. a pimple, pustule: Verg.

pāpūrifēr -fēra -fērum (papyrus/fero), producing the papyrus: Nilus, Ov.

pāpȳrus -i, m. and f. and **pāpȳrum** -i, n. (πάπυρος), *the plant papyrus*: Plin., Luc., Mart. TRANSF., (1) *a garment made from the plant*: Juv. (2) *paper made from it*: Cat., Mart., Juv.

pār pāris, *equal, like, a match*.

In gen., of persons or things, as adj. or subst.: pari intervallo, Caes.; pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, Cic.; nube pari, Ov. As adj., with dat., *equal to*: est finitimus oratori poeta ac paene par, Cic.; also with cum: quaedam ex eis paria cum Crasso, Cic.; with inter se: inter se aequales et pares, Cic.; foll. by conj.: par atque, Cic.; par et, Cic. The point of resemblance is indicated by in and the abl.: ut sint pares in amore, Cic.; by abl.: libertate esse parem ceteris, Cic.; by ad: par ad virtutem, Liv.; by infin., poet.

Esp. (1) m. and f. as subst., *a companion*: Pl., Cic., Ov. (2) n. as subst.: a, *the like*: par pari respondere, Cic.; par impar ludere, *to play at odd and even*, Hor.: b, *a pair*: tria aut quattuor paria amicorum, Cic.; Hor., Ov.: c, *what is suitable, appropriate*: par est, or videtur, with infin., or acc. and infin., or ut and subj., Pl., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **pārīter**. (1) *equally, alike*: caritate non pariter omnes egemus, Cic.; with cum: mecum pariter, Cic.; with ut: Pl.; with dat.: Liv. (2) *together, at the same time*: Caes., Verg., Liv., etc.; with cum: pariter cum luna crescere, Cic.

pārābīlis -e (paro), *easily procured, procurable*: divitiae, Cic.; Hor., etc.

pārābōla -ae and **pārābōlē** -ēs, f. (παράβολή), *a comparison*: Sen., Quint.

pārāphrāsīs -is, f. (παράφρασις), *a paraphrase*: Quint.

pārārius -i, m. (paro), *an agent*: Sen.

pārāsīta -ae, f. (parasitus), *a female toady, parasite*: Hor.

pārāsītaster -tri, m. (parasitus), *a poor, contemptible parasite*: Ter.

pārāsītātio -ōnis, f. (parasitus), *a playing the parasite*: Pl.

pārāsītīcus -a -um (parasitus), *like a parasite, parasitic*: Pl.

pārāsītōr -ari, dep. (parasitus), *to play the parasite*: Pl.

pārāsītus -i, m. (παράσιτος, *eating with another*), *a guest*: Pl.; usually in bad sense, *a toady, parasite*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

pārātē, adv. from paro; q.v.

pārātio -ōnis, f. (paro), *a preparing for: paratio regni, a striving after sovereignty*, Sall.

pārātrāgoedo -are (παράτραγωδεῖν), *to talk pompously*: Pl.

pārātus -a -um, partic. from paro; q.v.

pārātus -ūs, m. (paro), *preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment*: necessarius vitae cultus aut paratus, Cic.; Liv., Ov., Tac.

Parca -ae, f. *a goddess that allots his fate to each, goddess of fate*: Hor. Plur., *Parcae, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos*, Cic.

parcē, adv. from parcus; q.v.

parceprōmus -i, m. (parcus/promo), *a niggard*: Pl.

parcītās -ātis, f. (parcus), *sparingness*: Sen.

parco -parcēre pēperci (and parsi) parsum, *to spare, to be sparing, to economize*.

LIT., *tolerare posse parcendo*, Caes.; with dat.: impensae, Liv.; sumptu, Cic. L.; with acc.: talenta natis parce tuis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to spare, refrain from injuring*; with dat. of person or thing: aedificiis, Cic.; sibi, Caes., Verg., etc. (2) *to refrain from, keep oneself from*; with dat.: lamentis, Liv.; bello, metu, Verg.; with ab: ab incendiis, Liv.; with infin., *to forbear to*: Verg., Liv., etc.

parcus -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (parco), *sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical*. LIT., colonus, Cic.; with genit.: donandi, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *of persons, moderate, sparing*: in largienda civitate, Cic.; parcus deorum cultor, Hor. (2) *of things, scanty, small, meagre*: parco sale contingere, Verg.; lucerna, Prop.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

parcē, *sparingly, frugally, economically*: frumentum parce metiri, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., *sparingly, moderately*: parcius dicere de laude alicuius, Cic.; parcius quatiunt fenestras, Hor.; Verg.

pardus -i, m. (πάρδος), *a panther, perhaps also a leopard*: Juv.

pārens -entis, partic. from pareo; q.v.

pārens -entis, c. (pario), *a parent, father, mother*. LIT., quae caritas est inter natos et parentes, Cic.; alma parens Idaea deum, Hor.; Verg., etc.; *a grandfather*: Ov.; plur., *ancestors*: Verg. TRANSF., *author, cause, origin*: operum, Cic.; parens lyrae, Mercury, Hor.

pārentālis -e (parens), *parental, of parents (or ancestors)*: umbra, Ov.; esp., *commemorating dead parents or other relatives*: dies, Ov.; n. pl. as subst. **pārentālīa** -īum, *a festival in honour of the dead*: Cic.

pārento -are (parens), *to celebrate the parentalia in honour of the dead, esp. of dead relatives*: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., *to bring an offering to the dead, i.e. to avenge the death of a person by that of another*: civibus Romanis, Caes.; parentandum regi sanguine coniuratorum esse, Liv.

pārēo -ēre (akin to paro), *to appear, become evident*.

LIT., caeli cui sidera parent, Verg.; esp. impers.: paret, legal formula, *it is proved*, Cic.

TRANSF., *to obey, be obedient to*; in gen.: voluntati, legibus, Cic.; dicto, ducibus, Liv.; Caes.; esp. (1) *to yield, give way to*: necessitati, Cic.; promissis, *to perform one's promises*, Ov. (2) *to be subject to, to serve*: auctoritati senatus, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **pārens** -entis, *obedient*: parentiores exercitus, Cic. M. pl. as subst., *subjects*: Sall.

pārīēs -ētis, m. *a wall, properly the wall of a house: nullo modo posse iisdem parietibus tuto esse tecum, within the same house*, Cic.; prov.: duo parietes de eādem fidiā dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, ap. Cic. L.; Caes., Verg., Hor.

pārīētīnae -arum, f. pl. (paries), *old walls, ruined walls, ruins*: Cic. TRANSF., *reipublicae*, Cic.

Pārīlīa = Palilia (see Pales).

pārīlis -e (par), *similar, like, equal*: aetas, Ov.; Lucr.

pārio parēre pēpēri partum; fut. partic., pāritūrus, *to bring forth, to bear.*

LIT., quintum, *for the fifth time*, Cic.; of birds: ova, *to lay eggs*, Cic.; in gen., *to bring forth, produce*: fruges et reliqua quae terra pariat, Cic.

TRANSF., *to produce, occasion, create*: sibi salutem, Caes.; sibi laudem, Cic.; sibi letum, Verg.; gratiam, Liv.

Pāris -idis, m. (Πάρις), *a Trojan prince who carried away Helen from her husband Menelaus to Troy, and thus caused the Trojan war.*

Pārisii -ōrum, m. *a people in Gallia Celtica, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum) (now Paris).*

pārītēr, adv. from par; q.v.

pārīto -are (freq. of paro), *to prepare, to get ready*: Pl.

parma -ae, f. (πάριον), *a small round shield or buckler, used by light-armed troops and cavalry*: Liv.; poet., *any kind of shield*: Lucr., Verg.

Parma -ae, f. *a town in Gallia Cispadana (now Parma).*

¶ Hence adj. **Parmensis** -e, *of Parma.*

parmātus -a -um (parma), *armed with the parma*: Liv.

parmūla -ae, f. (dim. of parma), *a small round shield, buckler*: Hor.

Parnāsus (-ōs) -i, m. (Παρνασσός), *a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*

¶ Hence f. adj. **Parnāsis** -idis, and adj.

Parnāsius -a -um, *Parnassian, Delphian, relating to Apollo*: laurus, Verg.

pāro -are. (1) *to set, put*: Pl. (2) *to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish*. With acc.: convivium, Cic.; bellum, Caes.; alicui necem, Liv.; with infin., *to prepare to do something*: publicas litteras Romam mittere parabam, Cic.; foll. by ut with the subj.: si ita naturā paratum esset, ut ea dormientes agerent, Cic.; absol., *to get ready*: Cic. L., Liv. (3) *to procure, get, obtain*: amicos, Cic.; exercitum, copias, Sall.; non modo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv.; praesidium senectuti, Cic. Esp., *to procure with money, buy*: iumenta, Caes.; hortos, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pārātus** -a -um, *prepared, ready*. In gen., of things: victoria, *easily won*, Liv.; parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas, Cic.; omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes.; of persons: animo paratus, Caes.; ad omnia mulieris negotia paratus, Cic.; with dat.: vel bello vel paci, Liv.; acies parata neci, Verg.; with infin.: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic.; Caes.

Esp. (1) *provided, equipped*: adulescens et equitatu et peditatu et pecuniā paratus, Cic. (2) *skilled, well versed*: in agendo, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pārātē**, *with preparation, readily*: ad dicendum venire magis audacter quam parate, Cic.

pārōcha -ae, f. (παροχή), *a supplying of necessities*: Cic. L.

pārōchus -i, m. (παροχός), *an officer, in Italy or in the provinces, who provided with necessities ambassadors and magistrates when on a journey*: Cic. L., Hor. TRANSF., *a host*: Hor.

pārōpsis -idis, f. (παρόψις), *a small dish, dessert-dish*: Juv., Suet.

Pārōs (-us) -i, f. (Πάρος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its white marble.*

¶ Hence adj. **Pārius** -a -um (Πάριος), *Parian*: lapis, *Parian marble*, Verg.; iambi, *of Archilochus, who was born at Paros*, Verg.

parra -ae, f. *a bird of ill omen, perhaps the owl*: Hor.

Parrhāsia -ae, f. (Παρρασία), *a district in Arcadia.*

¶ Hence f. adj. **Parrhāsīs** -idis, f. *Arcadian*: ursa, *the Great Bear*, Ov.; as subst., *an Arcadian woman*, Callisto: Ov.; adj. **Parrhāsīus** -a -um. (1) *Arcadian*: virgo, Callisto, Ov.; dea, Carmenta, Ov. (2) *relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial* (because the Arcadian Evander was said to have settled upon the Palatine): Mart.

¹**Parrhāsīus**, see Parrhasia.

²**Parrhāsīus** -i, m. (Παρθάσιος), *a celebrated Greek painter of Ephesus, flourishing about 400 B.C.*

parricida -ae, c. (probably from pater/caedo), *a parricide, one who murders a parent or near relative*. LIT., parricida liberum, *Virginus*, Liv., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *polit., a murderer, assassin, traitor*: civium, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; of Caesar's murderers: Cic.

parricidīum -i, n. (parricida). (1) *the murder of a parent or any near relative*. LIT., fratris, Liv.; patris et patrui, Cic. TRANSF., *polit., murder, assassination, treason*: patriae, *the betraying of one's country*, Cic.; of the murder of Caesar: Suet.

pars partis; acc. partim and partem; abl. parti and parte; f., *a part, portion, piece, share*.

LIT., urbis, Cic.; partes facere, *to divide*, Cic.; partem habere in aliqua re, *to have a share in*, Cic.; maxima pars hominum, Hor.; dimidia pars, $\frac{1}{2}$, Caes.; tertia, $\frac{1}{3}$, Caes.; partes duae, $\frac{2}{2}$, Liv.; tres partes, $\frac{3}{2}$, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *side, direction*: a sinistra parte, Caes.; in plur., *regions*: partes orientis, Cic. (2) *side, party*: nullius partis esse, *to be neutral*, Cic.; Caes., Sall., Tac. (3) *the part or role of an actor*: primas partes agere, Ter.; hence, in gen., usually plur., *part, office, function, duty*: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, Cic. L.; imperatoris, Cic. L.; Liv., etc.; sing.: Cic.

In phrases: pars . . . pars, *some . . . others*, Liv.; parte . . . parte, *partly . . . partly*, Ov.; pro parte, *or pro sua, mea, etc.*, parte, *to the best of one's ability*, Cic. L., Ov.; also: pro virili parte, Cic., Liv., Ov.; magna ex parte, *to a great extent*, Cic.; omni (ex) parte, *altogether*, Cic., Liv.; magnam partem, *to a great extent*, Cic., Liv.; in eam partem, *in that direction*, Cic.; in utramque partem, *on both sides*, Cic.; in omnes partes, *altogether, completely*, Cic.; in partem venire alicuius rei, *to take a share in*, Cic.; multis partibus, *many times, much*: plures, Cic.

¶ Old acc. as adv. **partim**. (1) *partly*: Ter., Caes., Cic.; sometimes, *for the most part*: Pl. (2) *used like a noun, some*: partim ex illis dissipati iacent, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

parsimōnia -ae, f. (parco), *thrift, parsimony*: Pl., Ter., Cic. TRANSF., of style: Cic.

Parthāōn -ōnis, m. (Παρθάων), *son of Agenor, king of Calydon, father of Oeneus*: Parthaone natus, Oeneus, Ov.

parthēnicē -ēs, f. (παρθενική), a plant: Cat.

Parthēnōpē -ēs, f. (Παρθενόπη), old name of the town Neapolis, from the siren Parthenope, who was said to have been buried there. Adj. **Parthēnōpēius** -a -um, Parthenopean: poet. = Neapolitan.

Parthi -ōrum, m. pl. (Πάρθοι), the Parthians, a Scythian people, famous for their archery.

¶ Hence adj. **Parthicus** and **Parthus** -a -um, Parthian; subst. **Parthia** -ae, f. their country, south-east of the Caspian.

particeps -cipis (pars/capio), sharing, participating in. LIT., with genit.: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic.; praedae ac prae-miorum, Caes. As subst., a partner, sharer, comrade: huius belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic. L.; alicui ad omne secretum, Tac. TRANSF., cognizant; with indir. quest.: Pl.

participiālis -e (participium), of the nature of a participle: Quint.

participium -i, n. (particeps), a participle: Quint.

participo -are (particeps). (1) to share with anyone: laudes cum aliquo, Liv.; communicandumque inter omnes ius, Cic. (2) with the person sharing as object, to cause to share: Pl.; pass.: Lucr.

particūla -ae, f. (dim. of pars), a small part, portion, particle: caeli, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

particūlātīm, adv. piecemeal: Varr., Sen.

partim, adv. from pars; q.v.

partio -ōnis, f. (pario), a bringing forth: Pl.

partio -ire and **partior** -iri, dep. (pars), to share out, distribute, divide: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic.; consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall.; nonne aerarium cum eo partitus es? Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

¶ Perf. partic. in pass. sense **partitus** -a -um, divided: Caes., Liv., etc.

¶ Adv. **partitē**, with proper divisions: dicere, Cic.

partitio -ōnis, f. (partio), a division, sharing, distribution: Graecus partitionem quandam artium fecisse video, Cic.; aequabilis praedae partitio, Cic.; esp., a logical or rhetorical division of a subject: Cic., Quint.

partitus -a -um, partic. from partior; q.v.

partūrio -ire (desider. of pario), to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour. LIT., Ter., Ov.; prov.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, Hor. TRANSF., to be pregnant with anything, teem with, be full of. (1) of physical products: nunc omnis parturit arbos, Verg.; Hor. (2) mentally: ut aliquando dolor P. R. pariat, quod iamdiu parturit! Cic.; ira minas, Ov.

partus -a -um, partic. from pario; q.v.

partus -ūs, m. (pario), a bearing, bringing forth, a birth. LIT., cum iam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic.; Hor., Juv. TRANSF., (1) the beginnings: oratorum partus atque fontes, beginnings, Cic. (2) young, offspring: partum edere, Cic.; partus terrae, the giants, Hor.; Verg.

pārum, adv. (from same root as parvus), with compar. **minūs**, superl. **minimē**.

Posit. **pārum**, too little, not enough (opp. satis, nimium). With verbs, adverbs, adjectives: Pl., Caes., Cic., Hor., etc. As subst., too little, not enough: Cic.; with

genit., too little of: Cic.; parum est, it is not enough that; foll. by quod, Cic.; by acc. and infin., Liv.; parum habere, to think too little, be dissatisfied with; foll. by infin., Liv.

Compar. **minūs**, less. (1) with verbs, adverbs, adjectives: Caes., etc. With quam: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam, etc., Cic.; with abl. of measure: puniendum certe nihilo minus, Cic. Esp. for not, not at all: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, Cic.; sin minus, but if not, Cic. L.; minus minusque, less and less, Liv.; for quo minus, see quominus. (2) as subst., less, a less amount: Cic.; with genit.: minus militum perit, Liv.; Cic., etc. With quam, or abl. of comparison or of measure: cum paulo minus duobus milibus militum, Liv.; as internal acc., with posse: Cic.

Superl. **minimē** (minūmē), 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.; Caes., Liv.; with genit.: minime gentium, Pl., Ter.; with quam, as little as possible: Cic. In replies, by no means, not at all: Pl., Ter., Cic.

pārumpēr, adv. for a little while: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, Cic.; Verg., etc.

Pārus = Paros; q.v.

parvitās -ātis, f. (parvus), littleness, smallness: Cic.

parvulus -a -um (dim. of parvus), very small, very little: pecunia, Cic.; detrimentum, Caes.; res, Hor. Esp. of age, young, little: filius, Cic.; ab parvulis, from childhood, Caes.; Verg.

parvus -a -um, adj. (with compar. **minor**, superl. **minimus**).

Posit. **parvus** -a -um, little, small. LIT., of size, number, or extent: locus, Cic.; pisciculi, Cic.; cibus, Ov. TRANSF., (1) in gen., slight, weak: parvae murmura vocis, Ov. (2) of time, short: Caes., Cic., etc. (3) of age, young: a parvo, from boyhood, Cic.; Hor., etc. (4) of value, poor, insignificant: pretio parvo vendere, Cic.; domus, Ov.; esp. in n. genit.: parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, to hold cheap, Pl., Cic., etc.; also abl.: parvo stat, Ov. N. as subst. **parvum** -i, a little: contentus parvo, Cic. L.

Compar. **minor**, smaller, less. LIT., Hibernia minor quam Britannia, Caes. TRANSF., of time, shorter: Ov., Juv.; of age: minor natu, younger, Caes., Cic.; of value, inferior: virtute et honore, Hor.; capitis minor = capite deminutus, Hor.; minoris vendere, Cic.

Superl. **minimus**, smallest, least. LIT., minima tela, Liv. TRANSF., minima licentia, Sall.; minimus natu, Cic., Sall.; prov.: minima de malis, we must choose the least evil, Cic. N. as adv. **minimū**, very little: minimum valent, Cic. L.; Hor.

Rare superl. **parvissimus** -a -um: Varr., Lucr.

pasco pascere pāvi pastum (from root of panis).

(1) transit., to feed, lead to pasture. LIT., sues, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; hence, gen., to feed, keep, support; of animals: ubi bestiae pastae

sunt, Cic.; of human beings: holusculis nos soles pascere, Cic.; quot pascit servos, Juv.; with place or pasture as subject: Verg., Hor.; also, to give as pasture: asperrima (collium), Verg.; pass. as middle, to graze on: frondibus, Verg.; per herbas, Verg.; with acc.: silvas, Verg. TRANSF., a, to nourish, feed, make grow: aether sidera, Lucr.; Pergama flammās, Ov.; of hair: barbam, Hor.; crinem, Verg.: b, to feast, gratify: oculos in aliqua re, Cic.; Verg.; pass. as middle, to feast upon, delight in: Cic.

(2) intransit., of animals, to graze, browse: pascentes capellae, Verg.; Pl.

pascuus -a -um (pasco), for pasture or grazing: ager, Cic. Lucr.; N. as subst. **pascuum** -i, a pasture; plur. **pascua** -ōrum, n. pastures: Cic., Verg., Ov.

Pāsiphāē -ēs, f. and **Pāsiphāa** -ae, f. (Πασίφάν), daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, mother of the Minotaur, Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne. Adj. **Pāsiphāēius** -a -um, of Pasiphaë; subst. **Pāsiphāeia** -ae, f. = Phaedra: Ov.

Pāsithēa -ae, f. and **Pāsithēē** -ēs, f. (Πασιθέα, Πασιθέην), one of the three Graces.

passer -ēris, m. a sparrow or other small bird: Cat., Cic.; as term of endearment: Pl. TRANSF., (1) passer marinus, an ostrich, Pl. (2) a sea-fish, a plaice or flounder: Ov.

passerculus -i, m. (dim. of passer), a little sparrow: Cic.; as term of endearment: Pl.

passim, adv. (passus, from pando), here and there, up and down, far and wide. LIT., fugere, Caes.; Numidae nullis ordinibus passim consederant, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., indiscriminately, promiscuously: scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor.

passivus -a -um (patior), passive: Quint.

passum -i, n., subst. from pando; q.v.

¹**passus** -a -um, partic. from pando; q.v.

²**passus** -a -um, partic. from patior; q.v.

³**passus** -ūs, m. (pando), a step, stride, pace.

LIT., passūs perpauculi, Cic.; sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg.; passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, Ov. TRANSF., (1) a footstep, track: passu stare tenaci, Ov. (2) the pace, a Roman measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: mille passus, a mile, Cic., etc.

pastillus -i, m. a lozenge used to give an agreeable smell to the breath: Hor.

pastio -ōnis, f. (pasco), pasturing, or a pasture: Cic.

pastor -ōris, m. (pasco), a herd; esp., a shepherd: Cic.; pastorum domina, Pales, Ov.; Verg., etc.

pastorālis -e (pastor), of a shepherd, pastoral: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc.

pastoricius -a -um (pastor), of shepherds: Cic.

pastorius -a -um (pastor), of shepherds: Ov.

¹**pastus** -a -um, partic. from pasco; q.v.

²**pastus** -ūs, m. (pasco), pasture, feeding. LIT., ad pastum accedunt, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., fig., food, sustenance: animorum, Cic.

Pātāra -ae, f. (Πάταρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

¶ Hence **Pātāreus** -ēi and -ēos, m. a surname of Apollo; adj. **Pātāraeus** -a -um, Patarean; subst. **Pātārāni** -ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Patara.

Pātāvium -i, n. a town in North Italy, birth-place of the historian Livy (now Padua). Adj. **Pātāvinus** -a -um, Patavinian.

pātēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum; pass. **pātēfio** -fiēri -factus sum (pateo/facio), to open, throw open, lay open. LIT., aures adsentatoribus, Cic.; sulcum aratro, Ov.; of places, to make accessible, to open up: vias, iter, Caes.; patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, Cic. TRANSF., to bring to light, disclose, reveal: odium suum in me, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Cic.

pātēfactio -ōnis, f. (patefacio), a throwing open, disclosing: rerum operatarum, Cic.

pātella -ae, f. (dim. of patera), a dish, platter, plate used for cooking and serving up food: Hor.; esp., a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, a sacrificial dish: Cic., Ov., Liv.

pātēo -ēre (connected with πᾶννυμι), to be open, stand open, lie open.

LIT., semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic.; portae, Cic., Liv. Esp. (1) to be open, accessible: aditus patuit, Cic.; semitae, Caes. (2) to lie open to, to be exposed to: vulneri, Liv.; Ov.; to be revealed, disclosed, clear: res patent, Cic. (3) to stretch out, extend: Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum cXL patebant, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to be open, accessible: honores alicui, Cic.; commoda plebi, Ov.; Verg. (2) to be subject, liable to: Cic., Liv. (3) to spread, extend: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **pātens** -entis. LIT., open, unobstructed, accessible: caelum, Cic.; loca, Caes.; via, Liv. TRANSF., (1) exposed to: domus patens cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. (2) evident: Ov.

¶ Compar. adv. **pātentiūs**, more openly: Cic.

pāter -tris, m. (πατήρ), a father.

LIT., aliquem patris loco colere, Cic.; plur.: patres, parents, Ov. Of animals, sire: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) pater familias, or familiae, the head of a household, Cic. (2) plur., patres, in gen. sense, our fathers; aetas patrum nostrorum, Cic.; also forefathers: Verg. (3) of the gods: Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; Lenaeus, Bacchus, Verg.; Hor., Liv., etc. (4) the title by which the senators were addressed: patres, or patres conscripti, Cic. (5) pater patriae, father of his country, a name given to national heroes, Cic. (6) as a title of respect towards an old man: Verg. (7) in gen., founder or head of any race, community, study, etc.: Herodotus pater historiae, Cic.; Verg., etc.

pātērā -ae, f. (pateo), a shallow dish or saucer from which a libation was poured: Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

Pāterculus -i, m., C. Velleius, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

pāterfamiliās, see pater.

pāternus -a -um (pater), of a father, paternal: Ter., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., of one's ancestors or of one's native country, native: flumen, Hor.; Ov., Prop.

pātesco pātescere pātūi (pateo), to be opened, lie open. LIT., atria longa patescunt, Verg.; deinde paulo latior patescit campus, opens

out, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., (1) to be revealed: Danaum insidiae, Verg. (2) to spread: Liv.

pātibilis -e (patior). Pass., *endurable, bearable*: dolores, Cic. Act., *sensitive*; natura, Cic.

pātibulātus -a -um (patibulum), *pilloried*: Pl.

pātibulum -i, n. (pateo), *a pillory, a fork-shaped yoke, an instrument of punishment fastened to slaves and criminals*: Pl., Cic., Tac., etc.

pātiens -entis, partic. from patior; q.v.

pātientia -ae, f. (patiens), *endurance*. LIT., physical: Cic.; with genit.: famis, frigoris, Cic. TRANSF., mental; in good sense, *resignation*: Cic., Hor.; in bad sense, *subjection, want of spirit*: Tac.

pātina -ae, f. (πάτινα), *a dish*: Pl., Cic. L., Hor.

pātiniarius -a -um (patina), *in or of dishes*: Pl.

pātior pāti passus sum, dep. (connected with πάσχω), *to suffer, undergo*.

LIT., physically: *toleranter dolores*, Cic.; *gravissimum supplicium*, Caes.; *hiemem et aestatem*, Sall.; Verg., etc.; of things: *tunc patitur cultus ager*, Ov.

TRANSF., not physically, *to suffer, experience*: *iniuriam*, Cic.; *novem saecula* (of the crow), Ov.; *multam repulsam*, Ov.; esp., *to permit, allow*: *ista*, Cic.; with infin.: Verg., Hor.; with acc. and infin.: *nullo se implicari negotio passus est*, Cic.; Liv., etc.; with ut and the subj.: *quod si in turpi reo patiendum non esset ut arbitarentur*, Cic.; in neg., foll. by quin: *nullam patiebatur esse diem quin in foro diceret*, Cic.; with adv.: *facile, libenter, aequo animo, indigne pati*, Cic.; with things as subjects: *quantum patiebatur pudor*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

pātiens -entis, *bearing, enduring, capable of enduring*. LIT., physically: Caes., etc.; with objective genit.: *patiens laborum*, Sall.; *pulveris atque solis*, Hor.; *amnis navium patiens, navigable*, Liv.; *terra vomeris*, Verg. TRANSF., mentally; *enduring, patient*: *ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures*, Cic.; *animus*, Ov.; in bad sense, *stubborn*: Prop.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pātienter**, *patiently*: ferre, Cic.; Hor., etc.

Patrae -ārum, f. (Πάτραι), *a sea-port in Achaia* (now Patras). Adj. **Patrensis** -e, of Patrae.

patrātor -ōris, m. (patro), *an accomplisher, achiever*: necis, Tac.

patria -ae, f. *fatherland*, see patrius.

patrīciātus -ūs, m. *the rank of a patrician*: Suet.

patrīcius -a -um (patres), *of the patres, patrician, noble*: familia, Cic.; gens: Juv. M. as subst., *patricius, a patrician*, and plur., *patricii, the Roman patricians or nobility*: Cic., Liv., Juv.; *exire e patriciis, to be adopted into a plebeian family*, Cic.

patrimōnium -i, n. (pater), *property inherited from a father, patrimony*: *accipere duo lauta et copiosa patrimonia*, Cic.; Juv. TRANSF., *filio meo satis amplum patrimonium relinquam, memoriam nominis mei*, Cic.

patrimus -a -um (pater), *having a father still living*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

patrisso -are (πατρίσσω), *to resemble one's father*: Pl., Ter.

patrītus -a -um (pater), *inherited from one's*

father: *patrita illa atque avita philosophia*, Cic.

patrius -a -um (pater), *of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal*. LIT., *animus*, Ter., Cic., Liv.; *amor*, Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *hereditary*: *res, property inherited from one's father*, Cic.; *mos, ancestral*, Cic. (2) *native*: Cic., Verg.

¶ F. as subst. **patria** -ae (sc. terra), *fatherland, native land*: *aliquem restituere in patriam*, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc.

patro -are (pater), *to father*; hence *to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve*: *promissa*, Cic.; *bellum, to bring to an end*, Sall.; *pacem*, Liv.; *iusiurandum*, Liv.

patrocīnium -i, n. (patronus/cano).

LIT., *the services of a patron*: *cuius patrociniō civitas plurimum utebatur*, Sall.; esp., *defence in a court of law*: *controversiarum patrociniā suscipere*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *patrociniā = clients*, ap. Cic. L. (2) in gen., *defence, protection*: *patrociniū voluptatis repudiare*, Cic.; Liv.

patrōcīnor -ari, dep. (patronus), *to protect, defend*: *alicui*, Ter., Tac.

Patroclus -i, m. (Πάτροκλος), *son of Menoetius, friend of Achilles, slain by Hector before Troy*.

patrōna -ae, f. (patronus), *a protectress, patroness*. LIT., esp., *the protectress of a freedman*: Plin. L. TRANSF., (1) of a goddess: Pl. (2) in gen., *protectress*: *provocatio, patrona illa civitatis et vindex libertatis*, Cic.

patrōnus -i, m. (pater), *a protector, defender*.

LIT., (1) *the patron of clients, dependants, and ex-slaves*: Pl., Cic. L., Liv., Tac. (2) *the patron of a body of clients; the patron at Rome of a foreign state or city*: Cic., Liv. (3) *a defender, advocate before a court of justice*: *huic causae patronum exstiti*, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *a defender, protector*: *foederum*, Cic.; Pl.

patrūēlis -e (patruus), *descended from a father's brother: frater patruelis, cousin on the father's side*, Cic.; *origo*, Ov.; m. and f. as subst., *a cousin, son or daughter, usually of a father's brother, sometimes of a father's sister*: Cic.

¹**patrūs** -i, m. (pater), *a father's brother, paternal uncle*. LIT., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., *a severe reprover*: Hor.

²**patrūs** -a -um (patruus), *of an uncle*: Hor., Ov.; superl.: Pl.

pātulus -a -um (pateo), *open, standing open*. LIT., *pina*, Cic.; *fenestrae*, Ov.; *nares*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *spreading, extended*: *rami*, Cic.; *loca urbis*, Tac.; Verg. (2) *open to all*: Hor.

paucilōquium -i, n. (paucus/loquor), *a speaking but little*: Pl.

paucitās -ātis, f. (paucus), *fewness, scarcity, paucity*: *oratorum*, Cic.; *militum*, Caes.; Liv.

pauculus -a -um (dim. of paucus), *very small*; gen. in plur., *very few*: *dies*, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter.

paucus -a -um, oftener plur. **pauci** -ae -a, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with paulus and Gr. παῦρος), *few, little*: *paucio foramine (= paucis foraminibus)*, Hor.; *paucis rebus*, Cic.; *pauciores viri*, Cic.

¶ As subst., m. pl. **pauci** -ōrum, *a few*; esp. (1) (like οἱ ὀλιγοί), *the oligarchs*. (2) *the select few* (opp. populus): Cic.; n. pl. **pauca** -ōrum, *a few words*: *ut in pauca conferam*, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

paulātim (paullātim), adv. *gradually, little by little*: paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.; si paulatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Cic.; licentia crevit, Sall.

paulispēr (paullispēr), adv. *for a little while, for a short time*: partes alicuius suscipere, Cic.; foll. by dum: Cic.; by donec: Liv.; Caes., etc.

paulō (paullō), see paulus.

paulūlo (paullūlo), see paululus.

paulūlus (paullūlus) -a -um (dim. of paulus), *very little, very small*: pecunia, Pl.; via, Liv. N. as subst. **paulūlum** -i, *a very little*: morae, Cic.; acc. as adv., *a little*: paululum respirare, Cic.; Caes.; **paulūlo**, as abl. of price: Ter.; as abl. of measure, with compar.: paululo deterius, *a little worse*, ap. Cic. L.

paulus (paullus) -a -um (connected with paucus and Gr. παῦρος), *little, small*: sumptus, Ter. N. as subst. **paulum**, *a little*: paulum aliquid damni, Cic.; Hor., Liv.; acc. as adv., *a little*: commorari, Cic.; Caes.; **paulō**, as abl. of measure, esp. with compar.: paulo melior, *a little better*, Cic.; paulo ante, Lucr., Cic.; post paulo, Sall., Liv.

Paulus (Paullus) -i, m. *the name of a family of the gens Aemilia, of which the most famous members were* (1) L. Aemilius Paulus, *who commanded, with C. Terentius Varro, at Cannae, in 216 B.C., and was there slain.* (2) L. Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus, *son of the preceding, the conqueror of Macedonia.*

pauper -ēris (perhaps connected with paucus), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *poor, not wealthy*. (1) of persons: homo, Cic.; vir, Cic.; with genit.: argenti, Hor.; as subst.: pauper, *a poor man*, Ov. (2) of things, *poor, scanty, meagre*: domus, Verg.; Pl., Ov.

paupercūlus -a -um (dim. of pauper), *poor*: Pl., Hor.

paupērīēs -ēi, f. (pauper), *poverty*: Pl., Verg., Hor., Tac.

paupēro -are (pauper), *to make poor*: Pl.; with abl., *to deprive of*: aliquem nuce, Hor.; Pl.

paupertās -ātis, f. (pauper), *poverty, humble circumstances* (opp. divitiae): infelix, Juv.; Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., of language: Quint.

pausa -ae, f. (παῦσις), *a cessation, end*: vitai, Lucr.; Pl.

pausia -ae, f. *a species of olive, which produced good oil*: Verg.

Pausiās -ae, acc. -an, m. (Παυσίας), *a Greek painter of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles.* Adj. **Pausiācus** -a -um. of Pausias: tabella, Hor.

pauillūlum = pauxillulum, see pauxillulus.

pauillātim, adv. (pauillus), *gradually, by degrees*: Pl.

pauillispēr, adv. (pauillus), *gradually, by degrees*: Pl.

pauillūlus -a -um (dim. of pauillus), *very little, very small*: Ter.; n. as subst. **pauillūlum** -i, *a very little*: Pl.

pauillus -a -um (dim. of paucus), *small, little*: Pl., Lucr.; n. as subst. **pauillum** -i, *a little*: Pl.

pāvēfactus -a -um (paveo/facio), *frightened, terrified*: Ov., Suet.

pāvéo pāvēre pāvi. (1) intransit., *to quake*

with fear, to panic: inde admiratione paventibus cunctis, Liv.; Ov., etc. (2) transit., *to quake at*: omnia Sall.; funera, Hor.; with infin.: Ov., Tac.,

pāvesco -ēre (paveo). (1) intransit., *to begin to quake, take fright*: omni strepitu, Sall. (2) transit., *to be alarmed by*: bellum, Tac.

pāvidus -a -um (paveo), *trembling, quaking, fearful*. LIT., of persons: matres, Verg.; castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.; with ne and the subj.: pavidus ne iam facta in urbem via esset, Liv.; with genit.: offensionum, Tac. TRANSF., (1) of feelings: metus, Ov. (2) *causing fear*: Lucr., Suet.

¶ Adv. **pāvidē**, *fearfully, in a state of panic*: fugere, Liv.; Lucr.

pāvimento -are (pavimentum), *to pave*: Cic. L.

pāvimentum -i, n. (pavio), *a pavement of tiles, brick, stone, etc.*: pavimentum facere, Cic. L.; Caes., Hor.

pāvio -ire (cf. πάω), *to beat*: terram, Cic.; Lucr.

pāvito -are (freq. of paveo). Intransit., *to tremble, quake with fear*: Verg.; *to shiver with ague*: Ter. Transit., *to quake with fear at*: Lucr.

pāvo -ōnis, m. (cf. Gr. ταῦς), *a peacock*: Lucr., Cic., Juv.

pāvor -ōris, m. (paveo), *a trembling, quaking, produced by fear or excitement*: Cic., Verg.; alicui pavorem incutere, incutere, offundere, *to cause fear*, Liv.; pavor aliquem capit, foll. by ne and the subj., Liv.; plur.: pavores nocturni, Tac.

pax pācis, f. (root of paciscor), *peace*.

LIT., *a state of peace, opp. to war*: pacem conciliare, conficere, facere cum aliquo, *to make peace*, Cic.; pangere, componere, Liv.; servare cum aliquo, *to keep*, Cic.; uti pace, *to be at peace*, Cic.; turbare pacem, Tac.; rumpere, Verg.; in pace, Cic.; bello ac pace, Liv. Plur., paces, *conditions or proposals of peace*: bella atque paces, Sall. Personif.: Pax, *the goddess of Peace*, Hor., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *calm, serenity, quiet*: flumen cum pace delabens, *quietly*, Hor.; semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, Cic. (2) in abl.: pace tuā dixerim, *with your good leave*, Cic.; C. Claudii pace loquar, Liv. (3) of the gods, *grace*: ab Iove ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. (4) as interj.: pax! *peace!* Pl.

peccātum -i, subst. from pecco: q.v.

pecco -are, *to make a mistake, go wrong, err or sin*. With internal acc.: Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic.; Pl., Ov. With erga: Pl.; with in and acc., *against*: Cic. L.; with in and abl., *in relation to*: in matronā, Hor.; in servo necando, Cic.; with plain abl.: ingenuo amore, Hor.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **peccātum** -i, *an error, fault, sin*: confiteri, Cic.; luere, Verg.; Hor., etc.

pēcōrōsus -a -um ('pecus), *rich in cattle*: Prop.

pecten -inis, m. (pecto), *a comb*.

LIT., *for combing the hair*: deducere pectine crines, Ov.; Pl.

TRANSF., (1) *a weaver's comb*: Verg., Ov. (2) *a rake*: Ov. (3) *the clasping of the hands in trouble*: digiti inter se pectine iuncti, Ov.

(4) *a quill*, with which the strings of the lyre were struck: Verg.; meton., *song*: alterno pectine, in elegiac verse (first a hexameter, then a pentameter), Ov. (5) *a shell-fish, the scallop*: Hor.

pectinātum, adv. (pecten), *in the form of a comb*: Pl.

pecto pectēre pexi pexum (cf. πέχω), *to comb*. Lit., comas, Ov.; Verg., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) *to comb or card wool*: stuppam, Plin. (2) *to thrash, batter*: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **pexus** -a -um, *with the nap on, woolly*: tunica, new, Hor.

pectus -ōris, n. *the breast*. Lit., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *the breast as the seat of the affections; the heart, soul*: toto pectore amare, *to love with the whole heart*, Cic.; forti pectore, *with courage*, Hor.; puro pectore, *with good conscience*, Hor.; Verg., Ov., etc. (2) *as the seat of reason, understanding, the mind*: toto pectore cogitare, Cic.; excidere pectore alicuius, *to be forgotten*, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

pecu, n.; nom. and acc. plur. pecūa (connected with pecus), *sheep, flocks*: Pl., Liv. TRANSF., in plur., *pastures*: Cic.; *money*: Pl.

pecuārius -a -um (pecu), *of sheep or cattle*: res, Pl., Cic. As subst. (1) m. *a breeder of cattle, grazier*: Cic. Plur.: pecuarii, *the farmers of the public pastures (in the provinces)*, Liv. (2) n. pl. pecuāria -ōrum, *herds of sheep or cattle*: Verg.

peculātor -ōris, m. (peculor), *one who embezzles public money*: Cic.

peculātus -ūs, m. (peculor), *the embezzlement of public money*: peculatum facere, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

peculīfāris -e (peculium), *belonging to one's private property*: oves, Pl. TRANSF., *one's own, special, peculiar*: testis, Cic.; urbis vitia, Tac.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **peculīārītēr**, *specially*: Plin., Quint.

peculīātus -a -um (peculium), *provided with property*: ap. Cic. L.

peculīo -are (peculium), *to give as private property*.

peculīōlum -i, n. (dim. of peculium), *a nest egg*: Quint.

peculīōsus -a -um (peculium), *having private property*: Pl.

peculīum -i, n. (pecu), *small property, savings*. In gen., contemptuously: cupiditate peculii, Cic.; cura peculi, Hor. Esp., *property which members of a familia were allowed to regard as their own*; of the savings of slaves: Pl., Cic., Verg.; peculium castrense, *earned by the son on military service*; adventicium, *gained by inheritance from the mother*.

pecūnia -ae, f. (pecus), *property, wealth*. In gen.: pecuniam facere, *to gain property*, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Esp., *money, cash*: coacervare, conflare pecuniam, *to make money, to become rich*, Cic.; mutuam sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow*, Cic.; conlocatam habere, *to have on mortgage*, Cic.; plur., *sums of money*: Cic., Liv.

pecūniārius -a -um (pecunia), *of money, pecuniary*: res pecuniaria, Caes.; Cic., Tac.

pecūniōsus -a -um (pecunia), *wealthy, rich*: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. TRANSF., *lucrative*: Mart.

pecus -ōris, n. (cf. pecu), *cattle, a herd*,

flock (collect., while pecus -ūdis = *a single head of cattle*). Lit., setigerum, swine, Ov.; lanigerum, sheep, Ov.; applied also to bees: Verg.; to seals: Hor. Esp., *a flock of sheep*: balatus pecorum, Ov. TRANSF., applied contemptuously to human beings: imitatorum servum pecus, *a servile herd*, Hor.; Cat., Juv.

pecus -ūdis, f. (cf. pecu), *a single head of cattle; a beast, animal*. Lit., quā pecude (sc. sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic.; squamigerum pecudes, fishes, Lucr.; pecudes et bestiae, *wild and domestic animals*, Cic. Esp., *a sheep*: pecus Helles, *the ram*, Ov.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., applied contemptuously to a human being: stupor hominis, vel dicam pecudis? Cic.; Tac.

pedālis -e (pes), *a foot long (or wide)*: Caes., Cic.

pedārius -a -um (pes), *of a foot*. TRANSF., senatores pedarii, *senators of inferior rank*, Tac.; so as subst. pedārii -ōrum, m.: Cic. L.

pedātus -a -um (pes): male pedatus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet.

pedēs -itis, m. (pes). As adj., *going on foot*: cum pedes iret, *on foot*, Verg.; pedes incedat, Liv. As subst., *a foot soldier*: Caes., Liv., etc.; collect, *infantry*: Liv.; equites pedites, *horse and foot, i.e. the whole people*, Cic., Hor., Liv.

pedester -tris -tre (pes), *on foot, pedestrian* (opp. equester). Lit., statua pedestris, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t.: copiae, infantry, Caes.; scutum, *an infantry shield*, Liv.; acies, Liv., Tac.; sometimes, *on land* (opp. maritimus, navalis): iter, Caes.; pugna, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *of style, written in prose*: historiae, Hor. (2) *simple, ordinary, prosaic*: sermo, musa, Hor.

pedētemptim, adv. (pes/tempto), *by feeling one's way, gradually, carefully, cautiously*: timide et pedetemptim, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

pedīca -ae, f. (pes). (1) *a fetter*: Pl. (2) *a trap, snare*: Verg., Ov., Liv.

pedicūlosus -a -um (pediculus), *lousy*: Mart.

pedicūlus -i, m. (dim. of pedis), *a little louse*: Plin.

pedīs -is, c. (pes), *a louse*: Pl.

pedīsēquus -i, m. and **pedīsēqua** -ae, f. (pes/sequor), *a follower, servant in attendance*; m. *a lackey, footman*, and f. *a waiting-woman*. Lit., Pl., Cic. L., etc. TRANSF., iuris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adiunxisti, Cic.

pedītastellus -i, m. (dim. from pedes), *a poor infantryman, footslogger*: Pl.

pedītātus -ūs, m. (pedes), *infantry*: Caes., Cic., etc.

pēdo pēdere pēpēdi, *to break wind*: Hor.

pedum -i, n. *a shepherd's crook*: Verg.

Pēdum -i, n. *a town in Latium*. Adj. **Pēdānus** -a -um, *of Pedum*; as subst., n. **Pēdānum** -i, *an estate near Pedum*; m. pl. **Pēdāni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Pedum*.

Pēgāsus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πήγασος), *the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēgāsēus** and **Pēgāsēus** -a -um, *of Pegasus*; f. adj. **Pēgāsīs** -idis, *Pegasean: undae, fountains sacred to the Muses, Hippocrene, Aganippe*; as subst.,

sing., a fountain-nymph; plur.: Pegasides, the Muses, Ov.

pegma -ātis, n. (πήγμα). (1) a bookcase: Cic. L. (2) stage or scaffolding: Sen., Juv., etc.

pēiēro and **periūro** -are (per/iūro), to commit perjury, forswear oneself: verbis conceptis, Cic.; Juv., etc.; with acc., to swear falsely by: Ov., Luc.; ius perieratum, a false oath, Hor.

pēiērātuncūla -ae, f. (dim. from pēiēro = peiēro), a spot of perjury: Pl.

pēiērōsus -a -um (peiēro = peiēro), perjured: Pl.

pēior, compar. of malus; q.v.

pēlāgē, see pelagus.

pēlāgius -a -um (πελάγιος), of the sea, marine: conchae, Plin.; cursus, Phaedr.

Pēlāgōnes -um, m. (Πελαγόνες), the Pelagonians, a people in the north of Macedonia.

¶ Hence **Pēlāgōnia** -ae, f. the country of the Pelagones.

pēlāgus -i, n. (πελάγος), Greek plur.: pelage (πελάγη), Lucr.; the open sea, the main: Verg., etc.

pēlāmys -ydis, f. (πηλαμύς), the young tunny-fish: Juv.

Pēlasgi -ōrum, m. pl. (Πελαγιοί), the oldest inhabitants of Greece, and hence, poet., the Greeks: Verg.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pēlasgiās** -ādis and **Pēlasgis** -idis and adj. **Pēlasgus** -a -um, Pelasgian, Greek.

Pēlēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles.

¶ Hence **Pēlidēs** -ae, m. son of Peleus. (1) Achilles. (2) Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.

Pēliās -ae, m. (Πηλεας), the king of Thessaly, who sent Jason to fetch the golden fleece.

Pēlidēs, see Peleus.

Pēlion -i, n. (Πήλιον), a lofty mountain range in Thessaly.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēliācus** and **Pēlius** -a -um, of Pelion: trabs, the ship Argo (the wood of which was cut from Mount Pelion), Prop.; f. adj. **Pēliās** -ādis.

Pella -ae, f. and **Pellē** -ēs, f. (Πέλλα), a city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great.

¶ Hence **Pellaeus** -a -um, of Pella: iuvenis, Alexander, Juv.; also relating to Alexandria in Egypt, and hence, Egyptian: Verg.

pellācia -ae, f. (pellax), an enticing, allurement: Lucr.

pellax -ācis (pellicio), deceitful, seductive: Verg.

pellēgo = perlego; q.v.

pellex = paellex; q.v.

pellicātus = pelicatus; q.v.

pelliciō -licēre -lexi -lectum (per/lacio), to entice, decoy, seduce: mulierem ad se, Cic.; animum adulescentis, Cic.; populum in servitutem, Liv.; multo maiorem partem sententiarum suo lepore, bring over to one's side, Cic.; Tac., etc.

pellicūla -ae, f. (dim. of pellis), a little skin or hide: haedina, Cic.; pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, Hor.

pellio -ōnis, m. (pellis), a furrier: Pl.

pellis -is, f. a hide, skin. Lit., caprina, Cic.; pelles pro velis tenuiter confectae, Caes.;

prov.: detrahare alicui pellem, to disclose a person's faults, Hor. TRANSF., (1) dressed hide, leather, felt: pes in pelle natat, Ov.; pellibus tecta tempora, Ov.; Hor. (2) milit., huts covered with skins: Caesar sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

pellītus -a -um (pellis), clothed in skins: Sardi, Liv.; testes, from Sardinia, Cic.; oves pellitae, covered with skins to protect the wool, Hor.

pello pellēre pēpuli pulsum.

(1) to strike, knock, beat: terram pede, Hor.; humum pedibus, Cat.; fores, to knock at the door, Ter.; puer pulsus, beaten, Cic.

(2) to set in motion by pushing or striking; to impel, propel, move. Lit., manu sagittam, Verg.; esp. in music: nervos in fidibus, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., to thrill, affect, impress: species utilitatis pepulit eum, Cic.; Liv.

(3) to drive, drive away, dislodge. Lit., cum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic.; uti omnes ex Galliae finibus pellerentur, Caes.; aliquem possessionibus, Cic.; civitate, Cic.; regno, Hor.; in exsilium, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; esp. milit.: exercitum, Caes., Cic. TRANSF., maestitiam ex animis, banish, Cic.; curas vino, Hor.; Verg.

pellūcēo = perluceo; q.v.

Pēlōponnēsus -i, f. (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēlōponnensis** -e, **Pēlōponnēsīacus** and **Pēlōponnēsīus** -a -um, Peloponnesian.

Pēlops -ōpis, m. (Πέλωπ), Pelops, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pēlōpēiās** -ādis and **Pēlōpēis** -idis, Peloponnesian: Mycenae, Ov.; adj. **Pēlōpēus** and **Pēlōpēius** -a -um, relating to Pelops or his descendants: virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.; arva, Phrygia, Ov.; moenia, Argos, Verg.; subst. **Pēlōpidae** -ārum, m. pl., descendants of Pelops.

pēlōris -idis, f. (πελωρίς), an edible shell-fish, a clam: Hor.

Pēlōrus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πέλωρος), the north-east promontory of Sicily (now Punta del Faro).

¶ Hence f. subst. **Pēlōriās** -ādis and **Pēlōris** -idis, the Pelorus district.

pelta -ae, f. (πέλη), a small, light shield: Verg., Liv., etc.

peltastēs or -a -ae, m. (πελταστής), a soldier armed with the pelta: Liv.

peltātus -a -um (pelta), armed with the pelta: Ov.

Pēlūsium -i, n. (Πηλούσιον), a town in Egypt, at the eastern mouth of the Nile.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēlūsīacus** -a -um, Pelusian.

pelvis -is, f. a basin: Juv.

pēnārīus -a -um (penus), of or for provisions: cella, a store-room, Cic.

Pēnātes -īum, m. pl., with or without dii (penus), the Penates, Latin deities of the household and family: Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., home, dwelling: Penates relinquere, Liv.; Cic., Verg.; poet., the cells of bees: Verg.

pēnātīgēr -gēra -gērum (penates/gero), carrying the Penates: Ov.

pendēo pendēre pēpendi (cf. pendo), to hang. (1) to hang suspended. Lit., ab umero, Cic.; in, or ex arbore, Cic.; de collo, Ov.;

with abl. alone: *pendebit fistula pinu*, Verg. TRANSF., **a**, to hang upon, depend on: *spes ex fortuna*, Cic.; in *sententiis fama*, Cic.; Liv.: **b**, to originate from: *hinc omnis pendet Lucilius*, Hor.: **c**, to hang upon the lips of anyone, listen attentively: *narrantis ab ore*, Verg., Ov.

(2) to hang loose or free. LIT., *dum nubila pendent, hover*, Verg.; *olor niveis pendebat in aere pennis, hung poised*, Ov.; *fluidos pendere lacertos, to hang slack*, Ov. TRANSF., **a**, to be suspended, discontinued: *pendent opera interrupta*, Verg.; of persons: *nostroque in limine pendes, hang about*, Verg.: **b**, to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided: *ne diutius pendeas*, Cic., esp. with animi: Ter., Cic.; of things, *pendebat adhuc belli fortuna*, Ov.

pendo *pendere* *pēpendi* *pensum*.

(1) transit., to cause to hang down; hence, to weigh. LIT., *penas examinat herbas*, Ov.; Cic. Esp., to pay (since money was originally paid by weight): *Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis*, Cic.; *vectigal*, Caes.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., **a**, to weigh, consider, judge: *res, non verba*, Cic.: **b**, to value, esteem; with genit.: *magni, at a high price*, Pl., Lucr., Hor.: **c**, *poenas, supplicia, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment*, Cic., Liv.; *maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae*, Cic. L.; *poenas capitis*, Ov.

(2) intransit., to weigh: Lucr., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **pensus** -a -um, weighed; hence, esteemed, valued, prized; esp. in genit. of n.: *nihil pensi habere aliquid, to put no value upon, be indifferent about*, Sall., Tac.; *alicui nec quicquam pensi est*, Sall.; *illis nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam unquam pensi fuisse, they cared nothing what they did or said*, Liv.; Pl.

¶ N. as subst. **pensum** -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.; *molliora pensa*, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., a task, duty, engagement: *me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo*, Cic.; Pl.

pendūlus -a -um (*pendeo*), hanging, hanging down. LIT., *collum*, Hor.; Ov., Mart. TRANSF., in suspense, undecided: *spe pendulus*, Hor.

Pēnēlōpa -ae, f. and **Pēnēlōpē** -ēs, f. (*Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη*), the wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus, famous for her constancy.

¶ Hence adj. **Pēnēlōpēus** -a -um, of Penelope.

pēnēs, prep. with acc. (connected with *penitus*), in the possession of, in the power of. LIT., physically, in the keeping of: Cic., Caes., etc. TRANSF., with, belonging to: *penes quem est potestas*, Cic.; *penes se esse, to be in one's senses*, Hor.; *penes quos laus fuit*, Cic.; *penes Aetolos culpam belli esse*, Liv.; *me penes est custodia mundi*, Ov.; Tac.

pēnētrābilis -e (*penetro*). (1) pass., that can be passed through, penetrable: *corpus nullo penetrabile telo*, Ov. (2) act., penetrating, piercing: *frigus*, Verg.; *fulmen*, Ov.

pēnētrālis -e (*penetro*). (1) passing through, penetrating: *frigus, ignis*, Lucr.; compar.: Lucr. (2) inward, internal: *focus*, Cic.; *tecta*, Verg.

¶ N. as subst. sing. **pēnētrāle** -ālis, gen. plur. **pēnētrālia** -ium, inner chambers, interior. LIT., of a building: *penetrāle urbis*, Liv.; *penetrālia regum*, Verg.; esp., the inmost shrine of a temple: *conditum in penetrāli fatale pignus*, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) of a country: Tac. (2) fig., of a subject: Quint., Tac.

pēnētro -are (cf. *penitus*).

(1) transit.: **a**, to set, place, put into. LIT., *intra aedes penetravi pedem*, Pl. TRANSF., *se in fugam*, Pl.: **b**, to pass through or into, to penetrate. LIT., *Illyricos sinūs*, Verg.; Lucr. TRANSF., *id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, sank deep into*, Tac.; Lucr.

(2) intransit., to make one's way in, to penetrate. LIT., *sub terras*, Cic.; *intra vallum*, Liv.; in urbem, Liv. TRANSF., *nulla res magis penetrat in animos*, Cic.

Pēnēus -i, m. (*Πηνειός*), the chief river of Thessaly; myth., as a river-god, father of Cyrene and Daphne.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pēnēis** -idis and adj.

Pēnēiūs and **Pēnēūs** -a -um, of Peneus.

pēnīcillus -i, m. (dim. of *peniculus*), a painter's brush or pencil: Cic. TRANSF., style: Cic. L.

pēnīculus -i, m. (dim. of *penis*). (1) a brush: Pl. (2) a sponge: Pl., Ter.

pēnis -is, m. (cf. *πέος*). (1) a tail: Cic. L.

(2) = *membrum virile*, Cic. L., Hor.

pēnitē, adv. (*penitus*), inwardly: Cat.

penitus -a -um, adj. inward, internal: Pl.; superl.: Pl.

penitūs, adv. internally, inwardly.

LIT., in the inmost part, deep inside: *argentum penitus abditum*, Cic.; *penitus terrae defigitur arbor*, Verg.; *penitus suspiria trahere, from deep within*, Ov.; *terrae penitus iacentes, widely*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) deeply: *inclusum penitus in venis reipublicae*, Cic.; *ea penitus animis vestris mandate, impress deeply in your minds*, Cic. (2) through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly: *diffidere reipublicae*, Cic.; *perdere se ipsos*, Cic.; *perspicere*, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (3) with compar., far: Prop.

penna -ae, f. a feather. LIT., Pl., Ov.; a feather on an arrow: Ov. TRANSF., (1) gen. in plur., wings (of birds or insects): *aves pullos pennis fovēt*, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) a flying, flight: Prop.

pennātus -a -um (*penna*), feathered, winged: Lucr., Hor., Ov.

pennīgēr -gēra -gērūm (*penna/gero*), feathered, winged: Cic.

pennīpēs -pēdis (*penna/pes*), wing-footed: Cat.

pennīpōtens -entis (*penna/potens*), able to fly, winged: Lucr.; plur. as subst. **pennīpōtentes** -ium, birds: Lucr.

pennūla -ae, f. (dim. of *penna*), a little wing: Lucr.

pensīlis -e (*pendeo*), hanging, pendent: Pl.; *uva, hung up to dry*, Hor.

pensio -ōnis, f. (*pendo*), a weighing out; hence paying, payment, day of payment: *nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione*, Cic.; Liv.; *rent*: Suet.

pensito -are (freq. of *penso*), to weigh carefully. LIT., to weigh out; hence, to pay: *vectigalia*, Cic.; *praedia quae pensitant, are liable to*

taxes, Cic. TRANSF., *to weigh, ponder, consider*: imperatoria consilia, Liv.; Tac.

penso -are (freq. of pendo), *to weigh carefully*. LIT., aurum, Liv.; fig.: Romanos scriptores eadem trutinā, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to weigh, estimate, to ponder, consider*: consilium, Liv.; amicos ex factis, Liv. (2) *to counterbalance, compensate, requite*: adversa secundis, Liv.; vulnus vulnere, Ov. (3) *to pay for, purchase with*: nece pudorem, Ov.

pensum -i, n. subst. from pendo; q.v.

pensus -a -um, partic. from pendo; q.v.

pentāmēter -tri, m. (πεντάμετρος), *a pentameter verse*: Quint.

Pentēlicus -a -um, *belonging to Mount Pentelicus, a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble quarries*: Hermae Pentelici, made of Pentelic marble, Cic.

Penthēus -ēi and -ēos (Πενθεύς), *king of Thebes, torn to pieces by his mother and her sisters in a Bacchic frenzy*.

¶ Hence subst. **Penthidēs** -ae, m. *a descendant of Penthēus*: Ov.

pēnūria -ae, f. (cf. πείρα), *lack, want, esp. want of the necessities of life, penury*: cibi, Lucr.; victūs, Hor.; sapientium civium bonorumque, Cic.; liberorum, Sall.; Liv.

pēnus -ūs and -i, c., **pēnum** -i, n., and **pēnus** -ōris, n. (connected with penitus), *provisions, store of food, victuals*: est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.; Verg., etc.

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.

(1) *of space, through, along, over*: equites per oram maritimam erant dispositi, Caes.; alterum iter per provinciam nostram multo facilius, Caes.; coronam auream per forum ferre, Cic.; per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.; Verg.; etc.; sometimes *before, in the presence of*: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall.; per manūs tradere, *to pass from hand to hand*, Caes., Liv.

(2) *of time*: a, *throughout, during*: ludi decem per dies facti sunt, Cic.: b, *in the course of, in a time of*: per somnum, *in sleep*, Verg.; quod fecisset per iram, Cic.

(3) *of the means or instrument by which anything is done, through, by*: a, *by means of*: per litteras, Cic.; per se (te, etc.), *by oneself, alone, without help*, Cic., Hor., Liv.: b, *with, by way of*: per ludum ad iocum, Cic.; per artem, Verg.; Liv., etc.: c, *under pretence of*: fraudare aliquem per tutelam aut societatem, Cic.; Caes., etc.

(4) *because of, on account of*: per avaritiam decipere, Cic.; per metum, *from fear*, Liv.; per duces stetisse ne vincerent, Liv. Esp.: a, *with licet or possum*: per me vel stertas licet, *as far as I am concerned*, Cic.; cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, Cic. L.: b, *in entreaties, oaths, etc.* = *by*: oro te per deos, Cic.; per deos atque homines, Cic. In this sense per is often separated from the noun which it governs: per ego te, fili, precor quaesoque, Liv.; per ego has lacrimas oro, Verg.

pēra -ae (πήρα), *a bag or wallet*: Mart.

pērabsurdus -a -um, *excessively absurd*: Cic.

pēraccommodātus -a -um, *very convenient*: (in tmesis) per fore accommodatum, Cic. L.

pērācer -cris -cre, *very sharp*: iudicium, Cic. L.

pērācerbus -a -um, *very sour, very harsh*: uva peracerba gustatu, Cic.; Plin. L.

pērācesco -ācescere -ācūi, *to become thoroughly sour*. TRANSF., ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl.

pēractiō -ōnis, f. (perago), *a finishing, completion*: peractio fabulae, Cic.

pērācūtus -a -um, *very sharp*. LIT., falx, Mart. TRANSF., (1) *very shrill, piercing*: vox, Cic. (2) *sharp-witted, acute*: ad excogitandum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pērācūtē**, *very sharply, very acutely*: queri, Cic.

pērādulescens -entis, *very young*: Cic.

pērādulescentūlus -i, m. *a very young man*: Nep.

pēraequē, adv. *quite alike, quite equally*: Cic.

pērāgito -are, *to drive about violently, harass*: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. TRANSF., animos, Sen.

pērāgo -āgere -āgi -actum.

(1) *to pass through*. LIT., physically: Theseus latus ense peregit, Ov. TRANSF., a, *of time*: aestates, Hor.: b, *in words, to go through, go over, mention*: verbis auspicia, Liv.; sententiam, Liv.; Hor.

(2) *to drive about, harass, disquiet*. LIT., agili freta remo, Ov.; agrum, *to till*, Ov. TRANSF., totum Sempronium usque eo perago ut, ap. Cic. L.

(3) *to carry through, complete, finish, accomplish*: navigationem, Cic.; inceptum, Liv.; concilium, Caes.; fabulam vitae, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to prosecute a man till conviction*: reum, Liv.

pērāgrātiō -ōnis, f. (peragro), *a wandering through*: itinerum, Cic.

pērāgro -are (per/ager), *to wander through, pass through, travel through*. LIT., omnes provincias, Cic.; saltūs, Verg. TRANSF., omne immensum mente animoque, Lucr.; omnes latebras suspicionum dicendo, Cic.; also intransit.: per animos hominum, Cic.

pērāmans -antis, *very loving*: homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pērāmantēr**, *very lovingly*: observare, Cic. L.

pērāmbūlo -are, *to walk through, pass through, traverse*. LIT., rura, Hor. TRANSF., frigus perambulatur artus, Ov.; Hor.

pērāmoenus -a -um, *very pleasant*: Tac.

pērāmplus -a -um, *very large*: Cic.

pērāngustus -a -um, *very narrow, strait, confined*: fretum, Cic.; aditus, Caes.; via, Liv.

¶ Adv. **pērāngustē**, *very narrowly*: Cic.

pērānno -are, *to live through a year*: Suet.

pērāntiquus -a -um, *very old*: sacrarium, Cic.

pērāppōsītus -a -um, *very suitable*: alicui, Cic.

perardūus -a -um, *very difficult*: mihi hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic.

pērargūtus -a -um, *very acute, witty*: Cic.

pērāro -are, *to plough through*. TRANSF., (1) *to furrow the brow*: rugis ora, Ov. (2) *to scratch letters on wax tablets, to write*: litteram, Ov.; also *to write on*: Ov.

pērattentus -a -um, *very attentive*: perattentos vestros animos habuimus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pērattentē**, *very attentively*: ab aliquo audiri, Cic.

peraudiendus -a -um, *needing to be heard all through*: Pl.

perbacchor -ari, dep. *to revel throughout*: multos dies, Cic.

perbeātus -a -um, *very happy*: Cic.

perbellē, adv. *very prettily*: simulare, Cic. L.

perbēnē, adv. *very well*: loqui Latine, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

perbēnēvōlus -a -um, *very well disposed*: alicui, Cic. L.

perbēnignē, adv. *very kindly*: (in tmesis) per mihi benigne respondit, Cic.

perbībo -bibēre -bibī, *to drink up, absorb*. LIT., lacrimas, Ov. TRANSF., *to imbibe, take in mentally*: rabiem, Ov.

perblandus -a -um, *very charming, very engaging*: successor, Cic. L.; Liv.

perbōnus -a -um, *very good*: Pl., Cic.

perbrēvis -e, *very short*: perbreui tempore, or simply perbreui, in a very short time, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perbrēvītēr**, *very shortly*: Cic.

perca -ae, f. (πέσκη), *a fish, the perch*: Ov.

percālēfactus -a -um (per/calefacio), *thoroughly heated*: Lucr.

percālesco -cālescere -cālūi, *to become very warm*: Lucr., Ov.

percallesco -callescere -callūi. (1) *intransit., to lose sensibility, become callous*: Cic. (2) *transit., to get a good knowledge of*: usum rerum, Cic.

percārus -a -um. (1) *very dear, very costly*: Ter. (2) *very dear, much beloved*: Cic., Tac.

percautus -a -um, *very cautious*: Cic. L.

percēlebro -are, *to speak of commonly*; pass., *to be much mentioned*: percelebrata sermonibus res est, Cic.

percēlēr -is -e, *very swift, very rapid*: interitus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **percēlērītēr**, *very rapidly*: auferre diploma, Cic. L.

percello -cellere -cūli -culsum (per/*cello).

(1) *to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter*. LIT., aliquem, Verg.; quod duo fulmina domum meam per hos dies perculerint, Liv.; Pl. TRANSF., a, *to overthrow, ruin*: rempublicam, Tac.; Cic.: b, *to daunt, to unnerve*: hostes perculti, Caes.; timore percussa civitas, Cic.; quos pavor perculerat in silvas, driven in terror to, Liv.

(2) *to strike, push*: aliquem genu, Liv.; cuspidē, Ov. TRANSF., volucres percussae corda tua vi, smitten, Lucr.

percensēo -censere -censui, *to count through, count, reckon*.

LIT., locos inveniendi, Cic.; gentes, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to survey, review*: captivos, Liv.; orationes, Liv. (2) *to travel through*: Thessaliam, Liv.; Ov.

perceptio -ōnis, f. (percipio), *a receiving, gathering together*. LIT., frugum fructuumque, Cic. TRANSF., *comprehension*: perceptiones animi, Cic.

perceptus -a -um, partic. from percipio; q.v.

percido -cidere -cidi -cisum (per/caedo), *to beat, cut to pieces*: os alicui, Pl.

percio -cire -civi -citum and **percio** -cīere, *to stir up, set in motion*: irai fax subdita percit, Lucr.; *to arouse by abuse*: Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **percitus** -a -um, *aroused, excited*: animo irato ac percito, Cic.; also of character, *excitable*: ingenium, Liv.; Sall.

percipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (per/capio), *to lay hold of, take possession of, seize*.

LIT., Ov.; esp. *to collect, gather, harvest*: fructus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of the senses, *to feel, take in*: sensus percipit rem in se, Lucr.; orationem, Caes.; voluptatem, Cic.; sonum, Cic.; animus flammam, Verg.; Ov. (2) with feeling as subject, *to overtake, seize upon, thrill*: percipit me voluptas atque horror, Lucr.; Pl. (3) *to receive mentally*: a, *to learn*: omnium civium nomina perceperat, he knew, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Verg.: b, *to grasp, comprehend, understand*: aliquid animo, Cic.; Caes. (4) of abstr. things, *to gather, gain*: praemia, Caes.; Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **perceptus** -a -um; n. pl. as subst. **percepta** -ōrum, *principles, rules*: artis, Cic.

percitus -a -um, partic. from percio; q.v.

percivilis -e, *very gracious*: Suet.

percōlo -are, *to strain, as through a sieve*: vinum, Cato.; umor per terras percolatur, percolates, Lucr.

percōlo -cōlere -cōlūi -cultum. (1) *to adorn, decorate*: quae priores nondum comperta eloquentiā percoluere, Tac. (2) *to honour, reverence greatly*: patrem, Pl.; Tac. (3) *to complete*: Plin. L.

percōmis -e, *very friendly, courteous*: Cic.

percommōdus -a -um, *very fit, appropriate*; with dat.: ipsis castris percommodum fuit, Liv.

¶ Adv. **percommōdē**, *very conveniently, very appropriately*: percommode cadit quod, Cic.

percontātiō (percunctātiō) -ōnis, f. (percontor), *an inquiry, interrogation*: percontationem facere, Liv.; Caes., Cic.

percontātor (percunctātor) -ōris, m. (percontor), *an inquirer, asker of questions*: Pl., Hor.

percontor (percunctor) -ari, dep. (contus), *to sound with a pole*; hence, *to inquire, interrogate, question, investigate*: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.; Liv.; ab or ex aliquo, Cic.; aliquem aliquid, Pl., Hor., Liv.; with indir. quest.: percontantes, quid praetor edixisset, ubi cenaret, quo denuntiasset, Cic.

percontūmax -ācis, *very obstinate*: Ter.

percōquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum, *to cook thoroughly*. LIT., carnes, Plin. TRANSF., (1) *to heat thoroughly*: umorem, Lucr. (2) *to ripen*: uvas, Ov. (3) *to scorch, blacken*: nigra virum percocto saecula colore, Lucr.

percrēbresco -brescere -brūi and **percrēbesco** -bescere -būi, *to become very frequent, become prevalent, get well known*: res percrebuit, Cic.; fama percrebuit, with acc. and infin., Caes.

percrēpo -crēpare -crēpui -crēpītum, *to resound, ring*: lucum illum percrepare mulierum vocibus, Cic.

percunctor percunctatio, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc.; q.v.

percūpidus -a -um, *very fond of*; with genit.: tui, Cic. L.

percūpio -cūpere, *to desire exceedingly*: Pl., Ter.

percūriōsus -a -um, *very inquisitive*: Cic.

percūro -are, *to cure, heal thoroughly*: vixdum satis percurato vulnere, Liv. TRANSF., mentem, Sen.

percurro -currere -cūcurri or -curri -cursum, *to run through*.

(1) *intransit.*: per temonem, Caes.; per omnes civitates oratio mea, Cic.

(2) *transit.*, *to hasten through, travel through*. LIT., omnem agrum Picenum, Caes.; aristas, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., a, in speaking, *to run over, mention in passing*: multas res oratione, Cic.; Verg., Tac.: b, *to run over in the mind or with the eye*: veloci percurrere oculo, Hor.; multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.; Liv.: c, *to pass through stages in a career*: Suet., Plin. L.

percursatio -ōnis, f. (percurro), *a travelling through*: Italiae, Cic.

percursio -ōnis, f. (percurro), *a running through*. Hence (1) *a rapid consideration*: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. (2) *rhet. t. t., a hasty passing over a subject*: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic.

percurso -are (freq. of percurro). (1) *transit.*, *to ramble over or about*: ripas, Plin. (2) *intransit.*, *to ramble, rove*: totis finibus nostris, Liv.

percussio -ōnis, f. (percutio), *a striking, beating*. LIT., capitis, Cic.; digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers*, Cic. TRANSF., *a beating time, hence, time, rhythm*: numerorum percussiones, Cic.

percussor -ōris, m. (percutio), *a striker*; esp. *a murderer, assassin*: Cic., Tac.

percussus -ūs, m. (percutio), *a beating, knocking, striking*: percussu crebro, Ov.; Sen.

percūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (per/quatio); perf. percusti, for percussisti, Hor.; instead of the pres. and imperf., ferio is generally used; *to strike hard*.

LIT., (1) *to strike through, pierce, transfix*: rostro navem, Liv.; venam, Sen. (2) *to strike down, cut down*: gladio, Cic.; esp. of beheading: securi percussus, Cic., Liv., Ov. (3) in gen., *to strike, beat*: aliquem lapide, Cic.; turres de caelo percussae, *struck by lightning*, Cic.; forem virgā, Liv.; lyram, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.; of money, *to stamp, coin*: Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *mentally, to strike, shock*: percussus calamitate, Cic.; atrocissimis litteris, Cic. L.; Verg. (2) *colloq., to deceive*: aliquem strategemate, Cic. L.; Pl. (3) *fig., to stamp*: Sen.

perdecōrus -a -um, *very comely*: Plin. L.

perdelirus -a -um, *very silly, senseless*: Lucr.

perdifficilis -e, *very difficult*: navigatio, Cic. L.; quaestio, Cic.; superl.: Liv.

¶ Adv. **perdifficiliter**, *with great difficulty*: Cic.

perdignus -a -um, *very worthy*: tuā amicitia, Cic. L.

perdiligens -entis, *very diligent*: Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **perdiligenter**, *very diligently*: Cic.

perdisco -discere -didici, *to learn thoroughly*: dictata, Cic.; with infin.: hominis speciem pingere, Cic.

perdisertē, adv. *very eloquently*: Cic.

perditē, adv. from perdo; q.v.

perditōr -ōris, m. (perdo), *a destroyer*: reipublicae, Cic.

perditus -a -um, partic. from perdo; q.v.

perdiū, adv. *for a very long time*: Cic.

perdiuturnus -a -um, *lasting a very long time*: Cic.

perdivēs -vītis, *very rich*: Cic.

perdix -dīcis, c. (πέδιξ), *a partridge*: Plin., Mart.

perdo -dēre -dīdi -dītum (pres. subj. perduim -is -it -int, esp. in the execration: di te perduint! Pl., Ter., Cic.; in pass., gen., pereō, perire), *to destroy, ruin, do away with*.

LIT., aliquem, Pl., Cic.; funditus civitatem, Cic.; serpentem, *to kill*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to ruin morally*: Cic., Hor.

(2) *to waste, squander*: operam, Cic.; tempus, Cic.; oleum et operam, Cic. L.; Hor., Ov.

(3) *to lose*: liberos, Cic.; litem, *a law-suit*, Cic.; vocem, Cic.; quod in alea perdiderat, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **perditus** -a -um, of persons and things. (1) *wretched, miserable, ruined*: valetudo, Cic.; res, Cic.; amor, Cat.; perditus luctu, *sunk in grief*, Cic. (2) *morally lost, abandoned, profligate*: adulescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Cic.; iudicia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perditē**. (1) *desperately, immoderately*: filiam amare, Ter. (2) *in an abandoned manner, very badly*: se gerere, Cic. L.

perdocēo -docēre -docui -doctum, *to teach or instruct thoroughly*: res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.; aliquid mortales ore, Ov.; Pl., Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **perdoctus** -a -um, *very learned, very skilful*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

¶ Adv. **perdoctē**, *very learnedly, very skilfully*: Pl.

perdōlesco -dōlescere -dōlui (per/doleo), *to suffer violent pain or grief*: suam virtutem inrisui fore perdoluerunt, Caes.; Ter.

perdōmo -dōmare -dōmui -dōmitum, *to tame or subdue thoroughly*: tauros feroces, Ov.; Latium, Liv.

perducō -ducere -duxi -ductum, *to lead through, bring along*.

LIT., aliquem Romam, Liv.; aliquem ad Caesarem, Caes.; bovem ad stabula, Verg.; esp. *to carry or construct buildings, aqueducts, etc.*, from one point to another: murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Iuram, Caes.; viam a Bononia Arretium, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring to*: ad dignitatem, Caes.; aliquem ad exitum, Cic. (2) *to bring over to one's opinion, induce to*: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. L.; Caes., Hor. (3) *to continue, prolong*: res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, Caes.; Cic. L., Liv. (4) *to spread over, smear over*: totum corpus ambrosiae odore, Verg.

perducto -are (freq. of perduco), *to lead to*: Pl. **perductor** -ōris, m. (perduco), *a guide*: Pl.; *a pimp, pander*: Cic.

perdūdum, adv. *a long time ago*: Pl.

perduellio -ōnis, f. (perduellis), *a hostile attempt against the state, treason*: Cic., Liv.

perduellis -is, m. (per/duellum, archaic for bellum). (1) *a public enemy, esp. one actually carrying on hostilities*: Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) *a private or personal enemy*: Pl.

perduim -is -it, etc., see perdo.

perdüro -are, to last a long time, endure: probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov.; Ter., Suet.

pêrêdo -esse -êdi -êsum, to eat up, devour. LIT., cibum, Pl. TRANSF., in gen., to consume, destroy: vellera morbo inlueque peresa, Verg.; quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg.; Hor.

pêregrê, adv. (per/ager). (1) in a foreign country, abroad: habitare, Liv.; depugnare, Cic. TRANSF., animus est peregre, Hor. (2) from abroad: redire, Ter.; nuntiare, Liv. (3) to a foreign country, abroad: exire, Hor.; Pl.

pêregrinâbundus -a -um (peregrinor), travelling about: Liv.

pêregrinâtio -ônis, f. (peregrinor), a travelling or staying in foreign countries: omne tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic. L.; of animals, roaming: Cic.

pêregrinâtor -ôris, m. (peregrinor), one who travels about: Cic. L.

pêregrinîtas -âtis, f. (peregrinus). (1) the condition of a foreigner or alien: Suet. (2) foreign manners: in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic.

pêregrinor -ari, dep. (peregrinus), to stay or to travel in foreign countries. LIT., totâ Asiâ, Cic.; in aliena civitate, Cic. TRANSF., (1) to wander, ramble: haec studia pernoscant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem, Cic. (2) to be strange, foreign: philosophiam quae quidem peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic.

pêregrinus -a -um (peregre), foreign, of a foreigner, strange.

LIT., reges, Cic.; amores, foreign sweethearts, Ov.; terror, caused by foreign enemies, Liv.; as subst. **pêregrinus** -i, m. and **pêregrina** -ae, f. a foreigner, stranger: Cic.; esp. a foreigner resident in Rome: neque civis neque peregrinus, Cic.

TRANSF., strange to, inexperienced in: in agendo, Cic.

pêrelêgans -antis, very elegant: oratio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pêrelêgantêr**, very elegantly: dicere, Cic.

pêrelôquens -entis, very eloquent: Cic.

pêrennia, n. pl. (per/annus) (sc. auspica), the auspices taken on crossing a river or any running water: Cic.

pêremptus -a -um, partic. from perimo; q.v.

pêrendiê, adv. the day after tomorrow: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. L.; Pl.

pêrendinus -a -um (perendie), relating to the day after tomorrow: perendinus dies, or simply, perendinus, the day after tomorrow, Pl., Caes., Cic.

pêrennis -e (per/annus), lasting or remaining throughout the year. LIT., militia, Liv. TRANSF., lasting, durable, perennial: virtus, Cic.; cursus stellarum, Cic.; monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Esp. of water: aquae, Cic.; amnis, Liv., Ov.

pêrenniservus -i, m. (perennis), a perpetual slave: Pl.

pêrennitâs -âtis, f. (perennis), duration, perpetuity: fontium, Cic.; Pl.

pêrenno -are (perennis), to last many years, be durable: arte perennat amor, Ov.

pêrenticida -ae, m. (pera/caedo), a cutpurse (alluding to parenticida): Pl.

pêrêo -ire -li and -ivi -itum, to go through; hence (often as pass. of perdo), to go to waste, be lost, perish, pass away.

LIT., physically: pereunt victae sole tepente nives, Ov.; dolium lymphae pereuntis, running away, Hor.; urbes funditus, Hor.; of persons, to perish, die: foede, praeclare, Cic.; naufragio, Cic.; hominum manibus, Verg.; morbo, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) to pine away with love: amore, Verg.; Cat., Hor.; with acc. of the beloved: Pl. (2) to be ruined or lost: fides, Pl., Cic.; virtus, Ov.; of persons, esp. with exaggeration: perii! I am undone! Pl., Ter.; peream si (nisi), a common form of imprecation, may I die if (not), Ov. (3) to be lost, to be wasted, spent in vain: ne oleum et opera philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. L.; quia multis actiones et res peribant, Liv.; labor, Ov.

pêrêquito -are, to ride through, ride round. Intransit., per omnes partes, Caes.; Liv. Transit., to ride round: aciem, Liv.

pêrerro -are, to wander, ramble, stray through: totum Latium, Liv.; forum, Hor.; pass.: pererrato ponto, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., to look over, scan: luminibus tacitis, Verg.

pêrêrûditus -a -um, very learned: Cic. L.

pêrexigûus -a -um, very small, very little, very scanty; of space: loci spatium, Caes.; of number, quantity, etc.: bona corporis, Cic.; argentum, Liv.; of time, very short: dies, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pêrexigûê**, very scantily, very sparingly: Cic. L.

perfabrico -are, to over-reach: Pl.

perfâcêtus -a -um, very witty, brilliant: aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perfâcêtê**, very wittily: perfacete dicta sunt, Cic.

perfâcilis -e. (1) very easy: erat perfacilis cognitu, Cic.; Caes. (2) very courteous: in audiendo, Cic.

¶ N. acc. as adv. **perfâcilê**, very easily: Cic.; very readily: Pl.

perfâmilîâris -e, very intimate, familiar: alicui, Cic. L.; m. as subst. a very intimate friend: meus, Cic.

perfectê, adv. from perficio; q.v.

perfectio -ônis, f. (perficio). (1) completion: perfectio maximorum operum, Cic. (2) perfection: hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

perfector -ôris, m. (perficio), a perfecter, finisher: Ter., Cic.

perfectus -a -um, partic. from perficio; q.v.

perfêrens -entis, partic. from perfero; q.v.

perfêro -ferre -tûli -lâtum, to carry through, bear to the end.

LIT., in gen.: onus, Hor.; lapis nec pertulit ictum, did not bring the blow home, Verg.; alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas naves, did not admit of, Liv.; reflex.: se perferre, to betake oneself, Verg. Esp. of news or messages, to deliver, convey: litteras ad aliquem, Cic.; alicui nuntium, Cic.; pass.: cum ad eum fama perlata esset, Liv.; absol., to bring news: equites pertulere consulem obsideri, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to bring to an end, carry through, complete: legem, Cic., Liv.; id quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam, Cic.;

mandata, Tac. (2) to bear, suffer, endure: perfero et perpetior omnes, Cic.; omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.; laborem, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: Prop., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **perferens** -entis, *enduring, patient*; as adj., with genit.: iniuriarum, Cic.

perfica -ae, f. adj. (perficio), *accomplishing, perfecting*: natura, Lucr.

perficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (per/facio), to bring to an end, complete, finish.

LIT., of physical productions: pontem, Caes.; candelabrum, Cic.; pocula, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, to accomplish, achieve: cogitata, Cic.; conata, Caes.; scelus, Cic.; comitia, Liv.; bellum, Liv.; munus, Verg.; so with clause as object, to bring about, accomplish, effect; foll. by ut or ne with subj., Caes., Cic., etc.; non perficio, foll. by quominus, Cic. (2) to live through: centum qui perficit annos, Hor. (3) to make perfect, to perfect: Achillem citharā, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **perfectus** -a -um, *perfect, complete, finished*: homo, orator, Cic.; in dicendo, Cic.; in arte, Ov.; C. Memmius perfectus litteris, Cic.; of things: valvas perfectiores nullas ullo unquam tempore fuisse, Cic.; quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudicio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perfectē**, *perfectly, completely*: Cic.

perfidēlis -e, *very faithful*: Cic. L.

perfidia -ae, f. (perfidus), *faithlessness, treachery, falsehood*: fraude et perfidiā aliquem fallere, Cic.; Caes., etc.

perfidiosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (perfidia), *faithless, treacherous*: Cic., Tac., etc.

¶ Adv. **perfidiosē**, *faithlessly, treacherously*: nulla perfidiosa facta, Cic.

perfidus -a -um (fides), *faithless, treacherous, false*, (1) of persons: amicus, Cic. (2) of inanimate objects: arma, verba, Ov.; perfidum ridens, Hor.

perfigo -figere -fixi -fixum, to pierce through, stab: Lucr.

perflābilis -e (perflo), *that can be blown through*: Cic.

perflāgitiosus -a -um, *very shameful*: Cic.

perflo -are, to blow through, blow over: venti terras turbine perflant, Verg.; Lucr., Cic.

perfluctuō -are, to surge over: Lucr.

perflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, to stream through, run away: Lucr.; of a person not keeping a secret: Ter.

perfōdio -fōdere -fōdi -fossum. (1) to dig through, pierce through: parietes, Pl., Cic.; thorax perfossus, Verg. (2) to excavate, make by digging: fretum, Liv.

perfōro -are. (1) to pierce through: navem, Cic.; operculum ferreum, Liv.; latus ense, Ov. (2) to form by boring: duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata, Cic.

perfortitēr, adv. *very bravely*: Ter.

perfrēquens -entis, *much visited, much frequented*: emporium, Liv.

perfrīco -fricare -fricūi -fricātum and -frictum, to rub over. LIT., caput sinistrā manu, Cic.; dentes, Ov. TRANSF., os, frontem, etc., to obliterate every sign of shame or modesty, to put on a bold face, Cic., Mart.

perfrīgēfācio -fācere, to chill: Pl.

perfrigesco -frigesce-re -frixi, to catch a chill: Juv.

perfrigidus -a -um, *very cold*: tempestas, Cic.

perfringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (per/frango), to break through; also to break in pieces, shatter.

LIT., phalangem pilis, Caes.; portarum claustra, Lucr.; saxum, Cic.; naves perfrerant proras, Liv.

TRANSF., of abstr. things, to break through, break up: decreta senatus, Cic.; conspirationem, Cic.

perfrūor -frūi -fructus sum, dep. (1) to enjoy to the full: laetitiam, Cic.; regali otio, Cic. L.; ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic. (2) to execute completely: mandatis patris, Ov.

perfūga -ae, m. (perfugio), a deserter: Caes., Cic., Liv.

perfūgio -fūgere -fūgi -fūgitum, to flee away; in gen., to take refuge: ad aliquem, Liv.; in fidem Aetolorum, Liv. Esp. to desert to the enemy: a Pompeio ad Caesarem, Caes.; Cic.

perfūgium -i, n. (perfugio), a place of refuge, shelter. LIT., paludes, quo perfugio fuerant usi, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., perfugium et praesidium salutis, Cic.; plur.: intercludere perfugia fortunae, Cic.

perfunctio -ōnis, f. (perfungor), a performing, discharging: honorum, Cic.

perfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, to pour over.

LIT., to steep in a fluid: aliquem aquā ferventi, Cic.; vivo flumine, Liv.; perfusus fletu, Liv.; liquidis odoribus, Hor.; ostro perfusae vestes, dyed, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to steep in, fill with anything: sol omnia luce, Lucr.; canitiem pulvere, Verg.; Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. (2) to fill with a feeling: qui me horror perfudit! Cic. L.; sensus iucunditate quādam perfunditur, Cic.; timore, gaudio, Liv.

perfungor -fungi -functus sum, dep. to perform fully, execute, discharge.

LIT., with abl.: reipublicae muneribus, Cic. Sometimes with the idea of enjoyment: epulis, Ov.; with acc.: Lucr.

TRANSF., to go through, endure: molestiā, Cic. L.; periculis, Cic.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic.

perfūro -ēre, to rage furiously: Lucr., Verg.

Pergāmum -i, n. and **Pergāmus** -i, f. (Πέργαμος -ος), also plur. **Pergāma** -ōrum, n. the citadel of Troy or Troy; hence adj. **Pergāmēus** -a -um, Trojan.

Pergāmum -i, n. a town in Mysia, on the river Caicus, capital of the kingdom of the Attalids; hence adj. **Pergāmēnus** -a -um, of Pergamum.

pergaudēo -ēre, to rejoice exceedingly: Cic. L. **pergo** pergere perrexi perrectum (per/rego), to continue, proceed, go on with anything.

LIT., of physical action; with acc.: iter, Sall., Liv., etc.; with infin.: ire, Cic., Liv.; absol.: in Macedoniam, Cic.; ad castra, Caes.; Romam, Liv.

TRANSF., with infin.: id agere perrexi, Cic.; perge quattuor mihi istas partes explicare, Cic.; Lucr.; absol.: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic.; esp. in speaking: Cic., Verg., Liv.

pergraecor -ari, dep. to behave like an out-and-out Greek: Pl.

pergrandis -e, *very large, very great*. (1) of size: gemma, Cic. (2) of value: pecuniae

summa, Cic. (3) of time: pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrāphicus -a -um, very skilful: Pl.

pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant: pergratum mihi feceris si, you will give me great pleasure if, Cic.

pergrāvis -e, very weighty, very important: oratio, Cic.; Ter.

¶ Adv. **pergrāvītēr**, very seriously: aliquem reprehendere, Cic.

pergūla -ae, f. (pergo), a projection; hence, a balcony or outhouse used for various purposes; a shop, workshop: Plin.; a school: Juv.; a brothel: Pl., Prop.

pērhibēo -ēre -ūi -itum (per/habeo). (1) to bring forward, cite: quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, Cic. L. (2) to maintain, assert, hold: ut Graii perhibent, as the Greeks say, Verg.; vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic.; in pass.: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, Pl.

pērhilum, a very little: Lucr.

pērñōñificus -a -um. (1) very honourable: discessus, Cic. (2) very respectful: conlega in me perñonorificus, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pērñōñificē**, very respectfully: Cic.

pērhorresco -horrescere -horrui, to begin to shudder or tremble: aequor perhorruit, Ov. Esp. to shudder with fear; intransit.: recordatione consulatus vestri perhorrescere, Cic.; transit., to shudder at: tantam religionem, fugam virginum, Cic.; navita Bosporum, Hor.

pērhorridus -a -um, very dreadful: silvae, Liv.

pērhumānus -a -um, very friendly, very civil: epistula, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pērhumānītēr**, very civilly, very kindly: Cic. L.

pērclēs -is, m. (Περικλῆς), a famous Athenian statesman of the fifth century B.C.

pērclitatio -ōnis, f. (periclitor), trial, experiment: Cic.

pērclitor -ari, dep. (periculum).

Intransit. (1) to try, make a trial, venture: periclitemur in exemplis, Cic.; Tac. (2) to be in danger: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes.; with abl., to risk: rebus suis, Liv.; with infin.: Plin., Quint.

Transit. (1) to try, test, prove: fortunam, Cic.; vires ingenii, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Caes. (2) to endanger, risk: non est salus periclitanda reipublicae, Cic.

pērclūlosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (periculum), dangerous, perilous: bellum, iter, vulnus, Cic.; annus, Liv.; with dat.: periculosae libertati opes, Liv.; Caes.; with in: in nosmet ipsos, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **pērclūlosē**, dangerously: aegrotare, Cic. L.; superl.: Sen.

pērclūm (contr. **pērclum**) -i, n. (root of experior). (1) a trial, proof, test, attempt. In gen.: periculum facere, to make a trial, Caes.; ex aliis facere, Ter.; with genit.: fidei, Cic.; esp. an attempt in authorship: Cic. (2) danger, peril, hazard: salutem sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocare, Cic.; capitis periculum adire, danger of life, Cic.; periculum obire, Hor., Liv.; periculum est, with ne and the subj., there is danger that, Cic., Liv.; periculo meo, at my risk,

Pl., Cic. (3) esp. a trial, action, suit: Cic.; hence, a legal record or register: pericula magistratum, Cic.

pēridōñeus -a -um, very fit, suitable: locus peridoneus castris, Caes.; with ad and acc.: Sall.

pērillustris -e. (1) very plain, very evident: Nep. (2) very distinguished: Cic. L.

pērimbēcillus -a -um, very weak: Cic. L.

pērīmo (pērēmo) -imēre -ēmi -emptum (per/emo), to do away with, destroy, ruin, annihilate.

LIT., sensu perempto, Cic.; Troia perempta, Verg.; corpus pallore et macie peremptum, Liv. Esp. to kill: Lucr.; perf. partic. **pērēptus** -a -um, slain: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., to thwart, frustrate: reditum, consilium, Cic.; causam publicam, Cic.

pērīncommōdus -a -um, very inconvenient: Liv.

¶ Adv. **pērīncommōdē**, very inconveniently: accidit incommode, Cic. L.

pērīndē, adv. in like manner. Absol.: Cic., Liv., etc. Foll. by ac, ut, or quam, just as: non perinde atque ego putaram, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac. Foll. by ac si, just as if: Caes., Cic., Liv.; so by quasi, or tamquam, Cic.

pērīndignē, adv. very indignantly: Suet.

pērīndulgens -entis, very indulgent, very tender: Cic.

pērīnfāmis -e, very infamous: Suet.

pērīnfirmus -a -um, very weak: Cic.

pērīngēñiōsus -a -um, very clever: Cic.

pērīñiquus -a -um. (1) very unfair: Cic. (2) very discontented, very unwilling: periniquo animo pati, with acc. and infin., Cic. L.

pērīnsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable: Cic.

pērīnvītus -a -um, very unwilling: Liv.

pērīōdus -i, m. (περίοδος), a sentence, period: Cic.

Pērīpātētīcus -a -um (Περιαπατητικός), Peripatetic; belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian school of philosophy; m. pl. as subst. **Pērīpātētīci** -ōrum, Peripatetic philosophers: Cic.

pērīpētasma -ātis, n. (περίπετασμα), a curtain, hanging: Cic.

pērīrātus -a -um, very angry: Pl., Cic. L.

pēriscēlīs -īdis, f. (περίσκελς), a garter or anklet: Hor.

pērīstrōma -ātis, n. (περίστρωμα), a curtain, coverlet, carpet, hanging: Pl., Cic.

pērīstȳlīum -i, n. (περίστυλιον), a court with a colonnade round it: Plin. L., Suet.

pērīstȳlum -i, n. (περίστυλον), a peristyle, a colonnade round a building: Cic., Suet.

pērītīa -ae, f. (peritus), knowledge derived from experience, skill: Tac.; with genit.: locorum ac militiae, Sall.

pērītus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (root of experior), experienced, skilful, practised, expert; absol.: peritissimi duces, Caes.; with genit.: rerum, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; with abl.: quis iure peritior? Cic.; with ad: ad usum et disciplinam, Cic.; with infin.: cantare, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **pērītē**, skilfully, cleverly: dicere, Cic.; peritissime venditare, Cic.

periucundus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful: litterae, disputatio, Cic.

¶ Adv. **periūcundē**, *very pleasantly, very delightfully*: in aliqua re versari, Cic.
periūrīōsus -a -um (periurus), *perjured*: Pl.
periūrium -i, n. (periurus), *false swearing, perjury*: Cic., Verg., etc.
periūro = peiero; q.v.
periūrus (**peiūrus**: Pl.) -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (per/ius), *perjured*: periurus et mendax, Cic.; leno periurissimus, Cic.; m. as subst. *a perjured person*: Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *lying*: Pl.
perlābor -lābi -lapsus sum, *to glide through, glide along*: rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, Verg.; Lucr.; with ad, *to glide to, penetrate to*: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.; Lucr., Verg.
perlaetus -a -um, *very joyful*: Liv.
perlātē, adv. *very widely, very extensively*: Cic.
perfectio -ōnis, f. (perlego), *a perusal*: Cic. L.
perlēgo (**pellēgo**) -lēgēre -lēgi -lectum. (1) *to survey thoroughly, scan*: omnia oculis, Verg.; Ov. (2) *to read through*: librum, Cic.; Pl., Caes.; senatum, *to call over the roll of senators*, Liv.
perlēpidē, adv. *very pleasantly*: Pl.
perlēvis -e, *very light, very slight*: perlevi momento, Cic.
¶ Adv. **perlēvītēr**, *very slightly*: pungit animi dolor, Cic.
perlibens (**perlūbens**) -entis, partic. from perlibet; q.v.
perlībērālis -e, *well brought up, well-bred*: Ter.
¶ Adv. **perlībērālītēr**, *very liberally*: Cic.
perlibet (**perlūbet**) -ēre, *it is very pleasing*: Pl.
¶ Hence partic. **perlibens** (**perlūbens**) -entis, *very willing*: Pl., Cic. L.
¶ Adv. **perlībentēr** (**perlūbentēr**), *very willingly*: Cic.
perlicio = pellicio; q.v.
perlito -are, *to offer an auspicious sacrifice, to sacrifice with favourable omens*; with abl.: primis hostiis, Liv.; with dat.: salutē, Liv.
perlonginquus -a -um, *very long*: Pl.
perlongus -a -um. (1) *very long*: via, Cic. (2) *lasting a long time, tedious*: Pl.
¶ Adv. **perlongē**, *very far*: Ter.
perlūbet, etc. = perlibet, etc.; q.v.
perlūcēo (**pellūcēo**) -lūcēre -luxi. (1) *to shine through, gleam through*. LIT., lux perlucens, Liv. TRANSF., *to shine through, be visible*: perlucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic. (2) *to be transparent*. LIT., aether, Cic.; amictus, Ov.; Juv. TRANSF., oratio, *is transparently clear*, Cic.
perlūcidūlus -a -um (dim. of perlucidus), *transparent*: lapis, pearl, Cat.
perlūcidus (**pellūcidus**) -a -um (perlucēo). (1) *shining, bright*: inlustris et perlucida stella, bright, Cic. (2) *transparent*: membrana, Cic.; Hor., Ov.
perluctōsus -a -um, *very mournful*: Cic. L.
perlūo -lūere -lūi -lūtum, *to wash, bathe*: manūs undā, Ov.; pass., as middle, *to bathe*: in fluminibus perlūuntur, Caes.; undā, Hor.
perlustro -are. (1) *to traverse, pass through*: agros, Liv. (2) *to survey, examine*: omnia oculis, Liv.; aliquid animo, Cic.
permādēfācio -ēre, *to drench*: Pl.
permādesco -mādescere -mādūi, *to grow effeminate*: Sen.

permagnus -a -um, *very great, very large*: numerus, Caes.; hereditas, Cic.; n. as subst.: permagnum aestimans, Cic.; permagni interest, Cic.

permānantēr, adv. (permano), *by flowing through*: Lucr.

permānasco -ēre, *to begin to trickle through*: Pl.

permānēo -mānēre -mansī -mansum, *to remain, stay, abide*. LIT., Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv.; Caes. TRANSF., (1) *to last, continue*: ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic.; Ov. (2) *to continue in an attitude, frame of mind, etc.*: in pristina sententiā, Cic. L.; Liv.
permāno -are, *to flow through, to trickle through*.

LIT., in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus umor, Lucr.; succus in iecur, Cic.; with acc.: calor argentum, Lucr.

TRANSF., *to reach, penetrate, extend*: doctrina in civitatem, Cic.; ad aures alicuius, Cic.; Lucr., Caes.

permansio -ōnis, f. (permaneo), *a remaining, abiding*: in unā sententiā, Cic.

permārinus -a -um, *going through the sea*: lares, attending and guarding those who travel by sea, Liv.

permātūresco -mātūrescere -mātūrūi, *to become thoroughly ripe*: Ov.

permēdiocris -e, *very moderate*: Cic.

permēditatus -a -um, *well-prepared*: Pl.

permēo -are, *to go through, pass through, traverse*. LIT., Tac.; with acc.: maria ac terras, Ov. TRANSF., *intellegentia per omnia ea*, Cic.

permētior -mētiri -mensus sum, dep. *to measure through, measure out*. LIT., solis magnitudinem, Cic. TRANSF., *to traverse*: aequor, Verg.; Lucr.

permīngo -mīngere -mīnxi, *to defile*: Hor.

permīrus -a -um, *very wonderful*: illud mihi permirum accidit, with acc. and infin., Cic.

permiscēo -miscere -miscui -mixtum, *to mix together, mingle thoroughly*.

LIT., naturam cum materia, Cic.; permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes.; with abl.: Verg.; with dat.: Liv., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *fructus acerbitate permixtos*, Cic. (2) *to confuse, throw into confusion*: omnia iura divina et humana, Caes.; Graeciam, Cic.; domum, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **permixtus** -a -um, *mixed*; hence, *promiscuous*: Lucr.

¶ Adv. **permixtē**, *promiscuously*: Cic.

permissio -ōnis, f. (permitto). (1) *a yielding, surrender*: Liv. (2) *permission, leave*: mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic. L.

permissū, abl., as from permissus, m. (permitto), *by permission*: permissu legis, Cic.; tuo, Cic.; Liv.

permittālis -e (permities), *destructive, annihilating*: Lucr.

permittēs -ei, f. *destruction, annihilation*: Pl., Liv.

permitto -mittere -misi -missum, *to let go through*.

LIT., equos permittunt in hostem, Liv.; esp. of weapons, *to let go, hurl*: saxum in hostem, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to let go, indulge*: tribunatum, Liv. (2) *to give up, yield, surrender*: alicui

potestatem, Cic.; consulibus rempublicam, Cic.; se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Caes. (3) *to relinquish, concede, sacrifice*: inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, *make some allowance for*, Cic. (4) *to allow, permit*; with dat. and infin.: Cic.; Liv.; with acc. and infin.: ille meas errare boves permisit, Verg.

permixtē, adv. from permisceo; q.v.

permixtio -ōnis, f. (permisceo). (1) *a mixture*: Cic. (2) *confusion*: Sall.

permōdestus -a -um, *very modest, very moderate*: Cic., Tac.

permōdicus -a -um, *very moderate, small*: Suet.

permōlestus -a -um, *very troublesome*: Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **permōlestē**, *with much difficulty*: ferre (with acc. and infin.), Cic.

permollis -e, *very feeble*: Quint.

permōlo -ēre, *to grind thoroughly*. TRANSF., Hor.

permōtio -ōnis, f. (permoveo), *a movement, agitation*; esp. of the mind, *an emotion*: animi, Cic.

permōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move or stir up thoroughly*.

LIT., mare permotum, *agitated*, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *to move, excite, agitate a person mentally*: a, *to persuade, induce, influence*: conventum pollicitationibus, Caes.; nihil te curulis aedilitas permovit quominus ludos flagitio pollueres, Cic.; plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall.: b, *to stir, excite, affect*: mentem iudicium, Cic.; permotus metu, dolore, iracundiā, odio, Cic. L.; milites gravius permoti, Caes. (2) *to stir up, excite a feeling*: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac.

permulcēo -mulcēre -mulsi -mulsum, *to stroke*. LIT., aliquem manu, Ov.; barbam alicuius, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to charm*: sensum voluptate, Cic.; verbis aures, Hor. (2) *to soothe, soften*: animos, Lucr., Caes.; senectutem, Cic.; pectora dictis, Verg.; iram, Liv.; Tac.

permultus -a -um, sing., *very much*; plur., *very many*: colles, Caes.; viri, Cic. N. sing. as subst. **permultum** -i, *very much*; in acc.: permultum interest, Cic.; permultum ante, Cic. L.; in abl., with compar.: permulto clariora, *far brighter*, Cic.

permūnio -ire -ivi -itum, *to fortify completely, or to finish fortifying*: quae munimenta incohaverat, permunit, Liv.; Tac.

permūtatio -ōnis, f. (permuto). (1) *a complete change*: magna permutatio rerum, Cic. (2) *an exchange, interchange*: captivorum, Liv.; mercium, Tac.; plur.: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic.

permūto -are. (1) *to change completely*: ordinem, Lucr.; sententiam, Cic. (2) *to exchange, interchange*: nomina inter se, Pl.; captivos, Verg.; esp. *to exchange money*: ut cum quaestu populi pecunia permutaretur, Cic.

perna -ae, f. (πέτρα), *a ham*: Pl., Hor.

pernecessārius -a -um. (1) *very necessary*: tempus, Cic. L. (2) *very intimate*: homo intimus ac mihi pernecessarius, Cic.; m. as subst.: Cic. L.

pernecessē, indecl. adj. *very necessary*: Cic.

pernēgo -are. (1) *to deny flatly, persist in denying*; with acc. and infin.: Cic.; de aliquo alicui, Tib. (2) *to persist in refusing*: Mart., Sen.

perniciābilis -e (perniciēs), *deadly, destructive*: id perniciabile reo, Tac.

perniciēs -ēi, f. (old genit. pernicii, Cic.; old dat. perniciē, Liv.) (cf. neco), *destruction, disaster, ruin*: perniciem adferre vitae alicuius, Cic.; reipublicae moliens, Cic.; in nepotum perniciem, Hor.; Liv. TRANSF., *a dangerous person or thing*: perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, Cic.

perniciōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar.; and superl.: Nep.) (perniciēs), *destructive, ruinous*: exemplum, lex, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; scripta auctori suo, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **perniciōsē**, *destructively, ruinously*: multa perniciose sciuntur in populis, Cic.

pernicitās -ātis, f. (pernix), *swiftness, agility*: Cic., Liv., etc.

perniger -gra -grum, *quite black*: Pl.

pernimius -a -um, *far too much*: Ter.

pernix -nicis, *swift, nimble, agile, active*: alae, Verg.; corpora, Liv.; with infin.: Hor.

¶ Adv. **pernicitēr**, *swiftly, nimbly*: equo desilire, Liv.; Pl., Cat.

pernōbilis -e, *very famous*: epigramma Graecum, Cic.

pernocto -are (pernox), *to pass the night*: ad ostium carceris, Cic.; extra moenia, Liv. TRANSF., haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic.

pernosco -noscēre -nōvi -nōtum, *to investigate thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with*: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic.; with indir. quest.: Ter.; in perf., *to know thoroughly*: Pl.

pernōtuit -uisse (pernosco), *it has become well known*: Tac.

pernox -noctis, adj. *all-night*: luna pernox erat, Liv.; iacet pernox, Verg.

pernūmero -are, *to count out, reckon up*: imperatam pecuniam, Liv.; Pl.

pēro -ōnis, m. *a boot of untanned hide*: Verg., Juv.

pērobscūrus -a -um, *very obscure*: quaestio, Cic.; fama, Liv.

pērōdiōsus -a -um, *very troublesome*: Cic. L.

pērofficiōsē, adv. *very obligingly, very attentively*: qui me perofficiose observant, Cic. L.

pērōlēo -ēre, *to emit a strong smell*: Lucr.

pērōnātus -a -um (pero), *wearing boots of untanned leather*: Pers.

pēroopportūnus -a -um, *very opportune, very convenient*: deversorium, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **pēroopportūnē**, adv. *very opportunistically, very conveniently*: Cic., Liv.

pēroptātō, n. abl. as adv. (opto), *just as one would wish*: Cic.

pērōpūs, indecl. noun: peropus est, *it is very necessary*, Ter.

pērōrātiō -ōnis, f. (peroro), *the conclusion of a speech, peroration*: Cic.

perornātus -a -um, *very ornate*: Crassus in dicendo, Cic.

perorno -are, *to adorn greatly*: senatum, Tac.

pērōro -are. (1) *to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly*: tantam causam, Cic. (2) *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.; with an object, to conclude: totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, Cic.; pass.: res illā die non peroratur, Cic.

perōsus -a -um (per/odi), *hating, detesting*; with acc. obj.: decem virorum scelera, Liv.; lucem, Verg.; plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, *hated*, Liv.

perpāco -are, to *pacify thoroughly*: necdum omnia in Graecia perpacata erant, Liv.

perparcē, adv. *very sparingly*: Ter.

perparvulus -a -um, *very little*: sigilla, Cic.

perparvus -a -um, *very little*: semina, Lucr.; perparva et tenuis civitas, Cic.

perpastus -a -um (per/pasco), *well fed*: canis, Phaedr.

perpauculi -ae -a, plur. adj. *extremely few*: Cic.

perpauci -ae -a, plur. adj. *very few*: Ter.; Liv.; n. as subst.: perpauca dicere, Cic.; Hor.

perpaulum (perpaullum) i, -n. *a very little*: Cic.

perpauper -ēris, *very poor*: Cic. L.

perpauillum -i, n. *a very little*: Pl.

perpāvēfācio -fācere, to *terrify*: Pl.

perpello -pellere -pūli -pulsum, to *push hard, drive along*. TRANSF., to *urge, compel, constrain*: animus hominem, Pl.; urbem eo metu ad deditionem, Liv.; with ut or ne and the subj.: Sall., Liv., Tac.

perpendicūlum -i, n. (perpendo), *a plumb-line, plummet*; ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, Cic.; ad perpendiculum, *in a straight line*, Caes.

perpendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, to *weigh carefully*. TRANSF., to *consider, examine, investigate*: aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.; perpenditur amicitia veritate, Cic.; Suet.

perpēram, adv. *wrongly, falsely*: iudicare, facere, Cic.; Liv.

perpēs -pētis (peto), *continuous, unbroken*: noctem perpetem, *throughout the night*, Pl.

perpessio -ōnis, f. (perpetior), *suffering, endurance*: laborum, dolorum, Cic.

perpessū, abl. as from perpessus, m. (perpetior), *in the enduring*: Cic.

perpētior -pēti -pessus, dep. (per/patior), to *bear to the end, endure*: dolorem, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; with acc. and infin., to *endure that*: Pl., Verg., Ov.

perpētro -are (per/patro), to *complete, accomplish, perform*: caedem, sacrificium, bellum, pacem, Liv.; with ut or ne and subj.: Tac.

perpētuitās -ātis, f. (perpetuus), *uninterrupted succession, continuity*: vitae, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; ad perpetuitatem, *for ever*, Cic.

¹**perpētūō**, adv. from perpetuus; q.v.

²**perpētūō** -are (perpetuus), to *make continual, continue, perpetuate*: potestatem iudicum, to *maintain unbroken*, Cic.; Pl.

perpētūus -a -um (peto), *continuous, uninterrupted*. LIT., (1) of space: munitiones, trabes, Caes.; agmen, Cic.; mensae, Verg.; in perpetuum, *continuously*, Lucr. (2) of time: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic.; quaestiones, *with a standing body of judges*, Cic.; sopor, Hor.; in perpetuum, *for ever*, Cic. TRANSF., *universal, general*: ius, Cic.

¶ Abl. as adv. **perpētūō**, *uninterruptedly*: Cic., Ov., etc.

perplācēō -ēre, to *please greatly*: ea lex mihi perplacet, Cic. L.; Pl.

perplexābilis -e (perplexor), *intricate, obscure*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **perplexābiliter**, *perplexingly*: Pl. **perplexor** -ari, dep. (perplexus), to *perplex*: Pl. **perplexus** -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *confused, intricate, entangled*. LIT., iter, Verg. TRANSF., *obscure, ambiguous*: sermones, Liv.; perplexum Punico astu responsum, Liv.

¶ Adv. **perplexē** and **perplexim**, *confusedly, obscurely*: indicare, Liv.; Ter.

perplicātus -a -um (per/plico), *entangled, involved*: Lucr.

perplūit -ēre. LIT., (1) *it rains through*: Cato. (2) in 3rd. pers. sing. and plur., to *let the rain through*: perpluunt tigna, Pl.; Quint. TRANSF., to *run away like rain or to pour in like rain*: Pl.

perpōlio -ire, to *polish thoroughly*: Plin. TRANSF., to *polish, perfect, complete*: illam superiorem partem perpolire atque conficere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **perpōlitus** -a -um, *polished, accomplished, refined*: perfecti in dicendo et perpolitii homines, Cic.; vita perpolita humanitate, Cic.

perpōpūlor -ari, dep. to *lay waste, devastate completely*: Italiam, Liv.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Liv.

perpōtātio -ōnis, f. (perpoto), *a continued drinking, drinking-bout*; plur.: intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic.

perpōto -are. (1) to *continue drinking*: totos dies, Cic.; perpotant ad vesperum, Cic.; Pl. (2) to *drink up*: Lucr.

perprimo -primere -pressi -pressum (per/premo), to *press hard*: cubilia, to *lie upon*, Hor.; Sen.

perprosper -ēra -ērum, *very favourable*: valetudo, Suet.

perprūrisco -ēre, to *begin to itch all over*: Pl.

perpugnax -ācis, *very pugnacious*: in disputando, Cic.

perpulcher -chra -chrum, *very beautiful*: Ter.

perpurgo (perpūrigo: Pl.) -are, to *make thoroughly clean*. LIT., se quādam herbulā, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., to *explain thoroughly, to clear up*: locum orationis, Cic.

perpūsillus -a -um, *very small, very little*: Cic.

perpūto -are, to *explain fully*: Pl.

perquam, adv. *very much, extremely*: perquam breviter, Cic.; perquam pauci, Liv.

perquīro -quīrere -quīsivi -quīsītum (per/quaero). (1) to *inquire carefully for, to search for eagerly*: vias, Caes.; vasa, Cic. (2) to *inquire carefully into*: Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic. **perquīsītus**; compar. adv. **perquīsītus**, *more accurately*: perquīsītus et diligentius conscribere, Cic.

perrārus -a -um, *very uncommon, very rare*: Liv.

¶ Abl. as adv. **perrāro**, *very rarely, very seldom*: Cic., Hor.

perrēconditus -a -um, *very abstruse*: Cic.

perrēpo -rēpere -repsi -reptum, to *crawl through, creep over*: Tib.

perrepto -are (freq. of perrepto), to *crawl about*: Pl.; with acc., to *crawl through*: Pl., Ter.

perridiculus -a -um, *very laughable, very ridiculous*: Cic.

¶ Adv. **perridiculē**, *very laughably*: Cic.
perrōgatio -ōnis, f. *the passing of a law*: Cic.
perrōgo -are, *to ask in succession, to ask one after another*: sententias, Liv., Tac.
perrumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum.

Intransit., *to break through, burst a way through*: per medios hostes, Caes.; per aciem, Liv.

Transit., *to break through, burst through*.
 Lit., paludem, Caes.; cuneos hostium, Liv.; hence, *to shatter, burst*: rates, Caes.; limina, Verg. TRANSF., leges, Cic.

***Persa** or **Persē** -ae, f. (Πέρση), *a nymph, mother of Aetes, Circe, and Hecate*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Persēs** -idis (Περσής), *Persean*=magical: herbae, Ov.

***Persa**, see **Persae**.

Persae -ārum, m. pl. (Πέρσαι), *the Persians*; sing. **Persa** and **Persēs** -ae, m. *a Persian*.

¶ Hence subst. **Persia** -ae, f. *Persia*.
Persis -idis, f. (1) adj., *Persian*: Ov. (2) subst., *Persia*. Adj. **Persicus** -a -um, *Persian*; as subst., n. sing. **Persicum** -i, *a peach*: Plin., Mart.; n. pl. **Persica** -ōrum, *Persian history*: Cic.

persaepē, adv. *very often*: Cic., Hor.

persalsus -a -um, *very witty*: Cic.

¶ Adv. **persalsē**, *very wittily*: persalse et humaniter gratias mihi agit, Cic. L.

persālūtatio -ōnis, f. (persaluto), *a general greeting*: Cic.

persālūto -are, *to greet in succession, greet all round*: omnes, Cic.

persancē, adv. *very sacredly*: Ter., Suet.

persāpiens -entis, *very wise*: homo, Cic.

¶ Adv. **persāpiēter**, *very wisely*: Cic.

persciēter, adv. (per/scio), *very discreetly*: Cic.

perscindo -scindere -scīdi -scissum, *to tear to pieces*: omnia perscidente vento, Liv.

perscītus -a -um, *very clever*: Ter.; (in tmesis) per mihi scitum videtur, Cic.

perscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to write down completely*.

In gen.: rationes sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, Cic.; orationem, Cic.; res populi Romani, Liv.; de suis rebus ad Lollium, Cic. L.; with acc. and infin.: Caes.; with indir. quest.: Cic. L.

Esp. (1) *to write in full, without abbreviation*: Hor. (2) *to note down officially, enter*: omnia iudicium dicta, interrogata, responsa, Cic.; in an account-book: falsum nomen, Cic. (3) *to make over or assign in writing*: illam pecuniam in aedem sacram reficiendam perscribere, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

perscriptio -ōnis, f. (perscribo). (1) *an entry, noting down*: Cic. (2) *a making over or assigning by a written document*: Cic. L.

perscriptor -ōris, m. (perscribo), *one who makes an entry*: Cic.

perscrūto -are (Pl.) and **perscrūtor** -ari, dep. *to search through, look through*: arculas muliebres, Cic. TRANSF., *to examine, investigate*: naturam rationemque criminum, Cic.

persēco -sēcare -sēcūi -sectum, *to cut through*.
 TRANSF., (1) *to dissect*: rerum naturas, Cic. (2) *to cut away*: vitium, Liv.

persector -ari, dep. (freq. of persequor), *to*

follow, pursue eagerly. Lit., accipitres persectantes, Lucr. TRANSF., *to investigate*: primordia, Lucr.; Pl.

persēcūtio -ōnis, f. (persequor), *a prosecution*: Cic.

persēdēo (persidēo) -sēdere -sēdi -sessum, *to remain sitting*: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

persegnis -e, *very sluggish, very languid*: proelium, Liv.

persēnex -is, *very old*: Suet.

persentio -sentire -sensi -sensum. (1) *to perceive distinctly*: eam tali peste teneri, Verg. (2) *to feel deeply*: pectore curas, Verg.

persentisco -ēre. (1) *to begin to perceive distinctly*: Ter. (2) *to begin to feel deeply*: Lucr.

Persēphōnē -ēs, f. (Περσεφώνη), *the Greek name of Proserpina*; q.v.

persēquor -sēqui -sēcūti sum, dep. *to follow constantly, pursue to the end*.

Lit., in gen.: vestigia alicuius, Cic.; Pl., Verg.; esp. (1) *to follow with hostile intent, pursue*: fugientes usque ad flumen, Caes.; Cic. (2) *to hunt out*: omnes solitudines, Cic. (3) *to overtake*: aliquem, Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to follow up, pursue an abstr. thing*: omnes vias, *to use every method*, Cic.; voluptates, *to strive after*, Cic.; ius suum, Cic.; artes, Cic. (2) *to follow, to imitate*: ironiam, Cic.; sectam et instituta alicuius, Cic.; Academiam veterem, Cic. (3) *to pursue hostilely, proceed against, punish, avenge*: civitatem bello, Caes.; iniurias, Cic.; mortem alicuius, Cic.; aliquem iudicio, *to prosecute*, Cic. (4) *of actions, to bring about, accomplish, perform, execute*: mea mandata, Cic. L.; incepta, Liv. (5) *to treat of verbally or in writing; set forth, expound, describe*: quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic.; rationes, Lucr.

***Persēs** -ae and **Persēus** -ēi, m. (Πέρσης), *the last king of Macedonia, defeated by the Roman general Aemilius Paulus in 169 B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **Persicus** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*.

***Persēs** -ae, m. *a Persian, see Persae*.

Persēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Περσεύς), *son of Jupiter and Danaë, who killed Medusa, and rescued and married Andromeda*.

¶ Hence adj. **Persēus** and **Persēius** -a -um, *relating to Perseus*.

persēvērans -antis, partic. from persevero; q.v.

persēvērantia -ae, f. (persevero), *persistence*: Caes., Cic.

persēvēro -are (perseverus), *to persist, persevere, continue*: in sua sententia, Cic.; impers. pass.: non est ab isto perseveratum, Cic.; with infin., *to continue to*: iniuriam facere, Cic.; also with infin. understood: una navis perseveravit, *continued on its course*, Caes.; so with acc. and infin., *to continue saying, insist that*: perseverabat se esse Orestem, Cic.; with n. acc.: id perseverare, Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **persēvērans** -antis, *enduring, persistent*: Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **persēvērantē**, *persistently*: bene coeptam rem tueri, Liv.

persēvērus -a -um, *very strict*: imperium, Tac.

Persia, see Persae.

Persicus, see Persae and Perses.

persido -sidere -sēdi -sessum, *to sink in, settle down*: Lucr., Verg.

persigno -are, *to note down, record*: dona, Liv.

persimilis -e, *very like, very similar*; with genit.: istius, Cic.; with dat.: Hor.

persimplex -icis, *very simple*: Tac.

persisto -ēre, *to remain constant, persist*: in eadem impudentia, Liv.; with infin.: Cic., Tac.

Persius -i, m. (1) *an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi*. (2) A. Persius Flaccus, a satirist in the reign of Nero.

persolla -ae, f. (dim. of persona), *a little mask*; hence, as a term of reproach, *a little fright*: Pl.

persōlus -a -um, *quite alone*: Pl.

persolvo -solvēre -solvi -sōlūtum, *to unloose*. Hence (1) *to explain, expound*: Cic. L. (2) *to pay, pay off*. Lit., stipendium militibus, Cic. L.; eas alienum alienis nominibus suis copiis, *to pay the debts of others with one's own money*, Sall. TRANSF., *to pay*: grates, Verg.; meritam diis gratiam, Cic.; poenas, Cic., Verg.; also *to deal out*: poenae ab omnibus persolutae, Cic.

persōna -ae, f. *a mask, esp. as worn by actors in Greek and Roman drama*.

LIT., ut ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis viderentur, Cic.; eripitur persona, manet res, Lucr.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *role, part, character, person represented by an actor*: persona de mimo, Cic. (2) *in gen., the part which anyone plays*: accusatoris, Cic.; petitoris personam capere, Cic.; personam in republica tueri principis, *to act as a leading man in the state*, Cic.; alienam personam ferre, Liv. (3) *a personality, individuality, character*: huius Staieni persona, Cic.

persōnātus -a -um (persona), *clad in a mask, masked*. Lit., Roscius, Cic.; pater, Hor. TRANSF., *disguised, counterfeit*: quid est, cur ego personatus ambulem? Cic.; Sen., Mart.

persōno -sōnare -sōnūi -sōnītum.

(1) *intransit.*: a, *to sound through, resound*: domus cantu personabat, Cic.; Hor.: b, *to make a penetrating noise, sound forth*: id totis personabat castris, Liv.; of persons, *to shout*: Tac.; *to perform upon a musical instrument*: citharā Iopas personat, Verg.

(2) *transit.*: a, *to fill with sound, cause to resound*: aequora conchā, Verg.; Cic. L., Hor.: b, *to proclaim loudly*: quas (res) isti in angulis personant, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

perspecto -are (freq. of perspicio). (1) *to look at to the end*: certamen, Suet. (2) *to look all about*: aedes, Pl.

perspectus -a -um, *partic. from perspicio*; q.v.

perspēcūlor -ari, dep. *to investigate, explore thoroughly*: Suet.

perspergo -ēre (per/spargo), *to sprinkle, moisten*: Tac. TRANSF., quo tamquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio, Cic.

perspicax -ācis (perspicio), *sharp-sighted, acute*: id quod acutum ac perspicax naturā est, Cic.; Ter.

perspicientia -ae, f. (perspicio), *a full awareness or knowledge*: veri, Cic.

perspicio -spicēre -spexi -spectrum (per/spicio), *to see through, look through*.

LIT., ut prae densitate arborum perspicui caelum vix posset, Liv.; Caes.; also more generally, *to look at attentively, survey, examine*: domum tuam, Cic.; Caes.; eas (epistulas) ego oportet perspiciam, *read through*, Cic. L.

TRANSF., *to regard mentally, observe, investigate, ascertain*: alicuius fidem, Cic.; animos regum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: ista veritas quae sit, non satis perspicio, Cic.

¶ Hence *partic. (with superl.) perspectus* -a -um, *ascertained, fully known*: virtus, Cic.; benevolentia perspectissima, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **perspectē**, *with insight*: Pl.

perspicuitās -ātis, f. (perspicuus), *clearness, brightness, transparency*: Plin. TRANSF., *clearness, perspicuity*: Cic., Quint.

perspicuus -a -um (perspicio), *transparent, bright, clear*. Lit., aquae, Ov. TRANSF., *clear, evident*: utilitatis ratio aut perspicua nobis aut obscura, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perspicuē**, *clearly, plainly*: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

persterno -sternēre -strāvi -strātum, *to pave thoroughly*: viam silice, Liv.

pērstimūlo -are, *to goad on violently*: Tac.

persto -stare -stiti -stātum, *to stand firm, remain standing*. Lit., armati omnes diem totum perstant, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to remain unchanged, to last, endure*: nihil est quod toto perstet in orbe, Ov. (2) *to stand firm, persist, persevere*: in incepto, Liv.; in sententiā, Caes., Liv.; talia perstabat memorans, Verg.; with infin.: Ov.

perstrēpo -ēre -ūi, *to make a great noise*: Ter.

perstringo -stringēre -strinxi -strictum.

(1) *to press tight, bind tight*. Lit., vitem, Cato. TRANSF., *to deaden, dull the senses*: aures, Hor.; horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv.

(2) *to graze*. Lit., portam aratro, Cic.; solum aratro, *to plough*, Cic.; femur, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to scold, blame, reproach*: voluntatem facetiis, Cic.; aliquem suspicione, Cic.; Tac.: b, *to touch upon*; in speaking: tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstūdīōsus -a -um, *very eager, very fond*: litterarum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **perstūdīōsē**, *very eagerly*: Cic.

persuādēo -suādēre -suāsi -suāsum, *to persuade*.

(1) *to convince* of a fact; usually with dat. of pers. and the fact expressed either by acc. of n. pron., or by acc. and infin. clause: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.; pass.: hoc ipsis Siculis ita persuasum est, Cic. Esp. with dat. of reflex., *to satisfy oneself, be convinced*: velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. L.

(2) *to persuade, prevail upon* a person to do a thing; usually with dat. of pers. and with ut and the subj. (or the subj. alone): huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Caes.; Pl., Cic., etc.; with infin.: Verg.

persuāsio -ōnis, f. (persuadeo). (1) *a convincing, persuasion*: Cic. (2) *a conviction, belief*: Quint., Suet.

persuāsū, abl. sing. as from *persuasus*, m. (*persuadeo*), *by persuasion*: huius persuasu, Cic.; Pl.

persubtilis -e, *very fine*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., *very subtle*: oratio, Cic.

persulto -are (salto). (1) *intransit., to leap, gambol, skip about*: in agro, Liv.; Tac. (2) *transit., to range through*: captam Italiam, Tac.; Lucr.

pertaedet -taedere -taesum est, *to cause weariness or disgust*; usually with acc. of person, genit. of thing: pertaesum est levitatis, Cic.; vos iniuriae pertaesum est, Sall.; with infin. as subject: Lucr.

pertēgo -tēgere -texi -tectum, *to cover over*: Pl.

pertempto -are, *to prove, test, try*.

LIT., pugionem utrumque, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to put to the test*: adulescentium animos, Liv.; Tac. (2) *to weigh, consider, to examine*: perspice rem et pertempta. (3) *to assail*: tremor corpora, Verg.

pertendo -tendere -tendi, *to stretch on*. (1) *transit., to continue, carry through*: hoc, Ter. (2) *intransit., to push on, proceed*: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv.; Ter., Prop.

pertēnūis -e, *very fine, very small*: Plin. TRANSF., *very slight*: spes salutis, Cic. L.; suspicio, Cic.

pertērebro -are, *to bore through*: columnam, Cic.

pertergēo -tergere -tersi -tersum, *to wipe over*. LIT., gausape mensam, Hor. TRANSF., *to brush*: Lucr.

perterrēfācio -fācere (perterreo/facio), *to frighten, terrify*: Ter.

perterrēo -ēre, *to frighten, terrify*: maleficii conscientia perterritus, Cic.; Ter., Caes.

perterrērēpus -a -um (perterreo/crepo), *rattling terribly*: Lucr.

pertexo -texere -texui -textum, *to weave entirely*. TRANSF., *to complete, accomplish*: pertexe modo quod exorsus es, Cic.; Lucr.

pertica -ae, f. *a long pole or rod*: Ov., Plin.; esp. for measuring: Prop.

pertimēfactus -a -um (pertimeo/facio), *thoroughly frightened*: ap. Cic. L.

pertimesco -timescere -timui (pertimeo), *to become very much afraid of*: de suis periculis, Cic.; with acc.: Caes., Cic.; with ne and subj.: Cic.

pertinācia -ae, f. (pertinax), *firmness, obstinacy, stubbornness*: hominum nimia pertinacia et adrogantia, Caes.; in pertinacia perstare, Liv.

pertinax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (per/tenax), *having a firm hold, tenacious*: digito male pertinaci, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *tight-fisted, mean*: Pl. (2) *firm, persistent, stubborn, obstinate*: concertatio, Cic.; virtus, Liv.; in repugnando, Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **pertinācītēr**, *firmly, obstinately*: fusos insequi, Liv.; Suet.

pertinēo -tinēre -tinui (per/teneo), *to reach to, extend to*.

LIT., venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, Cic.; Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to reach, extend*: eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to tend towards, to have as an object or result*: ea quae ad effeminandos animos

pertinent, Caes.; quorsum pertinet? Hor.; Cic. (3) *to relate to, belong to*: illa res ad officium meum pertinet, Cic.; esp. in phrase: quod pertinet ad . . . , so far as . . . is concerned, Cic., Caes., etc. (4) *to apply to, attach to, to fall upon*: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, Cic.; Liv. (5) *to belong to*: regnum ad se, Cic.; Liv.

pertingo -ēre (per/tango), *to stretch out, extend*: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

pertōlēro -are, *to endure to the end, bear completely*: Lucr.

pertorquēo -ēre, *to twist, distort*: Lucr.

pertractātio -ōnis, f. (pertracto), *a thorough handling, detailed treatment*: rerum publicarum, Cic.

pertracto -are, *to lay hold of, handle, feel*. LIT., barbatulos mullos exceptare de piscina et pertractare, Cic. TRANSF., *to treat, study, work upon*: philosophiam, Cic.; sensus mentesque hominum, Cic.

¶ Hence, from partic. pertractatus, adv. **pertractatē**, *thoroughly*: Pl.

pertrāho -trāhere -traxi -tractum. (1) *to drag to a place, forcibly conduct*: aliquem in castra, Liv., Tac. (2) *to entice or allure to a place*: hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

perrecto = pertracto; q.v.

pertristis -e. (1) *very sorrowful*: Cic. poet. (2) *very austere*: quidam patruus, Cic.

pertūmultūōsē, adv. *in an agitated manner*: nuntiare, Cic. L.

pertundo -tundere -tūdi -tūsum, *to bore through, perforate*: tigna, Lucr.; tunicam, Cat.

¶ Hence partic. **pertūsus** -a -um, *bored through, perforated*: dolium a fundo pertusum, Liv.; Lucr., Juv.

perturbātio -ōnis, f. (perturbo), *confusion, disorder*.

LIT., totius exercitūs, Caes.; caeli, stormy weather, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *political disorder, disquiet, disturbance*: magnā rerum perturbatione impendente, Cic.; in plur.: Cic. (2) *mental confusion, disturbance*: animorum, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; Caes. (3) *philosoph. t. t., a passion, emotion*: perturbationes sunt genere quattuor, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

perturbātrix -icis, f. (perturbo), *she that disturbs*: Cic.

perturbātus -a -um, partic. from *perturbo*; q.v.

perturbo -are, *to disturb thoroughly, throw into complete confusion*.

LIT., aciem, Sall.; ordines, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *politically, to disturb, confuse*: condiciones factionesque bellicas periurio, Cic.; provinciam, Cic. (2) *in mind, to disquiet, alarm, upset*: de reipublicae salute perturbari, Cic.; perturbari animo, Caes.; clamore, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **perturbātus** -a -um, *confused, disquieted, disturbed*: nunquam vidi hominem perturbatiorem metu, Cic. L.; tempora, Cic.; plebs, Liv.

¶ Adv. **perturbatē**, *confusedly, in a disorderly manner*: dicere, Cic.

perturpis -e, *very disgraceful*: Cic.

pertūsus -a -um, partic. from *pertundo*; q.v.

pērungo -ungere -unxi -unctum, *to anoint thoroughly, besmear*: corpora oleo, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

pēurbānus -a -um. (1) *very polite, refined, or witty*: Cic. (2) *in a bad sense, oversophisticated*: Cic. L.

pēurgēo -urgēre -ursi, *to urge strongly, earnestly press*: Suet.

pēūro -ūrere -ussi -ustum, *to burn thoroughly, to burn up*.

LIT., agrum, Liv.; partic. perustus, *burnt*: sole, Prop.; solibus, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *of passion, etc., to consume, inflame*: perurimur aestu, Ov.; perustus inani gloriā, Cic. (2) *to gall, chafe*: subducant oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. (3) *to pinch, nip with cold*: terra perusta gelu, Ov.

Pērūsia -ae, f. *one of the twelve allied Etruscan towns (now Perugia)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pērūsīnus** -a -um, *of Perugia*; m. pl. as subst., *its inhabitants*.

pērūtīlis -e, *very useful*: Cic. L.

pervādo -vādere -vāsi -vāsum.

(1) *to go through, come through, pass through*. LIT., incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.; per aequa et iniqua loca, Liv.; with acc.: Thessaliam, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., *to spread, pervade*: opinio quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic.; with acc.: urbem atque forum, Liv.

(2) *to attain, to reach, to arrive at*. LIT., in Italiam, Cic.; ad castra, Liv. TRANSF., locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.; terror in totam aciem, Liv.

pervāgor -ari, dep. *to wander through, to rove about*.

LIT., omnibus in locis, Caes.; with acc., *to wander through*: bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to be widely spread*: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.; ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. (2) *to pervade*: cupiditates, timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pervāgātus** -a -um. (1) *widespread, well known*: sermo, Cic.; pervagatissimus versus, Cic. (2) *common, general*: pars est pervagatior, Cic.

pervāgus -a -um, *wandering everywhere*: puer, Ov.

pervāriē, adv. *very variously*: Cic.

pervasto -are, *to devastate, lay waste completely*: omnia ferro flammāque, Liv.; Tac.

pervēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum. (1) *to carry through, conduct through*: commeatūs, Liv.; pass. pervehi, as middle, *to travel, sail, pass through*: Caes.; with acc.: Oceanum, Tac. (2) *to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place*: virgines Caere, Liv.; pass. pervehi, as middle, *to travel to*: in portum, Cic. L.; Chalcidem, Liv. TRANSF., ad exitūs, Cic.

pervello -vellere -velli, *to pluck, pull, twitch*. LIT., aurem, Phaedr.; Sen. TRANSF., (1) *to pain*: si te forte dolor aliquius pervellerit, Cic. (2) *to disparage*: ius civile, Cic. (3) *to stimulate*: stomachum, Hor.

pervēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come through to, arrive at, reach*.

LIT., Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes.; ad portam, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *of persons, to attain to, to arrive at a state, position, etc.*: in maximam invidiam, Cic.; in senatum, Cic.; ad suum, *to obtain one's own*, Cic.; ad primos comoedos,

to be ranked with, Cic. (2) *of things, to come to; esp. to come to one's knowledge or into one's possession*: pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.; res ad istius aures, Cic.; with acc.: aures, Ov.

pervēnor -ari, dep. *to hunt through*: urbem, Pl.

perversitās -ātis, f. (perversus), *perversity*: hominum, Cic. L.; opinionum, Cic.

perverto (pervorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, *to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow*.

LIT., tecta, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to overthrow, undermine, subvert, pervert*: amicitiam aut iustitiam, Cic.; omnia iura divina atque humana, Cic. (2) *in speech, to trip up, put down*: nunquam (ille me) ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **perversus** -a -um, *crooked, awry, askew*. LIT., perversissimi oculi, *squinting dreadfully*, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., *distorted, perverse*: homo, sapientia, mos, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **perversē**, *awry, perversely*: interpretari, Cic.; uti deorum beneficio, Cic.

pervespēri, adv. *very late in the evening*: Cic. L.

pervestigātio -ōnis, f. (pervestigo), *an examination, investigation*: Cic.

pervestigo -are, *to track out*. LIT., of hounds: Cic. TRANSF., *to investigate, search into*: pervestigare et cognoscere, Cic.; Liv.

pervētus -ēris, *very old*: rex, Cic.; amicitia, Cic. L.

pervētustus -a -um, *very old*: verba, Cic.

perviciācia -ae, f. (pervicax), *firmness, persistence*: in hostem, Tac.; in a bad sense, *stubbornness, obstinacy*: mulierositas, perviciacia, ligurritio, Cic.; perviciacia tua et superbia, Liv.

pervicax -ācis (vinco), *firm, persistent*; with genit.: recti, Tac.; in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate*: Achilles, Hor.; with genit.: irae, Tac.; adversus peritos, Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **perviciāciūs**, *more stubbornly*: Liv., Tac.

pervīdeo -vidēre -vīdi -vīsum.

(1) *to look over, survey*. LIT., sol qui pervidet omnia, Ov. TRANSF., cunctaque mens oculis pervidet usa suis, Ov.; cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor.

(2) *to see through, discern, distinguish*. LIT., ut neque . . . quae cuiusque stipitis palma sit pervideri possit, Liv. TRANSF., animi mei firmitatem, Cic. L.; Liv.

pervigēo -ēre, *to flourish, bloom continually*: opibus atque honoribus perviguere, Tac.

pervigil -ilis, *always watchful*: Ov., Juv.

pervigilātio -ōnis, f. (pervigilo), *a vigil, a religious watching*: Cic.

pervigilium -i, n. *a keeping awake all night*: Plin., Sen.; esp. *a religious watching, vigil*: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.; pervigilium celebrare, Tac.

pervigilo -are, *to remain awake all night*: noctem, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

pervilis -e, *very cheap*: annona, Liv.

pervinco -vincēre -vīci -victum, *to conquer completely*.

LIT., pervicit Vardanes, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to carry one's point*: pervicit Cato, Cic. L. (2) *to surpass, outdo*: voces pervincunt sonum, Hor. (3) *to induce,*

prevail upon: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv. (4) *to achieve, effect*: pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, Liv. (5) *to prove, demonstrate*: aliquid dictis, Lucr.

pervius -a -um (per/via), *passable, accessible, having a road through*. LIT., pervius usus, tectorum inter se, Verg.; loca equo pervia, Ov.; transitiones, Cic.; n. as subst. pervium -i, *a passage*: Pl., Tac. TRANSF., *unobstructed, accessible*: nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac.; Pl.

pervivo -ere, *to live on, survive*: Pl.

pervolgo=pervulgo; q.v.

pervolito -are (freq. of *pervolo*), *to fly round, to flit about*; with acc.: volucres nemora, Lucr.; of light: omnia late loca, Verg.

pervolo -are. (1) *to fly through, fly round*. LIT., aedes, Verg.; iter aërium, Ov.; of light: mare ac terras, Lucr. TRANSF., of any rapid motion: LVI milia passuum cisiis, Cic.; totam urbem, Juv. (2) *to fly to a place*: in hanc sedem, Cic.

pervolo -velle -völüi, *to wish greatly*; with infin., or acc. and infin.: pervelim scire, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

pervoluto -are (freq. of *pervolvo*), *to roll round*; esp. *to unroll, read a book*: libros, Cic.

pervolvo -volvère -volvi -völütum, *to roll about*. LIT., aliquem in luto, Ter. TRANSF., ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, *may be engaged in*, Cic. Esp. *to unroll a book, to read*: Cat.

pervorsē, etc.=perverse, etc.; see *perverto*.

pervulgo (*pervulgo*) -are. LIT., (1) *to publish, make publicly known*: res in vulgus pervulgata, Cic.; illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi P.R. imperavi, Cic. (2) *to make generally available*: praemia, Cic. (3) of a woman: se, *to prostitute herself*, Cic. TRANSF., *to frequent, haunt a place*: Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **pervulgātus** -a -um. (1) *very usual, common*: consolatio, Cic. L. (2) *well known*: ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic.

pēs pēdis, m. (πούς), *the foot* (used both of men and animals).

LIT., calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp. in phrases, referring to the human foot, but often figuratively: (1) in gen.: pedem ferre, *to go*, Verg.; pedem referre, *to return*, Ov., etc.; pedem ponere, *to set foot*, Cic.; pedibus, *on foot*, also *by land*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; servus a pedibus, *an attendant, lackey*, Cic.; pede pulsare terram, *to dance*, Hor.; pedibus ire in sententiam alicuius, *to agree with, support someone's proposal*, Liv.; ne (quis) pedibus iret, *should vote*, Cic.; sub pedibus, *in one's power*, Verg.; sub pedibus esse, *to be thought little of*, Ov.; sub pede ponere, Hor.; ante pedes positum esse, *to be plain*, Cic.; circum pedes, *about one*, Cic.; pes secundus, *felix, dexter, happy or fortunate arrival*, Verg., Ov. (2) in milit. t. t.: pedibus merere, *to serve in the infantry*, Liv.; descendere ad pedes, *to dismount*, Liv.; pedem conferre, *to fight hand to hand*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *a foot of a table, chair, etc.*: Ov., etc. (2) of water: crepante lymphā desilit pede, Hor.; Lucr., Verg. (3) *pes (vēli)*, *a rope or sheet, attached to the lower edge of a sail*; hence: pede aequo, *with fair wind*, Ov.;

facere pedem, *to veer out the sheet to catch a side wind*, Verg. (4) *a metrical foot*: Cic., Hor.; hence, *a measure, metre, species of verse*: Lesbius, Hor. (5) *a foot, as a measure of length*: pedem non egressi sumus, Cic.; Caes.

pessimus, pessime, see *malus*.

Pessinūs -untis, f. (Πεσσινοῦς, -οῦντος), *a town in Galatia, near Mount Dindymus, famous for its worship of Cybele*. Adj. **Pessinuntius** -a -um, relating to *Pessinus*.

pessulus -i, m. (πάσσαλος), *a bolt*: pessulum ostio obdere, Ter.; Pl.

pessum, adv. (old acc.), *to the ground, to the bottom, downwards*; esp. with ire and dare. LIT., ne pessum abeat ratis, Pl.; Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *pessum ire, to sink, be ruined, perish*, Pl., Tac. (2) *pessum dare, to destroy, ruin, put an end to*: Pl., Cic., Sall., Tac.

pestifer -fēra -fērum (pestis/fero), *pestiferous, pestilential*. LIT., odor corporum, Liv. TRANSF., *destructive, injurious*: vipera, Cic.; civis, Cic.; Verg.

¶ Adv. **pestiferē**, *balefully, injuriously*: Cic.

pestilens -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (pestis), *pestilential, unhealthy*. LIT., aedes, Cic.; annus pestilentissimus, Cic. TRANSF., *deadly, fatal, noxious*: homo pestilentior, Cic.; res, Cic.; Verg.

pestilentia -ae, f. (pestilens).

LIT., *a pestilential or unhealthy condition*: autumnus, Caes.; agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a plague, infectious disease*: pestilentia conflictati, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) *moral unwholesomeness*: Cat.

pestilitās -ātis, f.=pestilentia; q.v.: Lucr.

pestis -is, f. *a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease*.

LIT., pestem ab Aegypto avertere, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *destruction, ruin*: pestem in aliquem machinari, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) *an injurious thing or person, a pest, curse, bane*: illae inclusae in republica pestes, Cic.; Verg.

pētāsātus -a -um (petasus), *wearing the petasus* (q.v.); hence, *equipped for a journey*: Cic.

pētāsio (pētāso) -ōnis, m. (πετασών), *a fore-quarter of pork*: Varr., Mart.

pētāsuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of petaso), *a little fore-quarter of pork*: Juv.

pētāsus -i, m. (πέτασος), *a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers*: Pl.

pētaurum -i, n. (πέταυρον), *a spring-board used by acrobats*: Juv.

Pētēlia (Pētīlia) -ae, f. *a town in the Bruttian territory, near modern Strongoli*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pētēlinus** -a -um, *Petelian*.

pētesso (pētisso) -ēre (freq. of peto), *to long for, strive after eagerly*: pugnam, Lucr.; laudem, Cic.

pētītio -ōnis, f. (peto). (1) *an attack, thrust, blow*: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. TRANSF., *an attack in words*: novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, Cic. (2) *a requesting, application*: petitio indutiarum, Liv.; esp.: a, polit. t. t., *a standing for office, candidature*: consulatūs, Caes.; dare se petitioni, Cic. L.; Liv., Tac.: b, legal t. t., *a suit*: Cic., Quint.; also *a right of claim, right to bring an action*: cuius sit petitio, Cic.

pētitor -ōris, m. (peto), *one who strives after, a seeker*: famae, Luc.; esp. (1) polit. t. t., a candidate: Hor., Suet. (2) legal t. t., a plaintiff in a civil or private suit: Cic.

pētītūrīo -ire (desider. of peto), *to desire to become a candidate*: video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. L.

pētītus -ūs, m. (peto), *an inclining towards*: Lucr.

pēto -ēre -ivi and -iī -itum (cf. impetus, Gr. πέτομαι, πίτω).

(1) *to make for, go to*: a, of places: Dyrhachium, Cic.; loca calidiora, Cic.; caelum pennisi, *to fly to*, Ov.; mons petit astra, *rears its head towards*, Ov.; b, of persons: ut te supplex peterem, Verg.; Ilionea petit dextrā, Verg.; c, with acc. of the route: alium cursum petere, Cic. L.

(2) *to make for, to attack, assail*. LIT., caput et collum, Cic.; aliquem telis, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., *to attack, assail*: qui me epistulā petivit, Cic. L.; aliquem fraude, Liv.; Tac.

(3) *to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain*: aliud domicilium, Caes.; sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg.; praedam pedibus, Ov.; sapientiam, Cic.; mortem, Cic.; with infin.: Verg., Hor., Ov.

(4) *to ask for, beg, beseech, request, entreat*: alicuius vitam, Cic.; pacem a Romanis, Caes.; with ut or ne and the subj.: peto a te ut, etc., Cic.; with subj. alone: abs te peto, efficias ut, etc., Cic. TRANSF., of inanimate objects: quantum res petit, demands, Cic. Esp.: a, polit. t. t., *to stand for, canvass for*: consulatum, Cic.; Liv.: b, legal t. t., *to sue for*: hereditatis possessionem, Cic.: c, *to woo*: virginem petiere iuvenes, Liv.

(5) *to fetch, derive*. LIT., cibum e flamma, Ter.; aliquid ab impedimentis, Caes. TRANSF., gemitus alte de corde, Ov.; a litteris oblivionem, Cic. L.

pētorritum (pētōritum) -i, n. *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage*: Hor.

petra -ae, f. (πέτρα), *a stone, rock*: Plin.

Petrinum -i, n. *an estate near Sinuessa in Campania*.

petrō -ōnis, m. (petra), *an old wether*: Pl.

Petrōnius i, m. *name of a Roman gens; esp. of a satirist under Nero, perhaps the Petronius Arbiter of Nero's court*.

pētūlans -antis (peto), *impudent, pert, wanton*: homo, Cic.; genus dicendi, Cic.; sometimes lascivious: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.)

pētūlantēr, *impudently, pertly, petulantly*: petulanter vivere, Cic.; in aliquem invehi, Cic.

pētūlantia -ae, f. (petulans), *impudence, pertness, wantonness*: Cic., Prop.

pētulcus -a -um (peto), *butting with the head*: agni, Lucr.; haedi, Verg.

pexātus -a -um (pexus), *wearing a garment with the nap on, i.e. a new garment*: Mart.

pexus -a -um, partic. from pecto; q.v.

Phaeāces -ācum, m. pl. (Φαίᾱκες), *the Phaeacians, mythical inhabitants of the island of Scheria*. Sing., adj. and subst. **Phaeax** -ācis, m. *Phaeacian, a Phaeacian*.

¶ Hence subst. **Phaeācia** -ae, f. *the country of the Phaeacians*; adj. **Phaeācius** and **Phaeācus** -a -um, *Phaeacian*; subst.

Phaeācis -īdis, f. *a poem on the stay of Ulysses among the Phaeacians*.

Phaedō or **Phaedōn** -ōnis, m. (Φαίδων), *a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, who gave his name to a dialogue on the immortality of the soul*.

Phaedra -ae, f. (Φαίδρα) *daughter of Minos, wife of Theseus, and stepmother of Hippolytus*.

Phaedrus -i, m. (Φαῖδρος). (1) *an Epicurean philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero*. (2) *a disciple of Socrates*. (3) *a freedman of Augustus, Thracian by birth, author of Latin fables*.

Phaestum -i, n. (Φαιστός), *a town on the south coast of Crete*.

¶ Hence subst. **Phaēstiās** -ādis, f. *a female dweller in Phaestum*.

Phaēthōn -ōntis, m. (Φαέθων), *the shining one*.

(1) *epithet of Helios, the sun*. (2) *the son of Helios and Clymene, who was killed trying to drive the chariot of his father*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phaēthontēus** -a -um, *relating to Phaethon*; subst. in plur. **Phaēthontiādes** -um, f. *the sisters of Phaethon, who were turned into poplars*; **Phaēthūsa** -ae, f. (Φαέθουσα), *a sister of Phaethon*.

phāgēr -gri, m. (φάγρος), *a fish*: Ov., Plin.

phālangae (pālangae) -ārum, f. pl. (φάλαγγες), *rollers on which heavy structures were moved*: Caes.

phālangitae -ārum, m. pl. (φαλαγγίται), *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), *an array of soldiers in close order*: Verg., Juv. Esp. (1) *a division of a Greek army drawn up in battle array, a phalanx*: Nep. (2) *the Macedonian phalanx, a body of men drawn up in a close parallelogram, fifty abreast and sixteen deep*. (3) *Gauls and Germans drawn up in a similar parallelogram*: phalange factā, *in close formation*, Caes.

Phālāris -īdis, m. (Φαλαρίς), *a tyrant of Agrigentum, notorious for his cruelty*.

phālērae -ārum, f. pl. (τὰ φάλαρα), *metal bosses*. (1) *ornaments worn on the breast as a military decoration*: Cic., Liv., Verg. (2) *trappings on a horse's head and breast*: Liv., Verg.

phālērātus -a -um (phalerae), *wearing phalerae*: equi, Liv. TRANSF., *adorned*: Ter.

Phālērūm -i, n. (Φαληρόν), *the oldest port of Athens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phālērēūs** -ēi and -ēos, m. *belonging to Phalerum*: Demetrius Phalereus, or simply, Phalereus, *regent of Athens* (about 300 B.C.); adj. **Phālērīcus** -a -um, *belonging to Phalerum*; subst. **Phālērīcus** -i, m. (sc. portus), *the harbour of Phalerum*.

Phānae -ārum, f. pl. (Φανάι), *a harbour and promontory in the south of Chios (now Cap Mastic), famous for its wine*; adj. **Phānaeus** -a -um, *Phanean*: rex Phanaeus, *poet. for Phanaean wine*, Verg.

phantasmā -ātis, n. (φάντασμα), *an apparition*: Plin. L.

phāretra -ae, f. (φορέτρα), *a quiver*: Verg., Prop., etc.

phāretrātus -a -um (pharetra), *wearing a*

quiver: virgo, *Diana*, Ov.; puer, *Cupid*, Ov.; Verg., Hor.

pharmaceutria -ae, f. (φαρμακeutρία), a sorceress: Verg.

phārmācōpōla (-ēs) -ae, m. (φαρμακοπώλης), a seller of drugs, a quack: Cic.

Pharsālus (-ōs) -i, f. (Φάρσαλος), a town in Thessaly, near which Pompeius was defeated by Caesar, 48 B.C.

¶ Hence adj. **Pharsālīcus** and **Pharsālīus** -a -um, *Pharsalian*.

Phārus (-ōs) -i, f., rarely m. (Φάρος), an island off Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a lighthouse; hence in gen. a lighthouse: Caes.

¶ Adj. **Phārius** -a -um, of *Pharus* or *Egyptian*: iuvenca, *Io*, Ov.; turba, the priests of *Isis*, Tib.; coniunx, *Cleopatra*, Mart.

Phāsēlis -idis, f. (Φασηλῆς), a town in Lycia.

¶ Hence **Phāsēlitae** -ārum, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Phaselis*.

phāsēlus -i, m. and f. (φάσηλος), an edible bean, the kidney-bean or French bean. Lit., Verg. TRANSF., a light bean-shaped boat: Cic. L., Hor.

Phāsis -idis and -idos, m. (Φᾶσις), a river in Colchis, flowing into the Black Sea.

¶ Hence **Phāsis** -idis, f.; as adj., *Colchian*: volucres, *pheasants*, Mart.; also as subst., the *Colchian woman*=*Medea* of *Colchis*: Ov.; adj.

Phāsiācus -a -um (Φασιακός), *Colchian*; adj.

Phāsiānus: *Phasian* avis, or *Phasian*, Plin., or *Phasianus*, Suet., a *pheasant*; f. adj.

Phāsiās -ādīs (Φασιάς), *Colchian*.

phasma -ātis, n. (φᾶσμα), a ghost, spectre: Ter., Juv.

Phēgeus -ēi, m. (Φηγεύς), the father of *Alphesiboea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phēgēius** -a -um, of *Phegeus*; subst. **Phēgis** -idis, f. the daughter of *Phegeus*, *Alphesiboea*.

phengitēs -ae, m. (φεγγίτης), *selenite* or *crystallized gypsum* (used for window panes): Suet.

Phērae -ārum, f. pl. (Φέραι), a city in Thessaly, the residence of *Admetus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phēraeus** -a -um, *Pherean* or *Thessalian*: vaccae, of *Admetus*, Ov.

Phēreclēus -a -um, of *Phereclus*, who built the ships in which *Paris* carried off *Helen*.

Phērēcūdēs -is, m. (Φερεκύδης). (1) a philosopher of *Syros*, teacher of *Pythagoras*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phērēcūdēus** -a -um, of *Pherecydes*.

(2) an *Athenian chronicler*, fl. 480 B.C.

Phērētīādēs -ae, m. son of *Pheres*=*Admetus*.

phīāla -ae, f. (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel, broad at the bottom; a bowl, saucer: Juv., Mart.

Phidiās -ae, m. (Φειδίας), a celebrated sculptor of *Athens*, contemporary of *Pericles*.

¶ Hence adj. **Phidiācus** -a -um, of *Phidias*.

Philaenī -ōrum (and -ōn), m. pl. (Φίλωνοι), two *Carthaginian brothers* who submitted to be buried alive for the sake of their country: arae *Philaenon*, a town on the borders of *Cyrene*.

philēmā -atis, n. (φιλημα), a kiss: Lucr.

Philippi -ōrum, m. pl. (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavian and Antony defeated *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

¶ Hence adj. **Philippensis** -e and **Philippēus** -a -um, of *Philippi*.

Philippus -i, m. (Φίλιππος), the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the father of Alexander the Great. TRANSF., name of a gold coin coined by Philip, worth 20 drachmae: Pl., Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Philippēus** and **Philippīcus** -a -um, relating to *Philip*: orationes, the speeches of *Demosthenes* against *Philip*; f. as subst. **Philippica** -ae and plur. **Philippicae** -ārum, the speeches of *Demosthenes* against *Philip*, and of *Cicero* against *Antony*: Juv.

philitia or **phiditia** -orum, n. pl. (φιλιτια, φιδιτια), the public meals of the *Lacedaemonians*: Cic.

Philo or **Philōn** -ōnis, m. (Φίλων), an academic philosopher, teacher of *Cicero*.

Philōctētēs -ae, m. (Φιλοκτήτης), son of *Poeas*, the companion of *Hercules*, who bequeathed to him his poisoned arrows; he joined in the expedition against *Troy*, but was left behind on the island of *Lemnos*, wounded by a snake; brought to *Troy* in the tenth year of the war and healed by *Machaon*; he slew *Paris*.

¶ Adj. **Philōctētaeus** -a -um, of *Philoctetes*.

philōlōgia -ae, f. (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of literature: Cic. L., Sen.

philōlōgus -a -um (φιλόλογος), learned, literary; m. as subst. a student of literature, a scholar: Cic., Sen.

Philōmēla -ae, f. (Φιλομήλα), the daughter of *Pandion*, king of *Athens*; turned into a nightingale. TRANSF., the nightingale: Verg.

philōsōphia -ae, f. (φιλοσοφία), philosophy: Cic., Sen. TRANSF., (1) a philosophical subject: Nep. (2) in plur.: philosophiae, philosophical sects or systems, Cic.

philōsōphor -ari, dep. to philosophize, to apply oneself to philosophy: Pl., Cic.

philōsōphus -a -um (φιλόσοφος), philosophical: scriptiones, Cic. As subst.; m., **philōsōphus** -i, a philosopher: Cic.; f., **philōsōpha** -ae, a female philosopher: Cic. L.

philtum -i, n. (φίλτρον), a love-potion, philtre: Ov., Juv.

philyra -ae, f. (φιλύρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which bands for chaplets were made: Hor., Ov.

Philyra -ae, f. (Φίλυρα), a nymph, daughter of *Oceanus*, and mother of *Chiron*, changed into a linden-tree.

¶ Hence adj. **Philyrēus** -a -um, of *Philyra*: heros, *Chiron*, Ov.; tecta, of *Chiron*, Ov.; subst. **Philyrīdēs** -ae, m. son of *Philyra*=*Chiron*: Ov.

phīmus -i, m. (φίμος), a dice-box: Hor.

Phīneus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φινεύς), 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 adj. **Phīnēus** and **Phīnēus** -a -um, of *Phineus*; subst. **Phīnidēs** -ae, m. a male descendant of *Phineus*.

Phlēgēthōn -ontis, m. (φλεγέθων, burning), a river in the infernal regions.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Phlēgēthontis** -idis, of *Phlegethon*: lymphia, Ov.

Phlegra -ae, f. (Φλέγρα), a district in Macedonia, afterwards called *Pallene*, where the gods were said to have killed the giants with lightning.

¶ Hence adj. **Phlegraeus** -a -um, of *Phlegra*: campi, Ov. TRANSF., campus, the field of *Pharsalia*, Prop.

Phliūs -untis, f. (Φλιός), a city in the Peloponnese, between Sicyon and Argos.

¶ Hence adj. **Phliāsīus** -a -um, of Phlius.
phōca -ae, f. and **phōcē** -ēs, f. (φώκη), a seal, sea-calf: Verg., Ov.

Phōcaea -ae, f. (Φώκαια), a sea-port in Ionia, mother-city of Massilia.

¶ Hence **Phōcaeēsēs** -ium and **Phōcaeī** -ōrum, m. pl. the Phocaeans; adj. **Phōcāicus** -a -um, Phocaean.

Phōcis -idis, f. (Φωκίς), Phocis, a district in the north of Greece, between Boeotia and Aetolia.

¶ Hence adj. **Phōcāicus** -a -um, Phocian; subst. **Phōcenses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Phocis; adj. **Phōcēus** -a -um, Phocian: iuvenis Phoceus, or simply, Phoceus, the Phocian = Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Ov.; subst. **Phōcī** -ōrum, m. pl. the Phocians.

Phoebē -ēs, f. (Φοβή). (1) the sister of Phoebus, the Moon-goddess, Diana; meton., Night: Ov. (2) daughter of Leucippus. (3) daughter of Leda and sister of Helena.

Phoebigēna -ae, m. (Phoebus/gigno), the son of Phoebus, Aesculapius: Verg.

Phoebus -i, m. (Φοῖβος), Apollo, the Sun-god. Poet., the sun: fugat astra Phoebus, Hor.; sub utroque Phoebos, in the east and west, Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Phoebās** -ādis, f. (Φοιβάς), a priestess of Phoebus, a prophetess; adj. **Phoebēus** and **Phoebēus** -a -um (Φοιβήιος, Φοιβείος), of Phoebus: iuvenis, Aesculapius, Ov.; ales, the raven, Ov.; virgo, Daphne, Ov.

Phoenicē -ēs, f. (Φοινίκη), a country on the Syrian coast, including the towns Tyre and Sidon.

¶ Hence subst. **Phoenīces** -um, m. pl. (Φοινίκες), the Phoenicians, famous for their skill in navigation and commerce, founders of several colonies, Carthage, Hippo, etc.; subst. **Phoenissa** -ae, f. (Φοινισσα), a Phoenician woman: exsul, Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.

phoenicoptēros -i, m. (φοινικόπτερος), the flamingo: Juv., Sen.

Phoenix -icis, m. (Φοῖνιξ), son of Amyntor, companion of Achilles at the Trojan war.

phoenix -icis, m. (φοῖνιξ), the phoenix, 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.

phōnascus -i, m. (φωνασκός), a teacher of singing, etc.: Quint., Suet.

Phorcus -i, m. (Φόρκος), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa.

¶ Hence subst. **Phorcis** -idos, f. a daughter of Phorcus: sorores Phorcides = Graeae, Ov.; subst. **Phorcynis** -idis and -idos, f. the daughter of Phorcus, Medusa.

Phōrōnēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io.

¶ Hence subst. **Phōrōnis** -idis, f. Io: Ov. **Phrāātēs** (Phrāhātēs) -ae, m. name of several Parthian kings.

phrāsīs -is, f. (φράσις), diction: Quint.

phrēnēsis -is, f. (φρενίτις), madness, frenzy: Sen., Juv.

phrēnēticus -a -um (φρενεντικός), mad, frantic: Cic.

Phrixus -i, m. (Φρίξος), son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece.

¶ Hence adj. **Phrixēus** -a -um, of Phrixus: stagna sororis Phrixiae, the Hellespont, Ov.

Phrygēs -um, m. pl. (Φρύγες), the Phrygians.

¶ Hence subst. **Phrygiā** -ae, f. the country of Phrygia in Asia Minor; adj. **Phrygius** -a -um (Φρύγιος), Phrygian; poet. = Trojan: maritus, Aeneas, Ov.; pastor, Paris, Verg.; mater, Cybele, Verg.; vestes, embroidered, Verg.; buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov.; lapis, Phrygian marble, Ov.; adj. **Phryx** -ygis, Phrygian or Trojan: Verg., Ov.

phrygiō -ōnis, m. an embroiderer: Pl.

Phryx -ygis, m. (Φρύξ), a river in Lydia.

Phryx, see Phryges.

Phthia -ae, f. (Φθία), a town in Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles.

¶ Hence subst. **Phthiās** -ādis, f. (Φθιάς), a woman of Phthia; subst. **Phthiōta** and **Phthiōtēs** -ae, m. (Φθιώτης), an inhabitant of Phthia; subst. **Phthiōtis** -idis, f. (Φθιώτις), Phthiotis, the district of Thessaly in which Phthia is; adj. **Phthiōticus** (Φθιωτικός) and **Phthius** (Φθίος), belonging to Phthia: rex, Peleus, Ov.

phthisis -is, f. (φθίσις), consumption: Sen., Juv. **phy**, interj. *pish! tush!*: Ter.

phylāca -ae, f. (φυλακή), a prison: Pl.

Phylācē -ēs, f. (Φυλακή), a city in Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Phylācēis** -idis, of Phylace: matres, Thessalian, Ov.; adj. **Phylācēius** -a -um: coniunx, Laodamia, Ov.; subst. **Phylācidēs** -ae, m. (Φυλακίδης), a descendant of Phylacus; Protesilaus: Ov.

phylācista -ae, m. (φυλακιστής), a gaoler: Pl.

phylarchus -i, m. (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, an emir: Arabum, Cic. L.

Phyllis -idis and -idos, f. (Φυλλίς), daughter of Sithon, changed into an almond-tree.

Phyllēis -idis, f. and **Phyllēius** -a -um, of Phyllus (in Thessaly), Thessalian: iuvenis, Caeneus, Ov.

physica -ae, f. and **physicē** -ēs, f. (φυσική), physics, natural science: Cic.

physicus -a -um (φυσικός), relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical: ratio, Cic. As subst. m. **physicus** -i, a natural philosopher, scientist: Cic.; n. pl. **physica** -ōrum, natural philosophy, physics: Cic.

¶ Adv. **physicē**, in the manner of the natural philosophers: dicere, Cic.

physiognōmōn -ōnis, m. (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, one who judges men's characters by their features: Cic.

physiōlōgīa -ae, f. (φυσιολογία), natural philosophy, science: Cic.

piābilis -e (pio), expiable, that can be atoned for: fulmen, Ov.

piāculāris -e (piaculum), atoning, expiating: sacrificia. N. pl. as subst. **piāculāria** -ium, expiatory sacrifices: Liv.; Pl.

piāculūm -i, n. (pio), a means of expiating sin or appeasing a deity. Lit., an expiatory sacrifice: porco feminā piaculum pati, Cic.; duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunt, first victims, Verg. TRANSF., (1) punishment for sacrilege: gravia piacula exigere, Liv. (2) of a person as victim: ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv. (3) any means of healing, remedy: Hor. (4) an act making expiation necessary, a sin, crime: piaculum committere, Liv.; Tac.

piāmen -inis, n. (pio), a means of atonement or expiation: Ov.

pica -ae, f. a jay or magpie: Ov., Mart.

picāria -ae, f. (pix), a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut: Cic.

picēa -ae, f. (pix), the spruce-fir: Ov.

Picēnum -i, n. a district in central Italy on the Adriatic.

¶ Hence adj. **Picens** -entis, of Picenum; m. pl. as subst. **Picentēs** -ium, the people of Picenum; adj. **Picēnus** -a -um, of Picenum.

picēus -a -um (pix), of pitch: Luc. TRANSF., pitch-black: caligo, Verg.

pico -are (pix), to smear with pitch or flavour with pitch: Suet., Mart.

ⁱpictor -ōris, m. (pingo), a painter: Cic., Hor.

ⁱPictor -ōris, m. a cognomen in the gens Fabia; see Fabius.

pictūra -ae, f. (pingo), painting. LIT., the art of painting: ars ratioque picturae, Cic. TRANSF., (1) a painting, picture: Pl., Cic., Tac.; pictura textilis, embroidery, Cic.; of mosaic work: Verg. (2) a word-picture, description: Cic.

pictūrātus -a -um (pictura). (1) painted: Stat. (2) embroidered: vestes, Verg.

pictus -a -um, partic. from pingo; q.v.

ⁱpicus -i, m. (1) a woodpecker: Ov. (2) a griffin: Pl.

ⁱPīcus -i, m. (Πῖκος), an Italian deity, husband of Canens, father of Faunus; according to a later legend, changed by Circe into a woodpecker.

piē, adv. from pius; q.v.

Piērus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πῖρος). Either a king of Emathia, who gave his nine daughters the name of the nine Muses; or a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.

¶ Hence subst. **Piērīs** -idis or -idos, f. (Πῖρῆς), a Muse; plur. **Piērides**, the Muses; adj. **Piērīus** -a -um, Pierian; hence poetic: via, the study of poetry, Ov.; modi, poems, Hor.; f. pl. as subst. **Piēriae** -arum, the Muses.

piētās -ātis, f. (pius), dutifulness, dutiful conduct. LIT., (1) towards the gods, piety: est pietas iustitia adversus deos, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc. (2) due compassion from the gods, respect for human qualities: di, si qua est caelo pietas, Verg. (3) dutifulness towards one's native country, patriotism: erga patriam, Cic.; Liv. (4) towards relatives, devotion: quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.; felix nati pietate, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen., kindness: Plin., Suet.

ⁱpiger -gra -grum (piget), sluggish, unwilling, lazy, slow.

LIT., of persons and things: non sum piger, Hor.; serpens frigore pigra, Ov.; in labore militari, Cic.; gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv.; with genit.: militiae, Hor.; with infin.: ferre laborem, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) inactive, slow: bellum, Liv.; campus, unfruitful, Hor.; palus, sluggish, stagnant, Ov. (2) making slow, numbing: brumae rigor, Lucr.; Cat., Tib.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pigrē**, slowly, sluggishly: Liv., Sen.

ⁱpiget -gēre -gūt -gitum est, impers., it causes annoyance, it disgusts.

LIT., with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing: me civitatis morum, Sall.; Ter.

With infin. or n. pron. as subject: illud quod piget, Pl.; referre piget, Liv. Absol.: oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) it causes regret: illa me composuisse piget, Ov.; Ter. (2) it causes shame; with infin.: fateri pigebat, Liv.

pigmentārius -i, m. (pigmentum), a seller of paints and unguents: Cic. L.

pigmentum -i, n. (pingo), a paint, colour, pigment. LIT., aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, Cic.; of cosmetics: Pl. TRANSF., of style, ornament, decoration: pigmenta Aristotelia, Cic.

pignērātor -ōris, m. (pigneror), a mortgagee: Cic.

pignēro -are (pignus), to give as a pledge, pawn, mortgage. LIT., bona, Liv. TRANSF., cum velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos, Liv.

pignērōr -ari, dep. (pignus), to take as a pledge. Hence (1) to claim as one's own: Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. (2) to accept as a pledge of certainty: quod des mihi pigneror omen, Ov.

pignus -nōris and -nēris, n. (connected with pango), a pledge, pawn, security.

LIT., se pignori opponere, Pl.; rem alicuius pignori accipere, Tac. Esp. (1) security to enforce attendance of senators in the senate: senatores pignoribus cogere, Cic.; Liv. (2) a wager, bet, stake: pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg., Pl.

TRANSF., a pledge, token, assurance, proof: voluntatis, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Esp. plur., persons as pledges of love: pignora coniugum ac liberorum, Liv.; communia pignora natos, Prop.; Ov., Tac.

pigrītia -ae, f. and **pigrītīēs** -ēi, f. (piger), sluggishness, indolence: Cic.; ad sequendum, Liv.; Mart.

pigro -are (piger), to be sluggish, lazy: Lucr.

pigror -ari, dep. (piger), to be sluggish, lazy; with infin.: scribere ne pigrere, Cic. L.

ⁱpila -ae, f. (pinso), a mortar: Ov.

ⁱpila -ae, f. (connected with pango), a pillar: nulla meos habeat pila libellos, no bookstall books being sold in Rome round pillars of buildings, Hor.; saxea pila, a pier or mole, Verg.; pontis, pier of a bridge, Liv.

ⁱpila -ae, f. a ball. LIT., a ball to play with: pilā ludere, Hor.; Cic.; prov.: mea pila est, I've won, Pl. TRANSF., (1) a game of ball: quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilae, Cic. (2) a balloting-ball: Prop. (3) a crystal or amber ball to carry in the hand: Prop.

pilānus -i, m. (pilum)=triarius; q.v.

ⁱpilātus -a -um (pilum), armed with the pilum or javelin: Verg.

ⁱPilātus, see Pontius.

pilentum -i, n. a carriage, coach, esp. used by Roman ladies: Verg., Hor., Liv.

pillēātus (pillēātus) -a -um (pilleus, q.v.), wearing the felt cap: fratres, Castor and Pollux, Cat.; coloni, Liv.; rex, Liv.

pillēōlus (pillēōlus) -i, m. (dim. of pilleus), a little cap, skull-cap: Hor.

pillēus (pillēus) -i, m. and **pillēum** -i, n. (πίλος), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves after manumission. LIT., Pl., Liv.

TRANSF., *servos ad pilleum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv.

pīlo -are (¹pīlus), *to deprive of hair, make bald*: Mart.

pīlōsus -a -um (¹pīlus), *covered with hair, hairy*: genae, Cic.; Juv.

pīlum -i, n. (pinso). (1) *a pestle*: Plin. (2) *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry*: mittere, Caes., Cic., Liv.

Pilumnus -i, m. *husband of Danaë, father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus*.

¹**pīlus** -i, m. *a single hair*. LIT., *munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum*, Cic. TRANSF., *a trifle* (usually with a neg.): *ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo*, Cic. L.; *non facit pili cohortem*, Cat.

¹**pīlus** -i, m. (pilum), *a division of the triarii in the Roman army*. Esp. in phrase, *primus pilus, first division of triarii*: *primi pili centurio*, Caes.; *aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion*, Caes.; *primum pilum ducere, to be chief centurion*, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., *of the officer himself*: *primus pilus, the centurion of the first division, the chief centurion of the triarii and of the legion*, Caes.

Pimpla -ae, f. (Πιμπλά), *a place in Pieria, with a mountain and spring, sacred to the Muses*.

¶ Hence subst. **Pimplēis** (Piplēis) -īdis, f. *a Muse*: Hor.; adj. **Pimplēus** -a -um, *sacred to the Muses*: mons, Cat.; f. as subst. **Pimplēa** -ae, *a Muse*: Hor.

Pīnārius -a, *name of a Roman gens. The Pinarii and Potitii were the priests of Hercules at Rome*.

Pīndārus -i, m. (Πινδαρος), *a lyric poet of Thebes in Boeotia, contemporary with Aeschylus*. Adj. **Pīndāricus** -a -um, *of Pindar, Pindaric*.

Pīndus -i, m. (Πίνδος), *a mountain range between Thessaly and Epirus*.

pīnētum -i, n. (pinus), *a pine-wood*: Ov.

pīnēus -a -um (pinus), *made of pine-wood or deal*: *claustra, the wooden horse of Troy*, Verg.; *pineus ardor, a fire of pine-wood*, Verg.

pingo pingere pinxi pictum, *to paint, to draw*. LIT., (1) *to paint a picture, represent pictorially*: *ab Apelle pingi*, Cic.; *hominis speciem*, Cic.; *tabula picta, a picture*, Cic.; Ov. (2) *to embroider*: *toga picta, the embroidered robe of the triumphing general*, Liv.; *picti reges, clad in embroidered garments*, Mart.; Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to stain, dye, colour*: *frontem moris*, Verg. (2) *to decorate, adorn*: *bibliothecam*, Cic. Hence, in speech or writing; *to embellish, depict eloquently*: *Britanniam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo*, Cic. L.

pinguesco -ēre (pinguis), *to become fat or grow fertile*: *sanguine pinguescere campos*, Verg.

pinguis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cf. παῦς), *fat*.

LIT., (1) *of men and animals, fat*: *Thebani*, Cic.; *pinguior agnus*, Pl. N. as subst. *pingue -is, fatness, fat*: Verg. (2) *of things, fat, oily*: *oleum*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *rich, fertile*: *sanguine pinguior campus*, Hor.; *hortus*, Verg.; *arae, covered with fat of victims*, Verg. (2) *fertilizing*: Verg. (3) *besmeared*: *crura luto*, Juv. (4) *thick, dense*: *caelum*, Cic. (5) *heavy, stupid*: Cic.; *ingenium*, Ov. (6) *easy, quiet, undisturbed*: *somnus*, Ov.; *otium*, Plin. L.

pīnguītūdō -inis, f. (pinguis), *fatness*. TRANSF., *of pronunciation, broadness*: Quint.

pīnīfēr -fēra -fērūm (pinus/fero), *producing pines*: Verg.

pīnīgēr -gēra -gērūm (pinus/gero), *producing pines*: Ov.

¹**pinna** -ae, f. (another form of penna), *a feather*. LIT., *Lucr., Cic., etc.* TRANSF., (1) *a wing*: *praepetibus pennis*, Cic.; Verg., Hor.; prov.: *alicui incidere pinnas*, Cic. (2) *flight*: Ov. (3) *a feathered arrow*: Ov. (4) *a battlement along the top of a wall*: Caes.

¹**pinna** (pina) -ae, f. (πinna), *a species of mussel*: Cic.

pīnnātus -a -um (pinna), *feathered, winged*: Cic.

pīnnīgēr -gēra -gērūm (pinna/gero), *having feathers, feathered, winged*: *Lucr.* TRANSF., *piscis, having fins*, Ov.

pīnnīrāpus -i, m. (pinna/rapio), *a crest-snatcher, i.e. a gladiator who fought against a Samnite having a peak to his helmet*: Juv.

pīnnūla -ae, f. (dim. of pinna), *a small feather or wing*: Pl.

pīnōtērēs -ae, m. (πινωτήρες), *the pinna-guard, a small crab found in the shell of the pinna*.

pinso pinsere; pinsi and pinsui; pinsum pinsitum and pistum (cf. πλῶσω), *to stamp, pound, crush*: Pl.

pīnus -i and -ūs, f. *a fir or pine or stone-pine*. LIT., Verg., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *something made of pine-wood*. (1) *a ship*: Verg.; Hor., Ov. (2) *a pine-torch*: Verg. (3) *a garland of pine-leaves*: Ov. (4) *an oar*: *Lucr.*

pīo -are (pius), *to seek to appease by an offering, to propitiate*. LIT., *Silvanum lacte*, Hor. TRANSF., (1) *to pay religious honours to, to venerate*: *ossa*, Verg.; Pl., Ov. (2) *to make good, atone for*: *damna*, Ov.; *fulmen, to avert the misfortune portended by lightning*, Ov.; *nefas triste*, Verg.; *culpam morte*, Verg.

pīper pīpēris, n. (cf. πέπερι), *pepper*: Hor.

pīpīlo -are (pipo), *to twitter, chirp*: Cat.

pīpo -are, *to chirp*: *Varr.*

pīpūlus -i, m. and **pīpūlum** -i, n. (pipo), *a chirping; hence, an outcry, upbraiding*: Pl.

Pīrācēus and **Pīraeus** -i, m. *the Piraeus, a port of Athens, connected with the city by long walls*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pīraeus** -a -um, *of the Piraeus*.

pīrāta -ae, m. (πειρατής), *a pirate, corsair*: Cic., Luc.

pīrātīcus -a -um (πειρατικός), *piratical*: *myoparo*, Cic. F. as subst. **pīrātīca** -ae, *piracy*: *piraticam facere*, Cic.

Pīrēnē -ēs, f. (Πειρήνη), *a spring in Corinth, sacred to the Muses*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Pīrēnīs** -īdis (Πειρηνίς), *Pirenian*: *Pirenis Ephyre, Corinth*, Ov.

Pīrīthōus -i, m. (Πειριθόος), *son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, 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.

Pīsa -ae, f. (Πίσσα) and **Pīsaē** -ārum, f. pl. *a town in Elis on the river Alpheus, where the Olympic games were held*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pīsaēus** -a -um, *Pisaean*: *Arethusa, because she came originally from*

Elis, Ov.; *hasta*, of *Oenomaus*, Ov. F. as subst. **Pisaea** -ae, *Hippodamia*: Ov.

Pisae -ārum, f. a town in *Etruria* (now *Pisa*), said to be a colony of *Pisa* in *Elis*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pisānus** -a -um, *Pisan*; m. pl. as subst. **Pisāni** -orum, the inhabitants of *Pisa*.

Pisaurum -i, n. a town in *Umbria* (now *Pesaro*).

¶ Hence adj. **Pisauensis** -e, *Pisaurian*.

piscārius -a -um (piscis), of fish: forum, the fish-market, Pl.

piscātor -ōris, m. (piscor). (1) a fisherman: Pl., Cic. (2) a fishmonger: Ter.

piscātōrius -a -um (piscator), of fishermen and fishing: *navis*, a fishing-smack, Caes.; forum, fish-market, Liv.

piscātus -ūs, m. (piscor), a fishing, catching of fish. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., (1) fish: Pl., Cic. (2) fig., a catch: Pl.

pisciculus -i, m. (dim. of piscis), a little fish: Ter., Cic.

piscīna -ae, f. (piscis), a tank for fish, fish-pond: *mullos exceptare de piscina*, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) a swimming-bath: Plin. L., Suet. (2) a reservoir: Plin.

piscinārius -a -um (piscina), of fish-ponds: Varr. M. as subst. **piscinārius** -i, one fond of fish-ponds: Cic. L.

piscis -is, m. a fish. LIT., *piscis capere*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; sing., used collectively: Ov. TRANSF., the sign of the Zodiac so called: *piscis gemini*, or *gemelli*, Ov.; *piscis aquosus*, Verg.

piscor -ari, dep. (piscis), to fish: *ante hortulos alicuius*, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

piscōsus -a -um (piscis), abounding in fish: *amnes*, Ov.; Verg.

pisculentus = *piscosus*; q.v.

Pisida -ae, m. (Πισιδης), a *Pisidian*; plur. *Pisidae*, the *Pisidians*, inhabitants of *Pisidia*.

¶ Hence **Pisidiā** -ae, f. (Πισιδία), a district in *Asia Minor*.

Pisistrātus -i, m. (Πεισιστρατος), a tyrant of *Athens*, who died in 527 B.C.

¶ Hence subst. **Pisistratidae** -ārum, m. pl. (Πεισιστρατίδαι), the sons of *Pisistratus*.

pinso, see *pinso*.

Piso -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens *Calpurnia*, see *Calpurnius*.

pistillum -i, n. (pinso), a pestle: Pl.

pistor -ōris, m. (pinso), a grinder, miller: Pl. TRANSF., (1) a baker: Cic., Mart. (2) *Pistor*, surname of *Jupiter*, Ov.

pistrilla -ae, f. (dim. of *pistrina*), a small mortar or mill: Ter.

pistrīna -ae, f. (pinso), a bakehouse: Plin.

pistrinensis -e (pistrinum), working a mill: Suet.

pistrinum -i, n. (pinso), a mill (usually worked by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves as a punishment). LIT., *homo pistrino dignus*, Ter.; Pl., Cic. TRANSF., (1) a bakery: Pl., Sen., Suet. (2) in gen., *drudgery*: *tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum*, Cic.

pistris -is, f. and **pistrix** -trīcis, f. (πλοῖον), any sea monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the constellation of the *Whale*: Cic. poet. (2) a small, swift-sailing ship: Liv. (3) the name of a ship: Verg.

pithēcium -i, n. (πιθηκίον), a little ape: Pl.

Pithēcūsa -ae, f. and plur. **Pithēcūsae** -ārum,

f. (Πιθηκούσα, Πιθηκούσαι), an island (and a smaller island) in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, near *Cumae* (now *Ischia*).

Pittācus (-ōs) -i, m. (Πιττακος), a tyrant of *Mitylene*, one of the *Seven Wise Men* of *Greece*.

Pitthēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πιθηεύς), king of *Troezen*, father of *Aethra*, who was the wife of *Aegeus* and mother of *Theseus*.

¶ Hence subst. **Pitthēis** -idos, f. (Πιθηΐς), a daughter of *Pittheus*, i.e. *Aethra*: Ov.; adj.

Pitthēius and **Pitthēus** -a -um, of *Pittheus*.

pituita -ae, f. (trisyll., poet.), *phlegm*, *rheum*: Cic., Hor., Sen.

pituitōsus -a -um (pituita), full of *phlegm*: *homo*, Cic.

pīus -a -um (superl. *piissimus*, condemned by *Cicero*, but used later), acting dutifully, dutiful.

LIT., in gen.: *pīus Aeneas*, Verg. Esp. (1) towards the gods, holy, godly: Pl., Cic., Ov. M. pl. as subst., the good; often of the dead: Cic., Verg. Of objects with religious associations, holy: *luci*, Hor. (2) of the gods, compassionate: Verg. (3) towards one's country, patriotic: *bellum*, Liv. (4) towards relatives, devoted, affectionate: in *parentes*, Cic.; *adversus sororem*, Liv.; Ov.

TRANSF., in gen., honest, upright, kind: *pax*, Cic.; n. as subst.: *iustum piumque*, justice and equity, Ov.; *pium est*, with infin.: Ov.

pix pīcis, f. (cf. *πλῶσα*), pitch: *aliquid pice linere*, Liv.; Caes., Verg., etc.

placābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (placo). (1) pass., easy to appease, placable: *animi*, Cic. L.; *placabile ad iustas preces ingenium*, Liv.; poet.: *ara Dianae*, Verg. (2) act., appeasing: Ter.

placābilitās -ātis, f. (placabilis), placability: Cic.

placāmen -inis, n. (placo), a means of appeasing; plur.: *placamina irae*, Liv.

placāmentum -i, n. (placo), a means of appeasing: Tac.

placātē, adv. from *placo*; q.v.

placatio -ōnis, f. (placo), a soothing, appeasing: *deorum*, Cic.

placātus -a -um, partic. from *placo*; q.v.

plācenta -ae, f. (cf. *πλακοῦς*), a cake: Hor., Juv. **Plācentia** -ae, f. a town in *Gallia Cispadana*, (now *Piacenza*).

¶ Hence adj. **Plācentinus** -a -um, of *Placentia*.

placēo -ēre -ūi and -itus sum -itum (cf. *placo*), to please, be agreeable to, acceptable to.

In gen., with dat.: *velle placere alicui*, Cic.; Hor., etc.: *placere sibi*, to be pleased with oneself, Cic.

Of actors, etc., to please, to win applause: *admodum placere in tragoediis*, Cic.

Esp. **placet**, it pleases, it seems good, it is agreed: *si placet*, Cic.; *ut doctissimis placuit*, Cic.; with ut: *his placuit ut tu in Cumanum venires*, Cic.; Caes.; with infin.: *nec mihi ipsi placebat diutius abesse*, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; with acc. and infin.: *placet Stoicis homines hominum causā esse generatos*, Cic. As legal t. t., to be resolved: *senatui placere ut*, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **plācītus** -a -um. (1) pleasing, pleasant, agreeable: *amor*, Verg.; Ov., etc. (2) agreed upon: *locus*, Sall. N. as subst. **plācītum** -i, that which pleases

one: ultra placitum, *more than is agreeable*, Verg. Hence, plur., *opinions, teaching*: placita maiorum, Tac.

plācidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (placeo), *quiet, still, gentle*: reddere aliquem placidum, Cic.; senectus, Cic.; amnis, Ov.; placidior civitas, Liv.; placidissima pax, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **plācidē**, *quietly, gently*: ferre dolorem, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

plācītus -a -um, partic. from placeo; q.v.

plāco -are (cf. placeo), *to soothe, calm, quiet*. LIT., aequora tumida, Verg. TRANSF., *to reconcile, appease*: animos, Cic.; aliquem reipublicae, Cic.; homo sibi ipse placatus, *of a quiet mind*, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.)

plācātus -a -um, *soothed, appeased, pacified*: placatiore eo et suā et regis spe invento, Liv. Hence, *calm, gentle, quiet*: vita, Cic.; quies placatissima, Cic.; mare, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.), *calmly, composedly*: omnia humana placate et moderate ferre, Cic.

plāga -ae, f. (cf. plango, πλῆγή), *a blow, stroke, stripe*. LIT., plagas accipere, Cic.; plagam ferre, Verg.; also *a wound*: plagam infligere, Cic. TRANSF., oratio parem plagam facit, Cic.; levior est plaga ab amico, Cic. L.

plāga -ae, f. (cf. πλακοῦς), *a flat surface*. Hence, *a district, zone, tract, region*: aetheria, the air, Verg.; ponti, Verg.; quattuor plagae, the four zones, Verg.

plāga -ae, f. *a net for hunting*. LIT., plagas tendere, Cic.; in plagam cadere, Ov. TRANSF., *a trap, snare*: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic.; Antonium conieci in Octaviani plagas, Cic.

plāgiārius -i, m. *a kidnapper*: Cic.; hence, in jest, *a literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart.

plāgīgēr -gēra -gērūm (plaga/gero), *stripe-bearing*: Pl.

plāgīgērūlus -a -um (plaga/gerulus) = plāgīgēr, q.v.: Pl.

plāgipātīda -ae, m. (plaga/patior), *a stripe-bearer*: Pl.

plāgōsus -a -um (plaga), *fond of flogging*: Orbilius, Hor.

plāgūla -ae, f. (dim. of plaga), *a bed-curtain*: Liv.

Planasia -ae, f. (Πλανασία), *an island south of Elba (now Pianosa), a place of banishment under the emperors*.

Planciū -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of Cn. Plancius, whom Cicero defended when tried for bribery.

plāctus -ūs, m. (plango), *a loud noise as of beating*: Luc.; esp. *beating of the breast, lamentation*: planctus et lamenta, Tac.

plānē, adv. from planus; q.v.

plango plangere planxi planctum (connected with πλῆσσω), *to beat, strike*, esp. *noisily*.

LIT., in gen.: tympana palmis, Cat.; litora planguntur fluctu, Ov.; esp. *to strike the breast, head, etc.*, as a sign of grief: pectora, Ov.; femur, Ov.; lacertos, Ov.

TRANSF. (cf. κόνιπτεσθαι), act. plangere and passive as middle plangi, *to bewail*: planguntur matres, Ov.; agmina plangentia, Verg.; with acc.: bovem, Tib.

plāngor -ōris, m. (plango), *a striking or beating accompanied by noise*. In gen.: Cat. Esp.

beating of the head and breast in token of grief; loud lamentation: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.; plangorem dare, Ov.

plānīlōquus -a -um (plane/loquor), *speaking clearly*: Pl.

plānīpēs -pēdis, m. (planus/pes), *a mime who played the part of slaves, etc., and wore no shoes*: Juv.

plānītās -ātis, f. (planus), *plainness, distinctness*: Tac.

plānītīa -ae, f. and **plānītīēs** -ēi, f. (planus), *a level surface, a plain*: Cic., Liv., etc.

planta -ae, f. (1) *a green twig, cutting, graft*: Cic., Verg.; also, in gen., *a plant*: Ov. (2) *the sole of the foot (with or without pedis)*: Verg., Ov., etc.

plantāria -iūm, n. pl. (planta), *young trees, slips*: Verg., Juv. TRANSF., *the hair*: Pers.

plānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *even, level, flat*.

LIT., locus, Cic.; aditus, Liv. N. as subst. plānum -i, *a plain, level ground*: Sall., Liv.; fig.: via vitae plana et stabilis, Cic.; de plano, *off-hand, easily*, Lucr.

TRANSF., *plain, clear, intelligible*: narratio, Cic.; planum facere, *to explain*, Lucr., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

plānē. (1) *distinctly, intelligibly*: loqui, Cic.; planius dicere, Cic.; planissime explicare, Cic. (2) *wholly, entirely, quite, thoroughly*: plane eruditus, Cic.; carere, Hor. (3) in answers, *certainly*: Pl., Ter.

plānus -i, m. (πλάνος), *a vagabond, a charlatan*: Cic.

Plātaeae -ārum, f. pl. (Πλαταιαί), *a town in Boeotia, famed for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians (479 B.C.)*.

¶ Hence subst. **Plātaeenses** -iūm, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Plataea*.

plātālēa -ae, f. *a water-bird, the spoonbill*: Cic.

plātānus -i, f. (πλάτανος), *the plane-tree*: Cic., Verg.; caelebs, *not used to train the vine on (like the elm)*, Hor.

plātēa -ae, f. (πλατεία), *a street*: Pl., Caes., Hor., etc.

Plāto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (Πλάτων), *a celebrated Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, founder of the Academic philosophy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Plātōnīcus** -a -um, *Platonic*; m. pl. as subst. **Plātōnīci** -ōrum, *the Platonists*: Cic.

plaudo (plōdo) plaudere plausi plausum, *to clap, strike, beat*.

LIT., (1) with abl., *to make a clapping noise*: alis, Verg.; pennis, Ov.; rostro, Ov. (2) with acc., *to beat, clap*: pectora manu, Ov.; plausa colla equorum, Verg.; pedibus choreas, *to dance, stamping with the feet*, Verg.; plausis alis, *struck together*, Ov. (3) absol., *to clap*: manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic.; impers.: huic ita plausum est ut, Cic.; in the theatre: plaudite (said at the end of a piece), Hor.

TRANSF., *to show signs of approval, applaud, to approve*: diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; mihi ipse, Hor.

plausibīlis -e (plaudo), *worthy of applause*: Cic., Sen., Quint.

plausor -ōris, m. (plaudo), *an applauder at the theatre*: Hor.

plaustrum (plostrum) -i, n. *a waggon, cart*: omnia ex locis publicis plaustris coacta, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., *Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear*: Ov.

plausus -ūs, m. (plaudo), *a clapping, a noise made by striking together*. LIT., *plausum dare pennis*, Verg. Esp. *the clapping of the hands in sign of approval*: Cic. TRANSF., *approbation, applause*: accipere plausum, Cic.

Plautius (Plōtius) -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Plautiānus (Plōtīānus)** -a -um, *Plautian*.

Plautus -i, m., T. Maccius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, born about 254 B.C.*

¶ Hence adj. **Plautinus** -a -um, *of Plautus*: Plautinus pater, in a comedy of Plautus.

plēbēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of plebs), *the common people, mob, rabble*: Cic. L., Hor.

plēbēius -a -um (plebs), *of the plebs or people* (opp. patricius), *plebeian*: familia, Cic.; ludi, *games in honour of the driving out of the kings or of the return of the plebeians from their secession to the Aventine Hill*, Liv.

TRANSF., *common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior*: sermo, of the lower classes, Cic. L.; purpura, Cic.

plēbēs -ēi and -i, f.=plebs; q.v.

plēbīcōla -ae, m. (plebs/colo), *a friend of the common people*: Cic., Liv.

plēbiscitum (or as two words, **plēbī scitum, plēbis scitum**) -i, n. (plebs/scisco), *a decree or ordinance of the people*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

plebs plēbis, f. (cf. πλήθος), *the plebeians, the people* (opp. patricii, patres, senatus, while populus includes both these and the plebeians): consulens de plebe non accipiebat, Cic.

TRANSF., *the common people, the masses, the lower orders*: plebs et infima multitudo, Cic.; plebs eris, Hor.; plebs deorum, *the lower order of deities*, Ov.

¶ **plecto**, see plexus.

¶ **plecto** -ēre (cf. πλέσσω); usually pass., **plector** -i, *to be punished with blows*. LIT., tergo, Hor. TRANSF., *to be punished*: Cic., Hor., Ov.

plectrum -i, n. (πλήκτρον), *a short stick with which the strings of a stringed instrument were struck; a quill*. LIT., Cic., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *the lyre*: Hor., Tib. (2) *lyric poetry*: Hor., Ov.

Plēiās (Πληιάς) -ādis, f. *a Pleiad*; usually plur.

Plēiādēs -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.

plēnus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (cf. compleo, expleo, etc.; Gr. πλέος), *full*.

LIT., in gen.; with genit.: argenti, Cic.; with abl.: plena domus ornamentis, Cic.; Liv.; absol.: plenissimis velis navigare, Cic.; calcari ad plenum, *fully, copiously*, Verg. Esp. (1) *plump, portly, stout*: homo, Cic.; velamina filo pleno, *thick*, Ov. (2) *pregnant*: Pl., Cic., Ov. (3) *filled, satisfied*: plenus eras minimo, Ov. (4) *with genit. or abl. or absol., well-stocked, rich*: exercitus plenissimus praedā, Cic.; urbes, Cic.; domus, Hor.; mensa, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *full of, abounding in something*

abstract; with genit. or abl.: plenus timoris, Caes.; plenus expectatione, Cic.; laboris, Verg.; irae, Liv. (2) full, of quantity and number; complete, entire; in gen.: annus, Cic.; legio, Caes.; luna, Ov.; pleno gradu, at quick step, Liv.; esp.: a, of age, mature: Verg.: b, of the voice, strong, loud: vox, Cic.; pleniore voce, Cic.: c, of style, full, copious: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **plēnē**, *fully, completely*: plene perfectae munitiones, Caes.; plene sapientes homines, Cic.

plērūmqūē, see plerisque.

plērus -a -um, *old form of plerisque; q.v.*

plērūsqūē -rāqūē -rumqūē and plur. **plērīqūē** -raeqūē -rāqūē, *very many, a large part, the most part*.

Sing.: iuventus pleraque, Sall.; Africa, Sall.; Liv. N. as subst., plerumque, *the greater part*: noctis, Sall.; Europae, Liv.; acc. as adv., *for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly*: Cic., Hor., etc.

Plur.: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.; plerique Belgae, Caes.; in plerisque, *in most cases*, Cic.; with genit.: plerique Poenorum, Cic.; plerique ex factione, Sall.

plexus -a -um, partic. as from plecto (cf. πλέκω), *braided, plaited*: coronae, Lucr.; flores, Cat.

Plīās=Pleias; q.v.

plīcātrīx -īcis, f. (plīco), *one who folds clothes, a bedmaker*: Pl.

plīco -are -ūi and -āvi -ātum and itum (cf. πλέκω), *to fold, fold together*: se in sua membra, Verg.; Lucr.

Plīnius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were* (1) C. Plinius Secundus (Maiores, the Elder), *author of a Natural History in thirty-seven books, killed A.D. 79, at the eruption of Mount Vesuvius*. (2) C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (Iunior, the younger, nephew of (1)), *author of letters and of a panegyric on Trajan*.

plōdo=plaudo; q.v.

plōrābīlis -e (ploro), *deplorable, lamentable*: Pers.

plōrātor -ōris, m. (ploro), *a wailer, lamenter*: Mart.

plōrātus -ūs, m. (ploro), *a crying, weeping, lamenting*, usually plur.: Liv.

plōro -are. (1) *intransit., to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief*: plorando fessus sum, Cic. L.; iubeo te plorare (=οἰμώζειν λέγω σοι), *bad luck to you!* Hor. (2) *transit., to weep over, lament, deplore*: turpe commissum, Hor.; Juv.

plōstellum -i, n. (dim. of plostrum), *a little waggon*: Hor.

plostrum=plaustrum; q.v.

ploxēmum (ploximum) -i, n. *a waggon-box*: Cat.

plūit plūēre, plūit or plūvit (cf. πλύνω), *it rains*. LIT., dum pluit, Verg.; Pl., Cic., etc.; with acc. or abl. of what falls: sanguinem pluisse, Cic.; lapides, lapidibus, Liv. TRANSF., fig., *a shower falls*: tantum glandis pluit, Verg.

plūma -ae, f. *the downy part of a feather or a small, soft feather*; plur.=down.

LIT., plumae versicolores columbarum, Cic.; in plumis delituisse Iovem, *to have been disguised as a bird*, Ov. Used to stuff

pillows, etc.; hence, meton. = *bolster, feather-bed*: Juv. As an emblem of lightness, fickleness, etc.: *plumā aut folio facilius moventur*, Cic.

TRANSF., *the first down on the chin*: Hor.

plūmātīlĕ -is, n. (pluma), *a garment embroidered with feathers*: Pl.

plūmātus -a -um (pluma), *covered with feathers*: Cic. poet.

plumbĕus -a -um (plumbum), *lead, made of lead*. LIT., glans, Lucr.; Cic. L., Mart. TRANSF., *lead*; hence (1) *poor, bad*: vina, Mart. (2) *dull, stupid*: *plumbeus in physicis*, Cic. (3) *heavy, oppressive*: ira, Pl.; auster, Hor.

plumbum -i, n. (akin to *μόλυβδος*), *lead*. LIT., *plumbum album, tin*, Lucr., Caes. TRANSF., (1) *a bullet*: Verg. (2) *a leaden pipe*: Hor.

plūmĕus -a -um (pluma), *downy, of fine feathers*: culcita, Cic.; torus, Ov. TRANSF., *as light as a feather*: Mart.

plūmīpēs -pĕdis (pluma/pes), *feather-footed*: Cat.

plūmōsus -a -um (pluma), *feathered, downy*: Prop.

plūo, see *pluit*.

plūrālĭs -e (plus), *plural*: Quint.

¶ Adv. **plūrālītĕr**, *in the plural*: Sen., Quint.

plūrīfāriam (plus), *on many sides, in many places*: Suet.

plūrīmus, plurimum, *see multus*.

plūs, pluris, *see multus*.

pluscūlus -a -um (dim. of plus), *somewhat more, rather more*: *pluscūlā supellectile*, Ter. N. as subst. **pluscūlum** -i: *causae in quibus plusculum negotii est*, Cic.; acc. as adv.: Pl. **plūtĕus** -i, m. and **plūtĕum** -i, n. *a shelter*.

LIT., as milit. t. t. (1) *a movable penthouse, shed or mantlet* (made of hurdles covered with hides to protect the besiegers of a town): Caes., Liv. (2) *a breastwork, battlement on a tower*: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *the back of a bed or sofa*: Mart. (2) *the board on which a corpse is laid out*: Mart. (3) *a bookshelf, bookcase*: Juv. (4) *a couch*: Prop., Mart.

Plūto (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (*Πλούτων*), *the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina*.

¶ Hence adj. **Plūtōniūs** -a -um, *belonging to Pluto*: domus, the grave, Hor.

plūvĭa -ae, f. subst. from adj. *pluvius*; q.v.

plūvĭālĭs -e (pluvia), *relating to rain*: Auster, *bringing rain*, Verg.; aquae, *rain*, Ov.; fungi, *growing after rain*, Ov.

plūvĭus -a -um (pluo), *of rain, rainy, rain-bringing*: aquae, Cic.; Hyades, Verg.; venti, Hor.; Iuppiter, Tib.; arcus, *a rainbow*, Hor. F. as subst. **plūvĭa** -ae (sc. aqua), *rain*: Cic., Verg., etc.

pōcĭllum -i, n. (dim. of poculum), *a little drinking-cup*: *pocillum mulsi facere, to offer*, Liv.

pōcūlum -i, n. (cf. potus, poto), *a drinking-cup, goblet*.

LIT., *poculum impavide haurire*, Liv.; *poculum mortis exhaurire*, Cic.; ducere, Hor.

TRANSF., *a drink, draught*: ad pocula venire, Verg.; amoris poculum, *a love-philtre*, Pl., Hor.; in tuis poculis, *over your cups*, Cic. Esp. *a poisonous draught*: Cic.

pōdagra -ae, f. (*ποδάγρα*), *the gout in the feet*: podagrae doloribus cruciari, Cic.

pōdagrōsus -a -um (podagra), *gouty*: Pl.

pōdex -icis, m. *the fundament, anus*: Hor.

pōdĭum -i, n. (*πόδιον*), *a balcony*: Plin. L. Esp. *a balcony above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor sat*: Juv., Suet.

Poeās (Paeās) -antis, m. (*Πολας*), *the father of Philoctetes*: Poeante satus, son of Poetas = Philoctetes, Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Poeantiūs** -a -um: proles = Philoctetes, Ov.; subst. **Poeantiādēs** -ae, m. son of Poetas = Philoctetes: Ov.

pōĕma -ātis, n. (dat. and abl. pl.: poematis, Cic.) (*ποίημα*), *a poem*: poema facere, componere, condere, Cic.; pangere, Hor.

pōĕmātĭum -i, n. (*ποιημάτιον*), *a short poem*: Plin. L.

poena -ae, f. (*ποινή*), *money paid as atonement, a fine*; hence, in gen., *punishment, penalty*.

LIT., poena dupli, octupli, Cic.; capitis, Caes.; mortis, Cic.; oculorum, *loss of eyesight*, Cic.; poenas iustas et debitas solvere, Cic.; dare, *to be punished*, Cic.; persolvere, Verg.; reddere, Liv.; poenas parentum a filiis expetere, *to visit the sins of the fathers on the children*, Cic.; poenas capere de aliquo, *to exact a penalty*, Liv.; poenam habere, *to be punished*, Liv.; poenā aliquem adficere, multare, Cic. Personif.: Poena, *the goddess of revenge or punishment*, Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., *loss, hardship*: Cic., Ov.

poenāriūs -a -um (poena), *penal*: Quint.

Poeni -ōrum, m. pl. *the Carthaginians* (originally colonists from Phoenicia): Liv. Considered treacherous by the Romans: Poeni foedifragi, Cic. Sing. **Poenus** -i, m. *a Carthaginian*; used for Hannibal: Cic., Liv.; collect.: Poenus advena, Liv.; Poenus uterque, *the Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Poenus** -a -um, *Carthaginian*: navita, Hor.; leones, Verg.; adj. **Pūnicus**, **Poenicĕus** -a -um, *Phoenician, Punic, Carthaginian*: Punicum bellum, Cic.; fides = *faithlessness*, Sall.; so: ars, Liv.; Poeniceus color, *the Phoenician colour* (more technical than puniceus, q.v.), Lucr.

poenĭo = punio; q.v.

poenitĕt, see *paenitet*.

pōĕsis -is, acc. -in, f. (*ποίησις*), *poetry*: Cic., Hor.

pōĕta -ae, m. (*ποιητής*), *a maker*; in gen.: Pl.; esp. *a poet*: poeta comicus, tragicus, Cic.; Hor., etc.

pōĕtĭcus -a -um (*ποιητικός*), *poetical*: verbum, Cic.; facultas, Cic.; Hor. F. as subst. **pōĕtĭca** -ae (sc. ars) and **pōĕtĭcĕ** -ēs (*ποιητική*, sc. τέχνη), *the art of poetry*: Cic., Hor., etc.

¶ Hence adv. **pōĕtĭcĕ**, *poetically, after the manner of a poet*: ut poetice loquar, Cic.

pōĕtrĭa -ae, f. (*ποίητρα*), *a poetess*: Cic.

poll interj. by Pollux! *truly! really!*: Pl., Ter., Hor.

Pōlēmo (-ōn) -ōnis, m. (*Πολέμων*), *a Greek philosopher at Athens, pupil of Xenocrates, teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pōlēmonĕus** -a -um, *of Polemo*.

pōlenta -ae, f. (perhaps connected with pollen), *pearl-barley, barley-groats*: Pl., Ov.

pōlio -ire, to polish, file, make smooth. LIT., daedala signa, Lucr.; rogum asciā, ap. Cic.; esp. to cover with white, to whiten: columnas albo, Liv. TRANSF., to adorn, embellish, to polish, finish: orationem, Cic.; carmina, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pōlitus** -a -um, polished, refined, accomplished: homo, Cic.; politior humanitas, Cic.; vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic.; Lucr., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pōlitē**, in a polished manner, elegantly: politius limare, Cic.

pōlitia -ae, acc. -an, f. (πολιτεία), the Republic (title of a work by Plato): Cic.

pōliticus -a -um (πολιτικός), relating to the state, political: philosophi, Cic.

Pōlitōrium -i, n. a town in Latium.

pōlitus -a -um, partic. from polio; q.v.

pollen -inis, n. and **pollis** -inis, c. (cf. πάλη, palea), fine flour, meal: Ter.

pollens -entis, partic. from polleo; q.v.

pollentia -ae, f. (polleo), power, might, Pl. Personif., the goddess of might: Liv.

***Pollentia** -ae, f. a town in Liguria, famous for its wool (now Polenza).

pōlēo -ēre, to be strong, mighty, powerful, able: qui in republica plurimum pollebant, had the most power, Cic.; ubi plurimum pollet oratio, Cic.; with abl.: formā, Prop.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **pollens** -entis, powerful, mighty: genus, Pl.; matrona, Ov.; herbae, Ov.; with abl.: viribus, Sall.; suis opibus, Lucr.

pollex -icis, m. (1) the thumb: Aeginetis pollices praecidere, Cic.; clavi ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes.; verso pollice, with a turn of the thumb (down to show approval, up for disapproval), Juv.; Hor. (2) the great toe: Plin., Suet.

pollicēor -cēri -citus sum, dep. (pro/liceor), to make an offer. LIT., at a sale: Pl. TRANSF., to offer, proffer, promise: pecuniam, Cic.; senatui frumentum, Cic.; maria montesque, to make boundless promises, Sall.; sese itineris periculique ducem, Sall.; nihil ego tum de meis opibus pollicebar, Cic.; with pres. infin.: obsides dare, Caes.; Pl., Ter.; with acc. and fut. infin.: me tibi satisfacturum, Cic.; with adv.: liberaliter, Caes.; benigne, Liv. Esp. of an orator at the beginning of his speech, to promise, declare: docui quod primum pollicitus sum, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. in pass. sense: pollicita fides, Ov.; n. as subst. **pollicitum** -i, a promise: Ov.

pollicitātiō -ōnis, f. (pollicitor), an offer, promise: magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque polliceri, Caes.; Pl., Ter.

pollicitor -ari, dep. (freq. of polliceor), to keep promising: Pl., Ter., Sall.

pollinārius -a -um (pollen), for fine flour: cribrum, Pl.

pollinctor -ōris, m. (pollingo), an undertaker: Pl. **pollingo** -lingēre -linxi -linctum, to lay out a corpse: Pl.

Pollio (Pōlio) -ōnis, m., C. Asinius, a Roman orator and writer of the Augustan age.

pollis = pollen -inis; q.v.

pollūcēo -lucēre -luxi -luctum, to place upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer: decumam partem Herculi, Pl. Hence (1) to put on the table as a dish: Pl. (2) to entertain: Pl.

pollūo -ūēre -ūi -ūtum, to befoul, defile, pollute. LIT., ora cruore, Ov.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., to defile morally or ceremonially; to pollute, dishonour: iura scelere, Cic.; caerimonias stupro, Cic.; sacra, Cic., Liv.; pacem, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **pollūtus** -a -um, defiled, polluted; hence, unchaste: femina, Liv.; Tac.

Pollux -ūcis, m. (Πολυδεύκης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus (or Jupiter) and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing: Cic., etc.; Pollux uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.

pōlus -i, m. (πόλος), the end of an axis, a pole. LIT., polus gelidus, glacialis, the north pole, Ov.; australis, the south pole, Ov. TRANSF., sing. and plur., the sky, the heavens: Verg., Hor., Ov.

Pōlybius -i, m. (Πολύβιος), a Greek historian, contemporary and friend of Scipio Aemilianus.

Pōlyhymnia -ae, f. (Πολύμνια), one of the Muses.

pōlypus -i, m. (πολύπους, Dor. πολύπος), the polypus, a marine animal: Pl., Ov. TRANSF., a polypus in the nose: Hor.

pōmārius -a -um (pomum), of fruit: Cato. As subst., m. **pōmārius** -i, a fruiterer: Hor.; n. **pōmārium** -i, a fruit-garden, orchard: Cic., Hor., Ov.

pōmēridiānus = postmeridianus; q.v.

pōmērium or **pomoerium** -i, n. (post/ moerus = murus), a space left free from buildings on each side of the walls of a town, bounded by stones (cippi or termini): pome- rium intrare, transire, Cic.; Liv., Juv.

Pōmētia -ae, f. and **Pōmētii** -ōrum, m. pl. an old town of the Volsci in Latium.

¶ Hence adj. **Pōmētinus** -a -um, Pometine.

pōmifēr -fēra -fērum (pomum/fero), fruit-bearing: Hor.

Pōmōna -ae, f. (pomum), the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

pōmōsus -a -um (pomum), abounding in fruit: Tib., Prop.

pompa -ae, f. (πομπή), a solemn procession. LIT., Cic., Verg., Liv.; pompam funeris ire, Ov.; of a wedding: pompam ducit, Ov.; of a triumph: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a train, suite, retinue: lictorum, Cic. L. (2) display, parade, ostentation: in dicendo, Cic.

Pompēii -ōrum, m. pl. a town in the south of Campania, destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79.

¶ Hence adj. **Pōmpēiānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompeii; m. pl. **Pōmpēiāni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of Pompeii.

Pompēius (trisyll.) or **Pompēius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were: Cn. Pompeius, Pompey the Great (106-48 B.C.), triumvir with Caesar and Crassus, conqueror of Mithridates and the pirates, defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia and slain off Egypt; Sextus Pompeius Magnus, an opponent of Caesar, defeated at sea by Augustus; Pompeia, wife of P. Vatinius. As adj., Pompeian: domus, Cic.; lex, proposed by Cn. Pompey.

¶ Hence adj. **Pompēiānus** -a -um, belonging to Pompey; m. pl. as subst. **Pompēiāni** -orum, Pompey's troops or party.

Pompilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens; esp. of Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, legendary founder of many religious

rites. As adj., *Pompilian*: sanguis, descendants of Numa *Pompilius*, Hor.

pompilus -i, m. (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish: Ov. **Pompōnius** -a -um, the name of a Roman gens; esp. of T. Pomponius Atticus, friend of Cicero.

Pomptinus -a -um, *Pomptine* or *Pontine*: palus or paludes, a marshy district in Latium, liable to flooding by the rivers Amasenus and Ufens, on the Appian road. N. as subst. **Pomptinum** -i, the neighbourhood of the Pontine marsh.

pōmum -i, n. any kind of fruit: Cic.; a mulberry: Ov.; plur.: poma, fruit, Verg., Hor. TRANSF., a fruit-tree: Verg., Plin. L.

pōmus -i, f. a fruit-tree: Tib.

pondēro -are (pondus), to weigh. LIT., Pl., Prop. TRANSF., to weigh mentally, to consider, ponder: verborum delectum, Cic.; causas, Cic.

pondērōsus -a -um (pondus), heavy, weighty. LIT., Pl.; compar. and superl.: Plin. TRANSF., weighty, significant: epistula, Cic. L.

pondo (abl. of obs. pondus -i), in weight: corona libram pondo, a pound in weight, Liv.; Pl. As an indecl. subst., a pound, pounds: argenti pondo viginti milia, Caes.; auri quinque pondo, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

pondus -ēris, n. (pendo), a weight.

LIT., (1) a weight used in a pair of scales: paria pondera, Cic.; Liv. (2) abstr.: a, the weight of any body: magni ponderis saxa, Caes.; moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.: b, usually plur., balance, equilibrium: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) a heavy body, weight, burden, mass: in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; auri pondus ingens, Liv. (2) fig., an oppressive weight, burden: pondera amara senectae, Ov.; Hor. (3) fig., weight, authority, influence: commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, Cic. L.; id est maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic.; of words or thoughts: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic.; Hor.

pōnē. (1) adv. behind, at the back: moveri et ante et pone, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) prep. with acc., behind: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

pōno pōnēre pōsui (pōsivi) pōsitum and postum: Lucr. (po/sino), to lay, put, place.

LIT., (1) to put aside, lay down, discard: arma, Caes., Liv.; libros de manibus, Cic. L.; velamina, Ov. (2) to lay down, lay to rest: artūs in litore, Verg.; somno positae, Verg.; positae det oscula frater, laid out, i.e. dead, Ov. (3) in gen., to put or set a person or thing in a place: in foro sellam, Cic.; coronam auream in Capitolio, Liv.; pone me pigris campis, Hor.; positi vernae circa Lares, Hor.; pedem ponere, to set foot, Cic.; milit. t. t., to post, station: Caes., Cic. (4) to store, deposit, invest: tabulas testamenti in aerario, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; of burial: corpus, Lucr.; Verg., Ov. (5) to stake, wager: pallium, Pl.; pocula, Verg. (6) to put food or drink on the table, to serve, set before: pavonem, Hor., Liv.; Ov. (7) of buildings, etc., to found, set up: templa, moenia, Verg.; Ov., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) to lay down, discard, give up: vitam, Cic.; vitia, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; moras, Verg.; curas, Liv. (2) to settle, calm, smooth:

comas, Ov.; tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor.; intransit., of the winds, to lull, abate: Verg. (3) to place, set: ponere ante oculos, Cic.; te apud eum in gratiā, Cic. L.; in laude positus, Cic.; Liv. (4) to lay out, invest, spend: tempus in cogitatione, Cic.; totum diem in considerata causa, Cic.; otia, Hor.; Liv. (5) to stake: omnem spem salutis in virtute, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (6) to establish, ordain, appoint: leges, Cic.; praemium, Cic.; Verg., Hor. Of persons, to appoint: alicui custodem, Caes.; aliquem custodem in frumento publico, Cic. (7) of an artist, to represent, picture: Orpheus in medio silvasque sequentes, Verg.; ponere totum, to present a whole, Hor. (8) to reckon, count: mortem in malis, Cic.; aliquid in beneficii loco, Cic.; haud in magno discrimine ponere, to attach no great importance to, Liv.; with double acc., to regard as: aliquem principem, Cic. (9) to lay down, assert, cite: exemplum, Cic.; Liv.; nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis, Cic. (10) to put forward as a subject: quaestiunculam, Cic.; Juv.

¶ Hence partic. **pōsitus** -a -um, in place; of snow, etc., fallen: posita, nix, Hor.; of places, situated: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

pons pontis, m. a bridge.

LIT., pontem in flumine facere, Caes.; pontem facere in Tiberi, Liv.; pontem inter-scindere, to cut down, Cic.; vellere, Verg.; solvere, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) the gangway at the comitia, by which the voters passed into the saepa: Cic. L., Ov. (2) a gangway between a ship and the shore: Verg., Liv. (3) a draw-bridge: Verg. (4) the deck of a ship: Tac. (5) a bridge between towers: Verg.

ponticūlus -i, m. (dim. of pons), a little bridge: Cic., Cat.

†Ponticus -a -um, see Pontus.

†Ponticus -i, m. a Roman poet, contemporary of Propertius and Ovid.

pontifex -ficus, m. (pons/facio), a pontiff, pontifex, Roman high priest; 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, Caes., Cic.; pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, assistants to the guild of pontifices, Cic., Liv.

pontificālis -e (pontifex), pontifical: auctoritas, Cic.; Liv.

pontificātus -ūs, m. (pontifex), the office of pontiff, the pontificate: Cic., Tac.

pontificus -a -um (pontifex), pontifical: libri, Cic.; ius, Cic.

Pontius -a -um, name of a Roman (originally Samnite) gens. Its most famous members were: C. Pontius, commander of the Samnites at the Caudine Forks; L. Pontius Aquila, one of the murderers of Caesar; Pontius Pilatus, procurator of Judea at the time of the crucifixion of Christ.

ponto -ōnis, m. (pons), a flat-bottomed boat, punt: Caes.

†pontus -i, n. (πόντος), the sea: aequora ponti, Lucr.; freta ponti, Verg.; ingens pontus, 'a huge sea', i.e. a wave of the sea, Verg.

†Pontus -i, m. (Πόντος), the Black Sea. TRANSF., the country on the shores of the Black Sea;

esp. a district of Asia Minor between Bithynia and Armenia, the realm of Mithridates, later a Roman province, Pontus.

¶ Hence adj. **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. a junior priest or temple-servant, who slew the victims: Cic., Prop., Suet.

pōpānum -i, n. (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake: Juv.

pōpellus -i, m. (dim. of populus), the common people, rabble: Hor.

pōpīna -ae, f. (cf. πῆνω, to cook), a cook-shop, eating-house: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., the food sold at an eating-house: Cic.

pōpīno -ōnis, m. (popina), a frequenter of eating-houses, glutton: Hor.

pōplēs -itis, m. the ham, hough. LIT., succidere poplitem, Verg.; femina poplitesque, Liv. TRANSF., the knee: duplicato poplite, with bent knee, Verg.; contento poplite, with stiff knee, Hor.

Poplicōla = Publicola; q.v.

poppysma -ātis, n. (πόπυσμα), a clucking of the tongue as a sign of approbation: Juv.

pōpūlābilis -e (populor), that can be laid waste, destructible: Ov.

pōpūlābundus -a -um (populor), laying waste, devastating: Liv.

pōpūlāris -e, adj. (with compar.) (populus).

(1) belonging to the same people or country, native: flumina, Ov.; Ter., Hor. M. or f. as subst., a fellow-countryman: Solon popularis tuus, Cic. TRANSF., an adherent, participator: coniurationis, Sall.; Liv.

(2) of the people, relating to the whole state, proceeding from the state. In gen.: leges, Cic.; admiratio, Cic.; oratio, to the people, Cic.; aura, Hor. Esp.: a, beloved by the people, popular: Cic., Liv.: b, of the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic: popularis vir, Liv.; homo, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **pōpūlāres** -ium, the popular party, the democrats: Cic.

¶ Adv. **pōpūlārītēr**. (1) after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly: loqui, scribere, Cic. (2) in a popular manner, or, in a bad sense, like a demagogue: agere, Cic.

pōpūlārītās -ātis, f. (popularis). (1) fellow-citizenship: Pl. (2) an attempt to please the people, popular behaviour: Tac.

pōpūlātio -ōnis, f. (populor), a laying waste, devastating, plundering: populatio agrorum ceterorum, Liv.; plur.: Veientes pleni iam populationum, who had had their fill of plundering, Liv.; hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes.

pōpūlātor -ōris, m. (populor), a devastator, plunderer: Liv.

pōpūlātrix -icis, f. (populor), a female devastator: Mart.

pōpūlēus -a -um (populus), of the poplar: frondes, Verg.; Hor.

pōpūlifēr -fēra -fērum (populus/fero), producing poplars: Ov.

pōpulnus -a -um (populus), of poplar: Pl.

Pōpūlōnia -ae, f. and **Pōpūlōnii** -ōrum, m. pl. a town in Etruria.

¶ Hence subst. **Pōpūlōnienses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Populonia.

pōpūlo -are and **pōpūlor** -ari, dep. (populus),

to lay waste, devastate, plunder. LIT., agros, Caes.; pass.: provinciae populates, Cic.; litora, Verg. TRANSF., to destroy, ruin, spoil, rob: farris acervum curculio, Verg.; populatus hamus, robbed of the bait, Ov.

¹**pōpūlus** -i, m. (connected with πληθος, plenus), a people, as forming a political community, a nation.

LIT., populus Romanus, Cic.; populi liberi... reges, Cic.; reges et populi liberi, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) a section of the community, the people: a, opp. the senate: senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; et patres in populi potestate fore, Liv.: b, opp. the plebs: non populi sed plebis iudicium esse, Liv. (2) in gen., the people, the public: malus poeta de populo, Cic.; coram populo, Hor. (3) any crowd, host, multitude: fratrurn, Ov.; Liv. (4) a district, canton: frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv.

²**pōpūlus** -i, f. a poplar-tree: Verg., Hor., Ov. **porca** -ae, f. (porcus), a sow: Verg., Juv.

porcella -ae, f. (dim. of porcula), a little sow: Pl.

porcellus -i, m. (dim. of porculus), a little pig: Phaedr., Suet.

porcīnārius -i, m. (porcina), a seller of pork: Pl.

porcīnus -a -um, of a swine or hog: Pl. F. as subst. **porcīna** -ae (sc. caro), pork: Pl.

Porcius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were (1) M. Porcius Cato (235-149 B.C.), a famous censor, after whom Cicero named his work on old age. (2) M. Porcius Cato (95-46 B.C.), the Younger, also called Uticensis, from his suicide at Utica. (3) Porcia, sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus. As adj., Porcian: lex, Cic.

porcūla -ae, f. (dim. of porca), a little sow: Pl.

porcūlus -i, m. (dim. of porcus), a young pig, porker: Pl.

porcus -i, m. a pig, hog: Pl., Cic.; porcus femina, a sow; used as a term of reproach: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.

porgo = porrigo; q.v.

porrectio -ōnis, f. (porrigo), a stretching out, extension: digitorum, Cic.

porrectus -a -um, partic. from porrigo; q.v.

porricio -ricēre -rectum, to offer as sacrifice to the gods: exta, Pl., Verg.; prov.: inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim—i.e. at the eleventh hour, Cic. L.

¹**porrigo** -rigēre -rexi -rectum (pro/regō), to stretch out, reach out, extend.

LIT., in gen.: manum, Pl.; membra, Cic.; hostem, to lay low, Liv.; middle, porrigi, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out: corpus porrigitur in novem iugera, Verg. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., to extend: aciem, Sall.; Liv. (2) geograph. t. t.: scopulus frontem porrigit in aequor, Ov.; porrecta in dorso urbs, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) se porrigere, to extend, reach: quo se tua porrigat ira, Ov. (2) syllabam, to lengthen the quantity of a syllable, Quint. (3) to offer, grant: praesidium clientibus, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **porrectus** -a -um, stretched out, extended. LIT., loca,

Caes.; porrectior acies, Tac. TRANSF., imperii maiestas, Hor.; mora, long, Ov.

²**porrigo** -ginis, f. (=prurigo), scurf, dandruff: Hor.

porro, adv. (πρόω), forward, further.

LIT., in space; with verbs of motion: ire, Liv.; agere armentum, Liv.; Sall.; with verbs of rest, at a distance: inscius Aeneas quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in time, far back, long ago: Ov.; in future: Ter., Liv. (2) of succession, again, in turn: saepe audiavi a maioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a sensibus audisse dicebant, Cic. (3) in an argument, further, next: sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic.; Lucr.

porrus -i, m. and **porrum** -i, n. (πόρρον), a leek: Hor., Juv.

Porsēna, **Porsenna**, **Porsinna** -ae, m. a king of Etruria, who attacked Rome in order to bring back Tarquinius Superbus: bona Porsinae regis veneunt, Liv.

porta -ae, f. (connected with πόρτω, πορθμός), a gate.

LIT., (1) a city gate, with or without urbis: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) a gate of a camp: porta decumana, Caes. (3) in gen., any gate or door: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., portae iecoris, Cic.; quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, by what ways or means, Lucr.

portatio -ōnis, f. (porto), a carrying, conveying: armorum, Sall.

portendo -tendere -tendi -tentum (pro/tendo), to indicate, predict, presage: magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **portentum** -i, a prodigy, portent: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) a wonderful story, extravagant tale: poetarum et pictorum, Cic.; Lucr. (2) a monster, monstrosity: hominum pecudumque portenta, Cic.; Lucr., Hor.; so of a human 'monster of depravity': portentum reipublicae (of Piso), Cic.; Juv.

portentificus -a -um (portentum/facio), supernatural, marvellous, miraculous: venena, Ov.

portentōsus -a -um (portentum), extraordinary, monstrous, unnatural: Cic., Liv.

portentum -i, n. subst. from portendo; q.v.

porthmeus, acc. -ēā, m. (πορθμεύς), a ferryman: Charon, Juv.

porticūla -ae, f. (dim. of porticus), a little gallery or portico: Cic. L.

porticus -ūs, f. (porta), a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery. LIT., cum paullulum inambulavisset in porticu, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) the Stoic school (so named from ποῖα, a porch), the Stoics: clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur, Cic. (2) plur., milit. t. t., galleries to protect the besiegers of a place: Caes.

portio -ōnis, f. a part, section, division: vitae, faecis, Juv.; Liv.; pro portione, in proportion, proportionally, Cic., Liv.

portiscūlus -i, m. a signal, originally a hammer giving the time to rowers: Pl.

¹**portitor** -ōris, m. (portus), a customs-officer, collector of harbour-dues: Pl., Ter., Cic.

²**portitor** -ōris, m. (porto), a carrier; usually a boatman, ferryman: Charon, Verg.

porto -are, to bear, carry, convey, bring. LIT.,

onera, Caes.; omnia mecum porto mea, Cic.; Massilium in triumpho, Cic.; of persons: lecticā portare, Cic.; with thing as subject: portans in corpore virus lolligo, Ov. TRANSF., socii atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.; has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv.; Ov.

portorium i, n. (portus), customs, harbour-dues, tax on imported and exported goods: portorium vini instituere, Cic.; exigere, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., any toll, tax: Cic. L.

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 **Portūnālia** -ium, n. pl. the festival of Portunus, on the 17th of August.

portuōsus -a -um (portus), having many harbours, abounding in ports: superum mare, Cic.; compar.: portuosior, Sall.

portus -ūs, m. (connected with porta), a harbour, port, haven.

LIT., portus Caietae celeberrimus, Cic.; e portu solvere, Cic.; in portum pervehi, Cic.; as a place for levying duties: in portu operam dare, to be a customs-officer, Cic.; prov.: in portu navigare, to be out of danger, Ter. Poet., the estuary of a river: Ov.

TRANSF., a place of refuge, haven: nationum portus et refugium senatus, Cic.; se in philosophiae portum conferre, Cic.; Verg.

posca -ae, f. vinegar and water mixed as a drink: Pl., Plin.

posco poscere pōposci, to ask earnestly, request.

LIT., in gen.: pugnam, Liv.; argentum, Cic.; audaciae partes sibi, Cic.; with ab: munus ab aliquo, Cic.; with double acc.: magistratum Sicyonium nummos poposcit, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; absol.: poscitur, we are called upon for a song, Hor.; with ut and the subj.: Juv., Tac.; with acc. and infin.: Ov. Esp. (1) to demand for punishment, require to be given up: accusant ii, quos populus poscit, Cic.; Liv. (2) to challenge to fight: Turnum in proelia, Verg. (3) to inquire: causas, Verg. (4) to ask or to offer a price: Pl. (5) to call upon a deity: tua numina posco, Verg.

TRANSF., of things, to demand, require: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes.; Sall., Quint.

Pōsidōnius -i, m. (Ποσειδώνιος), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Panaetius and teacher of Cicero.

pōsitio -ōnis, f. (pono), a placing, putting, posture: corporis, mentis, Sen.; caeli, situation, climate, Tac.; Quint.

pōsitor -ōris, m. (pono), a founder, builder: Ov.

pōsitūra -ae, f. (pono), a placing. Hence (1) a situation, posture: Lucr. (2) an ordering, formation: Prop.

positus -ūs, m. (pono), position, place, arrangement: urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac.; Ov.

possessio -ōnis, f. (posseō and possido). LIT., a getting possession or a possessing of anything; occupation, enjoyment: fundi, Cic.; possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, Cic.; regni, Liv.; insulae, Tac.; fig.: prudentiae, doctrinaeque, Cic. TRANSF., that which is possessed, a possession, property:

paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic.; Caes.

possessiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of possessio), a small property: Cic. L.

possessor -ōris, m. (possideo), a possessor, occupier: locorum, Cic.; agrorum, Liv.; Hor. As legal t. t., a defendant: Quint.

possibilis -e (possum), possible: Quint.

possidēo -sidēre -sēdi -sessum (sedeo), to possess, have, hold. LIT., ex edicto bona, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., nomen, mores, Pl.; vim, Cic.

possido -sidēre -sēdi -sessum (sido), to take possession of, occupy. LIT., bona sine testamento, Cic.; Lucr., Liv., Ov. TRANSF., totum hominem totamque eius praetura, Cic.

possum posse pōtūi (potis/sum) (old forms possiem, potesse, etc., esp. in Pl.), to be able, I (thou, he, etc.) can.

In gen., of what is physically or morally possible, or permitted: potest fieri ut fallar, I may be mistaken, Cic.; fieri non potest ut non, or quin, it cannot but be that, Cic.; ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, I cannot help writing to you, Cic.; quantum potest, or ut potest, as far as possible, Pl., Cic. L.; with superl.: Caesari commendavi ut gravissime potui, as strongly as I could, Cic. L.

Esp., to avail, have influence; of persons: apud Sequanos plurimum, Caes.; omnia se posse censebat, Cic.; of things: plus potest apud te pecuniae cupiditas, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pōtens** -entis, able, powerful. Hence (1) capable: regni, Liv.; neque iubendi neque vetandi, Tac.; Liv. (2) mighty, influential: a, in gen., of persons and societies: civis, civitas, Cic.; potentissimi reges, Cic.; with abl.: opibus, Ov.; Liv., Tac.: b, with genit., master of: potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; dum mei potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv.; Diva potens Cypri, ruling over Cyprus, Hor.; mentis, Ov.: c, of things, powerful, efficacious: nihil est potentius auro, Ov.; herba ad opem, Ov. (3) in possession of, having obtained; with genit.: pacies, Pl.; voti, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pōtentēr**. (1) strongly, efficaciously: Hor., Quint. (2) according to one's power: Hor.

post (older **postē**), adv. and prep., behind, after.

Adv. (1) of place, behind, in the rear: qui post erant, Cic.; Liv. (2) of time, afterwards: multis post annis, many years afterwards, Cic.; aliquanto post, multo post, Cic.; Caes., Verg. (3) next, besides: Pl.

Prep. with acc. (1) of place, behind: post nostra castra, Caes.; Verg., etc. (2) of time, after: post Brutum consulem, Cic.; foll. by quam: post diem tertium . . . quam dixerat, Cic. (3) of rank or preference, next after: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor.; Sall.

postēā, adv. (post), thereafter, afterwards: postea aliquanto, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; of succession: quid postea? what then? what next? Ter., Cic.

postēāquam (or **postēā quam**), conj. after; with indic.: posteaquam victoria constituta est, Cic.

postēri, see posterus.

postērītās -ātis, f. (posterus), future generations, posterity: habere rationem posteritatis, Caes.; posteritati servire, Cic. TRANSF., offspring: Juv.

postērus (poster) -a -um, compar. **postērior** -us; superl. **postrēmus** and **postūmus** -a -um (post).

Posit., subsequent, following, next, future: postero die, Cic.; credula postero (sc. diei), trusting tomorrow, Hor.; in posterum, for the next day, Caes., Liv.; for the future: Cic. M. pl. as subst. **postēri** -ōrum, posterity: Cic., Tac.

Compar. **postērior** -us, following after, next, later. LIT., of space or time: posteriores cogitationes, second thoughts, Cic.; paulo aetate posterior, Cic.; n. acc. as adv.: posterius, later, Pl., Cic. TRANSF., inferior, worse: nihil posterius, Cic.

Superl. **postrēmus** -a -um, hindmost, last. LIT., pagina, Cic.; acies, the rear, Sall.; Verg., etc. N. abl. as adv., postremo, at last: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo, Cic.; Hor., Caes.; n. acc.: postremum, for the last time, Cic.; ad postremum, at last, Pl., Liv. TRANSF., of rank or preference, lowest, worst: homines, Cic.

Superl. **postūmus** -a -um, the last, last-born (esp. of children born after the father's will or death), posthumous: proles, Verg.

postfēro -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account: libertati plebis suas opes, Liv.

postgēnti -ōrum, m. pl. (post/gigno), posterity, descendants: Hor.

posthābēo -ēre -ūi -itum, to esteem less, make of less account: omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.; posthabitā Samo, Verg.; with dat.: illorum mea seria ludo, Verg.

posthāc, adv. hereafter, in future, afterwards: Pl., Cic.

posthinc (or **post hinc**), next: Verg.

posthoc (or **post hoc**), afterwards: Hor.

postibi (or **post ibi**), afterwards: Pl.

posticulum -i, n. (dim. of posticum), a little outhouse: Pl.

posticus -a -um (post), hinder, back: partes aedium, Liv.; Pl. N. as subst. **posticum** -i, a back-door: Pl., Hor.

postidēā, afterwards: Pl.

postilēna -ae, f. (post), a crupper: Pl.

postillā, adv. after, afterwards: Pl., Ter., Cat.

postis -is, m. a door-post. LIT., postem tenere (of a person who consecrated a temple), Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. TRANSF. (usually plur.), a door, doorway: Verg., etc.

postliminium -i, n. (post/limen), the right to return home and resume one's rights: ei esse postliminium, Cic.; usually abl.: postliminio, by right of postliminium, Cic.

postmēridiānus (pōsmēridiānus) -a -um (post/meridies), of the afternoon, afternoon: tempus, Cic.; Sen.

postmōdō and **postmōdum**, adv. presently, soon: Hor., Liv., etc.

postpartor -ōris, m. (post/pario), an heir: Pl.

postpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, to esteem less, consider of less account, put after: omnia, Caes.; with dat.: scorto officium, Hor.

postprincīpia -orum, n. pl. (post/principium), a sequel: Pl.

postpūto -are, to consider of less account: Ter.

postquam (or **post quam**), conj. *after, when*. Usually with indic., esp. perf.: postquam Caesar pervenit, Caes.; with pluperf.: undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram, Cic. L.; Liv.; with imperf.: postquam ad id parum potentes erant, Liv.; Caes., Sall.; with historic pres. or historic infin.: postquam exui aequalitas, Tac.; Caes., Cic., Liv. With subj. in or. obliq.: Cic.

postrēmo, postrēmum, postrēmus -a -um, see posterus.

postridīe, adv. (posterus/dies), *the day after, on the next day*: primā luce postridie, Caes.; foll. by quam: postridie quam a vobis discessi, Cic. L.; with acc.: ludos, *the day after the games*, Cic. L.; with genit.: postridie eius diei, Caes.

postridūo = postridie, q.v.: Pl.

postscaenium -i, n. (post/scaena), *the theatre behind the scenes*; fig.: postscaenia vitae, Lucr.

postscribō -scribēre -scripsi -scriptum, *to write after*: Tac.

postulatio -ōnis, f. (postulo), *a claim, demand*. In gen.: ignoscendi, *for pardon*, Cic.; concedere postulationi eius, Cic.

Esp. (1) *a complaint*: Pl., Ter. (2) as legal t. t., *an application to the praetor to allow a complaint or charge to be brought*: ap. Cic. L.

postulātor -oris, m. (postulo), *a plaintiff*: Suet.

postulātum -i, n. subst. from postulo; q.v.

postulātus -ūs, m. (postulo), *a legal complaint, accusation, suit*; in abl. sing.: Liv.

postulō -are (connected with posco), *to claim, demand, request*.

LIT., in gen.; with acc.: auxilium, Caes.; quidvis ab amico, Cic. With ut, or ne, and the subj.: postulat abs te ut Romam rem reicias, Cic.; Liv., etc.; with subj. alone: Caes., Liv. With infin., or acc. and infin.: dicendo vincere non postulo, *I do not expect*, Cic.; hic postulat Romae se absolvi, Cic. With de: a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, Cic.; Caes. Esp. as legal t. t. (1) *to demand from the praetor a writ against someone*: Cic., Liv. (2) *to impeach, accuse*: aliquem de ambitu, Cic.; aliquem maiestatis, Tac.; Liv.

TRANSF., of things, *to demand, require*: cum tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **postulātum** -i, *a demand*; usually plur. **postulāta** -orum, *demands*: Caes., Cic.

postūmus -a -um, superl. of posterus; q.v.

pōtatio -ōnis, f. (poto), *a drinking-bout*: hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.; Pl.

pōtātor -ōris, m. (poto), *a drinker*: Pl.

pōtē, see potis.

pōtens -entis, partic. from possum; q.v.

pōtentātus -ūs, m. (potens), *political power, supremacy*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

pōtentēr, adv. from possum; q.v.

pōtentia -ae, f. (potens), *power, might, ability*.

In gen.: solis, Verg.; herbarum, *efficacy, potency*, Ov.; occulti fati, Juv. Esp. *political power*; esp. *unofficial and sinister*: erant in magnā potentia qui consulebantur, Cic.; divitias potentia sequebatur, Sall.

pōtērīum -i, n. (ποτήριον), *a goblet*: Pl.

pōtestās -ātis, f. (possum), *power*.

LIT., in gen., *power to do something, power*

over something, control: habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, Cic.; esse in potestate senatus, Cic.; exisse ex potestate, *to have lost control of oneself*, Cic.; esse suae potestatis, Liv. Esp. *political power*. (1) *supremacy, dominion*: esse in alicuius ditione ac potestate, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *the authority of a magistrate, official authority, office*: tribunicia, Caes.; praetoria, Cic.; dare alicui potestatem legati, Cic.; imperia et potestates, *military and civil commands*, Cic.; sometimes *an officer, a magistrate*: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *ability, opportunity, possibility, occasion*: data est potestas augendae dignitatis, Cic.; facere potestatem alicui, *to give an opportunity or permission to*, Caes., Liv.; potestas est, *it is possible*, with infin.: non fugis hinc praeceptum dum praecipitare potestas, Verg. (2) *the properties or qualities of a thing*: plumbi, Lucr.; Verg.

pōtīn = potisne. (1) with es, *can you?*: Ter. (2) sc. est, *can it be?*: Pl., Ter.

pōtio -ōnis, f. (poto), *a drinking*. LIT., in media potione, Cic. TRANSF., *a drink, a draught*: Cic. Esp. (1) of medicine: Pl. (2) of poison: Cic. (3) *a love-draught, philtre*: Hor.

pōtio, -ire (potis), *to put in the power of*: aliquem servitutis, *to reduce to slavery*, Pl.

pōtior -iri, dep. (potis) (pres. indic. pōtītur: Verg.; imperf. subj. pōtērēmur: Ov.). (1) *to get possession of, to obtain*. With acc.: sceptrā, Lucr.; with abl.: urbe, Cic.; victoriā, Caes.; with genit.: regni, Cic. L.; vexilli, Liv. (2) *to possess, be master of*. With acc.: Pl., Ter.; with abl.: mari, Liv.; Cic., Ov.; with genit.: rerum, Cic.; Tac.

pōtior, see potis.

pōtis, adj. with f. pōtis, and n. pōtis or pōtē; compar. **pōtior** -us; superl. **pōtissimus** -a -um.

Posit. **pōtis**, *able, capable*; usually in the phrase potis (or pote) est, *can, is able*: non potis est vis ulla tenere, Verg.; also in the sense *is possible*: Lucr., etc.

Compar. **pōtior** -us, *preferable, better*: cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.; potior patre, Cic.; mors servitute potior, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv. N. acc. as adv. **pōtius**, *rather, more, preferably*: magnus (homo) vel potius summas, Cic.; potius quam, *rather than*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; foll. by ut and subj., or simply subj.: Cic., Liv.

Superl. **pōtissimus** -a -um, *best of all, chief, principal*: quid potissimum sit, Cic.; Fabium potissimum auctorem habui, Liv. N. acc. as adv. **pōtissimum**, *chiefly, above all*: Caes., Cic., Liv.

pōtito -are (freq. of poto), *to drink frequently, drink hard*: Pl.

pōtius, see potis.

Potniae -ārum, f. pl. (Ποτνια), *a place in Boeotia on the river Asopus, with well-known pastures*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Potniās** -ādis, *belonging to Potniae*: equae, Ov.; quadrigae, Verg.

pōto pōtare pōtāvī pōtātum and pōtum, *to drink*. LIT., aquas, Ov.; absol.: hūc veniunt potum iuvenci, Verg.; esp. *to drink heavily*: Cic., Sall., Liv.; impers. pass.: totos dies potabatur, Cic. TRANSF., of things, *to absorb*: potentia vellera fucum, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **pōtus** -a -um. (1) pass., *drunk, drunk up, drained*: sanguine potō, Cic.; poti faece tenus cadī, Hor. (2) act., *having drunk, drunken*: bene potus, Cic.; anus, Hor.

pōtor -ōris, m. (poto), *a drinker*: aquae, Hor.; Rhodani, *a dweller by the Rhône*, Hor. Esp. *a tippler, drunkard*: Hor., Prop.

pōtrix -icis, f. (potor), *a female tippler*: Phaedr.

pōtulentus (pōcūlentus) -a -um (poto). (1) *drinkable, potable*; n. pl. as subst., *things that can be drunk*: esculenta et potulenta, Cic. (2) *drunk, intoxicated*: Suet.

pōtus, partic. from poto; q.v.

***pōtus** -ūs, m. (poto), *a drinking, draught*: immoderatus, Cic.; Tac., etc.

prae, adv. and prep. (old locative). Adv. *before, in front*: i prae, Pl., Ter. With ut or quam, *in comparison with*: Pl., Ter.

Prep., with abl., *before*. LIT., prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.; prae se armentum agens, Liv.; fig., prae se ferre, *to show, exhibit, betray*: scelus, Cic.; prae se iactare, Verg. TRANSF., (1) *in comparison with*: Atticos prae se agrestes putat, Cic.; prae nobis beatus, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *on account of, because of*; usually with neg.: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic.; prae clamore nulla adhortatio audita est, Liv.

praeācūo -ūere, *to sharpen to a point*: Cato.

¶ Hence partic. **praeācūtus** -a -um, *sharpened to a point, pointed*: sudes, Sall.; stipites, Caes.; cuspis, Ov.

praealtus -a -um. (1) *very high*: rupes, Liv. (2) *very deep*: flumen, Liv.; Sall., Tac.

praebeō -bēre -būi -bitum (=praehibeo, from prae/habeo), *to offer, hold out*.

LIT., crus alterum, Cic.; os ad contumeliam, Liv.; manūs verberibus, Ov.; aurum, *to present*, Pl.; sponsalia, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *to provide, supply* abstr. things: opinionem timoris, Caes.; speciem horribilem, Caes.; spectaculum, Sall.; operam reipublicae, *to serve*, Liv. (2) *with reflex., to present or show oneself in a certain character, behave as, prove oneself*: misericordem se praebuit, Cic.; se virum, Cic.; in eos me severum, Cic.; without reflex.: Phormio strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. (3) *to allow*: praebuit ipsa rapi, *allowed herself to be carried off*, Ov.

praebibō -bibēre -bibī, *to drink before, to drink to*: ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic.

praebitōr -ōris, m. (praebeo), *a furnisher, supplier*: Cic.

praeālidus -a -um, *very hot*: Tac.

praealvus -a -um, *very bald*: Suet.

praeacnrix -icis, f. (prae/cano), *a witch*: Pl.

praeānus -a -um, *prematurely grey*: Hor.

praeāvēō -cāvēre -cāvi -cautum. (1) *intransit., to take precautions, to be on one's guard*: providens et praecavens, Cic.; ab insidiis, Liv.; decemviris ab ira et impetu multitudinis, Liv.; with ne and the subj.: id ne accideret, sibi praecavendum existimabat, Caes. (2) *transit., to beware of, guard against beforehand*: illud, Pl.; peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.

praecēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, *to go before, precede*.

LIT., (1) *intransit.*: praecedens consulis

filius, Liv.; cum equite, Liv. (2) *transit.*: classem, Liv.; agmen, Verg.

TRANSF., of time, *to go before, precede*: fama loquax praecessit ad aures tuas, Ov. Of rank, etc., *to surpass, excel*: reliquos Gallos virtute, Caes.; vestros honores rebus agendis, Liv.; with dat.: Pl.

praecello -ēre (prae/*cello), *to surpass, excel*. Absol.: mobilitate, Lucr.; gravitate morum, Tac.; Liv. With acc.: aliquam fecunditate, Tac.; with dat.: genti, *to rule over*, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. (Plin.) and superl.) **praecellens** -entis, *excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing*: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic.; vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic.

praecelsus -a -um, *very high, very lofty*: rupes, Verg.

praecentiō -ōnis, f. (praecino), *a musical prelude, a singing before a sacrifice*: Cic.

praecipēs (old form praecipēs) -cipitis (prae/caput), *headlong, headforemost*.

Adj. (1) of motion, *headlong, quick, hasty*. LIT., a, of persons: aliquem praecipitem deicere, Cic.; praecipēs in terram datus, Liv.; praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes.; praecipēs amensque cucurri, Ov.; Hor., etc.: b, of other living things: columbae, Verg.: c, of other moving objects: praecipēs amnis, Hor.; sol in occasum, Liv. TRANSF., a, of abstract nouns: profectio, Cic.; celeritas dicendi, Cic.; praecipēs dies, *fast declining*, Liv.; praecipēs aetas, Sall.: b, of character, *hasty, rash, blind*: mens, Cic.; homo in omnibus consiliis praecipēs, Cic.; praecipēs ingenio in iram, *inclined to*, Liv.; animus ad flagitia, Tac.

(2) of places, *steep, precipitous*. LIT., via, Cic.; locus, Caes.; saxa, Liv.; fig.: iter ad finitimum malum praecipēs ac lubricum, Cic. TRANSF., *dangerous*: libertas, Liv.; lubricum genus orationis adulescenti non acriter intellegenti est saepe praecipēs, Cic.; in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov.; Hor.

Subst. **praecipēs** -cipitis, n. *a steep place, precipice*. LIT., turrim in praecipiti stantem, Verg.; in praecipēs deferri, Liv. TRANSF., *danger*: prope totam rempublicam in praecipēs dederat, Liv.; Hor., Ov.

Adv., *headlong*: praecipēs trahere, dare, Tac.

praecceptiō -ōnis, f. (praecipio). (1) *a preconception*: Cic. (2) *a precept*: Stoicorum, Cic. (3) *the right to receive in advance*: Plin. L.

praecceptivus -a -um (praecipio), *didactic*: Sen.

praecceptor -ōris, m. (praecipio), *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

praecetrrix -trix, f. (praecceptor), *she that teaches*: quā (sapientiā) praecetrice, Cic.

praecceptum -i, n. subst. from praecipio; q.v.

praecerpo -cerpere -cerpsi -cerptum (prae/carpo), *to pluck prematurely, gather before the time*. LIT., messes, Ov. TRANSF., *to intercept*: fructum officii tui, Cic.

praecido -cidere -cidi -cisum (prae/caedo), *to cut short, cut off, lop, mutilate*.

LIT., alicui caput, Liv.; fistulas (aquae), Cic.; ancoras, *to cut the cables*, Cic.; canem, Liv.; cotem novaculā, Cic.

TRANSF., to cut short: amicitias magis decere diluere quam repente praecidere, Cic.; sibi redditum, Cic.; brevi praecidam, I will express myself briefly, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **praecisus** -a -um, broken off; of places, steep, abrupt, precipitous: saxa, Verg.; iter, Sall.; as rhet. t. t., short, brief: Quint.

¶ Adv. **praecisē**. (1) briefly, in few words: id praecise dicitur, Cic. (2) absolutely, decidedly: negare, Cic.

praecinctus -a -um, partic. from praecingo; q.v.

praecingo -cingere -cinci -cinctum, to gird in front, surround with a girdle. LIT., Pl.; esp. middle, praecingi, to gird oneself: praecingitur ense viator, Ov.; recte praecincti pueri, Hor.; altius ac nos praecincti, girded higher, reader for rapid travel, Hor.

TRANSF., to face with: fontem vallo, Prop.; Ov.

praecino -cinere -cinni -centum (prae/cano). (1) intransit.: a, to sing or play before: epulis magistratum fides praecinunt, Cic.; praecinere sacrificiis, Liv.: b, to sing an incantation: Tib. (2) transit., to prophesy, predict: magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praecinere, Cic.; Tib.

praecipēs -is = praiceps; q.v.

praecipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (prae/capio), to take before, receive in advance.

LIT., aquam, Lucr.; pecuniam mutuam, Caes.; iter, to get the start, Liv.; si lac praeceperit aestus, if the heat dries the milk beforehand, Verg.; praecipitur seges, ripens too fast, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) mentally to take beforehand, anticipate: animo victoriam, Caes.; consilia hostium, know beforehand, Cic.; spe hostem, Verg.; spem, Liv. (2) to instruct, advise, warn, admonish, teach: hoc tibi praecipio, Cic.; alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.; artem nandi, Ov.; illud potius praecipendum fuit ut, Cic.; with subj. alone: Caes., Sall., Liv.; with infin.: temporibus parere, Cic. Absol., to be a teacher, to give instruction: de eloquentia, Cic. Impers. pass.: ut erat praecceptum, Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **praecceptum** -i, a command, rule, injunction: medicorum, philosophorum, rhetorum, Cic.; Latine loquendi, Cic.; praecepta dare, Cic., Verg.; observare, Caes.

praecipitāntēr, adv. from praecipito; q.v.

praecipitium -i, n. (praiceps), a precipice: Suet.

praecipito -are (praiceps).

(1) transit., to cast down headlong. LIT., se e Leucade, Cic.; sese in fossas, Caes.; Liv.; pass.: praecipitari, in middle sense, to cast oneself down, Sall., Liv.; poet.: lux praecipitatur aquis, sinks beneath the waves, Ov. TRANSF., a, to cast down: praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic.; rempublicam, Liv.; spem festinando, Ov.; pass. as middle: nox praecipitata, Ov.: b, to rush along, press on with: furor iraque mentem praecipitant, Verg.; moras omnes, Verg.; with infin.: dare tempus praecipitant curae, Verg.

(2) intransit., to fall headlong, rush down. LIT., Nilus praecipitat ex montibus, Cic.;

in fossam, Liv.; nox caelo, Verg. TRANSF., hiems iam praecipitaverat, Caes.; praecipitantem impellere, to give a push to a falling man, to knock a man when he is down, Cic.; praecipitare ad exitium, Cic. L.; respublica praecipitans, hastening to its fall, Cic.

¶ Hence adv., from pres. partic., **praecipitāntēr**, headlong: agere mannos, Lucr. **praecipūē**, adv. (praecipuus), especially, chiefly, particularly, principally: Cic.

praecipuus -a -um (praecipio), taken before.

Hence (1) peculiar, especial: in communibus miseriis praecipuo quodam dolore angī, Liv. Esp. as legal t. t., received beforehand: Pl., Ter.; so n. as subst., of a legacy: Suet.

(2) excellent, distinguished, extraordinary: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.; praecipuus toro (distinguished by a seat of honour) Aeneas, Verg.; praecipuus scientiā rei militaris, Tac. N. as subst., sing. **praecipuum** -i, pre-eminence, superiority: homini praecipui a natura nihil datum esse, Cic.; plur. **praecipua** -ōrum = προσημέα, things (in the Stoic philosophy) that come next to the greatest good: Cic.

praecisus -a -um, partic. from praecido; q.v.

praeclarus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), very bright, very clear.

LIT., lux, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) physically, striking, beautiful: vultus, Lucr.; urbs situ, Cic. (2) in gen., remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous: indoles, Cic.; dies, Cic.; gens bello praeclara, Verg. (3) in a bad sense, notorious: sceleribus ferox atque praecularus, Sall.

¶ Adv. (with superl.) **praeclarē**. (1) very plainly, very clearly: intellegere, Cic.; explicare, Cic. (2) admirably, excellently: gerere negotium, Cic.; meminisse, Cic.; expressing agreement, very well: Cic.

praeccludo -cludere -clūsi -clūsum (prae/claudo). LIT., to close in front, shut up, shut against: portas consuli, Caes.; Prop., Suet.

TRANSF., to close, make inaccessible: speciem, Lucr.; sibi curiam, Cic.; maritimos cursus, Cic.; vocem alicui, to stop a person's mouth, Liv.

praeco -ōnis, m. a public crier, herald (in a court of justice, at public assemblies, at auctions): per praeconem vendere aliquid, by auction, Cic.; fundum subicere praeconi, bring to the hammer, Liv.

TRANSF., a publisher, one who advertises: tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem, Cic.

praecogito -are, to consider carefully beforehand: multo ante facinus, Liv.; Quint.

praecognosco -cognoscere -cognitum, to learn beforehand: praecognito nostro adventu, ap. Cic. L.; Suet.

praecōlo -cōlere -cultum, to cultivate before; fig.: animi quasi ad virtutem praeculti, Tac.; nova et ancipitia, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **praecultus** -a -um, cultivated, adorned: Stat., Quint.

praecompōsitus -a -um (prae/compono), composed beforehand, studied: os, Ov.

praecōnius -a -um, belonging to a praeco or crier: quaestus, Cic.; Pl. N. as subst. **praecōnium** -i, the office of a public crier: praeconium facere, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) a publishing, making known: tibi praeconium deferam, Cic.; praeconia

famae, Ov. (2) a public laudation, commendation: laborum, Cic.; foemae, Ov.

praeconsūmo -sūmere -sumptum, to use up beforehand: Ov.

praecontracto -are, to handle beforehand: Ov.

praecordiā -ōrum, n. pl. (prae/cor), the midriff, the diaphragm. LIT., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., (1) the stomach: anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus, Cic.; quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. (2) the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions): redit in praecordia virtus, Verg.; Hor., Juv.; praecordia mentis, Ov.

praecorrumpo -rumpere -ruptum, to bribe beforehand: me donis, Ov.

praecox -cōcis and **praecōquis** -e (prae/coquo), ripe before the time, premature. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., audacia, Sen.

praecultus -a -um, partic. from praecolo; q.v.

praecūpidus -a -um, very fond: Suet.

praecurro -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, to run before, go on ahead. LIT., praecurrit ante omnes, Caes.; ad aliquem, Liv.; subst. **praecurrentiā** -ium, n. what goes before, antecedents: Cic. TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things, to go before: eo fama iam praecurrerat de praelio Dyrhachino, Caes.; Cic. (2) of time, to precede; with acc.: iudicium, Cic.; with dat.: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, Cic. (3) to surpass: celeritate, Caes.; with acc.: aliquem aetate, Cic.; with dat.: alicui studio, Cic.

praecursio -ōnis, f. (praecurro), a going before. Hence (1) previous occurrence: sine praecursionis visorum, Cic. (2) a skirmish: Plin. L. (3) rhet. t. t., preparation of the hearer: Cic.

praecursor -ōris, m. (praecurro), a forerunner: Plin. Milit. t. t., vanguard, advance-guard: Liv. TRANSF., a spy, scout: in omni calumniā praecursorem habere, Cic.

praecursōrius -a -um (praecurro), sent in advance: Plin. L.

praecūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (prae/quatio), to shake before, brandish before: taedas, Ov.

praeda -ae, f. (connected with praehendo), spoils of war, plunder, booty. LIT., praedam facere, Caes.; militibus donare, Caes.; Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) of animals, prey: cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. (2) in gen., plunder, gain: maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

praedābundus -a -um (praedor), plundering: Sall., Liv.

praedamno -are, to condemn before: conlegam, Liv. TRANSF., spem, to give up, Liv.

praedātiō -ōnis, f. (praedor), a plundering, pillaging: Tac.

praedātor -ōris, m. (praedor). LIT., a plunderer, pillager, robber: vexatores ac praedatores, Cic.; Sall. TRANSF., (1) a hunter: caprorum, Ov. (2) a greedy person: Tib.

praedātōrius -a -um (praedor), plundering, pillaging, predatory: naves, Pl., Liv.

praedātrix -icis, f. (praedor), a female plunderer: Stat.

praedēlāso -are, to weary beforehand: Ov.

praedestīno -are, to appoint beforehand: sibi similes triumphos, Liv.

praediātor -ōris, m. (praedium), a buyer of landed estates: Cic.

praediātōrius -a -um (praediator), relating to the sale of land by auction: ius, Cic.

praedicābilis -e (praedico), praiseworthy: Cic.

praedicātiō -ōnis, f. (praedico). (1) a making publicly known, proclamation: temporis, Cic.; nefariae societatis, relating to, Cic. (2) a praising, commending: Pl., Cic. L., etc.

praedicātor -ōris, m. (praedico), a praiser, commender, public eulogist: Cic., Plin. L.

praedico -are, to make publicly known, proclaim, publish. LIT., of the praeco: dimidias venire partes, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., (1) in gen., to declare, say publicly, proclaim: paucitatem nostrorum militum suis, Caes.; Cic.; with acc. and infin.: praedicantem contumeliam illam sibi a Cicerone impositam esse, Sall.; Caes. (2) to praise, commend, eulogize, boast: virtutem, Cic.; falsa de se, Cic.; Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes.; verecundia in praedicando, Tac.

praedico -dicere -dixi -dictum. (1) to say beforehand: illud tibi, Verg.; Ter. Hence, to name beforehand: loco praedicto, Liv.; praedicere diem, Tac. (2) to predict, foretell, prophesy: defectiones solis, Cic.; futura, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nihil Antonium facturum (esse), Cic.; malum hoc, Verg. (3) to warn, admonish, instruct, charge: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut Caesaris impetum exciperent, Caes.; Iunonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **praedictum**. (1) a prophecy, prediction: Cic.; Verg. (2) an order, command: Liv. (3) a previous agreement: Liv.

praedictiō -ōnis, f. (praedico). (1) a prophesying, predicting: Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., a premising: Quint.

praedictum -i, n. subst. from praedico; q.v.

praediolum -i, n. (dim. of praedium), a small estate, little farm: Cic., Plin. L.

praedisco -ēre, to learn before: ea quae agenda sunt in foro, Cic.; Verg.

praedispositus -a -um, arranged at intervals beforehand: nuntii, Liv.

praeditus -a -um (prae/do), endowed, furnished, provided with; with abl.: armis, Pl.; sensu, Lucr.; virtute, Cic.; crudelitate, Cic.

praedium -i, n. (praes), a farm, landed estate: rusticum, Cic.; praedium vendere, Cic.; Hor.

praedivēs -itis, very rich: Liv., Ov., Tac.

praedo -ōnis, m. (praeda), a robber, plunderer: urbis, Cic.; maritimi, pirates, Nep.; Verg., etc.

praedocēo -dōcere -doctum, to teach before, instruct before: praedocui ab duce, Sall.

praedōmo -dōmare -dōmūi, to tame before: Sen.

praedor -ari, dep. (praeda), to plunder. (1) intransit. LIT., praedatum exisse in agrum Latinum, Liv.; milites praedantes, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., in gen., to get gain: in bonis alienis, Cic.; de aratorum bonis, Cic.; ex alterius inscitia, Cic. (2) transit., to rob or carry off. LIT., socios magis quam hostes, Tac.; ovem unam, Ov. TRANSF., amores alicuius, one's sweetheart, Ov.; singula de nobis anni praedantur, Hor.

praedūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum, *to lead forward, bring in front*: fossas viis, Caes.; murum, Caes.

praedulcis -e, *very sweet*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., decus, Verg.

praedūrus -a -um, *very hard, very strong*. LIT., corium, Tac. TRANSF., (1) homo praedurus viribus, Verg. (2) bold, harsh: Quint.

praeēminēo -ēre, *to project*. LIT., Sall. TRANSF., *to excel*: ceteros peritiā legum, Tac.

praeēo -ire -ivi and -iī -itum, *to go before, precede*.

LIT., Laevinus Romam praevit, Liv.; Verg.; with dat.: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to go over beforehand verbally, say in advance*; in gen.: ut vobis voce praerent, quid iudicaretis, Cic.; esp. as relig. and legal t. t., *to dictate, go over a form of words*: praere alicui, Cic.; verba praere, Liv.; carmen, Liv.; sacramentum, Tac. (2) *to order, command*: omnia, ut decemviri praerent, facta, Liv.

praeſatio -ōnis, f. (praeſor), *a saying beforehand*. Hence (1) *a religious or legal form of words, formula*: donationis, Cic.; sacrorum, Liv. (2) *a preface, introduction*: Liv., Plin. L.

praefectūra -ae, f. (praefectus), *the office of superintendent or overseer*.

LIT., urbis, Plin.; annonae, Tac.; vigilum, Tac. Esp. *a subordinate provincial command*: praefecturam petere, Cic. L.; Aegypti, Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *an Italian town governed by a praefectus, a prefecture*: Caes., Cic. (2) *a district so governed*: Tac.

praefectus -a -um, partic. from praeficio; q.v. **praefēro** -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) *to bear before or in front*. LIT., ardentem facem, Cic.; fasces praetoribus, Cic. TRANSF., a, in gen.: clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic.: b, *to bring to light, show, display*: avaritiam, Cic.; haec eius diei praefertur opinio, Caes.: c, *to prefer*: aliquem sibi, Cic.; otium labori, Sall.; Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia, Caes.: d, *to anticipate*: diem triumphi, Liv.

(2) *to carry by; middle, praeferrī=to ride by*: praeter castra praelati, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., middle or with reflex., *to surpass*: Caes.

praefērox ōcis, *very bold, impetuous*: legati, Liv.; Tac.

praeferrātus -a -um, *tipped with iron*: Pl., Plin.

praefervīdus -a -um, *burning hot, very hot*. LIT., balneum, Tac. TRANSF., ira, Liv.

praefestino -are, (1) *to hasten prematurely*: ne deficere praefestinent, Liv.; Pl. (2) *to hasten by*: sinum, Tac.

praefica -ae, f. *the chief female mourner in a funeral procession*: Pl.

praeficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (prae/facio), *to set over, appoint as superintendent, overseer, etc.*: in eo exercitu fratrem, Cic.; usually with dat.: aliquem pecori, Cic.; bello gerendo, or bello, Cic.; legioni, Caes.; classi, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

¶ M. of partic. as subst. **praefectus** -i, *an overseer, superintendent*: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic.; totius Phrygiae, Nep. Esp. in Roman political life, *a civil or military officer or superintendent*:

annonae, Tac.; castrorum, or castris, Tac.; praefectus urbis, or urbi, *governor of the city (Rome)*, and commander of the five cohortes urbanae, Liv.

praefidens -entis, *over-confident*: sibi, Cic.

praefigo -figere -fixi -fixum. (1) *to fix in front, fasten before*: ripa sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.; arma puppibus, Verg. (2) *to tip, point with*: iacula praefixa ferro, Liv.; Verg. (3) *to pierce through, transfix*: Tib.

praefinio -ire, *to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand*: successori diem, Cic.; sumptum funerum, Cic.; Lucr.

¶ Hence, from partic., adv. **praefinīto**, *in the prescribed manner*: Ter.

praefiscinē (praefiscinī), adv. (fascinum), *without offence*: Pl.

praefloro -are, *to deprive of blossom prematurely*; fig., *to diminish, lessen*: gloriam eius victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

praefluo -flūere, *to flow past*: infimā valle, Liv.; Tac. With acc. of place: Tibur fertile, Hor.; Noricum provinciam, Tac.

praefoco -are (prae/faux), *to choke, suffocate*: viam animae, Ov.

praefodio -fodere -fodi -fossum. (1) *to dig in front of*: portas, Verg. (2) *to bury previously*: aurum, Ov.

praefor -fāri -fātus sum, dep. *to speak before*. Hence (1) in gen., *to preface, to utter beforehand*: quae de deorum naturā praefati sumus, Cic. (2) of prayers, *to say beforehand*: maiores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, praefabantur, Cic.; carmen, Liv.; so with acc. of deity: divos, *to invoke*, Verg.

praefractus -a -um, partic. from praefingo; q.v.

praefrigīdus -a -um, *very cold*: Ov.

praefringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (prae/frango), *to break off in front*: ligna, Lucr.; hastas, Liv., Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **praefractus** -a -um. (1) of style, *abrupt, disconnected*: Thucydides praefractor, Cic. (2) of character, *stern, severe, harsh*: Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **praefractē**, *sternly, resolutely*: nimis praefracte vectigalia defendere, Cic.

praefulcio -fulcire -fulsi -fultum. (1) *to support, prop up*; fig.: illud praefulci atque praemuni ut, Cic. (2) *to use as a prop*: Pl.

praefulgēo -fulgere -fulsi. (1) *to gleam forth, shine forth*. LIT., equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Verg. TRANSF., triumphali decore praefulgens, conspicuous, distinguished, Tac.

(2) with dat., *to outshine*: Tac.

praegēlidus -a -um, *very cold*: Alpes, Liv.

praegestio -ire, *to desire exceedingly*: praegestit animus videre, Cic.; Cat., Hor.

praegnans -antis (prae/root gna-, seen in gnascor), *pregnant*. LIT., Pl., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., full of: fusus stamine, Juv.; Pl.

praegracilis -e, *very slim, lank*: Tac.

praegrandis -e, *huge, very great*: Plin., Pers.

praegravis -e, *very heavy*. LIT., onus, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *unwieldy, awkward*: praegravis corpore, Liv. (2) *stupefied*: Tac. (3) *wearisome*: Tac.

praegravo -are, *to press heavily upon, to weigh down*. LIT., praegravata telis scuta, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *to oppress, weigh down*: dantem

et accipientem, Liv.; animum, Hor. (2) to outweigh: Hor., Suet.

praegrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (prae/gradior). (1) to go before, precede: praegredientes amici, Cic.; with acc.: signa, agmen, Liv.; nuntios, famam, outstrip, Liv. (2) to pass by, march by: ea (castra), Liv.; Tac.

praegressiō -ōnis, f. (praegredior), a going before, precedence: causae, Cic.

praegustātōr -ōris, m. (praegusto), one who tastes before, a taster. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., libidinum tuarum, Cic.

praegusto -are, to taste before: cibos, Ov.; Liv., Juv.

praehibēō -ēre (prae/habeo), to offer, hold out, supply: Pl.

praeiācēō -ēre, to lie before; with acc.: campus qui castra praeiacet, Tac.; with dat.: Plin.

praeiūdicātus -a -um, partic. from praeiudico; q.v.

praeiūdicium -i, n. a previous judgment, a preliminary decision or examination (for the sake of investigating facts for subsequent proceedings).
LIT., de quo non praeiudicium sed plane iudicium iam pactum putatur, Cic.; apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, cum duobus iam praeiudiciis damnatus esset, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a premature decision: neminem praeiudicium tantae rei adferre, Liv. (2) an example, precedent: Pompeius vestri facti praeiudicio demotus, by your example, Caes.; Plin. L.

praeiūdīcō -are, to decide beforehand, to give a preliminary judgment. As legal t. t.: re semel atque iterum praeiudicata, Cic. In gen.: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **praeiūdicātus** -a -um, previously decided: opinio praeiudicata, a prejudice, Cic.; Liv. N. as subst. **praeiūdicātum** -i, Cic., Liv.

praeiūvo -iuvare -iūvi, to assist before: Tac.

praelābor -labi -lapsus sum, dep. to glide past, before or along: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac.; with acc.: praelabi flumina rotis, Verg.

praelambo -ēre, to lick before, taste before: Hor.

praelargus -a -um, very abundant: Pers.

praelēgo -lēgēre -lēgi -lectum. (1) to read out as a teacher, to lecture upon: Quint., Suet. (2) to sail past, coast along: Campaniam, Tac.

praelīgo -are. (1) to bind in front: sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. (2) to bind up: os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. TRANSF., o praeligatum pectus! Pl.

praelongus -a -um, very long: gladius, Liv.

praelōquor -loqui -locutus sum, dep. to speak beforehand or speak first: orationem, Pl.; Plin. L., Quint.

praelūcēō -lūcēre -luxi, to shine or carry a light before. LIT., Suet.; Mart. TRANSF., (1) (amicitia) bonam spem praelucet in posterum, sheds the kindly light of hope, Cic. (2) to outshine, surpass; with dat.: nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor.

praelūdo -ere, to play beforehand: Plin., Stat.

praelūsīō -ōnis, f. (praeludo), a prelude: Plin. L.

praelustris -e, very fine: praelustri ab arce, Ov.

praemandō -are, to order beforehand: Pl.

¶ Hence n. pl. of partic. as subst. **praemandāta** -ōrum, a warrant of arrest: Cic.

praemātūrus -a -um, too early, premature: cineres, Juv.; canities, Tac.

¶ Adv. **praemātūre**, prematurely: Pl.

praemēdicātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms: Ov.

praemēditātio -ōnis, f. (praemeditor), a considering beforehand: futurorum malorum, Cic.

praemēditōr -ari, dep. to practise or consider beforehand: praemeditari quo animo accedam ad urbem, Cic. L.; with acc. and infin.: id praemeditari ferundum modice esse, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Hence perf. partic., in pass. sense **praemēditātus** -a -um, considered beforehand: mala, Cic.; Quint.

praemētūō -ēre, to fear beforehand, be apprehensive: suis, for his men, Caes.; with acc.: deserti coniugis iras, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **praemētūens** -entis, fearing beforehand, apprehensive; with genit.: Phaedr.

¶ Adv. **praemētūentēr**, apprehensively, anxiously: Lucr.

praemitto -mittere -misi -missum, to send before, send on ahead. LIT., legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.; edictum, Caes., Liv.; alicui odiosas litteras, Cic. L. TRANSF., haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac.

praemium -i, n. (prae/emo), that which is taken first, the pick.
LIT., in war: pugnae, Verg.; Tac.; in the chase: leporem et gruem iucunda captat praemia, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a gift, award: honores et praemia, Caes.; vitai, Lucr.; fortunae, Cic. (2) a reward, recompense: praemia bene de republica meriturum, Cic.; alicui praemium dare pro aliqua re, Cic.; proponere, consequi, Caes.; augere, Tac. (3) a notable exploit: Verg.

praemolestia -ae, f. trouble beforehand: Cic.

praemolior -iri, dep. to prepare beforehand: res, Liv.

praemōnēō -ēre, to warn, advise, admonish beforehand. In gen.: me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic.; with acc. of the danger: conatus hostium, Liv. Esp. to foretell, presage: de periculis, Cic.; Ilion arsurum, Ov.

praemōnitus -ūs, m. (praemoneo), a prediction, warning: Ov.

praemonstrātōr -ōris, m. (praemonstro), a guide: Ter.

praemonstro -are. (1) to show in advance, point out the way: Pl., Lucr. (2) to prophesy, predict: magnum aliquid populo Romano, Cic.

praemordēō -mordēre -mordi -morsum, to bite off. LIT., Pl., Luc. TRANSF., to pilfer: aliquid ex aliquo, Juv.

praemōriōr -mōri -mortūus sum, dep. to die prematurely: Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **praemortūus** -a -um, prematurely dead. LIT., membra, Ov. TRANSF., pudor, Liv.

praemūniō -ire, to fortify in front.
LIT., aditus duos magnis operibus, Caes.; Tac.

TRANSF., to secure, make safe: medicamentis, Suet.; quae praemuniuntur sermoni, premised to meet objections, Cic.

praemūnitio -ōnis, f. (praemunio), a fortifying beforehand; rhet. t. t., of an orator, a preparation of the minds of his hearers: Cic.

praenarro -are, to relate beforehand: Ter.

praenāto -are, to swim before or past: Verg.

Praeneste -is, n. (f. in Verg.), a town in Latium, famous for its roses, its nuts, and for its temple and oracle of Fortuna (now Palestrina).

¶ Hence adj. **Praenestinus** -a -um, Praeneste: sortes, the utterances of the oracle there, Cic.

praenitēo -ēre, to outshine; with dat.: cur tibi iunior praeniteat, Hor.

praenōmen -inis, n. the first name, the praenomen; usually that standing before the gentile name, e.g. Marcus, in M. Tullius Cicero: Cic. L., Hor., Liv.; also of a special title: Suet.

praenosco -ēre, to get to know beforehand: futura, Cic.; Ov.

praenōtio -ōnis, f. (praenosco), a preconception, innate idea (translation of πρόληψις): Cic.

praenūbilus -a -um, very cloudy, very dark: Ov.

praenuntio -are, to announce beforehand, foretell, predict: futura, Cic.

praenuntius -a -um, foretelling: verba, Ov. As subst. (m. f. and n.), that which announces beforehand, a harbinger, sign, token, omen: stellae calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.; ales praenuntius lucis, the cock, Ov.; Lucr., Tac.

praeoccūpātio -ōnis, f. (praeoccupo), a taking possession of before: locorum, Nep.

praeoccūpo -are, to take possession of before, seize before.

LIT., iter, Caes.; loca, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: animos timor praeoccupaverat, Caes.; Liv. (2) to anticipate, to prevent: ne adventu Caesaris praeoccuparetur, Caes.; with infin.: legem ipsi praeoccupaverant ferre, Liv.

praeōlo -ēre (oleo), to give out a smell in advance: Pl.

praeopto -are, to choose before, to prefer; with acc. and dat.: suas leges Romanae civitati, Liv.; otium urbanum militiae laboribus, Liv.; nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos praeoptet, Liv.; with infin.: nudo corpore pugnare, Caes.; with ut: Pl.

praepando -ēre, to open wide in front, extend before: Lucr., Verg.

praepārātio -ōnis, f. (praeparo), preparation: ad minuendum dolorem, Cic.

praepāro -are, to make ready, prepare: res necessarias ad vitam degendam, Cic.; naves, frumentum, Liv.; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; aures (auditorum) praeparatae, Liv.; bene praeparatum pectus, Hor.; adv. phr.: ex praeparato, by arrangement, Liv.

praepēdimentum -i, n. (praepedio), a hindrance: Pl.

praepedio -ire (prae/root ped).

LIT., to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter: praepeditis Numidarum equis, Tac.; Pl.

TRANSF., to hinder, impede, obstruct: cum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam praepedissent, Liv.; singultu medios praepediente sonos,

Ov.; praepediri valetudine, to be hindered by ill-health, Tac.

praependēo -ēre, intransit., to hang before, hang in front: Caes., Prop.

praepēs -pētis (connected with peto; originally t. t. of augury), quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift: praepes avis, Enn.; m. and f. as subst., a bird: Ov.; esp. a bird of good omen: Liv.; praepetibus pennis se credere caelo, Verg.; praepes deus, the winged god—i.e., Cupid, Ov.

praepilātus -a -um, having a ball or button in front (of foils, etc): missilia, Liv.

praepinguis -e, very fat, very rich: solum, Verg.; Galba, Suet.; vox, thick, Quint.

praepollēo -ēre. (1) to be very powerful: vir virtute praepollens, Liv. (2) to surpass in power: Tac.

praepondēro -are, to outweigh; fig.: neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, Cic.; without object, to turn the scale: Lucr., Sen.

praepōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, to put before, place before.

LIT., in gen.: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. Esp., to put over, set over as commander, etc.: aliquem bello, provinciae, navibus, Cic.; militibus, Caes.

TRANSF., to prefer: salutem reipublicae vitae suae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic., used as subst., m. **praepōsitus** -i, a commander: Cic., Tac.; n. **praepōsitum** -i (translation of προσηγμένον), something to be preferred, something advantageous, but not (in the Stoic philosophy) absolutely good, e.g. riches, etc.: Cic.

praeporto -are, to carry before: Lucr., Cat.

praepōsitiō -ōnis, f. (praepono), a placing before. Hence (1) as grammat. t. t., a preposition: Cic. (2) a preferring, preference: Cic.

praepōsitus, partic. from praepono; q.v.

praepossum -posse -pōtūi, to have the chief power: Tac.

praepostērus -a -um, having the last first, inverted, perverse. LIT., ordo, Lucr.; verba, Cic. TRANSF., of persons: Sall., Cic.; of things: gratulatio, Cic.; consilia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **praepostērē**, in a reversed order, perversely: Cic., Plin. L.

praepōtens -entis, very powerful: viri, Cic.; Carthago praepotens terrā marique, Cic.; with abl. instr.: praepotens armis Romanus, Liv.; with genit.: Iuppiter omnium rerum praepotens, ruling over, Cic.

praeprōpērantēr, adv. very quickly, very hastily: Lucr.

praeprōpērus -a -um, exceedingly quick, over-hasty, precipitate: festinatio, Cic.; celeritas, Liv.; ingenium, Liv.

¶ Adv. **praeprōpērē**, very hastily, too quickly: festinare, Liv.; Pl.

praepūtium -i, n. the foreskin: Juv.

praequam, see prae.

praequēror -quēri -questus sum, to complain beforehand: Ov.

praerādio -are, to outshine: Ov.

praerāpidus -a -um, very rapid: gurgēs, Liv.; Sen.

praerīgesco -rigescere -rigūi, to grow very stiff: Tac.

praeripio -ripere -ripui -reptum (prae/rapio). (1) to snatch before somebody else: oscula,

Lucr.; arma Minervae, Ov.; alicui laudem destinatum, Cic. (2) to carry off before the time: deorum beneficium • festinatione, Cic. (3) to anticipate, forestall: hostium consilia, Cic.

praerōdo -rōdēre -rōdi -rōsum, to gnaw in front, to gnaw off, bite through: Pl., Hor.

praerōgātivus -a -um (praerogo), asked before others (for vote, opinion, etc.): centuria, voting first, Cic.; omen praerogativum, the indication given by the early voting, Cic.

F. as subst. **praerōgātiva** -ae, the tribe or century to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia: Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) the first century's vote: Cic. (2) a previous choice: Liv. (3) a sure sign, indication, presage: triumph, Cic.; voluntatis, Cic.

N. pl. as subst.: Liv.

praerōgo -are, to ask before: sententias, Suet.

praerumpo -rumpere -rūpi -ruptum, to break off in front: funes, Caes.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **praeruptus** -a -um, broken off. LIT., of places, steep, precipitous: saxa, Cic.; loca, Caes.; Verg., Hor. TRANSF., headstrong, hasty: iuvenis animo praeruptus, Tac.; dominatio, ruthless, Tac.

¹**praes** praedis, m. (praevideo), a surety, one who stands bail. LIT., praedem esse pro aliquo, Cic. L.; praedes dare, Cic. TRANSF., the property of a security: ne L. Plancus praedes tuos venderet, Cic.

²**praes**, adv. at hand: Pl.

praesaepes (praesaepis) -is, f. **praesaepe** -is, n. and **praesaepium** -i, n. (praesaepio), an enclosure. (1) a crib, manger: Ov.; certum praesaepe, contemptuously = table, Hor. (2) a stall: Verg., Juv. (3) a hive: praesaepibus arcent, Verg. (4) a haunt, lodging, tavern: in praesaepibus, Cic.; Pl.

praesaepio (-sēpio) -saepire -saepsi -saepum, to block up in front: aditūs trabibus, Caes.

praesāgio -ire, and **praesāgiōr** -iri, dep. (Pl.), to presage, forebode, have a presentiment of: praesagire, id est, futura ante sentire, Cic.; de fine belli, Liv. TRANSF., to foreshow, presage: ap. Cic. L.

praesāgitio -ōnis, f. (praesagio), a foreboding, presentiment: Cic.

praesāgium -i, n. (praesagus). (1) a presage, presentiment, foreboding: malorum, Tac.; Ov. (2) a prediction: Tiberii de Servio Galbā, Tac.; Ov.

praesāgus -a -um. (1) foreboding: pectora, Ov.; with genit.: mens praesaga mali, Verg. (2) predicting: praesagi ignes fulminis, Verg.; verba, Ov.

praescio -scire, to know beforehand: Ter., Suet.

praescisco -ēre, to learn, find out beforehand: praesciscere quam quisque eorum provinciam, quem hostem haberet volebat, Liv.; Verg.

praescius -a -um, knowing beforehand, prescient: corda, Verg.; with genit.: periculorum, Tac.

praescribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, to write before, set before in writing.

LIT., sibi nomen, Verg.; auctoritates praescriptae, the names of senators contained in a decree of the senate, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to put forward or use as a pretext: Tac. (2) to outline: Tac. (3) to dictate: Tib. (4) in gen., to prescribe, ordain,

define, direct beforehand: iura civibus, Cic.; ne quid ageret, Cic. L.; quid fieri oporteret, Caes.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **praescriptum** -i, something written down. LIT., Sen. TRANSF., a prescribed limit, regulation, rule: legum, Cic.; intra praescriptum equitare, Hor.

praescriptio -ōnis, f. (praescribo), a writing before; hence, a title, inscription, preamble, introduction: legis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a precept, rule, order: rationis, Cic.; Tac. (2) a pretext: Caes., Tac.; as legal t. t., an objection, demurrer: Quint.

praescriptum -i, n. subst. from praescribo; q.v.

praesēco -sēcare -sēcūi -sectum, to cut in front, cut short: crines, Caes.; Ov.

praesegminā -um, n. pl. (praeseco), clippings, parings: Pl.

praesens -entis, partic. from praesum; q.v.

praesensio -ōnis, f. (praesentio). (1) a presentiment, foreboding, premonition: rerum futurarum, Cic. (2) a preconception: Cic.

praesentārius -a -um (praesens), at hand, ready: Pl.

praesentia -ae, f. (praesens), presence. LIT., alicuius, Cic., Verg.; animi, presence of mind, Caes., Cic. TRANSF., (1) of time: in praesentia, for the present, Caes., Cic. (2) effect: veri, Ov.

praesentio -sentire -sensi -sensum, to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of: animo providere et praesentire, Caes.; futura, Cic.; dolos, Verg.

praesēpes, etc. = praesaepes, etc.; q.v.

praesēpio = praesaepio; q.v.

praesertim, adv. (prae/sero), especially, chiefly.

In gen.: Caes., Cic., Hor. Esp.: praesertim cum, Caes., Cic., etc.; cum praesertim, Cic., Liv., etc.; praesertim si, Cic., Verg.

praesēs -sidis (praesideo), sitting before (i.e. to protect, take care of). Hence, protecting: locus, Pl.; dii, Tac.

As subst. (1) a protector, protectress: senatus reipublicae, Cic.; templorum, Cic., Liv. (2) a chief, ruler, president: praesēs belli, goddess of war (of Minerva), Verg.; Liv.

praesidēo -sidere -sēdi -sessum (prae/sedeo), to sit before. LIT., Suet. TRANSF., (1) to watch over, protect, guard; with dat.: huic imperio, Cic.; urbi, Liv.; foribus caeli (of Janus), Ov.; with acc.: Galliae litus, Tac.; Sall. (2) to preside over, manage, direct, govern; with dat.: rebus urbanis, Caes.; with acc.: exercitum, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **praesidens** -entis, m. as subst., a president, ruler: Tac.

praesidiārius -a -um (praesidium), on guard: milites, Liv.

praesidium -i, n. (praeses), a sitting before; hence a protection, defence.

LIT., alicui esse praesidio, Cic.; Hor., etc.; as milit. t. t., guard, escort: legiones quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) that which defends, a defence, a protection, help: classis praesidium provinciae, Cic.; Verg., Hor. Esp. as milit. t. t., a garrison, guard: locum praesidio tenere, Caes.; praesidia in urbes inducere, Cic.; oppido imponere, Liv. (2) a place occupied

by a garrison, a post: cum legio praesidium occupavisset, Caes.; in praesidiis esse, Cic.; praesidium commune, Liv.; fig. de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. (3) in gen., *help, assistance, support*: praesidio litterarum, Caes.; magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, Cic.

praesignifico -are, to show or announce beforehand: hominibus futura, Cic.

praesignis -e (signum), distinguished, remarkable above others: Ov.

praesono -sonare -sonūi, to sound forth: Ov.

praespargo -ere, to scatter, strew before: Lucr.

praestabilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (praesto), distinguished, pre-eminent, remarkable: res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic.; melius fuisse et praestabilis me civem in hac civitate nasci, Cic.; nullam dignitatem praestabiliorum, Cic. Also, in compar., preferable: Ter., Cic., Sall.

praestans -antis, partic. from ²praesto; q.v.

praestantia -ae, f. (praestans), superiority, excellence: si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, Cic.; mentis, Cic.

praesterno -ere, to strew, spread before: Pl.

praestēs -stis (²praesto), protecting: Lares, Ov.

praestigiae -arum, f. pl. (praestringo), deception, illusion, juggling: verborum, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

praestigiator -ōris, m. (praestigiae), a juggler: Pl.

praestitūo -stitūere -stitūi -stitūtum (statuo), to prescribe, appoint beforehand: tempus alicui, Cic.; diem operi, Cic.; Pl.

¹praestō, adv. (connected with ²praesto), present, at hand, here, ready: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter.; quod adest praesto, Lucr. Esp. with esse, to be at hand, with the notion of service or help: quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli praesto essent, Liv.; praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, Cic.; saluti tuae, Cic.

²praesto -stāre -stīti -stītum (fut. partic. -stātūrus: Liv.)

(1) (prae/sto), to stand before. LIT., Luc. TRANSF., to be outstanding, be distinguished: inter suos, Cic.; aliquā re, Cic.; with dat., to surpass, excel: virtute omnibus, Caes.; Cic., Liv.; with acc.: Liv. Praestat, impers., it is better, it is preferable; with infin.: Cic. L., Caes., Verg.; with quam: mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. L.

(2) transit. (prae/sto), to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for. LIT., damnum emptori, Cic.; ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, Cic. L.; de me, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: nullos (praedones) fore quis praestare poterat? Cic. TRANSF., a, to perform, execute, fulfil: suum munus, Cic.; officium, Caes.; fidem alicui, to keep one's word, Cic., Liv.: b, to show, manifest, exhibit: benevolentiam, Cic. Esp. with se and acc. predicate, to show oneself, behave oneself as: se invictum, Ov.; praesta te eum, Cic. L.: c, to offer, present: terga hosti, Tac.; sententiam, to give one's opinion, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **praestans** -antis, excellent, distinguished, eminent. Of persons: homo prudentia

praestans Cic.; Aristoteles longe omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic.; virginibus praestantior omnibus, Ov.; in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. Of things: praestanti et singulari fide, Cic.; praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg.

praestōlor -ari, dep. (connected with ¹praesto), to wait for, expect; with dat.: tibi ad forum Aurelium, Cic.; with acc.: aliquem, Pl., Ter.; huius adventum ad Clupearum, Cic.

praestringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, to bind up, tie up in front. LIT., faucem laqueo, Ov.; pollices nodo, Tac. TRANSF., to make blunt or dull: aciem oculorum, Pl., Liv.; fig.: aciem animi or mentis, Cic.; Tac.

praestrūo -strūere -struxi -structum. (1) to build in front; hence, to block up, render impassable: aditum montis, Ov. (2) to build beforehand; hence, to prepare: fraus fidem sibi in parvis praestruxit, gains itself credence in little things, Liv.

praesul -sulis, c. (prae/salio), one who jumps or dances before others, a dancer: Cic.

praesultātor -ōris, m. (praesulto), one who dances before others, a dancer: Liv.

praesulto -are (prae/salto), to leap or dance before: hostium signis, Liv.

praesum -esse -fui, to be before; hence, to be over, preside over. LIT., with dat.: sacris, Cic.; navi faciendae, Cic.; provinciae, populo, Cic.; exercitui, Caes.; in Bruttis, Liv. TRANSF., to be the chief person, to take the lead: temeritati Ti. Gracchi, Cic.; illi crudelitati, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **praesens** -entis.

In gen., present, in space or in time; here and now, at hand, now present: quo praesente, in whose presence, Cic.; praesens tecum egi, in person, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv., etc.; compar.: Liv.; superl.: Quint. Phrases: praesenti tempore, Ov.; in praesenti (sc. tempore), Cic.; in praesens (tempus), for the present time, Cic., Hor.; in rem praesentem, Cic.

Esp. (1) immediate, not delayed, ready: pecunia, Pl., Cic.; poena, immediately following the offence, Cic.; decretum, passed instantly, Liv. (2) immediately efficacious, effective, powerful: auxilium, Cic.; compar.: memoria praesentior, more vivid, Liv.; with infin.: praesens imo tollere de gradu, Hor. (3) of character, resolute, determined: animus, Cic., Liv. (4) aiding, propitious: deus, Cic.

praesūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, to take beforehand.

LIT., remedia, Tac.; domi dapes, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to enjoy beforehand, to anticipate: fortunam principatus, Tac. (2) to represent to oneself beforehand: spe praesumite bellum, Verg.; praesumptum habere, to suppose, take for granted, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **praesumptus** -a -um, taken for granted, presumed: suspicio, a preconceived suspicion, Tac.

praesūtus -a -um (prae/suo), sewn over in front: praesuta foliis hasta, Ov.

praetempto -are, to feel, try, test beforehand. LIT., iter baculo, Ov. TRANSF., vires, Ov.

praetendo -tendere -tendi -tentum, to stretch or hold out.

LIT., hastas dextris, Verg.; ramum olivae manu, Verg.; saepem segeti, to place before,

Verg.; sermonem decreto, Liv. Hence praetendi, of places, *to lie before or in front*: praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg.; absol.: tenue praetentum litus, Liv.

TRANSF., *to hold out as a pretext, pretend*: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus, *allege in excuse for*, Cic.; coniugis taedas, Verg.; aliquid seditioni, Liv.

praetento = praetempto; q.v.

praetēpesco -tēpscēre -tēpūi, *to glow beforehand*: si praetepuisset amor, Ov.

praeter (prae/suffix -ter; like inter, propter), adv. and prep.

Adv., *except*: nil praeter canna fuit, Ov.; Cic., Hor.; see also praeterquam.

Prep. with acc., *beyond*. LIT., in space, *past, by, beyond*: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.; praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes of*, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc. TRANSF., (1) *beyond, beside, contrary to*: praeter spem, Pl.; praeter modum, *beyond measure*, Cic.; praeter opinionem, Cic.; praeter naturam, Cic. (2) *beyond, more than*: praeter ceteros laborare, Cic.; Pl., Hor. (3) *except*: omnes praeter Hortensium, Cic.; nihil praeter suum negotium agere, Cic. (4) *besides, in addition to*: ut praeter se denos adduceret, Caes.; Liv.

praetērāgo -ēre, *to drive past, drive by*: equum, Hor.

praeterbīto -ēre, *to go by*: Pl.

praeterduco -ēre, *to lead past*: Pl.

praetērēā. (1) *besides, beyond this, further*: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *after this, hereafter*: Verg.

praetērēo -īre -ivi and oftener -īi -itum, *to go by, pass by*.

LIT., with or without object: unda praeteriit, Ov.; hortos, Cic.; Verg., Hor. Of time: Ter., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *to escape the notice of, be unknown to*: non me praeterit, *I am not unaware*, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to pass by, pass over, omit*: nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, Cic.; ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *was unapplauded*, Cic.; caedes praetero, libidines praetero, *I do not mention*, Cic.; praeterire non potui quin scriberem ad te, *I could not omit to*, Cic. L.; with infin.: Pl.; Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *are passed over, get nothing*, Caes.; filium fratris (in a will), Cic. (3) *to surpass, outstrip*: iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos, Verg.; fig.: virtus tua alios praeterit, Ov.; praeterit modum, *transgresses*, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **praetērītus** -a -um, *past, gone by*: tempus, Cic.; anni, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **praetērīta** -orum, *the past*: Caes., Cic.

praetērēquīto -are, *to ride past, ride by*: Liv.

praeterfēro -ferre, -tūli -lātum, *to carry past*. Pass., praeterferri, *to be carried past, to pass*: Liv.

praeterflūo -flūēre, *to flow past, flow by*. LIT., moenia: Liv. TRANSF., nec praeteritam (voluptatem) praeterfluere sinere, *vanish from the recollection*, Cic.

praetergrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (praeter/gradior), *to pass by, go beyond*: castra, Cic. L.; primos suos, Sall.

praeterhāc, *beyond this, besides*: Pl.

praetērītus -a -um, partic. from praetero; q.v. **praeterlābor** -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. *to glide by, flow by*. LIT., with acc.: tumultum, Verg.; tellurem, Verg. TRANSF., *to slip away*: ante enim (definitio) praeterlabitur quam percepta est, Cic.

praetermēo -are, *to pass by, go by*: Lucr.

praetermissio -ōnis, f. (praetermitto). (1) *a leaving out, omission*: sine ullius (formae) praetermissione, Cic. (2) *a passing over, neglecting*: aedilitatis, Cic.

praetermitto -mittēre -misi -missum, *to let pass*. Hence (1) *to let go by*: diem, Cic. L.; occasiones, Caes. (2) *to neglect, omit*: gratulationem, Cic.; nihil praetermittere, foll. by quin, Cic. L. (3) *in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit*: quod dignum memoriā visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes.; verba, Cic.; tantam rem negligenter, Liv. (4) *to overlook, leave unpunished*: Liv.

praeternāvigo -are, *to sail past*: Suet.

praetēro -ēre, *to wear down*: Pl.

praeterquam or **praeter quam**, adv. (1) *more than, beyond*: Pl., Ter. (2) *after neg., except*: multitudo coalescere nulla re praeterquam legibus poterat, Liv.; Caes., Cic., Ov. (3) *with quod, apart from the fact that*: Cic., Liv.

praeterveciō -ōnis, f. (praetervehor), *a passing place*: in praetervectione omnium, Cic.

praetervēhor -vēhi -vectus sum.

LIT., *to ride by, sail by, be carried past*: Cic.; with acc.: naves Apolloniam praetervectae, Caes.; classis praetervehens, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of soldiers, to march past*: Tac. (2) *to pass by*: locum cum silentio, Cic.; oratio aures vestras praetervecta est, Cic.

praetervōlo -are, *to fly past*. LIT., quem praetervolat ales, Cic. poet. TRANSF., *to slip by, escape*: praetervolat numerus, Cic.; occasionis opportunitas praetervolat, Liv.

praetexto -texēre -texūi -textum, *to weave before, form an edge, border, fringe*.

LIT., purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to fringe, border*: puppes praetextunt litora, Verg. (2) *to cover, conceal*: culpam nomine coniugii, Verg. (3) *to adorn*: Augusto praetextum nomine templum, Ov.; Cic. (4) *to put forward as a pretext*: cupiditatem triumphii, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **praetextus** -a -um, *bordered, esp. of the toga*: toga purpurā praetexta, Liv.; toga praetexta, Cic. F. as subst. **praetexta** -ae, *a toga bordered with purple*, worn by the magistrates at Rome and in the Italian municipia and coloniae, and by free-born boys till they assumed the toga virilis: Cic., Liv. TRANSF. (sc. fabula), *a tragedy with Roman characters*: Hor.

¶ N. as subst. **praetextum** -i, *a pretence, pretext*: Tac.

praetextātus -a -um (praetexta, from praetexto), *wearing the toga praetexta*: Cic. Hence, of boys, *under age*: Cic., Juv. TRANSF., *veiled*; hence, *licentious*: mores, Juv. **praetextū**, abl. sing. as from praetextus, m. (praetexto). (1) *outward appearance, consequence*: Tac. (2) *a pretext*: sub levi verborum praetextu, Liv.

praetimeo -ēre, *to fear beforehand*: Pl., Sen.
praetinctus -a -um (prae/tingo), *moistened beforehand*: Ov.

praetor -ōris, m. (for praetor, from praeeo).
 Lit., *one who goes before*; hence, *a leader, chief*.

Esp. (1) at Rome, *one of the praetors*, the Roman magistrates who helped the consuls by administering justice and by commanding armies, etc. Of these one, the praetor urbanus, judged disputes between Roman citizens; another, the praetor peregrinus, disputes between foreigners. The total number was raised by Sulla to eight, by Caesar to sixteen. The term praetor is also used for propraetor, a magistrate who, after he had been praetor, continued to govern a province or command an army: Cic., Liv.

(2) used of other officers in Rome and Italy; of a consul, or dictator: Liv.; of one of the two chief magistrates at Capua: Cic.

(3) outside Italy; the leader of a league: Liv.; a Greek magistrate: Liv.; a sufete at Carthage: Nep.

praetōriānus -a -um (praetorium), *belonging to the imperial body-guard, praetorian*: miles, Tac. M. plur. as subst. **praetōriāni** -ōrum, *the praetorian guard*: Tac.

praetōrius -a -um (praetor.)

Adj. (1) *relating to the praetor, praetorian*: a, of the praetor at Rome: comitia, election of the praetor, Liv.; ius, administered by the praetor, Cic.; potestas, office of praetor, Cic.: b, of a propraetor in the provinces: domus, Cic. (2) *relating to any general or commander*: 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, the general's body-guard, Caes.; ironically: scortatorum praetoria cohors, Cic.

Subst. m. **praetōrius** -i, *an ex-praetor or man of praetorian rank*: Cic. L., Plin. L.

Subst. n. **praetōrium** -i (1) *the official residence of the praetor or propraetor in a province*: Cic.; hence, TRANSF., a palace: Juv. (2) *the headquarters in a Roman camp, where the general's tent was, and where the ara, the augurale, and the tribunal were, to which the soldiers were summoned to hear speeches from the general, the officers to hold councils of war*: fit celeriter concursus in praetorium, Caes.; praetorium mittere, dimittere, to dismiss the council of war, Liv.; poet., the cell of the queen-bee: Verg. TRANSF., the imperial body-guard: Tac.

praetorqueo -ēre, *to twist beforehand*: Pl.

praetrepido -are, *to tremble exceedingly, to be hasty or impatient*: Cat.

praetrepidus -a -um, *anxious, restless*: Pers., Suet.

praetruncō -are, *to maim*: Pl.

praetūra -ae, f. (praetor), *the office of praetor at Rome*: praeturā se abdicare, Cic.; Tac.

praumbro -are, *to overshadow; fig., to obscure*: Tac.

praustus -a -um (prae/uro). (1) *burnt at the end or tip*: hasta praeusta, Liv.; stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes. (2) *frost-bitten*: Liv., Plin.

praevālēō -vālēre -vālūi, *to be very strong or powerful, to be stronger than others, to prevail,*

to get the upper hand: praevalens populus, Liv.; praevalet pugnā equestri, Tac.

praevālidus -a -um, *very strong, very powerful*. Lit., physically: iuvenis, Liv.; Tac., Ov. TRANSF., (1) in influence, etc.: Blaesus, Tac.; urbs, Liv. (2) of things: terra, too productive, Verg.; vitia, Tac.

praevāricatio -ōnis, f. (praevāricor); of an advocate who has an understanding with the opposite party, *collusion*: Cic.

praevāricator -ōris, m. (praevāricor), *an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer*: praevāricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic.

praevāricor -ari, dep. (varico). Lit., *to walk crookedly*: Plin. TRANSF., of an advocate or accuser who has a secret understanding with the other side, *to be guilty of collusion*: Cic., Plin. L.

praevēhor -vēhi -vectus sum, *to ride or be carried before or past*: praevectus equo, riding past, Verg., Liv.; of missiles: Tac.; of a river: Tac.

praevēlox -ōcis, *very swift*: Plin., Quint.

praevēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, *to come before, anticipate, get the start of*: hostis breviorē viā praeventurus erat, Liv.; with acc.: hostem, Liv.; morte praeventus, overtaken by death, Liv.; Ov.

praeverro -ēre, *to sweep before*: veste vias, Ov.
praeverto (praevorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, and **praevertor** -verti -versus sum.

(1) of preference: a, act., *to put first, take first*: uxorem prae republica, Pl.; pietatem amori tuo, Pl.; Cic., Liv.: b, act. intransit. and pass. as middle, *to turn to first*: huic rei, Caes.; illuc praeventamur, Hor.

(2) of early action; act. and pass. as middle, *to anticipate*: a, *to outstrip*: equo ventos, Verg.: b, *to forestall*: quorum usum opportunitas praevertit, Liv.; Pl., Ov.: c, *to surprise, preoccupy*: praevertere animos amore, Verg.

praevideō -vidēre -vidi -vīsum, *to see before, foresee*. Lit., ictum venientem, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., republica quam praevideo in summis periculis, Cic. L.; Tac.

praevitiō -are, *to corrupt beforehand*: gurgitem, Ov.

praevius -a -um (prae/via), *going before, preceding*: Ov.

praevolo -are, *to fly before*: praevolantes grues, Cic.

pragmāticus -a -um (πραγματικός), *skilled in civil affairs, state business, etc.*: pragmatici homines, Cic. L. M. as subst. **pragmāticus** -i, *a person who supplied orators and advocates with materials for their speeches*: Cic.

prandēō prandēre prandi pransum (prandium), *to take lunch*: Pl., Cic. With acc., *to lunch upon*: holus, lusciniās, Hor.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in act. sense **pransus** -a -um, *having lunched*. Lit., curatus et pransus (of soldiers), ready for action, prepared for battle, Liv.; pransus, potus, having eaten and drunk well, Cic.; pransus non avide, Hor. TRANSF., well-fed: Cic., Liv.

prandium -i, n. (conn. with πρῶν), *a late breakfast or lunch*: prandium apparare, Pl.; (alicui) dare, Cic.; aliquem ad prandium invitare, Cic.

pransus -a -um, partic. from *prandeo*; q.v.

prāsīnus -a -um (πράσινος), *leek-green*: Plin., Suet., Mart.

prātensis -e (pratium), of a meadow, growing in a meadow: fungus, Hor.

prātūlum -i, n. (dim. of *pratium*), a little meadow: Cic.

prātum -i, n. a meadow. LIT., *pratorum* viriditas, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *meadow-grass*: Pl., Ov.

prāvē, adv. from *pravus*; q.v.

prāvitās -ātis, f. (*pravus*), *crookedness, irregularity, deformity*. LIT., *membrorum*, Cic.; oris, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *perversum*: Liv. (2) *depravity*: *mentis*, Cic.; Liv.

prāvus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *crooked, irregular, deformed*. LIT., *membra*, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., (1) *perverse*: Cic., Hor. (2) *depraved, vicious*: Pl., Liv., Tac.

¶ Adv. **prāvē**. (1) *perversely, ill*: Cic., Hor. (2) *viciously*: Liv., Tac.

Praxītēlēs -is and -i, m. (Πραξιτέλης), a sculptor of Athens, famous for his statues of *Aphrodite at Cnidus* and of *Eros at Thespieae*.

¶ Hence adj. **Praxītēlius** -a -um, of *Praxiteles*.

prēcārius -a -um (*precor*), *begged for or obtained by entreaty*.

LIT., *libertas*, Liv.; *orare precarium opem*, Liv.; Tac. N. abl. as adv. **prēcārīo**, by *entreaty*: *rogare*, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

TRANSF., *uncertain, precarious*: *forma*, Ov.; *imperium*, Tac.

prēcātio -ōnis, f. (*precor*), a *begging, request, prayer*: illa sollemnis comitorum *prēcatio*, Cic.; Liv.

prēces, see *prex*.

prēcīae -ārum, f. a *kind of vine*: Verg.

prēcō -ari, dep. (*prex*), to *beg, entreat, request, pray, invoke*.

LIT., with acc. of thing and/or acc. of pers.: *deos*, Cic.; *opem*, Liv.; *haec precatus sum*, Cic.; with ab and abl. of pers.: Liv., Cic.; with ut or ne, or plain subj.: *precor ab diis ut*, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; with acc. and infin.: Ov.; absol.: *eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti atque oranti*, Liv.; used also of things: *dextra precans*, Verg.

TRANSF., to *wish good or evil*: *bene*, Liv.; *male*, Cic.; *vobis mala*, Cic.; Hor.

prēhendo *prehendēre* *prēhendi* *prēhensum* and syncop., **prēdo** *prendēre* *prendi* *prenum* (prae/stem of *χαράνω*), to *lay hold of, seize, grasp*.

LIT., *aliquem manu*, Cic.; of the soil: *tellus prendit stirpes*, Cic. Esp. (1) to *catch, detain*, in order to speak to: Ter., Cic. L., Verg. (2) to *catch, detect, arrest*: in furto, Pl.; Cic., Liv. (3) to *seize violently, take hasty possession of*: *Pharum*, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to *reach*: *oras Italiae*, Verg. (2) to *take in, mentally or by the senses*: Lucr., Cic.

prēhenso and oftener **preenso** (freq. of *prehendo*) -are, to *lay hold of, clutch at*.

LIT., *exeuntium manūs*, Liv.; *genua*, Tac.

TRANSF., to *canvass for votes*: *patres*, Liv.; absol.: *prensat Galba*, Cic. L.

prēmum -i, n. (*premo*). (1) a *wine-press or olive-press*: Verg. (2) a *clothes-press*: Mart.

prēmo *prēmēre* *pressi* *pressum*, to *press*.

(1) in gen. LIT., *ad pectora natos*, Verg.;

vestigia alicuius, to follow in anyone's footsteps, Tac.; *frena dente, to champ*, Ov.; ore grana, Ov.; *humum, to lie on*, Ov. Sometimes to *make by pressing*: *caseum*, Verg.; *lac, to make cheese*, Verg. TRANSF., to *touch, hug, keep close to*: *forum*, Cic.; *litus*, Hor.; *insulam premit amnis, surrounds*, Ov.

(2) to *press hard, squeeze*. LIT., *grave onere pressi*, Caes.; Verg., Ov., etc. TRANSF., *aere alieno*, Caes.; *formidine*, Verg.; Cic.

(3) to *pursue closely, press upon*. LIT., *hostes*, Caes.; *oppidum obsidione*, Caes.; *cervum ad retia, to drive into the nets*, Verg. TRANSF., *aliquem criminibus*, Ov.; *culpam poena comes*, Hor.; Cic.

(4) to *suppress, cover, conceal*. LIT., *canitiem galeā premimus*, Verg.; *ossa, to bury*, Ov.; Hor. TRANSF., *me pressit alta quies*, Verg.; *curam sub corde*, Verg.

(5) to *press in*. LIT., *dentes in vite*, Ov.; *presso vestigio*, Cic. TRANSF., a, to *mark*: *rem notā*, Ov.; b, to *plant*: *virgulta per agros*, Verg.

(6) to *press down*. LIT., *aulaeum*, Hor. Sometimes to *make by pressing down*: *sulcum*, Verg. TRANSF., a, to *strike down*: *armigerum*, Verg.; b, to *disparage, to slander*: *humana omnia*, Cic.; *superiores*, Liv.

(7) to *press together, to close*: *oculos*, Verg.; *collum laqueo*, Hor.; *quae dilatantur a nobis*, Zeno sic *premebat*, Cic.

(8) to *check, curb*. LIT., *equos currentes, to check*, Verg.; *umbram falce*, Verg.; *sanguinem*, Tac. TRANSF., *cursum*, Cic.; *vocem*, Verg.; *dicione populos*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **pressus** -a -um, *subdued, measured*: Cic. Esp. of a writer or his style, *compressed, concise*: *oratio*, Cic.; *orator*, Cic.; *Thucydides verbis pressus*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **pressē**. (1) of pronunciation, *distinctly*: *presse et aequaliter et leniter*, Cic. (2) of style, *briefly, concisely*: *dicere*, Cic. (3) *accurately, precisely*: *pressius definire*, Cic.

prendo=*prehendo*; q.v.

prensatio -ōnis, f. (*preno*), the *canvassing for an office*: Cic. L.

preno=*prehenso*; q.v.

pressē, adv. from *premo*; q.v.

pressio -ōnis, f. (*premo*), *leverage or means of leverage*: Caes.

presso -are (freq. of *premo*), to *press*: *manu braccia*, Hor.; *ubera, to milk*, Ov.

¹**pressus** -a -um, partic. from *premo*; q.v.

²**pressus** -ūs, m. (*premo*), a *pressing, pressure*: *ponderum*, Cic.

prestēr -ēris, m. (πρηστήρ). (1) a *fiery whirlwind* or a *waterspout*: Lucr. (2) a *kind of snake*: Plin., Luc.

prētīōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (*pretium*). (1) *costly, precious, of great value*: *equus*, Cic.; *fulvo pretiosior aere*, Ov.; *res pretiosissimae*, Cic., Hence *costly, dear*: Prop. (2) *extravagant, giving a high price for a thing*: *emptor*, Hor.

¶ Adv. **prētīōsē**, in a *costly manner*: *vasa pretiose caelata*, Cic.

prētium -i, n. *worth, value, price*.

LIT., *certum pretium constituere, to fix the price*, Cic. L.; *pretium habere, to be worth something*, Cic.; *esse in pretio, to be prized*, Liv., Ov.; *parvi pretii esse*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) operae pretium (with esse, or facere), *worth the trouble, worth while*: Cic., Liv., Juv. (2) *prize, reward*: pretium certaminis, Ov.; nullo satis digno morae pretio tempus terunt, Liv.; Verg.; for a crime, *punishment*: et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, Hor.; Juv. (3) *a ransom*: Liv. (4) *a bribe*: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic.; Hor.

prex prēcis (sing. used only in dat., acc., and abl.; plur. more frequent) *f. a request, entreaty*.

LIT., preces adhibere, Cic.; prece humili, Cic.; omnibus precibus petere ut, Caes.; precibus flecti, Verg.; Liv. Esp. *prayer to a god*: Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a curse, execration*: omnibus precibus detestari aliquem, Caes.; Hor., Ov. (2) *a kindly wish*: damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

Priāmus -i, m. (Πρίαμος), *the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc.*

¶ Hence *f. subst. Priāmēis* -idis, *a daughter of Priam*; Cassandra: Ov.; *m. subst. Priāmidēs* -ae, *a son of Priam*: Verg. Adj. **Priāmēius** -a -um, *belonging to Priam*: hospes, Paris, Ov.; coniux, Hecuba, Ov.

Priāpus -i, m. (Πρίαπος), *the god of gardens and vineyards*: Verg., Hor., Ov. Adj. **Priāpēius** -a -um.

pridem, adv. *long ago, long since*: iam pridem, Cic.; non ita pridem, *not very long ago*, Cic.; Lucr., Hor., etc.

pridīē, adv. (dies), *on the day before*. With acc. or genit. of the day from which the reckoning is taken: pridie eum diem, Cic.; Liv.; pridie eius diei, Caes.; Tac. With quam: pridie quam Athenas veni, Cic. L.

primaevus -a -um (primus/aeuum), *young, youthful*: Helenor, Verg.

primāni -ōrum, m. pl. (primus), *soldiers of the first legion*: Tac.

primārius -a -um (primus), *in the first rank, distinguished*: vir populi, Cic.; Pl.

primigēnus -a -um (primus/geno=gigno), *original, primitive*: Lucr.

primipilāris -is, m. (primipilus), *the centurion of the first maniple of the triarii, the chief centurion of a legion*: Sen., Tac.

primipilus, see ²pilus.

primitīae -ārum, f. (primus), *first-fruits*. LIT., Ov.; metallorum, *the minerals first taken out of a mine*, Tac. TRANSF., *primitiae iuvenis miserae*, Verg.

primitūs, adv. *first, for the first time*: Lucr., Verg.

primō, adv. from primus; see prior.

primordiū -i, n. (primus/ordior), *the first beginning, commencement, origin*: urbis, Liv. Plur.: primordia rerum, Cic.; Tac.; often of atoms in Lucr.

primōris -e, adj. (primus); nom. sing. not found; *first*.

(1) *foremost, at the tip*: primori in acie versari, Tac.; sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of the fingers*, Pl.; aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to treat superficially*, Cic. M. pl. as subst., *primores, the foremost*: cum primores caderent, Liv.

(2) *first in rank, most distinguished*: iuventus, Liv.; Cat., Tac. M. pl. as subst.,

primores, the most illustrious: civitatis, Liv.; Hor., etc.

primū, adv. from primus; see prior.

primus, see prior.

princeps -cipis, adj. (primus/capio), *first, foremost*. LIT., of place: princeps Horatius ibat, Liv.; Caes., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) in time: princeps in proelium ibat, Liv.; Caes., Cic., Hor. (2) in rank: facile princeps, Cic.; Hor.

As subst., *c., leader*. In gen.: belli inferendi, Caes.; coniurationis, Cic.; Verg. Esp. (1) as polit. t. t.: princeps civitatis, Caes., Cic., Liv.; princeps senātūs, *the senator whose name stood first on the censor's list*, Liv.; princeps iuventutis, *a leader among the youth, of the patricians*, Liv., or of the knights, Cic.=*presumptive heir to the imperial throne*: Tac. Princeps, alone, as a title of the Roman emperor: Hor., Ov., Tac. (2) as milit. t. t., plur., *principes*; originally *the first rank in a Roman army, afterwards the second line, between the hastati and triarii*: Liv. In sing., *princeps*: a, *a maniple of the principes*: signum primi principis, Liv.; Cic.: b, *a centurion of the principes*: princeps prior, Caes.: c, *the centurionship of the principes*: Liv.

principālis -e (principes). (1) *first*; in time, *original*: Cic.; in rank, *chief*: Cic. (2) *of a prince*: Tac., Suet. (3) *of the chief place in a Roman camp (principia)*: via, *the broad alley which passed through the centre of a Roman camp*, Liv.; porta, Liv.

principātus -ūs, m. (principes). (1) *the first place, pre-eminence*: tenere principatum sententiae, *to have the right to vote first*, Cic. Esp. *first rank in state or army*; rule, dominion: Cassio principatum dari, Cic.; principatum in civitate obtinere, Cic.; Caes., Tac. (2) *a beginning, origin*: Cic.

principiālis -e (principium), *original; of the beginning, or of the atoms*: Lucr.

principium -i, n. (principes).

(1) *a beginning, origin*, LIT., principium dicendi, Cic.; principio belli, Liv.; ducere principium ab, *to begin from*, Ov.; principio, *in the beginning, at first*, Cic., Lucr., Verg., etc.; a principio, Cic.; in principio, Cic. TRANSF., a, *groundwork, foundation*: id est principium urbis, Cic.; plur., principia, *the elements, first principles*: iuris, Cic.: b, *the tribe or curia which voted first*: Fautia curia fuit principium, Liv.; also *the right to vote first*: Liv.: c, *the beginner, founder*: moris, Ov.

(2) plur. as milit. t. t. **principia** -ōrum: a, *the front ranks*: Ter., Sall., Liv.: b, *the chief place in a camp, with the tents of the general and tribunes; the headquarters*: Nep., Liv., Tac.

priōr prius, genit. -ōris, compar., and **primus** -a -um, superl. (connected with priscus), *former, first*.

Compar. **priōr**, *fore, former*. (1) of place: pedes, Nep.; Caes., Cic. (2) of time: prioribus comitiis, Cic.; consul anni prioris, Liv.; priore aestate, *in the previous summer*, Cic. M. pl. as subst., priores -um, *ancestors*: Verg., Ov. (3) of importance, higher: res nulla prior potiorque visa est, Liv.; ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv.

N. acc. as adv. **priūs**. (1) *before, previously*:

Cic., Liv., Verg. Esp. foll. by *quam*, or as one word, **priusquam**, *before*, conj.; usually with indic., or with subj.* to denote a purpose of anticipation or prevention: Caes., Cic., Liv., etc. (2) *sooner, rather*: Caes., Cic., Liv. (3) *formerly, in former times*: Cat., Prop.

Superl. **primus** -a -um, *first, foremost*. (1) of place: Eburonum fines, Caes.; primus labris, *with the tips of the lips*, Cic. M. pl. as subst., primi, *the foremost*: Caes., Sall. (2) of time: primae litterae, Cic.; primis ab annis, Verg.; primā nocte, *in the first part of the night*, Caes.; with quisque, *the very first*: Cic., Liv. N. pl. as subst., prima, *the beginning*: Liv. N. sing. in phrases: a primo, *from the beginning*, Pl., Cic.; in primo, *at the beginning*, Cic., Liv. (3) of rank, station, etc., *first, most distinguished*: homines primi, Cic.; comitia prima (i.e., centuriata and tributa), Cic.; prima tenere, *to hold the first place*, Verg. Esp. partes primae, or simply, primae, *the leading part (on the stage)*: primas agere, Ter., Cic.; dare, Cic. Phrases: ad prima, Verg.; in primis, *especially*, Cic.

N. acc. as adv. **primum**. (1) *at first*; esp. followed by *deinde*, *tum*, etc.: Caes., Cic., Hor., Liv. (2) *for the first time*: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (3) with *ut*, *ubi*, *quam*, *simulae*, *as soon as*: Cic.

N. abl. as adv. **primō**, *at first*: Cic., etc. Esp. followed by *deinde*, *post*, etc.: Caes., Cic., Liv.

priscus -a -um. (1) *ancient, antique*: priscis viris, Cic.; Tarquinius Priscus, *the first of his line*, Liv. Esp. *old-fashioned, venerable, belonging to the good old times*: priscam imitari severitatem, Cic.; Verg., Hor. (2) *former, previous*: Venus, Hor.; nomen, Ov.

¶ Adv. **priscē**, *in the old-fashioned way, sternly, severely*: agere, Cic.

pristinus -a -um (cf. priscus, primus), *former, previous, earlier*. In gen.: dignitas, Cic.; in pristinum statum redire, Caes.; Verg., Liv. Esp. (1) *just past, of yesterday*: diei pristini, Caes. (2) *old-fashioned*: Pl.

prius, see prior.

privātum, adv. (privatus). (1) *privately, as a private person, in private life*: privatim aliquid gerere, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) *at home*: privatim se tenere, Liv.; Pl.

privātio -ōnis, f. (privo), *a freeing from*: doloris, Cic.

privātus -a -um, partic. from privo; q.v.

Privernum -i, n. *a town in Latium (now Piperno)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Privernās** -ātis, *of Privernum*: Cic.

privigna -ae, f. (privignus), *a stepdaughter*: Cic. L.

privignus -i, m. (=privigenus; privus/gigno; *one begotten separately*), *a stepson*: Cic., Hor. In plur., *stepchildren*: Hor.

privilegium -i, n. (privus/lex), *a law relating to one person only, a special law, private law*: privilegium ferre, inrogare, Cic.

privo -are (privus). (1) *in a bad sense, to strip, deprive of*: aliquem vitā, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc. (2) *in a good sense, to free from*: aliquem dolore, Lucr., Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **privātus** -a -um, as adj.,

private. LIT., (1) of things: privati et separati agri, Caes.; vita, Cic.; n. as subst.: in privato, *in private*, Liv.; in privatum vendere, *for private use*, Liv.; tributum ex privato conferre, *from one's private property*, Liv. (2) of persons: vir privatus, Cic., and m. as subst., privatus, *a private person*, Pl., Caes., Cic.; mulier, Hor. Esp. in imperial times, *not belonging to the royal family*: Tac. TRANSF., *ordinary*: carmina, Hor.

privus -a -um, *single, every*: in dies privos, Lucr. Used distributively, *one each*: bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. (2) *particular, special, one's own*: priva triremis, Hor.; Juv. (3) *deprived of*, with genit.: Sall. ¹**pro** (connected with *πρό*), adv. and prep.

Adv., only in phrases proquam, prout; q.v.

Prep., with abl. LIT., of space. (1) *before, in front of*: sedens pro aede, Cic.; Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, Caes.; pro tribunali, *on the front of, on*, Cic.; Liv., etc. TRANSF., *for, on behalf of, in favour of*: hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est, Cic.; dimicare pro legibus, Cic. (2) *in place of, for*: ego ibo pro te, Pl.; pro consule, pro quaestore, Cic. (later as one word, proconsul, etc.). (3) *like, as good as*: pro damnato esse, *as good as condemned*, Cic.; se pro cive gerere, *to behave as a citizen*, Cic.; omnia pro infecto sint, Liv.; pro eo ac, ac si, quasi, *as if*, Cic. (4) *for, as a reward for*: pro meritis gratiam referre, Caes.; aliquem pro scelere ulcisci, Caes.; Cic., Liv., etc. (5) *in proportion to, according to, conformably with*: pro multitudine hominum, Caes.; pro caritate reipublicae, Cic.; agere pro viribus, Cic.; pro virili parte, *to the best of one's abilities*, Cic.; pro tempore et re, *as the time and circumstances demanded*, Caes.; pro mea parte, *for my part*, Cic.; pro se quisque, *each one according to his strength*, Cic.; ratā parte or pro ratā, *in proportion*, Caes.; pro eo quantum (or ut), *in proportion as*, Cic. (6) *by virtue of*: pro imperio, Ter., Liv.

²**pro!** (proh!), interj. oh! ah! With nom., voc., or acc.: pro dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.; pro sancte Iuppiter, Cic.; Ter., Hor., etc.

prōāgōrus -i, m. (προάγορος), *the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities*: Cic.

prōāvīa -ae, f. *a great-grandmother*: Tac., Suet.

prōāvītus -a -um (proavus), *of a great-grandfather, ancestral*: regna, Ov.

prōāvus -i, m. *a great-grandfather*: Cic. TRANSF., *an ancestor, forefather*: Cic. L., Hor., Ov.

prōbābilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (probo). (1) *probable, credible, not impossible*: ratio, Cic.; mendacium, Liv. (2) *acceptable, worthy of approval, good*: probabilior populo orator, Cic.; vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic.; Liv.

Adv. (with compar.) **prōbābilitēr**, *probably, credibly*: dicere, Cic.; probabilius accusare, Cic.; Liv.

prōbābilitās -ātis, f. (probabilis), *probability, credibility*: captiosa, Cic.

prōbātio -ōnis, f. (probo). (1) *a proving, trial, examination*: athletarum, Cic. (2) *an approving, approval*: Cic. (3) *proof, demonstration*: Quint.

prōbātor -ōris, m. (probo), *one who approves, an approver*: facti, Cic.; Ov.

prōbātus -a -um, partic. from probo; q.v.

prōbē, adv. from probus; q.v.

prōbitās -ātis, f. (probus), *honesty, uprightness*: Cic., Juv., Tac.

prōbo -are (probus), *to make or find good*.

Hence (1) *to approve, pronounce good*: opera quae locassent, Liv.; domum tuam perspexi atque vehementer probavi, Cic. L.; consilium, Cic.; causam et hominem, Caes.; aliquem iudicem, Cic.

(2) *to judge by a certain standard*: amicitias utilitate, Ov.; Pl.

(3) *to recommend as good*: alicui libros oratorios, Cic. L.; se probare alicui, *to recommend oneself to someone*, Cic.; in pass.: probari alicui, *to appear worthy of approval*, Cic.

(4) *to show, prove, demonstrate*: crimen, causam, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: probare iudicibus Verrem pecunias cepisse, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **prōbātus** -a -um. (1) *found good, approved*: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic.; femina probatissima, Cic. (2) *acceptable*: ut nemo probator primoribus patrum esset, Liv.; probatissimus alicui, Cic. **probrōsus** -a -um (probrum), *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: carmen, Tac.; Hor.; of persons: Tac., Suet.

probrum -i, n. (profero), *abuse, reproach*. Lit., alicui probrum obiectare, Cic.; probra iactare, ingerere, Liv.; Ov., Tac. TRANSF., (1) *ground for reproach, disgrace*, esp. in dat.: probo esse, Cic.; haberi, Sall. (2) *infamous conduct*: emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc. Esp. *unchastity*: probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic.

prōbus -a -um, *good, excellent, fine*. (1) *good of its (or one's) kind*: argentum, Pl., Liv.; navigium, Cic. (2) *morally good, upright, virtuous, honourable*: filius, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

¶ Hence adv. **prōbē**, *well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently*: scire, nosse, meminisse, Cic.; de Servio probe dicis, Cic.; hoc probe stabilito et fixo, Cic.

Prōca (Prōcās) -ae, m. *an old king of Alba*.

prōcācītās -ātis, f. (procax), *shamelessness, impudence*: Cic.

prōcax -cācis (proco), *shameless, bold, impudent, importunate*. Lit., of persons: in lacesendo, Cic.; ingenio, Tac. TRANSF., of things: sermo, Sall.; scripta, Tac.; auster, blustering, Verg.

Adv. (with compar.) **prōcācītēr**, *shamelessly, impudently*: Liv., Tac.

prōcēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, *to go forth*.

Hence (1) *to go ahead, to proceed*. Lit., ad forum, Pl. Esp. as milit. t. t., *to advance*: lente atque paulatim, Caes.; ad dimicandum, Liv.; of ships: quantum naves processissent, Caes. TRANSF., *to advance, progress*: magna pars operis Caesaris processerat, Caes.; in philosophiā, Cic.; in dando et credendo longius procedere, *to go too far*, Cic.; eo processit vecordiae ut, *he went to such a pitch of madness that*, Sall.; of time: dies procedens, Cic.; si (puer) aetate processerit, Cic.; multum diei processerat, Sall.

(2) *to come out*. Lit., e tabernaculo in solem, Cic.; alicui obviam procedere, *to go out to meet*, Cic.; in medium, Cic.; in contionem, Liv.; castris, Verg. TRANSF., 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 prosper*: si processit, Cic.; consilia alicui, Liv.; Pl., Tac.

(3) *to come on in succession*. Lit., Liv. TRANSF., stipendia, aera alicui procedunt, *mount up*, Liv.; of time: magni menses, Verg.

prōcella -ae, f. (procello), *a storm, tempest, gale*.

Lit., nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a sudden charge of cavalry, onset, wave*: primam procellam eruptionis sustinere non posse, Liv.; Tac. (2) in gen.: procellae insidiarum, Cic.; seditio, Liv.; procellam temporis devitare, Cic.

prōcello -ēre (procello), *to throw forward, cast down*: Pl.

prōcellōsus -a -um (procella), *stormy, tempestuous*: Verg., Liv.

prōcer -ēris, m. *a chief*; usually plur. **prōcēres** -um, m. *chiefs, nobles, princes*: audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. L.; Verg., Liv.

prōcērītās -ātis, f. (procerus), *height*. Lit., cameli adjuvantur proceritate collorum, *by the length of their necks*, Cic.; arborum, Cic. TRANSF., *length* (in rhythm and pronunciation): pedum, Cic.

prōcērus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *tall, long*.

Lit., collum, rostrum, Cic.; procerissima populus, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *upraised*: palmae, Cat. (2) in rhythm and pronunciation, *long*: procerior quidam numerus, Cic.

¶ Compar. adv. **prōcērīus**, *farther forward*: braccium procerius proiectum, Cic.

prōcessiō -ōnis, f. (procedo), *a (military) advance*: Cic.

prōcessus -ūs, m. (procedo), *a going forth, advance, progress*: gradus et quasi processus dicendi, Cic.; tantos progressus efficiebat ut, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

Prōchŷta -ae, f. and **Prōchŷtē** -ēs, f. (Προχύτη), *an island on the coast of Campania (now Procida)*.

prōcīdo -cidēre -cīdi (pro/cado), *to fall down forwards, fall forward*; of persons: praeceps procidit ante proram, Liv.; of things: cupressus, Hor.

prōcīnctū, abl. as from procinctus, 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.

proclāmātor -ōris, m. (proclamo), *a bawler, vociferator* (of a bad advocate): Cic.

proclāmo -are, *to call out, cry out*; with acc. and infin.: se filiam iure caesam iudicare, Liv.; pro aliquo (contemptuously of an advocate), *to defend a person*, Liv.; Cic., Verg.

prōclīno -are, *to bend over, incline forwards*: mare in litora, Ov.; adiuvare rem proclinatam, *tottering to its fall*, Caes.

prōclivis -e and **prōclivus** -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (pro/clivus), *inclined forwards*.

LIT., *sloping downwards*: via proclivis, Liv.; n. as subst.: per proclive, *downwards*, Liv.; n. acc. as adv.: *prōclivē, downwards*, Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *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, iucunda, Cic.; alicui est proclive, with infin., Caes.; dictu proclive est, *it is easy to say*, Cic. N. acc. of compar. as adv., *proclivius*: labi verba, Cic.; Lucr.

prōclivitas -ātis, f. (proclivis), *a slope*. TRANSF., *inclination, tendency, proneness*: ad morbos, Cic.

prōclivus = proclivis; q.v.

Procnē (Prognē) -ēs, f. (Πρόκνη), *daughter of Pandion, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; changed into a swallow*. TRANSF., *a swallow*: Verg.

prōco -are and **prōcor** -ari, dep. *to ask, demand*: Cic.

prōconsul (also **prō consule**) -sulis, m. *a proconsul, one who serves as a consul* (esp. after having been a consul), in command of an army, or as governor of a province: Caes., Cic., Liv.

prōconsulāris -e (pronconsul), *of a proconsul, proconsular*: Liv., Tac.

prōconsulātus -ūs, m. (proconsul), *the office of proconsul*: Tac., Suet.

prōcrastinātiō -ōnis, f. (procrastino), *a putting off from day to day, procrastination*: Cic.

prōcrastīno -are (pro/crastinus), *to put off till tomorrow, defer*: rem, Cic.

prōcrēātiō -ōnis, f. (procero), *begetting, procreation*: Cic.

prōcrēātor -ōris, m. (procero), *a begetter*: procreatores = *parents*, Cic.; mundi, *creator*, Cic.

prōcrēātrix -icis, f. (procreator), *a mother*. TRANSF., *artium*, Cic.

prōcrēō -are, *to beget*. LIT., of living creatures: de matre filios, Cic.; multiplices fetus, Cic. TRANSF., *to produce, cause, make*: inter arma civium (tribunatum) procreatum, Cic.

prōcreſco -ēre. (1) *to come forth, arise*: Lucr. (2) *to increase*: Lucr.

Procrustēs -ae, m. (Προκρούστης), *a robber in Attica, who tied his prisoners to a bed, stretching the limbs of those shorter than the bed, and mutilating those who were taller; killed by Theseus*.

prōcūbo -are, *to lie stretched out, to lie along*: ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg.

prōcūdo -cūdēre -cūdi -cūsum, *to hammer out, to forge*. LIT., enses, Hor.; Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *linguam, to form, train*, Cic.; ignem, *to produce*, Lucr.

prōcūl, adv. (procello).

LIT., *far; at, to, or from a distance*: non procul, sed hic, Cic.; procul hinc, Pl., Ter.; procul a terra abripi, Cic.; with abl. alone: procul coetu hominum, Liv.; urbe, Ov.

TRANSF., *far, far away*: homines procul errant, Sall.; haud procul est quin, Liv.; procul ab omni metu, Cic.; procul dubio, *without doubt*, Liv.; of time: haud procul occasu solis, *not long before*, Liv.

prōculco -are (pro/calco), *to tread, trample*

down. LIT., is (aper) modo crescentes segetes proculcat in herba, Ov.; Liv. TRANSF., *senatum*, Tac.

Prōcūlēius -i, m. *a Roman knight, friend of Augustus*.

prōcumbo -cumbēre -cūbui -cūbitum.

(1) *to lean or bend forward*: olli certamine summo procumbunt (of rowers), Verg.; tigna secundum naturam fluminis, Caes.

(2) *to fall down, sink down*. LIT., of persons: procumbere alicui ad pedes, Caes.; ad genua alicuius, Liv.; vulneribus confectum procumbere, Caes.; of things: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, *were laid low*, Caes. TRANSF., *to sink, fall*: res procubuerit meae, Ov.

prōcūrātiō -ōnis, f. (procuro), *a taking care of, management, administration*. In gen., annonae, reipublicae, Cic.; mearum rerum, Cic. L. Esp. (1) *under the empire, the office of imperial procurator*: Tac. (2) *a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity*: ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

prōcūrātor -ōris, m. (procuro), *a manager, agent, factor*. In gen.: regni, *a viceroy*, Caes.; with genit. of person: procurator P. Quinctii, Cic. Esp. (1) *under the empire, an officer who collected imperial revenue and sometimes governed part of a province*: procurator Caesaris, Tac.; Iudaeae, Tac. (2) *a bailiff*: Cic.

prōcūrātrix -trīcis, f. (procurator), *she that governs*; fig.: sapientia totius hominis procuratrix, Cic.

prōcūro -are, *to take care of, look after*. In gen.: aliquem, Pl.; corpora, Verg. Esp. (1) *to manage, administer anyone's affairs*: alicuius negotia, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic. L. (2) *under the empire, to be a procurator*: Plin. L. (3) *to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen*: monstra, Cic.; prodigia, Cic.

prōcurro -currēre -curri and -cūcurri -cursum, *to run forward*. LIT., of persons: ex castris, Caes.; ad repellendum hostem, Caes.; in vias, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., of places, *to project, jut out, run forward*: infelix saxis in procurentibus haesit, Verg.; terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

prōcursātiō -ōnis, f. (procursio), *a running forward, charge, skirmishing*: velitum, Liv.

prōcursātor -ōris, m. (procursio), *one who runs forward*; plur. as milit. t. t.: procursatores, *skirmishers*, Liv.

prōcurso -are, *to run forward, spring forward*; as milit. t. t., *to skirmish*: Liv.

prōcursus -ūs, m. (procurro), *a running forward*; esp. in military language, *an advance, charge*: procursu militum, Liv.

prōcurvus -a -um, *bent forward, curved forward*: falx, Verg.

¹**prōcus** -i, m. = *procer*; q.v., Cic.

²**prōcus** -i, m. (1) *a wooer, suitor*: Verg., Hor., etc. (2) *a canvasser*: impudentes proci, Cic.

Prōcūōn -ōnis, (Προκύων), *a star which rises before the Dog-star*: Cic.

prōdēambūlo -are, *to walk about outside*: Ter.

prōdēō -ire -ii -itum.

(1) *to advance, go forward*. LIT., longius, Caes.; Cic. L., Verg. TRANSF., a, *to project*: rupes prodit in aequor, Verg.; b, *sumptus extra modum, to exceed the mark*, Cic.

(2) *to come out, appear*. LIT., obviam mihi, Cic.; prodire ex portu, Caes.; in publicum, Cic. TRANSF., **a**, *to appear, show itself*: consuetudo prodire coepit, Cic.: **b**, *to turn out, appear as*: prodixit iudice Dama turpis, Hor.

prōdico -dicere -dixi -dictum, *to fix for a later time, put off*: diem in Quirinalia, Cic.

prōdictātor -ōris, m. *one who acts as dictator*: Liv.

prōdigē, adv. from prodigus; q.v.

prōdigentiā -ae, f. (prodigo), *profusion, prodigality*: Tac.

prōdigialis -e (prodigium), *dealing in wonders*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **prōdigialitēr**, *strangely, wonderfully*: Hor.

prōdigiosus -a -um (prodigium), *unnatural, strange, wonderful*: Ov., Tac.

prōdigiū -i, n. *a prodigy, portent, ominous sign*.

LIT., multa prodigia eius vim declarant, Cic.; accipere in prodigium, Tac.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *an enormity, an unnatural thing*: prodigium videbatur civitatum frumentum improbare, suum probare, Cic. (2) *a monster*: prodigium triplex, Cerberus, Ov.; fatali portentum prodigiumque reipublicae (of Clodius), Cic.

prōdigo -igere -ēgi -actum (pro/ago), *to drive forth*: sues, Varr. TRANSF., *to spend, waste*: aliena, Sall.; Suet., Tac.

prōdigus -a -um (prodigo), *prodigal, profuse, extravagant*.

LIT., Cic.; with genit.: aeris, Hor.; 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.

TRANSF., *rich, abounding in*: locus prodigus herbae, Hor.

¶ Adv. **prōdigē**, *profusely*: Cic.

prōditio -ōnis, f. (prodo), *a betraying, betrayal, treason*: amicitiarum proditioes et rerum publicarum, Cic.

prōditor -ōris, m. (prodo), *a betrayer, traitor*: consulis, Cic.; risus latentis puellae proditor, Hor.; exercitus proditor disciplinae, Liv.

prōdo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) *to put forth, bring forth*. LIT., fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.; suspiria pectore, Ov. TRANSF., **a**, *to show*: crimen vultu, Ov.; exemplum, Liv.: **b**, *to proclaim as elected, to appoint*: flaminem, interregem, Cic.: **c**, *to publish*: decretum, Cic.; quae scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.

(2) *to forsake, to betray*: consocios, Cic.; classem praedonibus, Cic.; aliquem ad mortem, Verg.; utilitatem communem, Cic.; patriam, Cic.

(3) *to hand over, deliver, transmit*: sacra suis posteris, Cic.; esp. in writing: memoriae prodere, *to commit to writing*, Cic.; genus, Verg.

prōdōcēo -ēre, *to teach, inculcate*: Hor.

prodrōmus -i, m. (πρόδρομος), *a forerunner*: Cic.

prōdūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum.

LIT., *to bring forward, bring out, extend*: unam navem longius, Caes.; equos, iumenta, Caes.; copias pro castris, Caes.; aliquem in contionem, Cic., Liv.; aliquem capite involuto ad necem, Cic.; aliquem funere,

Verg.; aliquem dolo in proelium, Nep.; ferrum incude, *to draw out*, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring forward*: **a**, into existence, *to produce*: nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.: **b**, to maturity, *to bring up*: subolem, Hor.; of plants: arborem, Hor.: **c**, to knowledge, *to divulge, bring to light*: occulta ad patres crimina, Juv.: **d**, in gen., *to advance, promote*: aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.; Liv. (2) in pronunciation, *to lengthen out, make long*: litteram, Cic.; syllabam, Ov. (3) in time: **a**, *to prolong, continue*: sermonem longius in multam noctem, Cic.; cenam, Hor.: **b**, *to put off, postpone*: rem in hiemem, Caes.; condicionibus hunc, quoad potest, producit, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **prōductus** -a -um, *extended, lengthened, prolonged* in space or time: productiore cornu sinistro, Tac.; quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.; of syllables, *long* (in pronunciation): (syllaba) producta atque longa, Cic.

¶ N. pl. as subst. **prōducta** -ōrum (τὰ προηγμένα), *preferable things* (in the Stoic philosophy): Cic.

¶ Adv. **prōductē**, *in a lengthened manner, long* (of pronunciation): producte dici, Cic.

prōductiō -ōnis, f. (produco), *an extending, lengthening*; of a syllable in pronunciation: Cic.; in time: temporis, *prolonging*, Cic.

prōductus -a -um, partic. from produco; q.v.

proeliāris -e (proelium), *of battle*: Pl.

proeliātor -ōris, m. (proelior), *a warrior, combatant*: Tac.

proeliōr -ari, dep. (proelium), *to give battle, fight*. LIT., ad Syracusas, Cic.; pedibus, Caes. TRANSF., *vehementer proeliatum sum, have striven*, Cic. L.

proelium -i, n. *a battle, fight*.

LIT., a physical combat: proelium committere Caes., Cic., Liv.; facere, Cic.; reintegrare, Caes.; inire, Liv.; proelio abstinerere, Caes.; of animals, or winds: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *abstr., strife*: proelia meā causā sustinere, Cic. L.; Ov. (2) plur.: proelia, *fighters, combatants*, Prop.

Proetus -i, m. (Προῖτος), *king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*.

¶ Hence subst. **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 -are (profanus), *to profane, desecrate*: sacra, Liv.; festum, Ov.

prōfānus -a -um (pro/fanum), *lying before a temple, i.e. outside it*; hence, *not sacred, ordinary, common, profane*.

LIT., locus, Cic.; bubo, *of evil omen*, Ov.; vulgus, *uninitiated*, Hor.; procul este, profani, Verg. N. as subst.: Liv.

TRANSF., *impious*: verba, Ov.

prōfectiō -ōnis, f. (proficiscor), *a departure*. LIT., Caes., Cic. TRANSF., *source, origin*: pecuniae, Cic.

prōfecto, adv. (pro/factus), *truly, really, indeed*: Cic., Hor., etc.

prōfero -ferre -tūli -lātum.

(1) *to bring forth* (from a place). LIT., nummos ex arca, Cic.; pecuniam alicui, *to offer*, Cic.; arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.; in conspectum liberos, Caes. TRANSF., **a**, of writings, *to publish, make known*:

orationem, Cic.: **b**, to bring to light, reveal: aliquid in medium, Cic.; in aspectum lucemque, Cic.; artem, Cic.: **c**, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention: testes, Cic.; nominatim multos, Cic.; exempla omnium nota, Cic.

(2) to advance, bring forward. LIT., signa, to march on, Liv.; inde castra, Liv.; digitum, Cic.; caput, Ov. TRANSF., to impel: Cic.

(3) to enlarge, to extend. LIT., aggerem, Caes.; fines agri publici paulatim, Liv.; fines officiorum paulo longius, Cic. TRANSF., in time, to extend, lengthen: beatam vitam usque ad rogam, Cic.; also to put off, postpone: diem auctionis, Cic.

professio -ōnis, f. (profiteor), acknowledgment, declaration, profession.

LIT., in gen.: bene dicendi, Cic. Esp. public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc.: haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) a register of persons and their property: Cic. (2) an occupation, art, profession: Suet.

professōr -ōris, m. (profiteor), an authority, an expert: Quint.

professōrius -a -um (professor), authoritative: Tac.

professus -a -um, partic. from profiteor; q.v.

profestus -a -um, not kept as a festival, common: dies, Pl., Hor., Liv.

proficīo -ficere -feci -fectum (pro/facio).

(1) of persons, to make progress, advance, gain ground, get an advantage: nihil in oppugnatione, Caes.; aliquid in philosophia, Cic.

(2) of things, to be of use, to assist, help: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic.; of medical remedies: herbā proficiente nihil, Hor.; Liv., Ov.

proficiscor -ficisci -fectus sum (pro/facio), to start forward, set out, depart.

LIT., ex portu, Caes.; ad, or contra, hostem, Caes.; Puteolos, Cic.; cum exercitus parte frumentatum, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to proceed: ad reliqua, Cic. (2) to set out, begin: a lege, Cic.; ab hoc initio, Caes. (3) to arise from, spring from, originate from: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *Zeno's disciples*, Cic.; genus a Pallante profectum, Verg.

profiteor -fiteri -fessus sum, dep. (pro/fateor), to acknowledge openly, confess, avow.

LIT., in gen.: fateor atque etiam profiteor, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: profiteor me relaturum, Cic.; Caes. Esp. (1) to profess or declare oneself anything: se grammaticum, Cic. (2) with acc. of thing, to profess any science, art, etc.: philosophiam, Cic.; ius, Cic. (3) to make a public statement, a return of property, etc.: iugera, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; indicium, Sall., Tac.; nomen, Cic.; absol.: profiteri, to announce oneself as a candidate, Sall.

TRANSF., to offer, promise: se adiutorem, Caes.; operam, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

profligātor -ōris, m. (profligo), a spendthrift: Tac.

profligo -are, to strike to the ground.

LIT., to overthrow, overcome: copias hostium, Cic.; classem hostium, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) to ruin: rempublicam, Cic.; rem, Liv. (2) to lower, debase: iudicia

senatoria, Cic. (3) to bring almost to an end, nearly finish: profligatum bellum et paene sublatum, Cic. L., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with superl.) **profligātus** -a -um, ruined, degraded: tu omnium mortalium profligatissime, Cic.

proflō -are, to blow forth, breathe forth: flammas, Ov.; fig.: toto proflabat pectore somnum, Verg.

profluentia -ae, f. (profluo), fluency: Cic.

proflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum, to flow forth. LIT., ex monte, Caes.; in mare, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., to proceed: ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **proflūens** -entis, flowing. LIT., aqua, Cic.; f. as subst. (sc. aqua), running water: Cic. TRANSF., of style, flowing, fluent: genus sermonis, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **profluentē**, flowingly, easily: Cic.

proflūvium -i, n. (profluo), a flowing forth: sanguinis, Lucr.

profor -fari -fātus sum, dep. to say, speak, declare: Lucr., Verg., Hor.

profugio -fūgere -fūgi. (1) intransit., to flee away, escape: ex oppido, Caes.; domo, Pl., Cic., Liv.; Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit, Cic. (2) transit., to flee away from: agros, Hor.

profūgus -a -um (profugio), flying, fleeing, fugitive.

In gen.: populus, Tac.; domo, Liv.; e proelio, Tac.; poet.: Scythae, wandering, migratory, Hor.; of animals: taurus, Tac.; of things: currus, Ov.

Esp. of exiles: patriā profugus, Liv.; ex Peloponneso, Liv. M. as subst., a fugitive, exile: Ov.

profundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, to pour forth, shed, cause to flow.

LIT., sanguinem suum omnem, Cic.; vim lacrimarum, Cic.; lacrimas oculis, Verg. Reflex., se profundere, and pass. as middle, profundi, to stream forth: lacrimae se profuderunt, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to stretch at full length: somnus membra profudit, Lucr. (2) to release, discharge, bring forth: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes.; of plants: quae (in vitibus) se nimium profuderunt, Cic.; ea quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic.; clamorem, to utter, Cic.; omne odium in me, to vent, Cic. (3) to spend, sacrifice, give up: pro patria vitam, Cic.; in a bad sense, to spend, lavish, squander: pecuniam, Cic.; patrimoniam, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **profūsus** -a -um, lavish, immoderate, extravagant: hilaritas, Cic.; profusis sumptibus, Cic.; with genit.: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall.

¶ Adv. **profūse**. (1) in disorder: profuse tendere in castra, Liv. (2) lavishly, extravagantly; compar.: profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall.

profundus -a -um (fundus), deep, profound.

LIT., mare, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., (1) high: caelum, Verg.; altitudo, Liv. (2) deep, dense: silvae, Lucr. (3) boundless: libidines, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **profundum** -i, depth, abyss: spatium profundi, Lucr.; aquae, Cic.; absol., poet. = the sea: Verg.

profūse, adv. from profundo; q.v.

prōfusus -a -um, partic. from *profundo*; q.v.
prōgēner -i, a *grand-daughter's husband*: Sen., Tac.

prōgēnēro -are, to *engender, produce*: Hor.
prōgēniēs -ēi, f. (*gigno*). (1) *descent, lineage*: Ter., Cic. (2) *progeny, offspring, descendants*: veteres, qui se deorum progeniem esse dicebant, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov.

prōgēnitor -ōris, m. (*progigno*), the *founder of a family, ancestor*: Ov.

prōgigno -gignere -gēnūi -gēnitum, to *engender, bring forth*. Lit., Cic., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *sensum acerbum*, Lucr.

prōgnātus -a -um, *born, sprung from*: deo, Liv.; ex Cimbris, Caes.; ab Dite patre, Caes.; m. as subst., a *son*: Pl.; of plants: Cat.

Prognē=Procne; q.v.

prognostīca -ōrum, n. (*προγνωστικά*), *signs of the weather*, a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero: Cic.

prōgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (*pro/gradior*).

(1) to *go forth, go out*: ex domo, Cic.

(2) to *go forwards, to advance*. Lit., *regredi* quam *progredi* mallent, Cic.; *longius a castris*, Caes.; Liv.; of ships: Caes. TRANSF., to *proceed, advance*: quatenus amor in amicitia *progredi* debeat, Cic.; in a speech: ad reliqua, Cic.; of time: paulum aetate *progressus, advanced in years*, Cic.

prōgressiō -ōnis, f. (*progredior*), an *advance*. In gen., *progress, increase*: progressionem facere ad virtutem, Cic. As rhet. t. t., a *gradual strengthening of expressions, a climax*: Cic.

prōgressus -ūs, m. (*progredior*), a *going forwards, advance*. Lit., aliquem *progressu* arcere, Cic. TRANSF., *progress, increase*: aetatis, Cic.; tantos *progressus* habēbat in Stoicis, *progress in the Stoical philosophy*, Cic.; *progressus* facere in studiis, Cic.

proh!=proh! q.v.

prōhibēo -ēre (*pro/habeo*), to *hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder*.

In gen.: praedones a Sicilia, Cic.; aliquem a familiaritate, Cic.; vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes.; exercitum itinere, Caes.; conatus alicuius, Cic.; with infin.: prohibeo aliquem exire domo, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: potuisti prohibere ne fieret, Cic.; neg., with quin and the subj.: nec, quin erumperet, prohiberi poterat, Liv.; with quominus: prohibuisse, quominus de te certum haberemus, Cic.

Esp. (1) to *hinder by words, forbid, prohibit*: lex recta imperans prohibensque, contraria, Cic. (2) to *preserve, defend, protect*: a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

prōhibitio -ōnis, f. (*prohibeo*), a *hindering, prohibition*: tollendi, Cic.

proiciō -icere -iēcī -iectum (*iacio*), to *throw forth*.

Lit., (1) to *fling forward*: effigiem, Tac.; clipeum prae se, Liv. Reflex., with se, or pass. as middle: se ex navi, Caes.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic. (2) to *put forward, cause to project*: brachium, Cic.; of buildings, pass., to *project*: tectum proiceretur, Cic. (3) to *fling out, throw away*: arma, Caes.; aliquem ab urbe, Ov.; Agrippam in insulam, Tac. TRANSF., (1) reflex., or pass., to *rush*

forward, plunge into: se in iudicium, Cic. (2) to *reject, abandon*: libertatem, Cic.; ab aliquo proici et prodi, Cic.; animas, Verg. (3) to *put off*: aliquem ultra quinquennium, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **prōiectus** -a -um.

(1) *jutting forward, projecting*: urbs, Cic.; saxa, Verg. TRANSF., *prominent*: audacia, Cic. (2) *stretched out, prostrate, lying*. Lit., ad terram, Caes.; in antro, Verg. TRANSF., a, *abject, contemptible*: alga, Verg.; patientia, Tac.: b, *downcast*: vultus, Tac.: c, *addicted to*: ad audendum, Cic.

prōiecticius -a -um (*proicio*), *exposed*: Pl.

prōiectio -ōnis, f. (*proicio*), a *throwing forward, stretching out*: brachii, Cic.

prōiecto -are (freq. of *proicio*), to *reproach*: Pl.

prōiectū, abl. as from *proiectus*, m. (*proicio*), by a *jutting out*: Lucr.

prōiectus -a -um, partic. from *proicio*; q.v.

prōin=proinde; q.v.

prōindē and **prōin** (the o and i sometimes scanned as one syllable), *consequently*. Hence (1) *in like manner*; foll. by ut or quam, just as: Liv., etc.; foll. by quasi, ac, or ac si, just as if: Caes., Cic. L., Liv., etc.; quam, tamquam: Cic. (2) *therefore, then, accordingly*; esp. used in phrases of exhortation, etc.: Cic., Verg., etc.

prōlābor -lābi -lapsus sum.

(1) to *glide forward, slide forward, slip along*. Lit., (elephant) clunibus subsistentes prolabeantur, Liv. TRANSF., in misericordiam animus, Liv.; verbum a cupiditate prolapsus, *slipped out*, Liv.; Cic.

(2) to *fall forward, fall down*. Lit., ex equo, Liv.; prolapsa Pergama, Verg. TRANSF., cupiditate, timore, Cic.; ita prolapsa est iuventus ut, Cic.; clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

prōlapsiō -ōnis, f. (*prolabor*), a *slipping, sliding*: Cic.

prōlātiō -ōnis, f. (*profero*). (1) a *bringing forward, mentioning*: exemplorum, Cic.

(2) an *extension*: finium, Liv. (3) a *putting off, deferring*: iudicii, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

prōlāto -are (freq. of *profero*). (1) to *extend, enlarge, lengthen*: agros, Tac.; vitam, Tac. (2) to *put off, delay, defer*: comitia, Liv.; malum, Cic.; Sall., Tac.

prōlecto -are (freq. of *prolicio*), to *entice, allure*: egentes spe largitionis, Cic.; Pl., Ov.

prōles -is, f. (*alo*), *offspring, descendants, posterity*: illa futurorum hominum, future generations, Cic.; Apollinea, Aesculapius, Ov.; Latonia, Apollo and Diana, Ov.; of animals: Verg.; of plants, fruit: Verg. Esp. the youth or young men of a race: equitum peditumque, Cic.

prōlētārius -i, m. (*proles*), by *Servius' arrangement, a citizen of the lowest class who served the state only by being the father of children*: Cic., Liv. As adj.: Pl.

prōlicio -licēre -lixi (*pro/lacio*), to *lure forth, entice*: Ov., Tac.

prōlixē, adv. from *prolixus*; q.v.

prōlixus -a -um (*pro/laxus*), *widely extended, wide, broad, long*. Lit., barba, Verg.; Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *willing, obliging*: tua proluxa beneficaque natura, Cic. L.; compar.: Cic. L. (2) of things, *favourable*: cetera spero proluxa esse competitoribus, Cic. L.

¶ Adv. **prōlixē**. LIT., *widespread*: Ter. TRANSF., *willingly*: Cic.

prōlōgus -i, m. (πρόλογος), *a prologue*: Ter. Also *the actor who speaks the prologue*: Ter.

prōlōquor -lōqui -lōcūtus sum, dep. *to speak out, say openly*: quod proloqui piget, Liv.; Pl., Prop.

prōlūdo -lūdēre -lūsi -lūsum, *to play beforehand, to prelude*. LIT., ad pugnam, Ov. TRANSF., ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserint, vel pugnare possint, Cic.; Juv.

prōlūo -lūēre -lūi -lūtum. (1) *to wash away or off*: genus omne nantium litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Verg.; tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. (2) *to wash clean*: in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov.; leni praecordia mulso (of drinking), Hor.

prōlūsio -ōnis, f. (proludo), *a prelude, preliminary exercise*: Cic.

prōlūvies -ēi, f. (proluo). (1) *an inundation*: Lucr. (2) *scourings, discharge*: ventris, Verg.

prōmērēo -ēre -ūi -itum and **prōmērēor** -ēri -itus sum, dep. *to deserve*: reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; bene de multis, Cic.; plurima, Verg.; poenam, Ov.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōmērītum** -i, *deserts, merit*: vestra in nos universa promerita, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

Prōmēthēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Προμηθεύς, the Forethinker), son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He stole fire from heaven and gave it to mankind; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture devoured his liver.

¶ Hence adj. **Prōmēthēus** -a -um, *Promethean*: iuga, Prop.; rupes, the Caucasus, Mart. Subst. **Prōmēthiādes** -ae, m. son of Prometheus; Deucalion.

prōmīnēo -ēre -ūi, *to stand out, jut out, project*. LIT., collis prominens, Liv.; prominet in altum, Liv.; pectore nudo prominentes, Caes. TRANSF., (iustitia) foras tota promineat, Cic.; maxima pars (gloriae) in posteritatem prominet, extends, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **prōmīnens** -entis, *jutting out, projecting*. N. as subst. **prōmīnens** -entis, *a projection*: in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prōmiscūē, adv. (promiscuus), *promiscuously, without distinction*: Caes.

prōmiscus=promiscuus; q.v.: Liv. Adv. **prōmiscē**=promiscue; q.v.: Cic., Liv.

prōmiscūus -a -um, *mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous*.

LIT., comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; conubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv.; divina atque humana promiscua habere, to make no distinction between, Sall.; in promiscuo esse, to be common, Liv.

TRANSF., commonplace, usual, general: Tac.

prōmissio -ōnis, f. (promitto), *a promise*: auxilii, Cic.

prōmissor -ōris, m. (promitto), *a promiser*: Hor., Quint.

prōmittō -mittēre -misi -missum, *to let go forward, send forth*.

Hence (1) *to let grow*: capillum et barbam, Liv. (2) *to promise, cause to expect, undertake*; with acc. of thing: donum, Pl.; donum Iovi

dicatum et promissum, Cic.; si Neptunus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, Cic.; with de and the abl.: Cic. L., Hor.; with acc. and fut. infin.: promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.; with acc. of person: me ultorem, Verg.; promittere ad, to accept an invitation: ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **prōmissus** -a -um, *let grow, long, hanging down*: capillus, Caes.; caesaries, Liv.; barba, Verg., Liv.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōmissum** -i, *a promise*: promissum facere, to make a promise, Cic., Hor.; promissa servare, or promissis manere, to keep promises, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

prōmo **prōmēre** prompsi **promptum** (pro/emo), *to bring forth, bring out, produce*.

LIT., medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.; aurum ex aerario, Cic.; vina dolio, Hor.; tela e pharetra, Ov.; vaginā pugionem, Tac.

TRANSF., to bring forward, disclose, express: animus eruditus, qui semper ex se aliquid promat, quod delectet, Cic.; argumenta, consilia, Cic.; plura adversus Cottam, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **promptus** -a -um, *ready, at hand*.

LIT., sagittae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, prepared, resolute: promptissimus homo, Cic.; with ad: ad vim promptus, Cic.; with in: in agendo, Cic.; with abl.: ingenio, linguā, Liv.; with dat.: veniae dandae, Liv. (2) *easy*: defensio, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) *visible, apparent, manifest*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall.; prompta et aperta, Cic.

¶ Adv. **promptē**, *promptly, quickly, readily*: Tac., Juv.

prōmontōrium -i, n. (promineo). (1) *a mountain ridge*: Liv. (2) *a promontory*: Cic., Liv., etc.

prōmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move forwards, push onwards*.

LIT., saxa vectibus, Caes.; castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.; legiones, Caes. Esp. to advance, to push on: aggerem in urbem, Liv.; imperium, to extend, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *promovere arcana loco, to bring to light*, Hor. (2) *to increase, improve*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. (3) *to postpone*: nuptias, Ter.

¶ N. pl. of partic. as subst. **prōmōta** -ōrum (translation of the Greek προσηγμένα), *preferable things, next after the absolute good*: Cic.

promptū, abl. as from promptus, m. (promo); only in the phrase in promptu, with these senses: (1) *in readiness*; with esse: Cic., Liv.; with habere: Cic. (2) *without difficulty*; with esse, to be easy: Sall., Ov. (3) *in evidence*; with esse, to be clear, manifest: Lucr., Cic.; in promptu ponere, to make manifest, Cic.; in promptu habere, Sall.

promptus -a -um, partic. from promo; q.v.

prōmulgatio -ōnis, f. (promulgo), *a making publicly known, promulgation* (of a proposed law): Cic.

prōmulgo -are, *to publish, promulgate*. As legal t. t., to publish a proposed law: leges, Cic., Liv.; promulgare de aliquo, Cic. In gen., to make known: proelia, Enn.; Cic.

prōmulsis -idis, f. (pro/mulsum), a dish taken as a relish before a meal (eggs, salt fish, radishes, etc.): Cic. L.

prōmuntūrium = promontorium; q.v.

prōmus -i, m. (promo), a steward, butler: Pl., Hor.

prōmūtūs -a -um, advanced, paid beforehand: Caes.

prōnē, adv. from pronus; q.v.

prōnēpōs -pōtis, m. a great-grandson: Cic., Ov.

prōneptis -is, f. a great-granddaughter: Pers.

prōnoea -ae, f. (πρόνοια), providence: Cic.

prōnōmen -inis, a pronoun: Varr., Quint.

prōnūba -ae, f. (pro/nubo). (1) a matron who attended on a bride at a Roman wedding. (2) epithet of Juno as the goddess who presided over marriage. TRANSF., of Bellona, as presiding over an unlucky marriage (leading to war): Verg.; so of the Furies: Ov.

prōnuntiātiō -ōnis, f. (pronuntio). (1) a public declaration: Caes. Esp. the decision of a judge, a judgment: Cic. (2) in logic, a proposition: Cic. (3) in rhetoric, delivery: Cic., Quint.

prōnuntiātor -ōris, m. (pronuntio), a relater: rerum gestarum, Cic.

prōnuntio -are, to make publicly known, declare.

In gen.: pronuntiare quae gesta sunt, Caes.; iam capta castra, Caes.; pronuntiatur primā luce ituros, Caes.; et illo honore adfici pronuntiavit, Cic.; of an election result: pronuntiare aliquem praetorem, Liv.; praemia militi, to promise, Liv.

Esp. (1) in the senate, to announce a resolution and the name of its proposer: Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiatorum se negavit, Cic. (2) at a sale, to make a statement as to defects: cum in vendendo rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. (3) as rhet. t. t., to declaim, recite, deliver: summā voce versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōnuntiātum** -i, in logic, a proposition: Cic.

prōnūrus -ūs, f. a grandson's wife: Ov.

prōnus -a -um, inclined forward, stooping forward.

LIT., of persons: Lucagus pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to the blow, Verg.; volvitur in caput, Verg.; motu prono, Cic. Of things: amnis, rushing down, Verg.; Anxur fuit urbs prona in paludes, Liv.; via, precipitous, steep, Ov.; of heavenly bodies, sinking, setting: Orion, Hor. Of time, hastening away: menses, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) inclined towards: ad luctum, Cic.; ad novas res, Tac.; in obsequium, Hor.; in hoc consilium, Liv. Also well-disposed, favourable: in aliquem, Tac. (2) easy: omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; compar.: id pronius ad fidem est, is more creditable, Liv.

¶ Adv. **prōnē**, on a slope: Cic.

prōoemior -ari, dep. (prooemium), to make a preface: Plin. L.

prōoemium -i, n. (προοίμιον), a preface, introduction, prelude: Cic., Juv.

prōpāgātiō -ōnis, f. ('propago), a spreading, propagation. LIT., vitium, Cic. TRANSF., extension, enlargement: imperii nostri, Cic.; temporis, Cic.; vitae, Cic.; nominis, Cic.

prōpāgātor -ōris, m. ('propago), an extender, enlarger: provinciae, Cic. L.

prōpāgo -are (pro/pango). LIT., to spread, propagate plants: Cato, Plin. TRANSF., to extend, enlarge: fines provinciae, Cic.; stirpem, Cic.; bellum, to prolong, Cic.; laudem alicuius ad sempiternam gloriam, Cic.; imperium consuli in annum, Liv.; Tac.

prōpāgo -inis, f. (cf. 'propago). LIT., a layer, slip or shoot: Verg., Hor.; esp. of the vine: Cic. TRANSF., of men and animals, offspring, race, posterity: Romana, Verg.; catulorum, Lucr.; plur.: clarorum virorum propagines, genealogies, Nep.

prōpālam, adv. publicly, in public: dicere, Liv.; Cic., Tac.

prōpātūlus -a -um, open, uncovered: in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic.

N. as subst. **prōpātulum** -i, an open place, unroofed space: in propatulo aedium, Liv. TRANSF., in propatulo, publicly, Sall.

prōpē, adv. and prep. (pro/suffix -pe). Compar. **prōpius**; superl. **proximē**.

Adv., near. (1) of space, near: volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; prope a Sicilia, Cic.; prope ad portas, Liv.; propius accedere, Cic.; proxime trans Padum, Caes. (2) of time, near: Pl., Ter., Liv. Hence, proxime, a short time ago, just now: quem proxime nominavi, Cic. (3) of other relations, nearly: annis prope quadraginta, Liv.; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.; prope adesse, to be close at hand, Cic.; prope erat ut pelleretur, he was near being, etc., Liv.; propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur, Cic.; propius res aspice nostras, more closely, Verg.

Prep. with acc. (1) of space, near to: prope me, Cic.; proxime hostem, next to the enemy, Caes. (2) of time, near to, close on: prope Kalendas Sext., Cic. (3) of approximation or similarity, not far from, near to: prope secessionem plebis res venit, Liv.; propius fidem est, it deserves more credit, Liv.; proxime morem Romanum, Liv.

prōpēdiem, adv. at an early date, very soon: Pl., Cic., Liv.

prōpello -pellere -pūli -pulsum, to drive before one, drive forth, drive away.

LIT., hostes, Caes.; crates pro munitione obiectas, Caes.; corpus alicuius e scopulo in profundum, Ov.; navem in altum, Ov.; pecus extra portam, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to drive away: vitae periculum ab aliquo, Liv. (2) to impel: aliquem ad voluntariam mortem, Tac.

prōpēmōdō, adv. (prope/modus), almost, nearly: Pl., Liv.

prōpēmōdum, adv. (prope/modus), almost, nearly: Pl., Cic.

prōpendēo -pendere -pendi -pensum, to hang down. LIT., propendere illam boni lancem, Cic. TRANSF., bona propendent, to preponderate, Cic.; inclinatione voluntatis ad aliquem, to be inclined to, favourable towards, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **prōpensus** -a -um. (1) weighty: Pl., Cic. (2) tending towards: ad veritatis similitudinem, Cic. (3) inclined, disposed: ad misericordiam, Cic.; in alteram partem, Cic.; esp. favourably disposed: Cic., Liv.

¶ Adv. **prōpensē**, *readily, willingly*; compar.: propensius, Liv.
prōpensio -ōnis, f. (propendeb), *inclination, propensity*: Cic.
prōperanter, adv. from propero; q.v.
prōperantia -ae, f. (propero), *haste, rapidity*: Sall., Tac.
prōperatio -ōnis, f. (propero), *haste*: Cic. L., Sall.
prōperē, adv. from properus; q.v.
prōperō -are (properus).

(1) intransit., *to hasten*: Romam, Cic.; in patriam, Caes.; ad aliquem, Caes.; alio, Sall.; with infin.: redire, Cic.; Caes., Hor.; also of things: properans aqua per agros, Hor.

(2) transit., *to hasten something, to accelerate, complete quickly*: iter, Sall., Tac.; mortem, Verg.; opus, studium, Hor.

¶ Hence, from pres. partic., adv. (with compar.) **prōperantēr**, *hastily*: Lucr., Tac.; properantius, Sall., Ov.

¶ Past. partic. **prōperātus** -a -um, *hasty*: Ov., Tac. N. as subst. **prōperātum** -i, *haste*: Pl., Cic., Sall.; abl. as adv. **prōperātō**, *in haste*: Tac.

Prōpertius -i, m., Sex. Aurelius, *a poet of the Augustan age, born in Umbria*.

prōperus -a -um, *quick, rapid, hasty*: circumstant properi aurigae, Verg.; with genit.: Tac.; with infin.: Tac.

¶ Adv. **prōperē**, Hor., Liv., etc.
prōpexus -a -um (pro/pecto), *combed forwards, hanging down*: propexa in pectore barba, Verg.; propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov.

prōpinatio -ōnis, f. (propino), *a drinking to a person's health*: Sen.

prōpino -are (προσίνω), *to drink to anyone*: propino hoc pulchro Critae, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., *to give drink*: Mart.

prōpinquitās -ātis, f. (propinquus), *nearness*. (1) of place, *proximity*: loci, Cic.; hostium, Caes. (2) *friendship or relationship*: vinculis propinquitatis coniunctus, Cic.; Pl.

prōpinquo -are (propinquus).

(1) intransit., *to come near, draw near, approach*. LIT., with dat.: scopulo, Verg.; ignis domui, Tac.; with acc.: campos, Tac. TRANSF., of time, *to draw near*: Parcarum dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg.

(2) transit., *to bring near, hasten on*: augurium, Verg.

prōpinquus -a -um (prope), *near*.

(1) in space, *neighbouring*: provincia, Cic.; with dat.: propinquus cubiculo hortus, Liv.; with genit.: Liv. N. as subst.: in propinquo, *nearby*, Liv.

(2) in time, *near*: reditus, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

(3) in other relations: a, *similar*: quae propinqua videntur et finitima, Cic.: b, *nearly related, closely connected*; with dat.: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. M. and f. as subst., *a kinsman*: Caes., Cic., Hor.

¶ Adv. **prōpinquē**, *near, close by*: Pl.
prōpior -us, genit. -ōris, compar.; superl. **proximus** -a -um (prope).

Compar. **prōpior**, *nearer*. LIT., of place: portus, Verg.; pons, Caes.; with dat.: propior patriae, Ov. N. pl. as subst.: propiora, *the nearer regions*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of time, *nearer, more recent*: epistula, Cic. L.; with dat.: propior leto, Ov. (2): a, of

relationship, *more closely connected*: societas, Cic.; quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo est, Cic.: b, *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.: d, *more suitable*: portus propior huic aetati, Cic.

Superl. **proximus** (**proxūmus**) -a -um, *very near, nearest*. LIT., of place: oppidum, Caes.; vicinus, Cic.; with dat.: huic proximus locus, Cic.; with acc.: proximus quisque hostem, Liv.; with ab: dactylus proximus a postremo, Cic.; Liv., Ov. N. as subst., proximum -i, *the neighbourhood*: e proximo, Nep.; proxima Illyrici, Liv. TRANSF., (1) of time; of the future, *next, following*: nox, Caes.; annus, Cic.; of the past, *most recent*: quid proximā nocte egeris, Cic.; proximis superioribus diebus, Caes. N. abl. sing. as adv.: proximo, *very recently*, Cic. L. (2) of rank, preference, etc., *next*: proximus est huic dignitati ordo equester, Cic.; 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*, etc., Cic. (3) of resemblance, *most like*: proxima veris, Hor.; Cic., Verg. (4) of friendship or relationship, *nearest*: proximus cognatione, Cic.; Ter. M. pl. as subst. **proximi** -ōrum, *near relations or close friends*: Cic.

prōpitio -are (propitius), *to soothe, propitiate, appease*: Venerem, Pl.; Tac.

prōpitius -a -um (prope), *favourable, gracious, propitious*: di, Pl., Cic.; of persons: Cic., Liv.; of things: Liv.

prōpius, compar. of prope; q.v.

prōpōla -ae, m. (προπόλης), *a retailer, huckster*: Pl., Cic.

prōpollūo -ūēre, *to pollute worse*: Tac.

prōpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put forth, put on view, expose, display*.

LIT., vexillum, Caes.; aliquid venale, for sale, Cic.; oculis or ante oculos, *before the eyes*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to publish, relate, tell*: rem gestam, Caes.; with indir. quest.: Caes., Cic. (2) *to propose, promise, offer as a reward or hold over as a threat*: praemia alicui, Cic.; poenam improbis, Cic.; Liv. (3) *to imagine, put before the mind*: sibi aliquem ad imitandum, Cic.; Liv. (4) *to propose to oneself, purpose, intend*: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes.; with infin.: quibus propositum est contra omnes philosophos dicere, Cic.; with ut and subj.: Cic. (5) in logic, *to state the first premiss of a syllogism*: Cic.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōpōsitum** -i. (1) *a design, plan, purpose, intention*: propositum adsequi, *to accomplish a design*, Cic.; tenere, *to keep to a design*, Caes., Liv.; tenacem propositi, Hor. (2) *the subject or theme of a discourse*: ad propositum redeamus, Cic.; Liv. (3) *the first premiss of a syllogism*: Cic.

Prōpontis -idis and -idos, f. (Προποντις), *the Propontis (now the Sea of Marmora)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Prōpontiacus** -a -um, *of the Propontis*.

proporrō, adv. *further, moreover, or altogether*: Lucr.

proportio -ōnis, f. *proportion, analogy, similarity*: Cic., Quint.

propositio -ōnis, f. (propono), *a setting before*. Hence (1) *a purpose*: vitae, Cic. (2) *the subject or theme of a discourse*: Cic. (3) *in logic, the first proposition of a syllogism*: Cic.

propositum -i, n. subst. from propono; q.v.

propraetor -ōris, m. and **pro praetore**. (1) *a praetor's deputy*: Caes., Sall., Liv. (2) *a Roman who, after having been praetor at Rome, was sent as governor to a province or given a military command*: Cic., Caes., Liv.

propriē, adv. from proprius; q.v.

proprietas -ātis, f. (proprius). (1) *a property, peculiarity*: rerum, Cic.; plur.: frugum proprietates, Liv. (2) *ownership*: Suet.

propritim (proprius), *peculiarly, specially*: Lucr.

proprius -a -um, *one's own, special, particular, peculiar*.

LIT., opp. to communis or alienus: ista calamitas communis est utriusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est, Cic.; often with possess. pron.: proprius et suus, suus proprius, noster proprius, Cic.; proprii fines, Caes.; libri, Hor.; vires, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *peculiar to a person or thing, characteristic of*: proprium est senectutis vitium, Cic.; fuit hoc proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic.; libertatem propriam Romano generi, Cic.; nulla est in republica causa mea propria, *exclusively*, Cic. (2) *of words, peculiar*: discedebat a verbis propriis rerum ac suis, Cic. (3) *lasting, permanent*: munera, Hor.; illud de duobus consulibus perenne ac proprium manere potuisset, Cic.; Verg., etc.

¶ Hence adv. **propriē**. (1) *exclusively for oneself*: proprie parvā parte frui, Cic.; Hor. (2) *peculiarly, characteristically*: quod tu ipse tum amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic. (3) *in a proper sense*: cuius causam neque senatus publice neque ullus ordo proprie susceperat, Cic.; illud honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur, Cic.

proptēr (prope), adv. and prep.

Adv., *near, hard by*: cum duo reges cum maximis copiis prope adsint, Cic.; Lucr., etc.

Prep. with acc. (sometimes put after acc.). LIT., *of place, near, hard by*: insulae propter Siciliam, Cic.; Verg., Tac., etc. TRANSF., *on account of, by reason of, because of*: metum, Cic.; frigora, Caes.; propter quos vivit, *whom he has to thank for his life*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

proptērēā, adv. *on that account, therefore*: Pl., Cic. Often foll. by quia or quod: Cic.

propūdōsus -a -um (propudium), *full of shame, infamous*: Pl.

propūdium -i, n. (1) *a shameful action*: Pl. (2) *a wretch, villain, rascal*: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.; Pl.

propugnaculum -i, n. (propugno), *a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence*.

LIT., propugnaculum Siciliae, i.e. the fleet, Cic.; propugnacula imperii, Cic.; moenium, Tac.; Hor., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a bulwark, protection*: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis,

Cic. (2) *grounds of defence*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

propugnatio -ōnis, f. (propugno), *a defence*: nostra propugnatio et defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. L.

propugnator -ōris, m. (propugno), *a defender*. LIT., duplici propugnatorum ordine defendi, Caes.; dimissio propugnatorum, Cic. TRANSF., *a defender*: patrimonii sui, Cic.

propugno -are. (1) *to skirmish in front*: Caes. (2) *to fight in defence*. LIT., uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes.; e loco, Caes.; pro vallo, Liv.; pro suo partu (of animals), Cic. TRANSF., *pro fama alicuius*, Cic. Also transit., *to defend*: munimenta, Tac.

propulso -are (freq. of propello), *to drive back, repel, ward off*. LIT., hostem, Caes.; populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. TRANSF., *frigus, famem*, Cic.; *suspicionem a se*, Cic., Liv.

Prōpylaia -ōrum, n. (τὰ προπύλαια), *the entrance to the Acropolis at Athens, built by Mnesicles*: Cic.

prō quaestore, *a proquaestor; an ex-quaestor who helped to govern a Roman province*: Cic.

prōquam (or **pro quam**), conj., *in proportion as, according as*: Lucr.

prōra -ae, f. (πρόρα), *the prow, bow of a ship*. LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a ship*: Verg., Ov.

prōrēpo -rēpēre -repsi, *to creep forward, crawl forth*: Hor.

prōrēta -ae, m. (πρωράτης), *the look-out man at the prow of a ship*: Pl.

prōrēus -i, m. (πρωρεύς) = *proreta*; q.v., Ov.

prōripio -ripēre -rīpui -reptum (pro/rapio), *to snatch, tear, drag forth*. LIT., hominem, Cic.; se proripere, *to rush forward, hurry*: se in publicum, Liv.; se ex curia, Sall.; se portā foras, Caes.; quo proripis (sc. te)? Verg. TRANSF., *libido non se proripiet*, Cic.; Hor.

prōrito -are, *to provoke, incite*: Plin., Sen.

prōrōgatio -ōnis, f. (prorogo). (1) *a prolongation of a term of office*: Liv. (2) *a deferring*: diei, Cic. L.

prōrōgo -are. (1) *to prolong*: vitam, Pl.; imperium alicui, Cic.; provinciam, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (2) *to defer, put off*: dies ad solvendum, Cic.; Pl.

prorsum and **prorsus**, adv. (pro/versus), *forwards*. LIT., *in space, straight ahead*: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., (1) *utterly, absolutely, wholly*: ita prorsus existimo, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; non prorsus, nullo modo prorsus, *not at all*, Cic. (2) *in a word, to sum up*: Sall.

prorsus (prōsus) -a -um (pro/versus), *straight-forward*. Of style, *in prose*: Quint.

prōrumpo -rumpēre -rūpi -ruptum.

(1) transit., *to cause to break forth; to thrust forth, send forth*: nubem atram, Verg.; mare proruptum, *the sea breaking in front*, Verg. TRANSF., *prorupta audacia, unbridled*, Cic.

(2) intransit., *to burst forth, break forth*. LIT., per medios, Cic.; Verg., Tac. TRANSF., *to break out: prorumpit pestis*, Cic.; of persons: *in scelera ac dedecora*, Tac.

prōrūo -rūrēre -rūi -rūtum.

(1) intransit.: a, *to rush forth*: qua proruebat, Caes.; b, *to fall down*: Tac.

(2) transit., *to fling forward or down, cast to the ground, destroy*: munitiones, Caes.;

vallum, Liv.; Albam a fundamentis, Liv.; hostem profligare ac prouere, Tac.

prōsāpia -ae, f. a family, race, stock (an archaic word): Pl., Sall.; eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic.

proscenium -i, n. (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, the stage: Pl., Verg., Liv.

proscindo -scindere -scidi -scissum, to tear in front, to rend. LIT., ferro quercum, Luc. Esp., to break up fallow land, plough up: terram, Verg.; fig.: aequor, to plough the waters, Cat. TRANSF., to censure, defame, satirize: Ov.

proscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum. (1) to make publicly known, publish: legem, Cic.; Tac.; with acc. and infin., to make it known that: auctionem se facturum esse, Cic. L.; Suet. (2) to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise: insulam, bona, fundum, Cic. (3) to confiscate property: possessiones, Cic.; Pompeium, to confiscate P.'s estate, Cic. (4) to proscribe, outlaw (by publishing the person's name in a list): aliquem, Cic.

¶ Hence m. pl. of partic. as subst. **proscripti** -ōrum, the proscribed: Sall.

proscriptio -ōnis, f. (proscribo). (1) an advertisement of sale: bonorum, Cic. (2) a proscription, outlawry: Cic.

proscripturio -ire (desider. of proscribo), to desire a proscription: Cic. L.

prōsēco -sēcāre -sēcui -sectum, to cut off in front, cut off. Esp. (1) to cut out the parts of a victim to be sacrificed: exta, Liv. (2) to plough up: Plin. L.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **prōsectum** -i, part of a victim cut out to be offered to a god; the entrails: Ov.

prōsēda -ae, f. (pro/sedeo), a prostitute: Liv.

prōsēmīno -are, to sow or scatter as seed.

LIT., vel in tegulis proseminare ostras, Cic. TRANSF., to disseminate, propagate: Cic.

prōsēquor -sēqui -sēcutus, dep. to follow or accompany forth.

LIT., (1) in a friendly sense, to accompany, attend, esp. to 'see off' a person going on a journey: aliquem usque ad agri fines, Cic.; prosequi exsequias, Ov.; of things: ventus prosequitur euntes, Verg. (2) in a hostile sense, to attack, pursue: hostem, Caes.; longius fugientes, Caes.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to attend: aliquem votis, omnibus, lacrimisque, Caes.; verbis honorificis, beneficiis, misericordiā, Cic.; eos honos, Cic.; Liv. (2) of a discourse, to go on with, continue: quod non longius prosequar, Cic. (3) to imitate: Cic.

Prōserpina -ae, f. (Περσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, carried off by Pluto to be queen of the lower world.

prōseucha -ae, f. (προσευχή), a (Jewish) house of prayer, a conventicle: Juv.

prōsilio -ire -iī (-ivi or -iī) (pro/salio), to spring up, leap forth. LIT., ex tabernaculo, Liv.; ab sede, Liv.; repente, Cic.; finibus suis, Verg.; of things: flumina prosiliunt, Ov. TRANSF., vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor.; ad arma dicenda, Hor.

prōsōcer -ēri, m. a wife's grandfather: Ov., Plin. L.

prospecto -are (freq. of prospicio), to look forward, look forth upon, survey.

LIT., e puppi pontum, Ov.; euntem, Verg.; ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv. Of places, to look towards: villa quae subiectos sinūs prospectat, Tac.

TRANSF., to look forward to, expect: exsilium, Cic.; te quoque fata prospectant paria, a like fate awaits, Verg.

prospectus -ūs, m. (prospicio), an outlook, view, prospect.

LIT., unde longe ac late prospectus erat, Liv.; prospectum impedire, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) sight, gaze: aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. (2) a sight, a view: Verg., Tac.

prospēculor -ari, dep. (1) intransit., to look out to a distance; hence, to explore, reconnoitre: Liv. (2) transit., to look out for, wait for: adventum imperatoris, Liv.

prosper (prosperus) -a -um (pro/spero), according to one's hope; hence, fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous: fortuna, Cic.; exitus, Cic.; successus, Liv.; with genit.: frugum, Hor. N. pl. as subst. **prospēra** -ōrum, prosperity, good fortune: Luc., Tac.

¶ Adv. **prospērē**, prosperously, fortunately, favourably: procedere, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

prospērītās -ātis, f. (prosper), prosperity, good fortune: vitae, Cic.; plur.: improborum prosperitates, Cic.

prospēro -are (prosper), to make fortunate, to cause to succeed: alicui victoriam, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

prosperus = prosper; q.v.

prospicientia -ae, f. (prospicio), foresight, precaution: Cic.

prospicio -spicere -spexi -spectum (pro/specio).

(1) intransit., to look forward, look out. LIT., ex castris in urbem, Caes.; multum, to have a wide prospect, Cic. L.; procul, Verg.; Caes., Hor.; to be upon the watch: Nep. TRANSF., to take care, exercise foresight; with dat.: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: Cic.

(2) transit., to see ahead, make out in the distance. LIT., Italiam ab unda, Verg.; Hor., Liv. Of places, to look towards: domus prospicit agros, Hor.; Ov. TRANSF., a, to foresee: casus futuros, Cic.; Verg.: b, to look out for, provide, procure: ferramenta, Cic.; commeatus, Liv.

prosterno -sternere -strāvi -strātum, to throw down in front, cast down.

LIT., circa viam corpora humi, Liv.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to debase: se, Cic. (2) to overthrow, destroy, ruin: omnia furore, Cic.; hostem, Cic.; virtutem, Cic.

prostitūo -stitūere -stitui -stitūtum (pro/statuo), to prostitute. LIT., sese toto corpore, Cat.; Pl., Ov. TRANSF., vocem ingrato foro, Ov.

prosto -stare -stiti, to stand before.

Hence (1) to stand forward, project: Lucr.

(2) to be exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor.; vox prostitit, Cic.; of persons, to prostitute oneself: Juv., Suet. TRANSF., illud amicitiae quondam venerabile nomen prostat, Hor.

prōsūbīgo -ēre, to dig up, root up: terram, Verg. **prosum** prōdesse prōfui, to be useful, do good, benefit: illa quae prosunt aut quae nocent,

Cic.; with dat.: nec sibi nec alteri, Cic.; with ad: ad concordiam, Liv.; with infin. as subject: multum prodest ea quae metuuntur ipsa contemnere, Cic.; quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov.

Prōtāgōrās -ae, m. (Πρωταγόρας), a Greek sophist of Abdera, an older contemporary of Socrates.

prōtēgo -tēgere -texi -tectum, to cover over.

LIT., (1) to cover in front: tabernacula protecta hederā, Caes.; aliquem scuto, Caes.; Verg. (2) to furnish with a roof: aedes, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., to cover, protect: iacentem, Cic.; regem, Liv.; Tac., etc.

prōtēlo -are, to drive off, put to flight: Ter.

prōtēlum -i, n. a team of draught-oxen.

TRANSF., a series, succession: Lucr.

prōtendo -tendere -tendi -tentum, to stretch forward, stretch out: braccia in mare, Ov.; cervicem, Tac.; temo protentus in octo pedes, eight feet long, Verg.

prōtēnūs = protinus; q.v.

prōtēro -tēre -trivi -trītum, to trample under foot, tread down.

LIT., equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes.; frumentum, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to overthrow, rout, defeat: Poenos, Hor.; Cic. (2) to drive away, push aside: ver proterit aestas, Hor.

prōterrēo -ēre, to frighten away, scare away: Themistoclem patriā pulsum atque proteritum, Cic.; aliquem verbis gravissimis, Cic.; Caes., Verg.

prōtervītās -ātis, f. (protervus), boldness, impudence: Cic. In a milder sense, wantonness, pertness: Hor.

prōtervus -a -um, bold, impudent, shameless, and in a milder sense, wanton, pert. LIT., animus, Pl.; homo, Cic.; iuvenes, Hor. TRANSF., of things, violent, vehement: venti, Hor.; stella canis, Ov.

¶ Adv. **prōtervē**, boldly, impudently: Pl., Ter., Cic.; compar.: Ov.

Prōtēsīlāus -i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος), the husband of Laodamia, the first Greek to land near Troy in the Trojan war, and the first to be slain. Adj. **Prōtēsīlāeus** -a -um, of Protesilaus.

Prōtēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Πρωτεύς), a prophet and god of the sea, with the power of changing himself into different shapes: Verg., etc.

TRANSF., a changeable or crafty man: Hor.

prōthymē, adv. (προθύμως), willingly: Pl.

prōthymia -ae, f. (προθυμία), willingness: Pl.

prōtinam, adv. immediately, at once: Pl., Ter.

prōtinūs (prōtēnūs), adv. (tenus), forward, further, further on.

LIT., of place: ago capellas, Verg.; pergere, Cic., Liv.; of extent: cum protinus utraque tellus una foret, Verg.; Tac.

TRANSF., of time. (1) continuously: quem (morem) protinus urbes Albanæ coluere sacrum, Verg. (2) immediately: protinus de via, Liv.; oratio protinus perficiens auditorum benevolam, Cic.

prōtollo -ēre, to put forth, stretch forward. LIT., manum, Pl. TRANSF., to lengthen, prolong: Pl.

prōtrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum, to draw, drag forward; esp. to drag forth from a place. LIT., aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic.; in medium, Verg.; Liv., Tac. TRANSF., (1) to bring to light, reveal, make known: auctorem

nefandi facinoris, Liv. (2) to compel, force: aliquem ad indicium, Liv.; ad paupertatem, Pl. (3) to drag on in time, protract, defer: Suet.

prōtrūdo -trūdēre -trūsi -trūsum, to push forward, thrust forth. LIT., cylindrum, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., to put off, defer: comitia in Ianuarius mensem, Cic. L.

prōturbo -are, to drive forward, drive away. LIT., of persons: equites, Caes.; hostes telis missilibusque saxis, Liv.; Verg.; of things: pectore silvas, to throw down, Ov. TRANSF., mentally, to overcome: Tac.

prōtū, conj. (pro/ut), just as, according as: prout res postulat, Cic.; Liv.

prōvectus -a -um, partic. from proveho; q.v.

prōvēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, to carry forward.

LIT., aēr a tergo quasi provehit, Lucr.; Pl. Pass., provehi, in a middle sense, to ride forward, drive, sail (of persons in a ship or of the ship itself): Nasidius cum classe freto Siciliae provehitur, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to carry on: orationem, Cic.; vitam, Lucr. Pass., provehi, to be carried away: studio rerum rusticarum provectus sum, Cic.; longius in amicitia provehi, Cic.; quid ultra provehor? why do I continue? Verg. (2) to advance, raise, promote: aliquem ad summos honores, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **prōvectus** -a -um, advanced, esp. in age: longius aetate provectus, Cic.; Tac.

prōvēnio -vēnīre -vēni -ventum, to come forth, come on.

LIT., in scaenam, to appear upon the stage, Pl.; of corn, to come up, shoot forth, grow: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes.

TRANSF., to result, turn out, come about; esp. to turn out well, succeed: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.

prōventus -ūs, m. (provenio), a coming forth, growing, product, crop. LIT., proventu oneret sulcos, Verg. TRANSF., result, issue: pugnae, Caes.; secundi rerum proventus, Caes.; esp., fortunate result, success: Liv.

prōverbium -i, n. (pro/verbum), a proverb: in proverbii consuetudinem venit, has become a proverb, Cic.; ut est in proverbio, as is said in the proverb, Cic.; quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, is a proverb among, Cic.; Liv.

prōvidens -entis, partic. from provideo; q.v.

prōvidētia -ae, f. (provideo). (1) foresight, foreknowledge: providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. (2) forethought, providence, esp. divine: deorum, Cic.

prōvidēo -vidēre -vidi -vīsum, to look forward to, see at a distance.

LIT., aliquem non providisse, Hor.; quid petatur provideri nequeat, Liv.; Pl., Ter.

TRANSF., (1) to see beforehand, to foresee: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.; Caes.; with indir. quest.: Cic. (2) to take precautions for or against something, to provide for, make preparation for; with acc.: rem frumentariam, Caes.; consilia in posterum, Cic.; with de: de re frumentaria, Caes.; de Brundisio atque illa

ora, Cic. L.; with dat.: salutem hominum, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj.: ne quid ei desit, Cic.; ut res quam rectissime agantur, Cic. L.; absol.: actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **prōvidens** -entis, *provident, prudent*: Cic.; compar.: quod est providentius, Cic.; superl.: Tac., Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **prōvidentē**, *providently, with forethought*: Sall.; superl.: providentissime constituere aliquid, Cic.

¶ N. abl. of perf. partic. as adv. **prōvisō**, *with forethought*: Tac.

prōvidus -a -um (provideo). (1) *foreseeing*: rerum futurarum, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. (2) *providing, taking measures for*: natura provida utilitatum, Cic. (3) in gen., *cautious, prudent*: orator, Cic., Hor.

prōvincia -ae, f. *employment, charge, sphere of duty, office*: illam officiosam provinciam ut me in lectulo trucidaret, Cic.; quasi provincias atomis dare, Cic.; ultima Pompeio dabitur provincia Caesar, Luc. Esp. *the sphere of office assigned to a magistrate*: sortiri provincias (inter se), Liv.; of the jurisdiction of the praetor urbanus and praetor peregrinus: provincia urbana et peregrina, Liv.; of a military command: Sicinio Volsi, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit, Cic.; of a command at sea: provincia classis, provincia maritima, Liv.; of non-Roman magistrates: Hannonis cis Iberum provincia erat, *had the command*, Liv.

TRANSF., *a country outside Italy governed by a Roman magistrate, a province*. In gen.: primus annus provinciae erat, Cic.; alicui tradere provinciam, Cic. L.; administrare provinciam, Cic. L. Esp. *the first Roman province in Gaul* (now Provence): Caes.

prōvinciālis -e, of or relating to a province: administratio, *government of a province*, Cic. L.; abstinentia, *moderation in governing*, Cic.; Tac. M. as subst., esp. plur. **prōvinciāles** -ium, *inhabitants of the provinces, provincials*: Cic. L., Plin. L.

prōvisio -ōnis, f. (provideo), *foresight*: animi, Cic.; esp. with the idea of *providing for or against something*; with genit.: temporis posterius, Cic.; vitiorum atque incommodorum, Cic.

prōvisō -ēre, *to look out for, go to see*: Pl., Ter. **prōvisō**, adv. from provideo; q.v.

prōvisor -ōris, m. (provideo). (1) *one who foresees and provides for or against something*; with genit.: utilium, Tac.; dominationum, Tac.

prōvisū, abl. as from provisus (provideo), *by looking forward, by foreseeing*; esp. by *providing for or against something*; with genit.: rei frumentariae, Tac.; periculi, Tac.

provissis, perf. infin. (pro/vivo), *to have lived on*: Tac.

prōvocatio -ōnis, f. (provoco), *a calling forth*. Hence, *a challenge*; esp. *an appeal to a higher court of law*: provocatio ad populum, Cic.; magistratus sine provocatione, *from whose decision there is no appeal*, Liv.

prōvocātor -ōris, m. (provoco), *one who challenges*; *a kind of gladiator*: Cic.

prōvoco -are, *to call forth, call out*.

In gen.: herum, Pl.; roseo ore diem (of Aurora), Ov.

Esp. (1) *to excite, rouse, to provoke*: munificentia nostra provocemus plebem, Liv.; beneficio, iniuriis, etc., Cic.; bellum, *to stir up*, Tac. (2) *to challenge to a contest*: me in aleam, Pl.; ad pugnam, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) as legal t. t., *to summon before a higher court, to appeal to a higher tribunal*: ad populum, Cic., Liv.; ab omni iudicio poenae provocari licere, Cic.; fig.: provocare ad Catonem, i.e. *as an authority*, Cic. L.

prōvōlo -are, *to fly forth*. TRANSF., of persons, *to rush forth, hasten forth*: subito, Caes.; ad primores, Liv.

prōvolvo -volvēre -volvi -vōlūtum, *to roll forward, roll along, roll over and over*.

LIT., truncum, Verg.; congestas lapidum moles, Tac. Esp. with reflex., or pass. as middle, *to throw oneself down*: se alicui ad pedes, Liv.; provolvi ad genua alicuius, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined*, Tac. (2) pass. as middle, *to abase oneself*: Tac.

prōvōmo -ēre, *to vomit forth*: Lucr.

proxīme, superl. of prope; q.v.

proxīmītās -ātis, f. (proximus), *nearness*.

LIT., of place, vicinity, proximity: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *near relationship*: Ov. (2) *similarity*: Ov.

proxīmus -a -um, superl. of propior; q.v.

prūdēns -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (contr. from providens), *foreseeing*.

(1) *knowing, with intention, with one's eyes open*: quos prudens praetereo, Hor.; prudens et sciens sum profectus, Cic.

(2) *versed, skilled, experienced, practised in*; with genit.: rei militaris, Nep.; rerum, Cic.; locorum, Liv.; with abl.: iure, Cic.; in iure, Cic.; with infin.: prudens dissipare, Hor. (3) *prudent, discreet, wise, judicious*: vir naturā peracutus et prudens, Cic.; ratio, Cic.; Ov., etc.

¶ Adv. **prūdētē**, *prudently, discreetly*: facere, Cic.; intellegere, Cic.; superl.: Cic.

prūdētia -ae, f. (prudens). (1) *foreseeing*: futurorum, Cic. (2) *knowledge of any subject*: iuris publici, Cic.; physicorum, Cic.; Juv. (3) *prudence, sagacity, discretion*: prudentia est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic.; prudentia cernitur in electu bonorum et malorum, Cic.; Verg., etc.

prūīna -ae, f. *hoar-frost, rime*: Cic., etc. TRANSF., plur.: pruinae, winter, Verg.; snow: Verg.

prūīnōsus -a -um (pruina), *full of hoar-frost*: nox, Ov.

prūīna -ae, f. *a live coal*: Verg., Hor.

prūnītius -a -um (prunus), *of plum-tree wood*: Ov.

prūnum -i, n. (prunus), *a plum*: Verg., Ov.

prūnus -i, f. (προύνη), *a plum-tree*: Verg.

prūrigo -inis, f. (prurio), *the itch*: Mart.

prūrīo -ire, *to itch*: Juv., Mart., etc.

Prūsīās (Prūsia) -ae, m. king of Bithynia, who betrayed Hannibal to the Romans.

prýtānēum -i, n. (πρυτανεῖον), *the town-hall in certain Greek cities where the prytanes assembled and where persons who had done distinguished service to the state were entertained*: Cic.

prýtānis -is, acc. -in, m. (πρύτανις), *a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states*: Liv.

psallo psallēre psalli (ψάλλω), to play on or sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara: psallere docta, Hor.; Sall., etc.

psaltērĭum -i, n. (ψαλτήριον), a stringed instrument, the psaltery: Cic., Verg., etc.

psaltēs -ae, m. (ψαλτής), a player on the cithara: Quint.

psaltria -ae, f. (ψάλτρια), a female player on, or singer to, the cithara: Ter., Cic.

Psēcās -ādis, f. (ψεκάς), the female slave who anointed her mistress's hair: Juv.

psēphisma -ātis, n. (ψήφισμα), a decree of the people among the Greeks: Cic., Plin. L.

Pseudōcātō -ōnis, m. a sham Cato: Cic.

Pseudōdāmāsippus -i, m. a sham Damasippus: Cic.

Pseudōlus -i, m. The Liar (title of a comedy by Plautus): Cic.

pseudōmēnos or -us -i, m. (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism: Cic.

pseudōthŷrum -i, n. (ψευδοθυρον), a secret door; fig.: per pseudothyrum revertantur (nummi), in a secret way, Cic.

psithĭus -a -um (ψιθιος), psithian, name of a kind of Greek vine: vitis, Verg.; f. as subst.

psithĭa -ae (sc. vitis): Verg.

psittācus -i, m. (ψιττακος), a parrot: loquax, Ov.

Psŷchē -ēs, f. (ψυχή), a maiden, beloved by Cupid and made immortal by Jupiter.

-ptē, a suffix emphasizing pers. and possess. pron., esp. in the abl., self, own: suoapte pondere, Cic.; suoapte manu, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

ptisāna -ae, f. (πιττανή), barley-groats: Plin.

ptisānārĭum -i (ptisana), n. a decoction of crushed barley or rice: Hor.

Ptolēmaeus -i, m. (Πτολεμαῖος), name of a dynasty of Egyptian kings after the death of Alexander.

¶ Hence adj. **Ptolēmaeŷs** and **Ptolēmaeus** -a -um, belonging to Ptolemy; poet. = Egyptian; subst. **Ptolēmaīs** -īdis, f. name of several towns; one in Egypt, another in Phoenicia, another in Cyrene; also a name of Cleopatra.

pūbens -entis (pubes), arrived at puberty.

TRANSF., of plants, in full growth, luxuriant: Verg.

pūber -bēris = pubes; q.v.

pūbertās -ātis, f. (puber), puberty, the age of maturity. LIT., nondum pubertatem ingressus, Tac. TRANSF., the signs of puberty, growth of hair, etc.: Cic.; virility: Tac.

¹**pūbēs** -is, f. the signs of puberty, the growth of hair, etc. LIT., Caes. TRANSF., (1) the pudenda: Verg. (2) the youth, adult male population: omnis Italiae pubes, Verg.; Pl., Cic., etc.

²**pūbēs** and **pūbēr** -ēris, arrived at the age of puberty, adult.

LIT., prope puberem aetatem, Liv.; Cic. M. pl. as subst. **pūbēres** -um, the men, the adult male population: Caes., Sall., Tac.

TRANSF., downy: folia, Verg.

pūbesco -bescēre -būi (pubes), to arrive at the age of puberty.

LIT., Hercules, cum primum pubesceret, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of plants, to grow up, arrive at maturity: quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. (2) to be covered or clothed: prata pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov.

publicānus -a -um (publicus), relating to the farming of the public taxes: Cic. Usually m. as subst. **publicānus** -i, a farmer of the Roman taxes (generally of the equestrian order): Cic., Liv.

publicātiō -ōnis, f. (publico), a confiscation: bonorum, Cic.

publicē, adv. from publicus; q.v.

publicitŭs, adv. (publicus). (1) at the public expense, in the public service: Pl., Ter. (2) publicly, before all the world: Pl.

Publicĭus -a -um, name of a Roman gens.

¶ Hence adj. **Publiciānus** -a -um, Publician.

publico -are (publicus). (1) to appropriate to the public use, confiscate: regnum, Caes.; privata, Cic. (2) to make public, throw open, publish: Tac., Suet. (3) to prostitute: corpus, Pl.

Publicōla or **Poplicōla** -ae, m. (populus/colo), the people's friend; a surname of P. Valerius, the first consul of the Roman republic.

publicus -a -um; also **publĭcus** and **poplĭcus** (populus), belonging to the people, public, in the name of the people, at the public expense.

LIT., res publica, or respublica, the state: sumptu publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; bonum publicum, the commonweal, Liv.; causa, Cic., Liv.

M. as subst. **publĭcus** -i, a state official: Pl., Caes. N. as subst. **publicum** -i. (1) the property of the state, public territory: Campanum, Cic. (2) the public revenue, the treasury: convivari de publico, at the cost of the state, Cic.; in publicum emere, Liv.; in publicum conferre frumenti quod inventum est, Cic. (3) an open place, the open street: prodire in publicum, Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, Liv.; publico carere, to remain at home, Cic.; proponere in publicum, or in publico, openly, Liv., Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) universal, general: lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; publica cura iuvenum prodis, general object of interest, Hor. (2) common, bad, ordinary: structura carminis, Ov.

¶ Adv. **publicē**. (1) for the people, publicly, at the public expense: publice esse laudem, it is an honour to the state, Caes.; publice scribere, litteras mittere, Cic.; vesci, Liv. (2) all together: publice ire exsulatum, Liv.

Publĭlius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. As adj., relating to the Publilian gens: Liv.

Publĭus -i, m. a Roman praenomen, abbrev. P.

pūdendus -a -um, gerundive from pudeo; q.v.

pūdēns -entis, partic. from pudeo; q.v.

pūdēo -ēre. (1) to be ashamed: Pl. (2) usually 3rd person, to cause shame, fill with shame; with acc. of the pers.: a, with n. pron., infin., or clause as subject: non te haec pudet? Ter.; pudet dicere, Cic.: b, impers., pudet, without subject, but with genit. of the thing causing shame: te huius templi pudet, Cic.; with genit. alone: pudet deorum hominumque, it is a disgrace before God and men, Liv.

¶ Hence gerundive **pūdendus** -a -um, of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful: vulnera, Verg.; vita, Ov.; Cic.

¶ Partic. (with compar. and superl.) **pūdēns** -entis, *modest, shamefaced*: *pudentes* ac boni viri, Cic.; *te videri* pudentiorē fuisse, Cic.; *femina pudētissima*, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **pūden- tēr**, *modestly, bashfully*: Cic.; *pudētissime* hoc Cicero petierat, Cic.; Hor.

pūdibundus -a -um (*pudeo*), *shamefaced, modest, bashful*: *matrona*, Hor.

pūdicē, adv. from *pudicus*; q.v.

pūdicītia -ae, f. (*pudicus*), *modesty, chastity, virtue*: Pl.; Cic., Liv.; personif. as a goddess: Liv.

pūdicus -a -um (*pudeo*), *modest, chaste, virtuous*. LIT., of persons: Cic., etc. TRANSF., of things: *mores, preces*, Ov.

¶ Adv. **pūdicē**, *modestly, chastely*: Pl., Ter., Cat.

pūdōr -ōris, m. (*pudeo*), *the feeling of shame, bashfulness, modesty, decency, honour*. LIT., *natura pudorque meus, my natural modesty*, Cic.; *paupertatis, on account of poverty*, Hor.; *famae*, Cic.; *pudor est, with infin., I am ashamed*, Ov. Esp. *chastity, purity*: *pudorem proicere*, Ov.

TRANSF., *that which causes shame, a dis- grace*: *pudori esse*, Liv.; Ov.

pūella -ae, f. (*puellus*), *a girl, maiden*. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.; *Danaī puellae, the Danaids*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a young woman, young wife*; used of Penelope: Ov.; *puella Phasias, Medea*, Ov.; *Cressa, Phaedra*, Ov. (2) *a sweetheart*: Hor., Ov.

pūellāris -e (*puella*), *of a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly*: Ov., Tac.

Adv. **pūellārītēr**, *girlishly*: Plin. L.

pūellūla -ae, f. (dim. of *puella*), *a little girl*: Ter., Cat.

pūellus -i, m. (dim. of *puer*, for *puerulus*), *a little boy*: Pl.

pūer -i, m. *a child*. LIT., of either sex, *a child*; plur., *pueri* = *children*: Cic., Hor., etc. Esp. *a male child, boy, lad*; used up to the age of about seventeen: *puer sive iam adulescens*, Cic.; *a puero, a pueris, from boyhood*, Cic.; *ex pueris excede- re, to pass out of boyhood*, Cic. Some- times = *son*: *Latoniae, Apollo*, Hor.; *Ledae pueri, Castor and Pollux*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) (like *naīc*), *a serving-lad, servant, slave*: *tuus*, Cic.; *pueri regii, royal pages*, Liv. (2) *an unmarried man, a bachelor*: Ov. (3) colloq. form of address, *my boy*: Ter.

pūēra -ae, f. (*puer*), *a girl*: Varr., Suet.

pūērīlis -e (*puer*), *youthful, boyish*. LIT., *aetas*, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *puerile, childish, silly*: *consilium*, Cic.

¶ Adv. **pūērīlītēr**. LIT., *boyishly, like a boy*: *blandiri*, Liv. TRANSF., *childishly, foolishly*: *facere*, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

pūērītia (*puertia*: Hor.) -ae, f. (*puer*), *boy- hood*: *a puertia, from boyhood*, Cic.; Ter., Sall., etc.

pūerpērium -i, n. (*puerperus*), *childbirth, labour*: Pl., Tac.

pūerpērus -a -um (*puer/pario*), *relating to childbirth*: *verba, words supposed to assist labour*, Ov. F. as subst. **pūerpēra** -ae, *a woman in labour*: Pl., Cat., Hor.

pūertia = *puertia*; q.v.

pūērūlus -i, m. (dim. of *puer*), *a little boy, a young slave*: Cic.

pūga (*pŷga*) -ae, f. (*πυγή*), *the rump, buttocks*: Hor.

pūgil -ilis, m. (connected with *pugnas*), *a boxer, fighter with the caestus*: Ter., Cic., Ov.

pūgilātio -ōnis, f. (*pugil*), *fighting with the caestus*; *boxing*: Cic.

pūgilātus -ūs, m. (*pugil*), *fighting with the caestus*; *boxing*: Pl.

pūgillāris -e (*pugillus*), *that can be grasped with the fist*: Juv. M. pl. as subst. **pūgillāres** -ium, (sc. *libelli*), *writing-tablets*: Sen., Plin. L. So also n. pl. as subst. **pūgillāria** -ium: Cat.

pūgillus -i, m. (dim. of *pugnus*), *a handful*: Plin.

pūgio -ōnis, m. (*pungo*), *a dagger, dirk, poniard*. LIT., *cruentum pugionem tenens*, Cic.; Tac. TRANSF., *plumbeus pugio, a weak argument*, Cic.

pūgiuncūlus -i, m. (dim. of *pugio*), *a little dagger*: Cic.

pugna -ae, f. (connected with *pugnas*), *a fight, a battle*. LIT., *res ad pugnam atque manūs voca- batur*, Cic.; *pugna equestris, cavalry engagement*, Cic.; *navalis*, Cic.; *pedestris*, Verg.; *pugnā decertare*, Caes.; *pugnam inire*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *battle line, array*: *pugnam mediam tueri*, Liv. (2) in gen., *contest, contention*: *doctissimorum hominum*, Cic.; Pl.

pugnācītās -ātis, f. (*pugnax*), *desire of fighting, pugnacity*: Tac., Quint.

pugnācītēr, adv. from *pugnax*; q.v.

pugnācūlum -i, n. (*pugno*), *a fortress*: Pl.

pugnātor -ōris, m. (*pugno*), *a fighter, com- batant, soldier*: Liv., Suet.

pugnax -ācis (*pugno*), *fond of fighting, com- bative*. LIT., *pugnax Minerva*, Ov.; *centurio*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of persons, *obstinate, contentious*: Cic. (2) of things: *oratio pugnacior*, Cic.; Plin. L., etc.

¶ Adv. **pugnācītēr**, *obstinately, con- tentiously*: *certare cum aliquo*, Cic.; *pugna- cissime defendere sententiam*, Cic.

pugno -are (*pugna*), *to fight, combat, give battle*. LIT., both of single combatants and of whole armies: *cum hoste*, Cic.; *in hostem*, Sall., Liv.; *ex equo*, Cic.; *pro commodis patriae*, Cic.; with acc.: *pugnam*, Pl., Cic., Liv.; *proelia*, Sall., Hor.; *bella*, Hor.; *pugna summā contentione pugnata*, Cic.; *impers.: pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Caes.; partic. as subst.: *pugnantes, the combatants*, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to struggle, to contend, fight*: *pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis*, Cic.; with dat.: Verg., Cat.; with acc. and infin., *to maintain in dispute*: Cic.; of things: *pugnat diu sententia secum*, Ov. (2) *to strive, struggle, exert oneself*; followed by *ut* or *ne* or *quo- minus* with the subj.: *illud pugna et enitere ut*, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

pugnus -i, m. (cf. *νύξ*), *the fist*: *pugnum facere*, Cic.; *aliquem pugnis concidere*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

pulchellus -a -um (dim. of *pulcher*), *very pretty*: *Bacchae*, Cic. L.

¹pulcher -chra -chrum and **pulcer** -cra -crum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *beautiful, fair, lovely*.

LIT., physically: puer, Cic.; quid aspectu pulchrius? Cic.; urbs pulcherrima, Caes.; Ter., Verg., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., morally, *excellent, admirable, fine*: exemplum, Caes.; facinus, Sall.; illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperii gloriam tradere, Cic.; consilia, Verg.; Hor., etc.

¶ Adv. **pulchrē** (**pulcrē**), *beautifully, finely, excellently*: dicere, Cic.; pulchre est mihi, *all's well with me*, Cic., Hor.; as an exclamation of approval, *bravo! well done!*: Ter., Hor.

²Pulcher -chri, m. a Roman surname, as of, e.g., P. Claudius Pulcher.

pulchritūdo -inis, f. (¹pulcher), *beauty, excellence*. LIT., corporis, Cic., Liv. TRANSF., moral excellence: virtutis, Cic.; verborum, Quint.

pūlērium (**pūlēgium**) -i, n. *fleabane, penny-royal*: Cic., Mart. TRANSF., ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, *sweetness*, Cic. L.

pūlex -icis, m. a flea: Pl.

pullārius -i, m. (¹pullus), *the feeder of the sacred chickens*: Cic.

pullātus -a -um (²pullus), *clad in dirty or black garments*: Quint. Esp. of mourners: pullati proceres, Juv.

pullūlo -are (¹pullus), *to shoot up, sprout out*. LIT., of plants: Verg.; poet.: tot pullulat atra columbis, *burgeons with*, Verg. TRANSF., quae (luxuria) incipiebat pullulare, *luxuriate*, Nep.

¹pullus -i, m. (root pu, whence puer), *a young animal*. LIT., in gen.: columbinus, Cic. L.; ranae, Hor. Esp. of chickens: Cic., Liv., Hor. TRANSF., of men. (1) as a term of endearment, *chicken, chick*: Pl., Hor. (2) pullus milvinus, *a young kite*, Cic. L.

²pullus -a -um (connected with πῆλός), *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. N. as subst. **pullum** -i, *a dark-coloured garment*: Liv., Ov.

pulmentārium -i, n. (pulmentum), *a relish, anything eaten with bread*: pulmentaria quaere sudando, *get an appetite by hard work*, Hor.; Pl.

pulmentum -i, n. (puls), *a relish*: Hor. In general, *food, victuals*: mullum in singula pulmenta minuere, *into small portions*, Hor.

pulmo -ōnis, m. (from πλεῦμων = πνεύμων). (1) *the lung*; usually plur., *pulmones, the lungs*: Pl., Cic., Ov. (2) *the sea-lung*: Pl.

pulmōneus -a -um, *of the lungs, pulmonary*: Pl.

pulpa -ae, f. *flesh*. LIT., Mart. TRANSF., pulpa sclerata, *the flesh, as sign of sensuality*, Pers.

pulpāmentum -i, n. (pulpa), *flesh, esp. tit-bits*: mihi est pulpamentum fama, Cic.

pulpitum -i, n. *a platform*: Hor. Esp. for actors, *'the boards' of a theatre*: Hor., Juv.

puls pultis, f. (πόλτος), *a porridge of flour, pulse, etc., used at sacrifices and as food for the sacred chickens*: Cic., Juv.

pulsātiō -ōnis, f. (pulso), *a knocking, striking, beating*: scutorum, Liv.; Pl., Cic.

pulso -are (freq. of pello), *to strike, beat, knock*.

LIT., ostium, Pl.; pede libero tellurem, Hor.; pedibus spatium Olympi, Ov.; pulsare et verberare aliquem, Cic.; of using a lyre or bow: Verg. TRANSF., *to stir, move, affect*: dormientium animos externā et adventiciā visione pulsari, Cic.; pavor pulsans, Verg.

pulsus -ūs, m. (pello), *a beating, striking, blow, push*. LIT., remorum, Caes., Cic., Liv.; pedum, Verg.; lyrae, *a playing on the lyre*, Ov.; pulsum venarum attingere, *to feel the pulse*, Tac. TRANSF., *influence, impulse*: externus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.

pultātiō -onis, f. (pulto), *a knocking*: Pl.

pultiphāgus -i, m. (puls/φάγεω), *a porridge-eater*: Pl.

pulto -are (=pulso), *to knock, beat, strike*: ianuam, Pl.

pulvēreus -a -um (pulvis). (1) *full of dust, dusty*: nubes, *dust-clouds*, Verg.; solum, Ov. (2) *raising dust*: palla (Boreae), Ov.

pulvērulentus -a -um (pulvis). (1) *full of dust, dusty*. LIT., via, Cic. L.; aestas, Verg. TRANSF., praemia militiae, Ov. (2) *raising dust*: Verg.

pulvillus -i, m. (dim. of pulvinus), *a little pillow*: Hor.

pulvīnar -āris, n. (pulvinus). (1) *a couch covered with cushions for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium* (q.v.): pulvinar suscipere, Liv.; dedicare, Cic.; ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *at all the temples*, Cic. (2) *a state couch, for any distinguished person*: Ov., Juv.

pulvīnārium -i, n. (pulvinar), *an anchorage*: Pl.

pulvīnus -i, m. (1) *a pillow, cushion*: Pl., Cic., Sall. (2) *a seat of honour*: Juv., Suet.

pulvis -ēris, m. (rarely f.), *dust, powder*.

LIT., multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic.; pulvis eruditus, *the sand or dust in which mathematicians drew their diagrams*, Cic.; pulvis exiguus, *a handful of dust*, Hor.; pulvis hibernus, *dry winter*, Verg.; plur.: novendiales pulveres, *fresh ashes of the dead*, Hor.; prov.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to labour in vain*, Juv. Esp. *the dust of the circus or wrestling-place*: pulvis Olympicus, Hor.; domitant in pulvere currūs, Verg.

TRANSF., *a place of exercise, arena, scene of action*: doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, Cic.; sine pulvere palmae, *prize without effort*, Hor.

pulvisculus -i, m. (dim. of pulvis), *fine dust*: Pl.

pūmex -icis, m. (f. Cat.), *pumice-stone*. LIT., esp. as used for polishing marble, books, etc.: Cat., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., any kind of soft, porous stone: pumices cavi, Verg.; Ov.

pūmicēus -a -um (pumex), *made of pumice-stone*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., oculi, *dry*, Pl.

pūmico -are (pumex), *to polish with pumice-stone*: Cat., Mart.

pūmīlio -ōnis, c. (pumilus), *a dwarf*: Lucr., Mart.

pūmīlus -i, m. *a dwarf*: Stat., Suet.

punctim, adv. (pungo), *by stabbing, by thrusting* (opp. caesim): petere hostem, Liv.

punctum -i, n. subst. from pungo; q.v.

pungo *pungere* *pūpūgi* punctum, to prick, puncture, stab.

LIT., *neminem*, Cic.; also *to make by piercing*: *vulnus quod acu punctum videretur*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to penetrate, enter*: corpus, Lucr. (2) *to touch, move*: sensum, Lucr. (3) *to prick off*; hence: *puncto tempore, in a moment*, Lucr. (4) *to sting, vex, annoy*: *epistula illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit*, Cic. L.; Pl., Prop.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **punctum** -i, a prick. LIT., a little hole, small puncture: Mart. TRANSF., (1) *a point, spot*: Plin. (2) *in the comitia, the point made on a tablet as a candidate was voted for*; hence *a vote*: *quot in ea tribu puncta tuleris*, Cic.; fig.: *discedo Alcaeus puncto illius*, Hor.; *omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci*, Hor. (3) *a mathematical point*: Cic. (4) *any small point in space*: *quasi punctum terrae*, Cic. (5) *a small portion of time, a moment*: *temporis*, Ter., Caes., Cic.; *horae*, Hor. (6) *in discourse, a short clause, section*: *puncta argumentorum*, Cic.

pūnicēus -a -um (Punicus), purple, red: *crocus*, cruor, Ov.; Verg.

Pūnicus, **Pūnicē**, see Poeni.

pūnio (poenīo) -ire and **pūnior** -iri, dep. (poena). (1) *to punish*: *sonites*, Cic.; *aliquem supplicio*, Cic.; *peccatum*, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (2) *to avenge*: *dolorem*, Cic.; *necem*, Cic.

pūnior -ōris, m. (punio), a punisher, avenger: *doloris*, Cic.

pūpa -ae, f. (pupus), a little girl: Mart. TRANSF., a doll: Pers.

pūpilla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa). (1) *an orphan girl, ward, minor*: Cic. (2) (like Gr. *κόρη*), the pupil of the eye: Lucr.

pūpillāris -e (pupillus), of an orphan or ward: *pecuniae*, Liv.

pūpillus -i, m. (dim. of pupulus), an orphan or ward: Cic., Hor.

Pupinīa -ae, f. (sc. regio), the Pupinian country in Latium, a sterile tract of country; also called *Pupiniensis ager*, Liv.

Pūpius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. As adj., *lex Pupia*, a law proposed by Pupius.

puppis -is, f. (acc. sing. puppim; abl. puppi, rarely puppē), the poop or stern of a vessel.

LIT., *navem convertere ad puppim*, Cic. L.; *ventus surgens a puppi*, from astern, Verg.; fig.: *sedebamus in puppi*, I sat at the helm of the state, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the whole ship*: Verg., Hor. (2) *the constellation of the Ship*: Cic.

pūpūla -ae, f. (dim. of pupa), the pupil of the eye. LIT., Cic., Hor. TRANSF., the whole eye: Cic., Ov.

pūpūlus -i, m. (dim. of pupus), a little boy: Cat.

pūpus -i, m. a boy, child: Varr. Used as a term of endearment: Suet.

pūrē, adv. from purus; q.v.

purgāmen -inis, n. (purgo). (1) *filth, dirt, sweepings*: *Vestae*, that which was annually swept from the temple of *Vesta*, Ov. (2) *a means of purgation or expiation*: *caedis*, Ov.

purgāmentum -i, n. (purgo), that which is cleaned out, sweepings, rubbish, filth: *urbis*, Liv.; Tac.

purgātio -ōnis, f. (purgo), a cleaning out,

cleansing. LIT., *alvi, purging*, Cic. TRANSF., *excusing, justification*: Ter., Cic.

purgo -are (purigo, from purus).

(1) *to clean, cleanse*. LIT., *locum, to clear*: Cic., Liv.; *arva longis ligonibus*, Ov.; with genit.: *purgatum te illius morbi*, healed, Hor. TRANSF., a, *to purge, cleanse*: *pectora*, Lucr.: b, *to excuse, defend, justify*: *aliquem de luxuria*, Cic.; *civitatem facti dictique*, Liv.; with acc. and infin., *to allege in defence*: Liv.: c, *ceremonially, to purify*: *populos*, Ov.

(2) *to clear away, wash off*. LIT., *bilem*, Hor. TRANSF., esp. of accusations, etc.: *crimina*, Cic., Liv.; *malum facinus forti facinore*, Liv.; *suspicionem*, Liv.

pūrītēr, adv. from purus; q.v.

purpūra -ae, f. (πορφύρα), the purple-fish. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., (1) *purple dye, purple*: Verg., Hor. (2) *stuff dyed purple, purple cloth*: Cic., Verg., Ov. (3) *'the purple', high rank*, etc.: Lucr., Hor., Ov.

purpūrātus -a -um (purpura), clad in purple: *mulier*, Pl.; Liv. M. as subst., a man of high rank, a courtier: *purpuratis tuis ista minitare*, Cic.; Liv.

purpūrēus -a -um (πορφύρεος).

LIT., *purple-coloured*; and so of shades resembling purple, as *dark-red, dark-brown, dark-violet*: *vestitus*, Cic.; *rubor, blush*, Ov.; *capillus, crinis*, Verg.; *mare*, Cic.; *flos rosae*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *clad in purple*: *rex*, Ov.; *tyrannus*, Hor. (2) in gen., *gleaming, bright, beautiful*: *olores*, Hor.; *ver*, Verg.

pūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), clean, pure.

LIT., *unda*, Verg.; *fons*, Pl.; *aëre purior ignis*, Ov.; *sol*, Hor.; *terra, cleared of stones, stubble*, etc., Cic.; *vestis*, Verg. N. as subst., *purum, the clear sky*: Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *without addition, simple, plain*: *hasta, without a head*, Prop.; *argentum, without reliefs*, Cic.; *nardum, unadulterated*, Tib. (2) *morally, upright, pure*: *purus et integer*, Cic.; with genit.: *sceleris*, Hor.; with abl.: *vitio*, Hor.; *animam puram conservare*, Cic. So of ceremonial: *locus, undefiled*, Liv.; *familia, free from mourning* (by completion of funeral rites), Cic. (3) of style, *pure, faultless*: *oratio*, Ter., Cic.; *genus dicendi*, Cic. (4) as legal t. t., *without conditions, absolute, unconditional*: *iudicium*, Cic. (5) in business, *clear (gain, profit)*: *quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **pūrē** and poet. **pūrītēr**, purely, cleanly.

LIT., *pure lauta corpora*, Liv.; compar.: *splendens Pario marmore purius*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *clearly, naturally, wholly*: *pure apparere*, Hor. (2) *uprightly, purely*: *pure et eleganter acta vita*, Cic.; *si vitam puriter egi*, Cat.; of ceremonial: *pure et caste deos venerari*, Cic. (3) of style, *purely, faultlessly*: *pure et emendate loqui*, Cic.

pūs *pūris*, n. corrupt matter. TRANSF., *bitterness, gall, venom*: Hor.

pūsillus -a -um, dim. very small, tiny, puny. LIT., *testis*, Cic.; *epistula*, Cic. TRANSF., *petty, mean*: *animus*, Cic. L., Hor.; *causa*, Ov.

pūsīō -ōnis, m. *a little boy*: Cic., Juv.

pustūla -ae, f. (pus), *a blister, pimple*: Sen., Mart.

pustulātus -a -um (pustula), *of metal, refined*: Suet., Mart.

pūtā, imperat. from puto; q.v.

pūtāmen -inis, n. (puto), *a cutting, paring, shred, shell*: Cic.

pūtātīō -ōnis, f. (puto), *a pruning*: Cic.

pūtātōr -ōris, m. (puto), *a pruner*: Ov.

pūtēal -ālis, n. (puteus), *a stone curb round the mouth of a well*: Cic. L. TRANSF., *a similar enclosure round a sacred place*—e.g., the Puteal Libonis at Rome, where the usurers carried on business: Cic., Hor., Ov.

pūtēālis -e (puteus), *of a well*: undae, Ov.; lymphae, Lucr.

pūtēo -ēre, *to stink*: Cic.

Pūtēōlī -ōrum, m. *a coast-town in Campania, with mineral springs, a favourite resort of the Romans* (now Pozzuolo).

¶ Hence adj. **Pūtēōlānus** -a -um, *belonging to Puteoli*; m. pl. as subst. **Pūtēōlāni** -ōrum, *the people of Puteoli*.

pūter -tris -tre and **putris** -e (connected with puteo). LIT., *rotten, putrid*: poma, Ov.; fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. TRANSF., *loose, flabby, crumbling, friable*: gleba, Verg.; campus, Verg.; mammae, Hor.; oculi, languishing, Hor.

pūtesco pūtescere pūtīi (puteo), *to decay, become rotten*: Cic., Hor.

pūtēus -i, m. *a well, a pit*: Pl., Cic., Verg., Hor.

pūtīduscūlus -a -um (dim. of putidus), *somewhat affected, nauseous*: Cic.

pūtīdus -a -um (puteo), *rotten, stinking, putrid*. LIT., caro, Cic. TRANSF., *foul, rotten*: femina, Hor.; compar.: cerebrum putidius, more addled, Hor. Esp. of style, *affected, in bad taste*: etiam Demosthenes, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **pūtīdē**, of discourse, *affectedly, disgustingly*: dicere, Cic.; putidius litteras exprimere, Cic.

pūto -are (root pu, whence purus), *to cleanse, clear*.

LIT., esp. of trees, *to lop, to prune*: vites, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to clear up, settle*; esp. of accounts: rationes cum publicanis, Cic. L. Hence, *to weigh up, consider a matter*: illud, Cic.; multa, Verg. (2) *to reckon, estimate, value*; with genit. of value: magni putare honores, Cic.; with abl.: aliquid denariis quadringentis, 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. (3) *to consider, hold, believe, think*: recte, Pl. With acc. and infin.: noli putare me maluisse, Cic.; absol.: non putaram, Cic.; parenthetically: puto or ut puto, *I suppose*, Cic. L.; imperat., puta, *used adverbially, suppose, for example*: Hor., Sen.

pūtor -ōris, m. (puteo), *a bad smell, stink or perhaps muddiness*: Lucr.

putrēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (puter/facio). LIT., *to make rotten*; pass., *to become rotten, decay*: nudatum tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, Liv.; Lucr. TRANSF., *to make pliable, to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto, Liv.; Lucr.

putresco -ēre (puter), *to become rotten, to decay*: Hor.

putridus -a -um (puter). LIT., *rotten, decayed*: dentes, Cic. TRANSF., *loose, flabby*: Cat.

pūtus -a -um (root pu, whence puto, purus), *pure, unmixed, unadulterated*; usually found in connexion with purus: Pl. Superl.: meae putissimae orationes, Cic. L.

pūtus -i, m. (connected with puer), *a boy*: Verg.

pycta (-ēs) -ae, m. (πύκτης), *a boxer, pugilist*: Phaedr., Sen.

Pydna -ae, f. (Πύδνα), *a town in Macedonia, where Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia*, 169 B.C.

¶ Hence **Pydnaei** -ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Pydna*.

pŷga = puga; q.v.

pŷgargus -i, m. (πύγαργος), *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.

Pygmālīōn -ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων). (1) *grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with a beautiful statue which he had made; Venus at his prayer endowed it with life*. (2) *a king of Tyre, brother of Dido, whose husband he slew*.

Pŷlādēs -ae and -is, m. (Πυλάδης), *son of Strophius, and the faithful friend of Orestes*; prov. for *a faithful friend*: Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pŷlādēus** -a -um: amicitia, i.e. *faithful, tender*, Cic.

Pŷlae -ārum, f. (πύλαι, gates), *a pass between mountains, defiles*. (1) *Tauri, separating Cappadocia from Cilicia*, Cic. (2) = *Thermopylae*: Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Pŷlāicus** -a -um, *relating to Thermopylae*: conventus, *a congress held at Thermopylae*, Liv.

Pŷlus (-ōs) -i, f. (Πύλος), *name of two cities in the Peloponnesus, one in Messenia, the residence of Neleus* (now Palaio Navarino); *the other in Triphylia, the residence of Nestor, hence called Nestorea*: Ov.

¶ Hence adj. **Pŷlīus** -a -um, *of Pylos*. M. as subst. **Pŷlīus** -i, *the Pylian, i.e. Nestor*.

pŷra -ae, f. (πυρά), *a funeral pyre*: Verg.

pŷrāmīs -idis, f. (πυραμῖς), *a pyramid*: Prop., Tac. TRANSF., *a cone*: Cic.

Pŷrāmus -i, m. (Πύραμος). (1) *the lover of Thisbe*. (2) *a river in Cilicia*.

Pŷrēnē -ēs, f. (Πυρήνη), *daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, buried in the mountain range called after her*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pŷrēnaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Pyrene: Pyrenaei Montes, the Pyrenees, the mountains between Gaul and Spain*.

pŷrethrum -i, n. (πύρεθρον), *a plant, pellitory*: Ov.

Pyrgi -ōrum, m. (Πύργοι), *a town in Etruria*.

¶ Hence adj. **Pyrgensis** -e, *belonging to Pyrgi*.

pŷrōpus -i, m. (πυρρόπος), *a kind of mixed metal; bronze*: Lucr., Ov.

Pyrrha -ae and **Pyrrhē** -ēs, f. (Πύρρα), *daughter of Epimetheus, wife of Deucalion*. **Pyrrhīās** -ādīs, adj., *relating to the town of Pyrrha in Lesbos*.

pyrrhicha -ae and **pyrrhichē** -ēs, f. (πυρρική), a dance in armour: Plin., Suet.

Pyrrhō -ōnis, m. (Πύρρων), a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the so-called Sceptical school, contemporary of Alexander the Great.

¶ Hence **Pyrrhōnēi** -ōrum, m. pl. the followers of Pyrrho.

Pyrrhus -i, m. (Πύρρος). (1) son of Achilles and Deidamia of Scyros (also called Neoptolemos), founder of a monarchy in Epirus, killed at Delphi by Orestes. (2) a king of Epirus, enemy of the Romans.

Pythāgōrās -ae, m. (Πυθαγόρας), Greek philosopher of Samos (about 540 B.C.), who afterwards settled in S. Italy, and founded the school named after him.

¶ Hence adj. **Pythāgōrēus** -a -um, Pythagorean, and subst. a Pythagorean.

Pytho -ūs, f. (Πυθώ), the old name of Delphi.

¶ Hence adj. **Pythicus**, **Pythius** -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo: Cic., Liv. F. as subst. **Pythia** -ae, the priestess who delivered the oracles at Delphi; n. pl. as subst. **Pythia** -ōrum, (τὰ Πύθια), the Pythian games, celebrated every fourth year near Delphi in honour of Apollo.

Pythōn -ōnis, m. (Πύθων), a great snake killed by Apollo near Delphi.

pýtisma -ātis, m. (πύτισμα), the wine which is spit out or spurted through the lips (in tasting): Juv.

pýtisso -are (πύττω), to spit out wine (in tasting): Ter.

pyxis -idis, f. (πύξις), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc.: veneni, Cic., Suet.

Q

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, only used before u and another vowel. Latin qu sometimes represents the Greek π; e.g. quinque πέντε, equus ἵππος, sequor ἔκω. For abbreviations in which Q. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

quā, abl. f. of qui, used as adv. (1) relat., by which way, on which side, where. LIT., of place: ad omnes introitus qua adiri poterat, Cic.; ea . . . qua, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., whereby: Caes., etc.; as far as: Cic., Liv.; qua . . . qua, partly . . . partly, as well . . . as . . . : qua dominus qua advocatus, Cic.; Liv. (2) interrog., by what way? in what manner? how?: illuc qua veniam? Cic.; Verg. (3) indef., in any way, at all: Verg.

quācumque (-cunque), adv. (often in tmesis), by whatever way, wherever. LIT., of place: quacumque iter fecit, Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., in whatever way: Verg.

quādamtēnūs, adv. to a certain point, so far; found in tmesis: est quadam prodire tenus, Hor.

quadra -ae, f. a square. (1) a square piece of bread used as a plate: Verg. (2) a dining-table: alienā vivere quadrā, to live at another person's table, Juv. (3) any square piece or morsel: Hor., Mart.

quadrāgēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quadraginta), forty at a time, forty each: Caes., Cic., Liv.

quadrāgēsīmus (-gensīmus) -a -um

(quadraginta), fortieth. F. as subst. **quadrāgēsīma** -ae (sc. pars), the fortieth part; esp. as a tax: Tac.

quadrāgies (-iens), adv. (quadraginta), forty times: Cic., Liv.

quadrāgintā, forty: Cic., etc.

quadrans -antis, m. (quadro), a fourth part, quarter. (1) heres ex quadrante, heir to the fourth part of the property, Suet. (2) a coin, the fourth part of an as: Liv., Juv.; esp. as the price of a bath: dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor. (3) a liquid measure, quarter of a sextarius: Mart.

quadrantal -ālis, n. a liquid measure, containing 8 congi: Pl.

quadrantārius -a -um (quadrans), of a quarter. (1) tabulae quadrantariae, reduction of debts by a quarter in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. (2) costing a quarter of an as: mulier, Cic.

quadrātus -a -um, partic. from quadro; q.v. **quadrīdūm** (quatrīdūm) -i, n. (quattuor/dies), a space of four days: quadrīduo quo haec gesta sunt, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

quadrīennium -i, n. (quattuor/annus), a period of four years: Cic.

quadrīfāriam, adv. (quattuor), fourfold, in four parts: Liv.

quadrīfidus -a -um (quattuor/fido), split into four portions: Verg.

quadrīgae -ārum, f. (=quadrīugae; quattuor/iugum), a team of four horses abreast, esp. drawing a chariot; a four-horse chariot. LIT., alborum equorum, Liv.; curru quadrīgarum vehi, Cic.; Verg.; etc. TRANSF., equis aut quadrīgis poeticis, Cic.

quadrīgārius -a -um (quadrīgae), of a racing charioteer: habitus, Suet. M. as subst., a charioteer: Suet.

quadrīgātus -a -um (quadrīga), stamped with the figure of a four-horse chariot: Liv.

quadrīgūlae -ārum, f. (dim. of quadrīgae), a little team of four horses: Cic.

quadrīiūgis -e (quattuor/iugum), in a team of four: equi, Verg.

quadrīiūgus -ā -um (quattuor/iugum), in or with a team of four: equi, Ov.; currus, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **quadrīiūgi** -ōrum, a team of four horses: Ov.

quadrīlibris -e (quattuor/libra), weighing four pounds: Pl.

quadrīmēstris -e (quattuor/mensis). (1) four months old: Varr. (2) lasting four months: Suet.

quadrīmūlus -a -um (dim. of quadrīmus), only four years old: Pl.

quadrīmus -a -um (quattuor), four years old: Cic. L., Hor., Liv.

quadrīgēnārius -a -um (quadrīgeni), of four hundred each: Cic. L., Liv.

quadrīgēni -ae -a (quadrīgenti), four hundred at a time, four hundred each: Liv., Suet.

quadrīgētēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (quadrīgenti), the four hundredth: Liv.

quadrīgenti -ae -a (quattuor/centum), four hundred: Cic.

quadrīgētīes (-iens), adv. (quadrīgenti), four hundred times: Cic.

quadripertitus -a -um (quattuor/pars), divided into four parts, fourfold: distributio, Cic.; Tac.

quadrirēmis -e (quattuor/remus), with four banks of oars: *navis*, Liv.

F. as subst. **quadrirēmis** -is, a ship with four banks of oars, a quadrirēme: *Caes.*, Cic., Liv.

quadrivium -i, n. (quattuor/via), a place where four roads meet, a crossroads: *Cat.*, Juv.

quadro -are (quadrum).

(1) transit., to make square, to square. TRANSF., to join properly together, complete rhythmically: *quadranda orationis industria*, Cic.; *acervum*, Hor.

(2) intransit., to be square. LIT., Verg., TRANSF., to fit exactly, to suit: *omnia in istam quadrant*, Cic. Esp., of accounts, to agree: *quo modo sescenta eodem modo quadrarint*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **quadrātus** -a -um, squared, square: *saxum*, Liv.; *agmen*, Cic., Liv., etc. N. as subst. **quadrātum** -i, a square: Cic., Hor.; as t. t. in astronomy, quadrature: Cic.

quadrūm -i, n. a square. TRANSF., redigere omnes in quadrum numerumque sententias, proper order, Cic.

quadrūpēdāns -antis (quadrupes), going on four feet, galloping: *Echelus*, a Centaur, Ov.; *sonitus*, of a galloping horse, Verg.; plur. as subst., horses: Verg.

quadrūpēs -pēdis (quattuor/pes), four-footed, on four feet: *Ter.*, Ov. M. and f. as subst. **quadrūpēs** -pēdis, a four-footed animal, quadruped: Cic., Verg., etc.

quadruplātor -ōris, m. (quadruplus), a multiplier by four. TRANSF., (1) an exaggerator: *Sen.* (2) an informer: *Pl.*, Cic.

quadruplēs -plicis (quattuor/plico), fourfold, quadruple: *Pl.*, Liv.

quadruplor -ari, dep. to be an informer (cf. *quadruplator*): *Pl.*

quadruplus -a -um (quattuor), fourfold. N. as subst. **quadruplum** -i, four times the amount, four times as much: *iudicium dare in quadruplum*, Cic.

quaerito -are (freq. of *quaero*). (1) to seek eagerly: *Pl.*, *Ter.* (2) to inquire eagerly about: *Pl.*, *Ter.*

quaero *quaerere* *quaesii* or *quaesivi* *quaesitum*, to seek, search for.

LIT., of persons and physical objects; sometimes with the further notion to obtain, find, get: *suos*, *Caes.*; *portum*, *Caes.*; *viam*, *Lucr.*; *liberos ad necem*, *Cic.*; *argentum*, *Hor.*; *nummos*, *Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) to seek an abstr. thing: *sibi honores*, *Cic.*; *gloriam bello*, *Cic.*; *fugam ex Italia*, *Cic.*; *omisso veteri consilio novum*, *Sall.* With *infin.*, to seek to, wish to: *abrumper lucem*, *Verg.*; *Hor.*, *Ov.* (2) to seek with longing, to miss, want: *Caesarem*, *Hor.*; *Cic.*

(3) of things, to demand, require: *bellum dictatorum maiestatem*, *Liv.*; *Cic.*, *Ov.*

(4) to seek to know, to ask, to inquire: *aliquid ex de, ab aliquo*, *Caes.*, *Cic.*, etc. With *indir. quest.*: *Cic.*, *Liv.*, etc. (5) to investigate, inquire into: *rem*, *Ter.*, *Cic.*; *de morte alicuius*, *Cic.*; *de servo in dominum*, to interrogate the slave (under torture) about his master, *Cic.*

¶ Hence partic. **quaesitus** -a -um, sought out; so unusual, select; compar. and superl.:

Tac. In a bad sense, far-fetched, affected (of manner, etc.): *Cic.*, *Tac.*

¶ N. as subst., sing. **quaesitum** -i, a question: *Ov.*; plur. **quaesita** -orum, gains: *Verg.*, *Ov.*

quaesitio -ōnis, f. (*quaero*), an interrogation (by torture): *Tac.*

quaesitor -ōris, m. (*quaero*), an investigator, inquirer, esp. a judicial investigator: *Cic.*; of *Minos*: *Verg.*

quaesitum, subst. from *quaero*; q.v.

quaesitus -a -um, partic. from *quaero*; q.v.

quaeso -ēre (another form of *quaero*). LIT., to seek for: *Pl.* TRANSF., to beg, beseech, entreat. With acc.: *ventorum paces*, *Lucr.*; with *ut* or *ne* and the subj.: *vobis quaeso ut*, *Cic.*; *Liv.* Absol., *I beg, I entreat*: *tu, quaeso*, *scribe*, *Cic. L.*; *Pl.*, *Ter.*

quaestīcūlus -i, m. (dim. of *quaestus*), a small gain, slight profit: *Cic.*

quaestio -ōnis, f. (*quaero*), a seeking, searching. LIT., *Pl.*

TRANSF., an inquiry, investigation: *tota fere quaestio tractata videtur*, *Cic.*; in *questionem vocare*, to investigate, *Cic.*; *Juv.* Sometimes a subject of inquiry: *Cic.*, *Quint.* Esp. a judicial inquiry, often with evidence taken from slaves under 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 a charge of assassination, *Cic.*; *quaestiones perpetuae*, standing courts of justice, *Cic.*; *extraordinariae*, *Liv.*

quaestiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of *quaestio*), a little question: *ponere alicui quaestiunculam*, *Cic.*; *Quint.*

quaestor -ōris, m. (for *quaesitor*, from *quaero*), the quaestor, in plur., the quaestors, magistrates in Rome: *Cic.*, *Liv.*, *Tac.*, etc. Of these, some tried criminal cases in the courts, or prosecuted at such trials; others were in charge of the state treasury; others accompanied 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 to a quaestor: *comitia*, for choice of a quaestor, *Cic.*; *officium*, duty of quaestor, *Cic.*; *scelus*, committed by, or investigated by, a quaestor, *Cic.*; *porta*, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, *Liv.*

N. as subst. **quaestōrium** -i. (1) (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in camp: *Liv.* (2) (sc. aedificium), the quaestor's dwelling in a province: *Cic. M.* as subst. **quaestōrius** -i, an ex-quaestor, one who had been quaestor: *Cic.*

quaestūsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (*quaestus*). (1) gainful, profitable: *mercatura*, *Cic.*; *Liv.* (2) fond of gain: *homo*, *Cic.*; *Pl.* (3) having gained much, rich: *Tac.*

quaestūra -ae, f. (*quaestor*), the office of quaestor, quaestorship: *Cic.*, *Liv.*, *Tac.*

quaestus -ūs, m. (*quaero*), a gaining, getting, profit, gain, advantage.

LIT., *quaestus ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni*, *Cic.*; *quaestui deditum esse*, to be devoted to money-getting, *Sall.*

TRANSF., (1) *a source of profit*: quaestui habere rempublicam, Cic. (2) *an occupation, business*: quaestu iudiciario pasci, Cic.; quaestum corpore facere, Pl., Liv., Tac.

quālibēt (quālūbēt), adv. (f. abl. of quilibet).

LIT., *wherever you like, anywhere*: Pl., Tib.

TRANSF., *in any way you please*: Cat.

quālis -e, *of what sort, what kind of*.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: qualis est istorum oratio? Cic.; Pl., etc.

(2) relat., correlated to talis, (*such*) *as*. With talis, *as*: qualem te praeuisti, talem te impertias, Cic.; ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, Cic. Without talis: bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *such a war as*, Caes.; qualis exercet Diana choros, *like D. when she . . .*, Verg.

(3) indef., *having some quality or other*: illa quae appellant qualia, Cic.

¶ Adv. **quālītēr**, *as, just as*: Ov.

quālescūquē (-cūquē) quālēcūquē, adj. (qualis). (1) relat., *of whatever kind, of whatever sort*: homines qualescumque sunt, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) indef., *any, without exception, any whatever*: sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, Cic.

quālīlibēt quālēlibēt, *of what sort you will*: formae litterarum vel aureae vel qualeslibet, Cic.

quālītās -ātis, f. (qualis), *quality, property, nature* (cf. Gr. ποιότης): Quint.

quālus -i, m. and **quālum -i**, n. *a wicker-basket*: Verg., Hor.

quam, adv. *how, in what way*.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions; *to what extent? how much? how?*: quam multis opus erit? Cic.; memoriā tenetis quam valde admurmuravit, Cic. Elliptically: mire quem, *to a surprising degree*, Cic. L.

(2) exclam.: quam multa, quam paucis! Cic. L.; quam hoc non curo, Cic.

(3) relat.: *a, as*, correlated to tam (or sic): tam consimilis est quam potest, Liv., Cic.; with sic: Verg. Without tam: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, Liv. Often with superl. of adj. or adv.: quam maximā possum voce dico, *with as loud a voice as possible*, Cic.; quam celerrime potuit, Caes.; elliptically, without possum: quam plurimo vendere, *as dear as possible*, Cic.; quam primum, *as soon as possible*, Caes., Cic., Verg.: *b*, with comparatives or words implying comparison, *than, as*: nihil est magis timendum quam, Cic.; maior sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere, Ov.; proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium editur, *fiercer than you would expect from the number of the combatants*, Liv.; with a second comparative following: longior quam latior, *more long than wide*, Cic. Also with verbs implying a comparison, such as malle, praestat: Caes.; and with other parts of speech, such as aequē, supra, ultra, secus, alius, aliter, alibi, dissimilis, diversus. In phrases relating to time, such as postero die, or postridie, quam: Cic.; Liv.

quamdīū or **quam dīū**, adv. (1) interrog., *how long?*: Pl., Cic. (2) relat., *as long as, until*: quamdiu potuit tacuit, Caes.; disces quamdiu voles, Cic.

quamlibēt (quamlibēt), adv. *as much as you please, ever so much*: manus quamlibet infirmae, Ov.; Lucr.

quamobrem (quam ob rem), adv. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *wherefore? why?*: Pl., Caes., Cic. (2) relat. *on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why*: si res reperietur quam ob rem videantur, Cic., Pl., etc.

quamquam (quanquam), conj. *although, though*. Usually with indic., unless there is a special reason for using subj.: medici quamquam intellegunt saepe, tamen numquam aegris dicunt, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. Elliptically, with adj. or partic.: omnia illa quae sunt extra, quamquam expetenda, summo bono continentur, Cic.; Liv., etc. Sometimes at the beginning of a sentence, *nevertheless, and yet*: Cic., Verg.

quamvis, adv. (quam/volo). (1) *as much as you please, ever so much*: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, Cic.; quamvis copiosē, Cic. (2) *as conj., however much, although*; with subj.: quamvis prudens sis, tamen, Cic.; Verg.; with indic.: Verg., Liv., Ov.; elliptically, with adj. or partic.: quamvis iniqua passi, Cic.; Tac.

quānam, *by what way*: Liv.

quandō, adv., *when*. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *when? at what time?*: quando enim me ista curasse arbitramini? Cic.; Hor., etc.; non intellegitur, quando obrepat senectus. (2) indef., *at any time, ever*: quaestio num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi, Cic.; also after si, and ne: Cic., Liv., etc. (3) relat., *at the time when*: tum quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic.; Verg., etc. Sometimes causal, *since, because*: Cic., Liv., etc.

quandocūquē (-cūquē), adv. (in tmesis: Hor.) (1) rel., *whenever, as often as*: quandocumque trahunt inuisa negotia Romam, Hor.: Liv., etc. (2) indef., *at some time or other*: quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.

quandōquē, adv. (1) relat., *whenever, as often as*: Cic.; Hor., Liv. Sometimes causal, *since*: Cic., Liv. (2) indef., *at some time or other*: Cic. L., Tac.

quandōquidem, conj. *since, because*: Cic., Verg., Liv.

quantillus -a -um (dim. of quantulus), *how little*; interrog., relat., and exclam.: Pl.

quanto, *see* quantus.

quantōpērē (quanto ōpērē), adv. (quantus/opus), *with what great trouble, how much*.

(1) interrog., in indir. quest.: video quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic.; dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant, Cic. (2) relat., *as much as*: Cic.

quantūlus -a -um (dim. of quantus), *how little, how small*. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: Lucr., Cic., Juv. (2) exclam.: quantulus sol nobis videtur! Cic. (3) relat.: Cic., Hor.

quantūluscūquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, *however small*: de hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate, Cic.; n. as subst.: quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic.

quantum, *see* quantus.

quantus -a -um, *of what size, how great*.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect

questions: aspice sim quantus, Ov.; Cic., etc. (2) exclam.: quantum instar in ipso! Verg.; Cic., etc. (3) relat.: correlated to tantus, (*as great*) as: cum tantis copiis quantas nemo habuit, Nep.; Cic. Without tantus: ut acciperent pecuniam quantam vellent, 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.; quantus quantus, *however great*, Pl., Ter.

N. as subst. **quantum**. (1) interrog., *how much?*: quantum dedit? Cic. (2) exclam.: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg.; Cic. (3) relat.: 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 as*, Ov., Tac.; quantum maxime accelerare poterat, Liv.

N. in genit. (or locative) of price, **quanti**. (1) interrog., *at what price? how dear?*: quanti emi potest? Pl.; cum scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, *how highly I esteem*, Cic. (2) exclam.: quanti est sapere! Ter. (3) relat.: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam solvendam, Cic.; quanti quanti, *at whatever price*, Cic.

N. in abl. of measure, **quanto**. (1) interrog.: Cic. (2) exclam.: quanto sapientius! *how much more wisely!* Cic. (3) relat.: quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away*, Ter.; Caes., Tac.

quantuscumquē -ācumquē -umcumquē, *however great*: bona, quantacumque erant, Cic. N. as subst.: quantumcumque possum, Cic.

quantuslibet -tālibet -tumlibet, *as great as you will, however great*: ordo, Ov. N. acc. like adv., *however much*: Liv.

quantusvis -āvis -umvis (quantus/volo), *as great as you please, however great*: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.; portum satis amplum quantaevs classi, Liv. N. acc. like adv., *however much*: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.; Cic.

quāpropter (1) interrog., *wherefore? why?*: Pl., Ter. (2) relat.: *on which account, wherefore?*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

quāquā, adv. *by whatever way*: Pl.

quārē or **quā rē**, adv. (qui/res). (1) interrog., *how?*: Pl., Ter.; *why?*: Cic., Hor. (2) relat., *wherefore, on which account*: Cic.

quartādecimāni -ōrum, m. (quartus decimus), *soldiers of the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

quartānus -a -um (quartus), *relating to the fourth*.

(1) *relating to the fourth day*: febris quartana, Cic.; f. as subst. **quartāna** (sc. febris) -ae, *a quartan fever*: Hor.

(2) *relating to the fourth legion*; m. pl. as subst. **quartāni** -ōrum, *the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

quartārius -i, m. (quartus), *the fourth part of a sextarius*: Liv.

quartus -a -um (quattuor), *the fourth*: pars, Caes.; Cic., Verg.

F. as subst. **quarta** -ae (sc. hora), *the fourth hour*: Hor.

N. acc. or abl. as adv. **quartum**, **quarto**, *for the fourth time*: Cic., Liv., Ov.

quartusdecimus -a -um, *the fourteenth*: Cic., Tac.

quāsi, adv. *as if, just as*. (1) with indic., *just as*: quasi poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix evelluntur, Cic. (2) in hypothetical comparisons, *as if*: a, with subj.: sensu amisso fit idem quasi natus non esset omnino, Cic.; quid ego his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit? Cic.; with added si: Pl.: b, with partic.: hostes maximo clamore insecuti quasi partā iam atque exploratā victoriā, Caes.; Cic. (3) *as it were, a sort of*: philosophia procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic.; quasi in extremā paginā, Cic. (4) with numerals, *about*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

quāsillus -i, m. and **quāsillum** -i, n. (dim. of qualus), *a little basket*: Cic., Tib.

quassatio -ōnis, f. (quasso), *a shaking*: Liv.

quasso -are (freq. of quatio).

(1) transit., *to shake violently*. LIT., in gen.: caput, Pl., Verg.; hastam, Verg.; esp., *to shatter, break in pieces*: classis ventis quassata, Verg.; naves quassatae, Liv. TRANSF., rempublicam, Cic.

(2) intransit., *to shake*: siliquā quassante, Verg.; Pl.

quassus -a -um, partic. from quatio; q.v.

quātēfācio -fācere -fēcī (quatio/facio), *to shake, to weaken*: Cic. L.

quātēnūs, adv. *how far*. (1) interrog., in indir. quest., *to what extent*: Cic. (2) relat., *as far as*: Liv. (3) *in so far as, since, seeing that*: Hor., Ov., etc.

quātēr, adv. (quattuor), *four times*: Verg., Ov.; terque quaterque, or ter et quater, *again and again, often*, Verg., Hor.

quātēr deciens (-ies), *fourteen times*: Cic.

quāterni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quattuor), *four at a time, four each*: quaternae centesimae, interest at four per cent monthly, Cic.; Caes., Hor., Liv.

quātio quātēre quassi quassum, *to shake*.

LIT., in gen.: alas, Verg.; caput, Ov.; hastam, to brandish, Verg.; cymbala, Verg.; risu populum, Hor. Esp., *to crash, shatter*: muros arietibus, Liv.; Verg., Hor.; in partic.: quassae naves, *leaky, shattered*, Liv.

TRANSF., *to shake, agitate, trouble*: aegritudine, Cic.; oppida bello, Verg.

quatrīdūm = quadriduum; q.v.

quattuor, indecl. numer. adj. (cf. τέσσαρες, τέτταρες), *four*: Cic., Verg., etc.

quattuordēcim, indecl. numer. adj. (quattuor/decem), *fourteen*: quattuordecim ordines, or, simply, quattuordecim, *the fourteen rows of seats reserved in the circus for the knights, at Rome*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

quattuorvirātus -ūs, m. (quattuorviri), *the office of the quattuorviri*: ap. Cic. L.

quattuorviri -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.

-que (cf. Gr. τε) an enclitic conj. always attached to a word, and; if what is to be added consists of more than one word, -que is normally attached to the first word; but is sometimes postponed if the first word is a monosyllable, or for metrical convenience in poetry.

Alone, -que = *and, and also, and indeed*; used by all authors. Sometimes it introduces an alternative, or: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.

Repeated, -que . . . -que = *both . . . and . . .*

noctesque diesque, Cic.; quique Romae quique in exercitu erant, Liv. *

In combination with other conjunctions: -que . . . et . . ., both . . . and . . ., Liv.; -que . . . ac . . ., Verg., Liv.

quēis, quīs=quibus, *see* qui.

quēmadmōdum (**quem ad mōdum**), *in what manner, how.* (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: quemadmodum est adservatus? Cic.; Caes. (2) relat.: ut quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. Esp., corresponding with sic, ita, item, etc., as, just as: quemadmodum socius in societate habet partem, sic heres in hereditate habet partem, Cic.; Liv.

quēo quīre quīvi and quīi quītum, *to be able.* With infin.: non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.; Verg., etc. With pass. infin., sometimes in pass. (cf. coepi): Pl., Ter., Lucr.

quercētum -i, n. (quercus), *an oak-wood:* Hor.

quercēus -a -um (quercus), *oaken: coronae, of oak leaves,* Tac.

quercus -ūs, f. *the oak:* Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) *a crown of oak leaves for saving the life of a citizen in war:* Verg., Ov. (2) *acorns:* Juv.

quērēla (**quērēlla**) -ae, f. (queror), *a complaint, complaining.* LIT., epistula plena querelarum, Cic.; vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion of complaint,* Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *of the plaintive sound of animals:* Lucr., Verg.; *of the noise of a flute:* Lucr.

quērībundus -a -um (queror), *complaining, plaintive:* vox, Cic.

quērīmōnīa -ae, f. (queror), *a complaining, complaint:* de tuis iniuriis, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

quērītōr -ari, dep. (freq. of queror), *to complain excessively:* Tac.

quernēus -a -um (quercus), *of the oak, oaken:* Suet.

quernus=querneus; q.v.: Verg., Ov.

quēror quērī questus sum, dep. *to complain, lament, bewail.* LIT., with acc.: fatum, Caes.; iniurias, Cic.; Ov., etc. With de: de Milone, Cic. With acc. and infin.: se tum exstingui, Cic.; Liv., Ov., etc. TRANSF., *to make a plaintive sound; of animals or birds:* Verg., Hor.; *of musical instruments: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra,* Ov.

querquētūlānus -a -um (querquetum=quercetum), *of an oak-wood: Querquetulanus mons, old name of the Caelius mons at Rome,* Tac.

quērūlus -a -um (queror), *complaining, querulous.* LIT., senex, Hor.; vox, Ov. TRANSF., *plaintive:* cicada, Verg.; tibia, Hor.

questus -ūs, m. (queror), *a complaining, complaint, lament.* LIT., qui questus, qui maeror dignus inveniri in tanta calamitate potest, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *of the nightingale's song:* Verg.

quī, quae quōd; pronoun.

(1) interrog. adj., in direct and indirect questions; *which? what? what kind of?*: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? Cic.; scribis te velle scire, qui sit reipublicae status, Cic.; tu te conlige, et qui sis considera, Cic.; considera, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.

(2) exclam., *what:* qui vir, et quantus! Cic.; qui strepitus circa comitum! Verg.

(3) indef.: qui, quae, and qua, quod; *any, some: nisi qui deus subvenerit,* Cic. Also after si, nisi, num: Caes., Cic., Liv.

(4) relat., *who, which, what, that.* In this sense, qui normally 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. Often, as a 'connecting relative', it introduces a new sentence, *and this:* res loquitur ipsa; quae semper valet plurimum, Cic. In gender, it sometimes agrees with a complement in its own clause: agrum, quae postea sunt Mucia prata appellata, Liv. It is neuter when the relat. clause refers to the whole of the main clause: Lacedaemonii regem, quod numquam antea apud eos acciderat, necaverunt, Cic. In number, it is sometimes plural when the antecedent is a collective noun: equitatum praemittit qui videant, Cic. It is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent: illo augurio quo diximus, Cic.

The mood of the relat. clause is normally indic., whenever it makes a purely factual statement about a definite antecedent. But qui is foll. by the subj.: a, to express purpose, *in order that:* eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic.; b, to express cause, *because:* recte Socrates exsecrari eum solebat, qui primus utilitatem a natura seiunxisset, Cic.; c, to express tendency or result, after such words as is, talis, eiusmodi, aptus, idoneus, dignus: ego is sum qui nihil fecerim, *such a man as to,* Cic.; d, to express a general description, parallel to an adj.: mihi carus et illum qui pulchre nosset, Hor.; e, where the existence of the antecedent is denied or doubted; e.g. after nemo est qui: Cic., etc.

¶ Acc. n. sing. of qui relat. **quod**, like adv.: quod sciam, *as far as I know,* Pl., Cic., Liv.

¶ Abl. n. sing. of qui relat. **quō**, as abl. of measure. With comparatives: quo difficilior, hoc praeclarius, Cic. For its uses as abl. of instrument, *see* quo.

quī (old abl. of quī). (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *in what manner? how?*: deum nisi sempiternum intellegere qui possumus? Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. (2) exclam.: qui te di omnes perdant! Pl. (3) relat.: *where-with, wherefrom:* in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep.; Pl., Ter., Cic. (4) indef., *somehow:* Pl., Ter.

quīā (1) interrog., in forms quīane and quīanam; *why?*: Pl., Verg. (2) relat., *because:* Cic., Hor., etc. Often with ideo, idcirco, propterea, etc., as antecedent: quia mutari natura non potest, idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.

quicum (abl. of quī/cum), *with whom, with which:* Cic.

quicumquē (-cunquē) quaecumquē quodcumquē.

(1) relat., *whoever, whichever, whatever:* quicumque is est, Cic.; quācumque potui ratione, *in every possible way,* Cic.; ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, *anything that he chose,* Nep.; quodcumque hoc regni, *this kingdom, such as it is,* Verg. Sometimes quicumque=qualiscumque, *of whatever kind:*

quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic.

(2) indef., *any available*: quacumque ratione, *as best I can*, Cic.

quidam quaedam quoddam and subst. quiddam, *a certain person or thing* (known but not necessarily named).

LIT., quaedam vox, Cic.; quodam tempore, *at a certain time*, Cic.; subst.: quidam de conlegis nostris, Cic.; quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic.; with partitive genit.: quiddam mali, Cic. TRANSF., *a kind of, so to speak*: incredibilis quaedam magnitudo ingenii, Cic.

quidem, adv. *indeed, even*. Used to emphasize or to limit an assertion: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, *at least*, Cic.; doleo ac mirifice quidem, *and indeed, yes and*, Cic.; ille quidem hoc cupiens, *though so desiring*, Verg.; ... quidem ... sed = Gr. ... μέν ... δε, Quint. Esp. neg.: ne ... quidem, *not even* ..., Cic., Liv., etc.; also nec ... quidem, Cic., Liv.

quidni? *why not?*: Cic.

quies -ētis, f. rest.

LIT., in gen., *repose, quiet*: mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, Cic.; quietem capere, *to enjoy*, Caes.; plur.: somno et quietibus ceteris, *kinds of rest*, Cic. Esp. (1) *rest at night, sleep*: ire ad quietem, Cic.; datur hora quieti, Verg. (2) *the sleep of death*: dura quies, Verg.; Prop. (3) *peace*: Sall.; *neutrality*: Tac. (4) *of things, calm*: Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *a dream*: Stat., Tac. (2) plur., *a resting-place, lair*: Lucr.

quiesco -escēre -ēvi -ētum (quies); syncop. forms: quierunt, quierim, quierant, quiessem, quiesce; *to rest, repose*.

LIT., in gen., *to rest from work, etc.*; of living beings: ipse dux (gruum) revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.; of things: prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg.; quiescebant voces hominum canumque, Ov.; alta quierunt aequora, *were calm*, Verg.; ager qui multos annos quiescit, *lies fallow*, Cic. Esp. (1) *to lie down, to sleep*: cenatus quiescebat, Cic. (2) *of the dead, to rest in the grave*: placidā compostus pace quiescit, Verg. (3) *to be at peace*: urbs illa non potest quiescere, Cic.; Verg.; also *to be neutral*: quiescere in republica, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *to cease from an action*; with infin.: Pl., Hor. (2) *to be free from*: civitas a suppliciis, Liv.

quīētus -a -um (quies), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *resting*.

LIT., in gen.: quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, Liv.; quietus aer, Verg.; sermo, calm, Cic. Esp. (1) *sleeping*: Tac. (2) *at peace, undisturbed, neutral*: quieta Gallia, Caes.; a seditione et a bello quietis rebus, Liv.; n. pl. as subst.: quieta movere, Sall.

TRANSF., of character, *quiet, peaceful, calm*: animus quietus et solutus, Cic.; quietus, imbellis, placido animo, Sall.; Caes., Verg.

¶ Adv. **quīētē**, *quietly, peaceably*: vivere, Cic.; apte et quiete ferre aliquid, Cic.

quīlibet quaelibet quodlibet and subst. quidlibet, *any you will, anyone, anything*: quaelibet minima res, *any smallest thing*, Cic.; quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*,

Liv.; subst. quidlibet: impotens sperare, Hor.

quin (for quine, from qui/ne).

(1) in main clauses: a, in questions, *why not?* quin conscendimus equos? Liv.; Cic., Verg.: b, in commands, to encourage, *but come*: quin sic attendite, iudices, Cic.; Pl.: c, in statements, to add emphasis, *rather, nay rather, but indeed*: Pl., Ter.; quin potius, quin contra, Liv.; quin etiam, quin immo, Cic.; quin et, Hor.

(2) in subordinate clauses, with subjunctive: a, relat., *who not, that not*, after a neg. or virtual neg.; used unchanged in all genders and in various cases: nemo fuit quin illud viderit, Cic.; nulla est civitas quin, Caes.; nihil est quin, Cic.; numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facere et commode dicant, *but that*, Cic.: b, with neg. verbs of refraining, hindering, etc., *but that, without*: nullum adhuc intermisi diem, quin aliquid ad te litterarum darem, Cic.; nihil abest quin sim miserimus, Cic.; facere non possum quin, *I cannot help*, Cic.: c, after neg. verbs of doubting, ignorance, etc., *but that*: non dubitari debet quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae, Cic.; quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint? *who does not know that?* Cic.; haud dubium est quin, Ter., Caes., etc.

quīnam quāenam quodnam, interrog. adj. *which, what?* In direct questions: sed quīnam est ille epilogus? Cic. In indirect questions: quāesivit quānam formosas virgines haberet, Cic.

Quinctiūs (Quintīus) -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were*: (1) L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, *summoned from the plough to be dictator*. (2) T. Quinctius Flamininus, *the conqueror of the Macedonian king Philip*.

¶ Hence adj. **Quinctiānus** -a -um, *Quinctian*.

quīcunx -cuncis (quinque/uncia), *five-twelfths of a whole*.

LIT., Hor., etc.; of interest, *5 per cent*: Pers.

TRANSF., *the form of the five spots on dice*. Hence applied to a plantation in which rows of trees were so planted: directi in quīcuncem ordines, Cic.

quīndēciens (-iēs), adv. *fifteen times*: Cic., Mart.

quīndēcim, indecl. num. (quinque/decem), *fifteen*: Caes., Hor.

quīndēcimprīmī -ōrum, m. *the fifteen chief senators of a municipium*: Caes.

quīndēcimvīr -i and **quīndēcimvīrī** -ōrum and -um, m. *a college of fifteen magistrates*; esp.: quīndēcimvīrī sacris faciundis, *one of the three priestly colleges, in charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac.; separated: quīndēcim Diana preces virorum curet, Hor.

quīndēcimvīrālīs -e, of the quīndēcimvīrī: Tac.

quīngēni -ae -a, num. (quingenti), *five hundred at a time, five hundred each*: Cic. L.

quīngētēsīmūs (-ensīmūs) -a -um (quingenti), *the five hundredth*: Cic.

quīngētī -ae -a, num. (quīngē/centum), *five hundred*: Cic., Hor., etc.

quīngētīens (-iēs), adv. (quingenti), *five hundred times*: Cic.

quīni -ae -a, num. distrib. (quinque), *five at a time, five each*: Cic., Verg., etc. •
quindēni or **quini dēni** -ae -a, num. *fifteen at a time, fifteen each*: Liv.
quīnīvicēni -ae -a, num. *twenty-five each*: Liv.
quīnquāgēni -ae -a, num. (quinquaginta), *fifty at a time, fifty each*: Cic., Mart.
quīnquāgēsīens, *fifty times*: Pl.
quīnquāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (quinquaginta), *fiftieth*: Cic. F. as subst. **quīnquāgēsīma** -ae (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part*; as a tax: Cic.
quīnquāgēs (-iens), adv. *fifty times*: Plin.
quīnquāgīntā, num. *fifty*: Pl., Cic., Verg.
quīnquātrūs -ūum, f. pl., and **quīnquātrīa** -orum and -ium, n. pl. *a festival of Minerva: maiores* (celebrated on the 19th of March); *minores*, *minuscule* (on the 13th of June): Cic. L., Ov., Liv.
quīnquē, indecl. num., *five*: Cic.
quīnquennālīs -e (quinquennis). (1) *happening every five years, quinquennial: celebritas ludorum*, Cic. (2) *lasting for five years: censura*, Liv.
quīnquennis -e (quinque/annus), *of five years, five years old*: vinum, Hor.; Ov., Liv.
quīnquennīum -i, n. (quinque/annus), *a period of five years*: ap. Cic.; Ov.
quīnquēpartītus (quīnquēpartītus) -a -um, *divided into five portions, fivefold*: Cic.
quīnquēprīmī -ōrum, m. *the five chief senators in a municipium*: Cic.
quīnquērēmīs -e (quinque/remus), *having five banks of oars*: navis, Liv. F. as subst. **quīnquērēmīs** -is (sc. navis), *a ship with five banks of oars, a quinquereme*: Cic., Liv.
quīnquēvir -i, and plur. **quīnquēvīri** -orum, m. *a commission of five men*, e.g. the agrarian commission for distributing the public land: Cic.; for repairing fortifications: Liv.; for helping the *tresviri* in the night-police: Liv.
quīnquēvīrātus -ūs, m. *the office of a quinquevir*: Cic.
quīnquīēs (-iens), adv. *five times*: Cic.
quīnquīplīco -are, *to make fivefold*: Tac.
quīntādēcīmāni -ōrum, m. *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: Tac.
quīntānus -a -um (quintus), *of the fifth*. As subst., f. **quīntāna** -ae (sc. via), *a road in a Roman camp which divided the fifth manipule and turma from the sixth*; used as a market: Liv. M. pl. **quīntāni** -ōrum, *soldiers of the fifth legion*: Tac.
Quīntiliānus (Quīnct-) -i, m. *a Roman name*, esp. of M. Fabius Quintilianus, *born at Calagurris in Spain, head of a school of rhetoric at Rome*.
Quīntilis (Quīnctilis) -is, m. (with or without mensis), *the fifth month of the Roman year* (reckoning from March as the first), *afterwards called Iulius, in honour of Iulius Caesar*: Cic. L., Suet.
quīntus (quīnctus) -a -um (quinque), *fifth*: Cic. N. acc. and abl.: *quintum, quinto, for the fifth time*, Liv.
Quīntus, f. **Quīnta**, *a common Roman praenomen*, the masculine usually abbreviated Q.
quīntusdēcīmus -a -um, *fifteenth*: Cic., Liv.
quippē, conj. and adv. *certainly, indeed, by all means, to be sure*. In gen.: *a te quidem apte et rotunde* (dicta sunt), *quippe habes enim a rhetoribus*, Cic. Esp. (1) *ironically, of*

course, to be sure: quippe homini erudito, Cic.; *quippe vetor fatis*, Verg. (2) in explanations; *alone, or strengthened by etiam, or introducing a clause with qui or ubi*: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc.
quippīnī, adv. *why not?*: Pl.
Quīrinus -i, m. *the name of Romulus at his apotheosis: populus Quirini, the Romans*, Hor.; *gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus*, Juv. The name Quirinus was also used of *Janus*: Suet.; of *Augustus*: Verg.; of *Antonius*: Prop.
Quīrinus -a -um, *of Romulus: collis*, Ov.; adj. **Quīrinālīs** -e, *of Romulus: trabea*, Verg.; *collis, the Quirinal Hill at Rome*, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Quīrinālīa** -ium, *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated on the 17th of February*: Cic.
Quīrīs -itis and pl. **Quīrītes** -ium and -um, m. (Cures), *the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures*: Verg., Liv. After the union of the Romans and Sabines the name *Quirites* was used of the citizens of Rome in their civil capacity. Hence the expressions *Populus Romanus Quiritium, Populus Romanus Quiritesque, Quirites Romani*: Liv. For a general to address his soldiers by the term *Quirites* was a reproach: Tac., Suet.
TRANSF., of the bees in a hive: Verg.
quīrīs or **cūris** (a Sabine word), *a spear*: Ov.
quīrītātio -ōnis, f. (quirito), *a shriek, scream, cry of distress*: Liv.
quīrītātus -ūs, m. = *quiritatio*; q.v.: Plin. L.
quīrītō -are, *to utter a cry of distress, to shriek, scream, cry out*: vox *quiritantium*, Liv.; Quint.
quīs quīd, pron.
 (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *who? what?* As subst.: *quis clarior Themistocle?* Cic.; *quis tu?* Cic.; *considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur*, Cic. As adj.: *quis iam locus?* Verg.; Cic., Liv.
 Esp. n. nom. and acc. **quīd?** *what?* Nominative: *quid tum? what follows?* Cic.; *quid igitur est? how stands it, then?* Cic.; with partitive genit., *how much? how many?*: *quid pictarum tabularum?* Cic.; to express surprise, *quid! what! how!*: *quid! eundem nonne destituisti?* Cic.; also to express transition to a fresh point: Cic. Accusative, *why? wherefore?*: *sed quid argumentor?* Cic.; *quid ita? why so? how so?* Cic.; *quidni? why not?* Cic.
 (2) indef., *anyone, anybody, anything*: *potest quis errare aliquando*, Cic.; often after si, nisi, ne, num: *Caes., Cic., Liv., etc.*
quīs = *quibus*; see qui.
quisnam *quaenam* *quidnam*, pron. interrog. *who? what?*: *quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui?* Cic.; *quisnam delator quibus indicibus quo teste probavit?* Juv. Often joined with num: *num quidnam novi* (sc. accidit)? Cic. Sometimes separated, with nam placed first or afterwards: *quid se nam facturum arbitratus est?* Cic.; *nam quis te nostras iussit adire domos?* Verg.
quispiam *quaepiam* *quodpiam*, and subst. *quidpiam* or *quippiam*, *anyone, anything, someone, something*: *quaepiam cohors*, *Caes.*; *si cuipiam pecuniam ademit*, Cic. N. acc. as adv., *at all*: Pl., Cic.
quisquam *quaequam* *quidquam* or *quicquam*, *anybody, anyone, anything*; used

chiefly in negative sentences, or in questions, etc.: *estne quisquam qui?* Cic.; *nec quisquam, and no one*, Verg.; with genit.: *vestrum quisquam*, Liv.

quisquē quaequē quidquē, and adj. quodquē, *each, every, everyone, everybody, everything*; sometimes in sing. with a plur. verb. Rarely = *uterque*.

Chief uses: (1) with reflex.: *quisque suos patimur manes*, Verg.; *pro se quisque nostrum debemus*, Cic.; *suo cuique iudicio est utendum, everyone must use his own judgment*, Cic.; *suum quisque flagitium aliis obiectantes*, Tac. (2) in relat. clause: *quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat*, Cic.; abl. of measure with compar.: *quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius, the more . . . the more*, Cic. (3) in indir. quest. clause: *quid quisque vitet*, Hor.; *Lucr.*, etc. (4) with superl.: *doctissimus quisque, all the most learned*, Cic.; *optimum quidque rarissimum est*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Liv. (5) with numerals: *a*, with cardinal unus, *each one, every single one*: *Caes.*, Cic.: *b*, with any ordinal: *primo quoque tempore, on the very first occasion*, Cic.; *quinto quoque anno, every five years*, Cic.

quisquiliāe -ārum, f. *rubbish, sweepings, refuse*; applied to persons: *quisquiliae seditionis Clodianae*, Cic.

quisquis quaequae quidquid (*quicquid*), and adj. quodquod, pron. (1) relat., *whoever, whichever, whatever*: *quisquis ille est, whoever he may be*, Pl.; *auream quisquis mediocritatem diligit*, Hor.; Cic.; with partitive genit.: *deorum quisquis amicior Afris*, Hor.; *deorum quidquid regit terras, all the gods who*, Cic.; acc. *quidquid as adv., however much*: Liv.; *progredior*, Liv. (2) indef., *anyone, anything, any*: Liv., Ter.

quivis quaevis quidvis, and adj. quodvis, pron., *whoever you will, whatever you will, anyone, anything*: *quivis ut perspicere possit*, Cic.; *quidvis perpeti*, Cic.; *quodvis genus*, Cic.; *quivis unus, anyone you please*, Cic.; Hor., etc.

quiviscumquē quaeviscumquē quodviscumquē, *whosoever or whatsoever*. Relat.: Mart. Indef.: Lucr.

quō, adv. of place (*qui*).

(1) *at what place, where*; in indir. quest.: Cic., Hor.

(2) *to what place, whither*.

LIT., *a*, interrog., in direct and indirect questions: *quo, quo scelesti ruitis?* Hor.; Cic.: *b*, relat.: *ad partem provinciae venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer*, Cic.; of persons: *eos quo se contulit (= ad quos)*, Cic.; *Caes.*, etc.: *c*, indef., *to any place, anywhere*: *si quo erat prodeundum*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Liv., etc.

TRANSF., *a*, interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *how far? to what extent?*: *scire quo amentiae progressi sitis*, Liv.; also *to what end?*: *quo tantam pecuniam?* Cic.: *b*, relat., *to the end that, in order that*: *Caes.*, Cic. L.

quō (instrumental abl. of *qui*; q.v.). (1) *because, introducing a reason*: Cic. Often with non, and foll. by subj., introducing a rejected reason: *non quo multa parum simili sint praedita forma, sed quod . . .*, Lucr.; Cic. (2) *whereby, introducing a result, or more often an intended result, a purpose,*

with subj.: *Caes.*, Cic., etc.; for *quo minus*, see *quominus*.

quōād, adv. (usually monosyll. in verse), *how far, in space or time*.

(1) interrog.: *videte nunc quoad fecerit iter*, Cic.; Ter. (2) relat.: *a*, in space, *as far as*: Liv.: *b*, in time, *as long as*: *quoad potui*, Cic.; also *until*; with indic.: *quoad senatus dimissus est*, Cic.; with subj.: *quoad te videam*, Cic.: *c*, in other relations, *as far as*: *quoad possunt ab homine cognosci*, Cic.; with partitive genit.: *quoad eius facere possum*, Cic.

quōcircā, conj. *wherefore, on which account*: Cic., Verg. In tmesis: *quo, bone, circa*, Hor.

quōcumquē, adv. *whithersoever*: Cic., Verg., Hor. In tmesis: *num eam rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar*; Cic.

quod (originally acc. n. of *qui*), relat. conj.

(1) introducing a clause which is subject or object of a sentence; *the fact that, the point that*: *praetereo quod illam sibi domum delegerat*, Cic.; *adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis*, Hor.; *id quoque accesserat quod*, Liv.

(2) introducing a clause in a more general relation to a sentence: *a*, *as to the fact that, whereas*: *quod scribis*, Cic. L.; *Caes.*, etc.; also with subj.: Cic., etc.: *b*, *because, on the ground that* (usually with indic., unless the author rejects the reason given, or puts it into the mouth of another): *noctu ambulabat, quod somnium capere non posset*, Cic.; *tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti*, Cic.; *bene facis, quod me adiuvas*, Cic.: *c*, *why, on which account*; esp.: *est quod, there is reason for*: *est magis quod gratuler*, Cic.; *nihil est quod, Cic.*; *quid est quod?* Cic.: *d*, with a temporal clause, *since*: Pl., Cic.: *e*, *as far as, to the extent that*: *adiutabo quod potero*, Ter.; Cic.

(3) introducing a fresh sentence, *and, but, now, etc.*; esp. foll. by *si, nisi, utinam, cum*, etc.: *Caes.*, Cic., Verg.

quōdammōdō, adv. *in a certain way, in a certain measure*: Cic.

quōiās = *cuia*s; q.v.

quōlibēt, adv. *whithersoever you please*: Ov., Liv.

quōmīnūs (²quo/compar. adv. minus), *by which the less, so that not*; used with subj. after verbs of hindering and preventing, such as *impedio, deterreo, obsto*; also with sto impers.: *stetit per Trebonium quominus*, Cic.; Liv.

quōmōdō, adv. *in what manner, how*. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: Cic., Hor., etc. (2) exclam.: *quomodo mortem filii tulit!* Cic. (3) relat., esp. corresponding with *sic*, or *ita*: Cic., Liv.

quōmōdōcumquē, adv. (1) relat., *in whatever way*: Cic. (2) indef., *somehow*: Pl.

quōmōdōnam, adv. *how then?* Cic. L.

quōnam, *whither then? whither pray?*: Cic.; *quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere?* Caes.

quondam, adv. (= *quomdam*). (1) *at a certain time in the past, formerly, once*: Cic.; Ov., etc. (2) *at some future time, sometime*: Verg., Hor. (3) *at times, sometimes*: Cic., Verg., Hor.

quōniam, conj. (*quom/iam*), *since, seeing that, whereas, because*: Pl., Cic., Verg., etc.

quōpiam, adv. *to any place at all*: Pl., Ter., Liv.
quōquam, adv. *to any place at all*: Pl., Lucr., Cic., etc.
quōquē, adv., placed after the word which it emphasizes, *also, too*: tu quoque, Verg.; Cic., Hor., etc.
quōquō or **quō quō**, *whithersoever, to whatever place*: Pl., Ter., Cic.
quōquōversūs and **quōquōversum** (**quō-quōvorsum**), adv. *in every direction*: Caes., Cic.
quorsum (**quorsūs**), adv. (=quo versus), *whither, to what place?* LIT., Ter. TRANSF., (1) quorsum haec pertinent? Cic. (2) *to what purpose? to what end?*: quorsum igitur haec disputo? Cic.
quōt, adj. plur. indecl. *how many*. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions: quot sunt? Pl., Cic., etc. (2) exclam.: quot calamitates! Cic. (3) relat., in correlation with tot, *as many, so many*: quot homines, tot causae, Cic.; often without tot, esp. elliptically: quot annis, *every year*, Caes., Cic., Verg.
quōtannīs, see quot.
quōtcumquē, *as many as, however many*: Cic.
quōtēni -ae -a (quot), *how many each*: Cic.
quotidiānus (**cōtidiānus**) -a -um (quotidie), *of every day, daily*. LIT., aspectus, Cic.; exercitatio, Caes.; vita, Cic.; abl. n. as adv.: quotidiano, *daily*, Cic. TRANSF., *everyday, common, ordinary*: verba, Cic. L.; Ter., Mart.
quōtidīē (**cōtidiē**, **cōtidiē**) adv. (quot/dies), *daily, every day*: Cic.
quōtiēs (**quōtiens**), adv. (quot), *how often*. (1) interrog.: Cic. (2) exclam.: Verg. (3) relat., in correlation with toties: Cic.; often without toties: quoties mihi potestas erit, non praetermittam, Cic.; ambigitur quoties, Hor.
quōtiescumquē (-cunquē), adv. *however often*: Cic.
quotquōt, num. indecl. *however many, as many soever as*: Cic., Cat., Hor.
quōtūmus -a -um (quotus), *which in number?*: Pl.
quōtus -a -um (quot), *which in number?* interrog. or exclam.: 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 invited with you*, Hor.; quota pars, *how small a fraction*, Ov.; quotus quisque, *one in how many? how rare?*: quotus enim quisque disertus? Cic.
quōtuscumquē (-cunquē) -ācumquē -umcumquē, *whatever in number*: pars quotacumque, *however small a fraction*, Tib.
quōtusquisque, see quotus.
quōusquē or **quō usquē**, adv. *until where?* Of place: Liv. Of time or degree, *how long? how far?*: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā nostrā? Cic.
quōvis, adv. *to any place at all*: Pl., Ter.
quum, more correctly **cum** (older quom), conj., *when*. (1) to introduce a temporal clause; *when, at a time when*. When such a clause is a pure indication of time, the indic. is used: qui non defendit iniuriā cum potest, iniuste facit, Cic.; cum haec scribebam, in expectatione erant omnia, Cic. L.; cum primum, *as*

soon as, Cic. But when it describes the circumstances attending and affecting a past action, the imperf. and pluperf. subj. are common: cum cohortes ex acie procucurrissent, Numidae effugiebant, Caes.; Zenonem, cum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic. (2) in an 'inverted' sentence, to introduce a temporal clause containing the main point of the sentence; here the indic. is used: nondum lucebat cum Ameriae scitum est, Cic.; vixdum satis patebat iter, cum perfugae ruunt, Liv. (3) in the sense of *whenever, as often as*, with indic.: cum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, in cubiculum deferabatur, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (4) in the temporal sense of *since, since the time when*, with indic.: multi anni sunt, cum Fabius in aere meo est, Cic. (5) with indic., to denote close correspondence between subordinate and main clauses, *in that*: cum tacent, clamant, *in being silent, they cry aloud*, Cic. (6) cum ... tum ..., *both ... and ... , not only ... but also ...*, Cic. (7) to introduce a cause, *since, as*, with subj.: cum vita sine amicis plena sit, Cic. (8) to introduce a concession, *although*: patrem meum, cum proscriptus non esset, iugulastis, Cic.

R

R, r, the seventeenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds with the Greek rho (Ρ, ρ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by rh in some words derived from that language. The letter r seems often to have replaced, or become an alternative to, an original s, when standing at the end of a word or between vowels; e.g. arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quaero, quaeso; naris, nasus.

For abbreviations in which R. is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

rābīdus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad, savage*; of animals: canes, Lucr., Ov.; leones, Hor.; of persons: Cat.; of abstr. things: mores, Ov.; fames, Verg.

¶ Adv. **rābīdē**, *madly, savagely, fiercely*: omnia appetere, Cic.

rābīēs -ēi, f. (rabio), *madness, rage*.

LIT., of animals and men: contacto eo scelere velut iniectā rabie ad arma ituros, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

TRANSF., *raging, fury*: animi acerbitas quaedam et rabies, Cic.; ira et rabies Latinorum, Liv.; caeli marisque, Verg. Esp. of the inspired madness of the Sibyl: Verg.; of love: Ter., Lucr., Hor.

rābīo rābēre, *to be mad*: Varr., Sen.

rābīōsūlus -a -um (dim. of rabiosus), *somewhat furious*: Cic. L.

rābīōsus -a -um (rabies), *raging, mad, savage*: canis, Hor.; vide ne fortitudo minime sit rabiosa, Cic.

¶ Adv. **rābīōsē**, *madly, furiously*: Cic.

Rābīrius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were*: (1) C. Rabirius Postumus, *accused of treason, and defended by Cicero*. (2) Rabirius, *a poet, contemporary of Vergil*.

Adj. **Răbiriānus** -a -um, relating to *Rabirius*.
răbŭla -ae, m. (rabio), a bawling advocate: Cic., Quint.
răcēmifēr -fēra -fērūm (racemus/fero), bearing clusters: uva, Ov.; capilli, Ov.
răcēmus -i, m. a cluster, esp. of grapes: uva lentis racemis, Verg.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., wine: Ov.
Răciliŭs -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was L. Racilius, a tribune of the people in the time of Cicero; f. **Răcilia** -ae, wife of the dictator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus.
rădiātus -a -um (radius), provided with spokes or rays: sol, Cic.; lumina, Ov.
rădicītŭs, adv. (radix), with or by the root. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., roots and all, utterly: extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.
rădicŭla -ae, f. (dim. of radix), a little root: Cic.
rădiŭ -are and **rădiŭr** -ari, dep. (radius, ray), to gleam, emit rays, radiate: argenti radiabant lumine valvae, Ov. Esp. in partic. **rădiāns**, gleaming: luna, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.
rădiŭs -i, m. a staff, rod, stake.
 LIT., acuti atque alius per alium immissi radii, Liv. Esp. (1) the spoke of a wheel: Verg., Ov. (2) in mathematics: a, a measuring-rod: Cic., Verg.; b, the radius or semi-diameter of a circle: Cic. (3) t. t. of weaving, a shuttle: Verg. (4) t. t. of botany, a kind of long olive: Verg.
 TRANSF., a ray, beam of light: radii solis, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., Verg.
rădix -icis, f. (perhaps connected with *ῥίζα*), a root.
 LIT., the root of a plant: cortices et radices, Cic.; arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes.; Verg. Sometimes an edible root: genus radices quod appellatur chara, Caes.; a radish: Hor.
 TRANSF., (1) the root or lowest part of anything, esp. the foot of a mountain: in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. (2) foundation, basis, origin: patientiae, Cic.; ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum, Cic.; Pompeius, eo robore vir iis radicibus, Cic.
rădo *rădĕre* *răsi* *răsum*, to scrape, scratch, smooth.
 LIT., in gen.: tigna, Lucr.; lapides palmā, Hor.; esp. to shave: aliquem, Cic.; caput et supercilia, Cic.; caput, as a sign of slavery, Liv.; in pursuance of a vow: Juv.
 TRANSF., (1) to graze in passing: litora, Verg.; terras, Hor. (2) to erase: nomen fastis, Tac. (3) to hurt, offend: Quint.
raeda -ae, f. (a Gallic word), a travelling carriage with four wheels: vehi in raeda, Cic.; Caes., Hor.
raedārius -i, m. (raeda), the driver of a raeda; a coachman: Cic.
Raeti (*Rhaeti*) -ŏrum, m. a people between the Inn and the Rhine.
 ¶ Hence subst. **Raetiā** -ae, f. *Raetia*, their country; adj. **Raeticus**, **Raetius**, **Raetus** -a -um, *Raetian*.
rallus -a -um (rarus), thin, of fine texture: Pl.
rāmāle -is, n. (ramus), usually plur. **rāmālīa** -ium, sticks, brushwood: Ov., Tac.
rāmentum -i, n. (rado), usually plur. **rāmenta** -orum, shavings, splinters, chips. LIT., ferri,

Lucr. TRANSF., aurum cum ramento, every halfpenny, Pl.
rāmēus -a -um (ramus), of branches: fragmenta, brushwood, Verg.
rāmex -icis, m. (ramus). (1) a rupture: Plin., Juv. (2) plur.: ramices, the blood-vessels of the lungs, the lungs, Pl.
Ramnes -ium, m. and **Ramnenses** -ium, m. one of the three tribes into which the early Roman citizens were divided by Romulus: Liv. Hence the name of one of the three centuries of equites: Cic., Liv. Poet.=nobles: Hor.
rāmōsus -a -um (ramus), full of boughs, branching, branchy. LIT., arbor, Lucr.; Ov. TRANSF., hydra ramosa natis e caede colubris, the hydra, from whose trunk, as from a tree, grew young serpents, Ov.; Lucr., Verg.
rāmŭlus -i, m. (dim. of ramus), a little branch, twig: Cic.
rāmŭs -i, m. a bough, branch, twig.
 LIT., in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia, Cic.
 TRANSF., (1) a tree: rami atque venatus alebat, Verg. (2) a branch of a stag's antlers: Caes. (3) plur., rami, the arms of the Greek letter Y, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life: Samii rami, Pers.
rāna -ae, f. a frog. LIT., Cic. L., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., rana marina, a sea-fish, the frog-fish: Cic.
rancens -entis, stinking, putrid: Lucr.
rancidŭlus -a -um (dim. of rancidus), somewhat putrid: Juv. TRANSF., loathsome: Pers.
rancidus -a -um (cf. rancens), stinking, rank. LIT., aper, Hor. TRANSF., disgusting, offensive; compar.: Juv.
rānuncŭlus -i, m. (dim. of rana), a little frog, a tadpole: Cic. In jest, used of the inhabitants of Ulubrae, which was near the Pontine marshes: Cic.
răpăcīda -ae, m. (rapax), a robber: Pl.
răpăcītās -ătis, f. (rapax), greediness, rapacity: quis in rapacitate avarior? Cic.; Mart.
răpax -ăcis (rapio), adj. (with compar.; and superl. in Plin.), seizing, snatching, grasping, greedy.
 LIT., lupus, Hor.; fluvius, Lucr.; ventus, Ov.; mors, Tib.; Orcus, Hor.
 TRANSF., in gen., grasping: nihil est appetentius, similis sui, nec rapacius quam natura, Cic.
răpădĕ, adv. from rapidus; q.v.
răpădītās -ătis, f. (rapidus), rapid flow, rapidity: fluminis, Caes.
răpădus -a -um (rapio), tearing, seizing, impetuous, swift. LIT., of physical movement: ferae, equus, Ov.; sol, fierce, Verg.; amnis, Hor.; torrens, Verg. TRANSF., abstr.: oratio, Cic.; rapidus in consiliis, Liv.
 ¶ Adv. **răpădĕ**, impetuously, rapidly.
 LIT., rapide dilapsus fluvius, Cic. TRANSF., Cic.
răpīna -ae, f. (rapio). LIT., robbery, plundering, pillage; gen. in plur.: Cic., Hor., etc.
 TRANSF., booty, plunder: Verg.
răpīo *răpĕre* *răpŭi* *răptum* (cf. ῥάπτω), to seize, snatch, tear away.
 LIT., (1) to seize in order to keep, to snatch to oneself: praedas, Verg.; bipennem dextrā, Verg.; corpus consulis, Liv.; virgines, Sall.,

Liv., Ov.; improvisa leti vijs rapuit gentes, Hor. Also *to plunder* a place: Armeniam, Tac.; castra urbesque primo impetu, Liv. (2) *to hurry along* a person or thing in a particular direction: quo raptis me? Pl.; aliquem hinc, Liv.; manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum rapit, Verg.; reflex.: se rapere hinc ocius, *to hasten away*, Hor.; inde se ad urbem, id est ad caedem optimi cuiusque, Cic. Esp. *to hurry* a person off to punishment, etc.: in ius ad regem, Liv.; e carcere ad palum et ad necem, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to seize, enjoy hastily, hasten along*: tecum solatia, Verg.; occasionem de die, Hor.; viam, Ov.; nuptias, Liv.; alium quae rapit hora diem, Hor.; animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall.; in a good sense: ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curā omni studioque rapi, Cic. (2) *to pervert, distort, lead astray*: ipsae res verba rapiunt, Cic.; rapi in invidiam, Cic.; commoda ad se, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **raptum** -i, *plunder*: Verg., Ov., Liv.

raptim, adv. (rapio), *violently, hastily, hurriedly*: haec scripsi raptim, Cic. L.; Verg., Liv., etc.

raptio -ōnis, f. (rapio), *a carrying off, abduction*: Ter.

rapto -are (freq. of rapio).

LIT., physically, *to seize and carry away, hurry away*: huc illuc vexilla, Tac.; coniugem, Cic.; Hecora circa muros, Verg.; nubila caeli, Lucr. Also *to rob, plunder*: Tac.

TRANSF., quid raptum in crimina divos, *accuse*, Prop.; me amor, *passion drives me on*, Pl.

raptor -ōris, m. (rapio), *a robber, plunderer*.

LIT., Hor., Ov., Tac.; attrib.: lupi raptores, Verg. TRANSF., raptores alieni honoris, Ov.

raptus -ūs, m. (rapio). (1) *a tearing off, rending away*: Ov. (2) *a carrying off, abduction*, rape: Cic., Ov., Tac. (3) *plundering*: Tac.

rāpūm -i, n. (dim. of rapum), *a little turnip*: Hor.

rāpum -i, n. (cf. ῥάπη), *a turnip*: Varr.

rārē, adv. from rarus; q.v.

rārēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (rarus/facio), *to make thin, rarefy*: Lucr.

rāresco -ēre (rarus). LIT., *to become thin, to lose density*: umor aquai ab aestu, Lucr.; tellus in aquas, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to widen out*: ubi angusti rarescunt claustra Pelori, Verg.; paulatim rarescunt montes, Tac. (2) *to grow less*: sonitus, Prop.

rārītās -ātis, f. (rarus). (1) *want of density, thinness, looseness of texture, distance apart*: Cic. (2) *fewness, rarity*: dictorum, Cic.

rārus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *loose, thin*.

LIT., (1) *loose in texture, thin* (opp. densus): aer, Lucr.; retia, Verg.; cribrum, Ov.; rariores silvae, Tac. (2) *scattered, scanty, far apart*: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, Cic.; raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. As milit. t. t., *in loose order* (opp. confertus): ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes.; ordines, Liv.; acies, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *rare, infrequent*: in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.; Oceanus raris navibus aditur, Tac.; nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, *seldom*, Ov. (2)

extraordinary, distinguished: Cynthia rara meast, Prop.; rara quidem facie sed rarior arte canendi, Ov.

¶ As adv., abl. n. **rārō**; also **rārē**; *seldom, rarely*: Pl., Cic., Hor., Ov. Compar. **rārīus**, Cic. L.

rāsīlis -e (rado), *scraped, having a smooth surface, polished*: torno rasile buxum, Verg.

rastrum -i, n. (rado), plur., gen. **rastrī** -ōrum, m. *an instrument for scraping; a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock*: Verg., Ov.

rātio -ōnis, f. (reor), *a reckoning, account, computation, calculation*.

LIT., in business; abstract or concrete: eius pecuniae, cuius ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic.; auri ratio constat, *comes right, is correct*, Cic.; rationem ducere, or habere, *to compute, calculate*, Cic.; rationem inire, Caes.; rationem referre, *give an account*, Cic.; plur.: rationes cum aliquo putare, Cic.; conferre, referre, subducere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *consideration taken, or account rendered*, of any matter: alicuius rationem habere, Caes., Cic., Liv.; superis de rebus habenda nobis est ratio, Lucr.; rationem vitae suae reddere, Cic.; semper ita vivamus ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic.; cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, Cic. (2) *any transaction, affair, business*: de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic.; haec res non solum ex domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam, Cic.; fori iudiciiue rationem Messala suscepit, *public and legal business*, Cic.; rationes meas vestrae salutis anteposuissem, *my interests*, Cic. (3) *a reason, motive, ground*: rationem mei consilii accipite, Caes.; argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; consilii causa ratioque, Cic.; non ratio est, *it is unreasonable*, Cic. As rhet. t. t., *ground or reason brought forward to support a proposition*: confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, Cic. (4) *a plan, scheme, system*: de summa caeli ratione deumque, Lucr.; meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae, Cic.; rationes belli gerendi, *principles*, Caes.; civitatis, Cic. Hence, *reasonableness, method, order, rule*: modo et ratione omnia facere, Cic.; Hor. (5) *a theory, doctrine, science, knowledge*: Epicuri ratio, *philosophical system*, Cic.; cum in eam rationem quisque loqueretur, Cic.; ratio tua coepit vociferari naturam rerum, Lucr. (6) *the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the reason*: homo rationis particeps, Cic.; mens et ratio et consilium, Cic.; consilio et ratione, Cic.; ratione sagaci videndum, Lucr.

rātīōcīnātio -ōnis, f. (ratiocinor). (1) *reasoning; deliberate consideration and conclusion*: Cic. (2) *a form of argument, syllogism*: Cic., Quint.

rātīōcīnātīvus -a -um (ratiocinor), *argumentative, syllogistic*: Cic., Quint.

rātīōcīnātor -ōris, m. (ratiocinor), *a calculator, accountant*: Cic. L.

rātīōcīnor -ari, dep. (ratio). (1) *to compute, calculate*: Cic. (2) *to consider, deliberate*: Pl. (3) *to argue, infer, conclude*: with indir. quest., or with acc. and infin.: Cic.

rātīōnālīs -e (ratio), *reasonable, rational*: Quint.

¶ Adv. **rātīōnālītēr**, *reasonably*: Sen.

rătîonârîum -i, n. (ratio), a statistical account: imperii, Suet.

rătis -is, f. LIT., a raft: Cic., Caes.; ratibus, quibus iunxerat flumen, resolutis, pontoons, Liv. TRANSF., a ship, boat, vessel: Verg.

rătîuncŭla -ae, f. (dim. of ratio). (1) a little reckoning, account: Pl., Ter. (2) a poor, insufficient reason: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. (3) a petty syllogism: concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

rătus -a -um, partic. from reor; q.v.

raucisōnus -a -um (raucus/sonus), hoarsely sounding: Lucr., Cat.

raucus -a -um (connected with ravim), hoarse. LIT., (1) of men and animals: fauces, Lucr.; nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video, Cic.; cornix, Lucr.; vox ranarum, Ov. TRANSF., of inanimate things, harsh-sounding: cornu, Pl.; murmur undae, Verg.; Hadria, Hor.

raudus (rōdus, rūdus) -ēris, n. a rough mass or lump; esp. a piece of copper used as a coin: Liv.

rauduscŭlum -i, n. (dim. of raudus), a small sum of money: de raudusculo Numeriano, the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

Raurīci -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 adj. **Rāvennās** -ātis, m. belonging to Ravenna.

rāvīm, acc. sing. as from ravis, f. (cf. raucus), hoarseness: Pl.

rāvīo -ire (ravis), to talk oneself hoarse: Pl.

rāvus -a -um, tawny or greyish: Hor., Cic.

rē- and (mainly before vowels and h) **rēd-**, an insepar. particle, meaning sometimes back, as in recurro; sometimes against, as in reductor; sometimes again, as in restituo.

rēa, see reus.

rēapsē, adv. (rē/eapse=ipsā), indeed, in truth, really: Pl., Cic.

Rēātē -is, n. an old town in the Sabine country (now Rieti). Adj. **Rēātīnus** -a -um, Reatine; m. pl. subst. **Rēātīni** -ōrum, the people of Reate.

rēbellātio=rebellio; q.v.: Tac.

rēbellātrix -icis, f. (rebello), renewing war, rebellious: Germania, Ov.

rēbellio -ōnis, f. (rebello), a renewal of war, esp. by a conquered people, a revolt: rebellionem facere, Caes.; Liv., Tac.; plur.: Carthaginiensium rebelliones, Cic.

rēbellis -e (rebello), renewing a war, insurgent. LIT., colonia, Tac.; Verg.; m. pl. as subst., rebels: Tac. TRANSF., amor, Ov.

rēbellium=rebellio; q.v.: Liv.

rēbello -are, to renew a war, to revolt. LIT., septies rebellare, Liv. TRANSF., to renew any struggle, to fight back: Ov., Sen.

rēbito -ēre, to go back, return: Pl.

rēbōo -are. (1) to echo, resound: Verg. (2) to make to resound: Lucr.

rēcālcitro -are (of a horse), to kick back; fig., to deny access: Hor.

rēcālēo -ēre, to be warm again: recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine, Verg.

rēcālesco -ēre, to become warm again. LIT., cum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt corpora, Cic. TRANSF., mens recalescit, Ov.

rēcālfācio -fācēre -fēci -factum, to make warm again: Ov.

rēcandesco -candescēre -candŭi. (1) to grow white: recanduit unda, Ov. (2) to become hot, to begin to glow. LIT., (tellus) recanduit aestu, Ov. TRANSF., recanduit ira, Ov.

rēcanto -are. (1) intransit., to resound, echo: Mart. (2) transit.: a, to recall, recant: recantata opprobria, Hor.: b, to charm away: curas, Ov.

rēcēdo -cēdēre -cessi -cessum, to go back, draw back, recede, retreat, retire.

LIT., physically. (1) of persons and animals: ex eo loco, Caes.; non modo e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic.; a stabulis apes, Verg. (2) of the movement of lifeless things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic.; caput e cervice, is severed, Ov. (3) of the position of places; to retire, stand back: Anchisae domus recessit, Verg. Also of apparent movement, to recede in the distance, disappear from view: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of men and animals, to withdraw, retire: anni recedentes, Hor.; ab officio, Cic.; ab armis, Cic.; a vita, Cic.; in otia, Hor. (2) of lifeless things: res ab usitata consuetudine recessit, Cic.; anni recedentes, Hor.; ira recessit, Ov.; in ventos vita, Verg.

rēcello -ēre, to spring back, fly back: cum (ferrea) manus gravi libramento recelleret ad solum, Liv.

rēcens -entis (abl. sing., recenti, in poets sometimes recentē; genit. plur., recentium, in poets sometimes recentum), adj. (with compar. and superl.), new, fresh, young, recent.

LIT., caespites, Caes.; flores, Hor.; prata, Verg. Esp. of strength, fresh, vigorous; of soldiers: integri et recentes, Caes.; of horses: Liv.; of the mind: animus (consulis), Liv.

TRANSF., fresh, in time, recent. (1) of things: recenti re, recenti negotio, while the business is still fresh, Cic.; iniuriarum memoria, Caes.; victoria, Caes. (2) of persons: his recentibus viris, Cic.; m. pl. of compar. as subst.: recentiores, Cic. Esp. with abl. or prep., to indicate point of departure: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic.; cum e provincia recens esset, Cic.; recens a vulnere Dido, Verg.; praeturā, Tac.; Regini quidam eo venerunt, Romā sane recentes, direct from Rome, Cic.

¶ Adv. **rēcens**, lately, recently, esp. with participles: sole recens orto, Verg.; recens ad Regillum lacum accepta clades, Liv.; Sall., Tac.

rēcensēo -censēre -censŭi -censum, to count again; hence, to review, muster, examine.

LIT., milit. t. t.: exercitum, legiones, Liv.; Verg., Liv.; polit. t. t., of the censor: equites, Liv.; poet., to pass through: signa (of the sun), Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to go over in thought, review: fataque fortunasque virum, Verg.; Liv., 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), a review, muster: populi, Suet.

rēceptāculum -i, n. (recepto). (1) *a magazine, reservoir, receptacle*: cibi et potionis (of the stomach), Cic.; cloaca maxima receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv.; Tac. (2) *a place of refuge, shelter, retreat*: militum Catilinae, Cic.; receptaculum esse classibus nostris, Cic.; fugientibus, Liv.; Caes.

rēceptio -ōnis, f. (recipio), *a receiving, reception*: Pl.

rēcepto -are (freq. of recipio). (1) *to draw back*: hastam, Verg.; Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. (2) *to receive back, take in*: Lucr. (3) *to receive frequently, harbour*: mercatores, Liv.

rēceptor -ōris, m. (recipio), *one who receives or harbours, a harbourer*: praedarum, Tac.; ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic.

rēceptrix -trīcis, f. (receptor), *a receiver*: furtorum, Cic.

rēceptus -ūs, m. (recipio). (1) *a drawing back*. LIT., spiritus in receptu difficilis, Quint. TRANSF., *withdrawal, recantation*: nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv.

(2) *a retiring, a retreat, return*. LIT., esp. milit. t. t., *a retreat, falling back*: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.; Caesar receptui cani iussit, *ordered the signal of retreat*, Caes.; fig.: canere receptui a miseris, Cic. TRANSF., *non tutissimus a malis consiliis receptus*, Liv.; receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. Of a place of retreat: Verg.

rēcessim, adv. (recedo), *backwards*: Pl.

rēcessus -ūs, m. (recedo), *a going back, receding, retreat*.

LIT., lunae accessus et recessus, Cic.; (aestuum maritimorum) accessus et recessus, *ebb and flow*, Cic.; recessum primis ultimi non dabant, *chance of retreating*, Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *withdrawal*: accessum ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessum, *disinclination for*, Cic.; ut metus recessum quandam animi et fugam efficiat, Cic. (2) *a place of retreat, quiet, retired place*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; fig.: in animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, *corners, intricacies*, Cic.

rēcidivus -a -um (recido), *returning, repeated*: nummus, Juv.; poet.: Pergama, *rebuilt*, Verg.

rēcido -cidere -ccidi -cāsūrus (re/cado), *to fall back*. LIT., recidunt omnia in terras, Cic.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., (1) *to relapse, sink, fall*: in graviorem morbum, Liv.; in eandem fortunam, Cic.; cum ad eum potentatus omnis reccidisset, Cic. (2) *to recoil, fall back upon*: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse, Cic.; ut amentiae poena in ipsum eiusque familiam recidat, Cic. (3) *to fall back, descend, be reduced*: illa omnia ex laetitia ad lacrimas recciderunt, Cic.; ad nihilum, Cic.; quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magno opere laboro, Cic.; Liv.

rēcido -cidere -cidi -cisum (re/caedo), *to cut back, lop away*. LIT., barbam falce, Ov.; caput, Ov.; ceras inanes, Verg. TRANSF., *nationes*, Cic.; ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.; Tac.

rēcingo -cingere -cixi -cinctum, *to ungird, loosen*: tunicas, Ov.; pass. as middle: recingor anguem, Ov.

rēcino -ēre (re/cano), *to resound, echo*.

(1) intransit.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.; parra recinens, *shrieking* (or perhaps *singing against*, i.e. *protesting*), Hor.

(2) transit., *to cause to resound*: cuius recinet iocosa nomen imago, Hor.; curvā lyrā Latonam, Hor.

rēcipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (re/capio).

(1) *to hold back, retain*: sibi aliquid, Cic.; Pl.

(2) *to take back, draw back, fetch back*. LIT., ensem, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t., *to draw back, cause to retreat*: milites defessos, Caes. Reflex., *se recipere, to withdraw, retire, retreat*: se ex hisce locis, Cic.; se ad nos, Cic.; esp. as milit. t. t.: se in castra, Caes., Liv. TRANSF., *vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum*, Cic.; reflex.: se ad bonam frugem, Cic.; se ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes.

(3) *to take back, regain, recover*. LIT., obsides, Caes.; aliquem medio ex hoste, Verg.; Tarentum, Cic.; suas res amissas, Liv. TRANSF., *to recover*: antiquam frequentiam, Liv.; vitam herbis fortibus, Ov.; animos ex pavore, *to regain courage*, Liv.; mentem, Hor.

(4) *to receive, accept, take to oneself*. LIT., ferrum, gladium, *to receive the death-wound*, Cic.; necesse erat ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes.; of animals: frenum, Hor.; of rivers: Mosa, parte quadam ex Rheno accepta, Caes. Esp. *to receive hospitably into a place, into friendship*, etc.: Xerxen, Cic.; aliquem libentissimo animo, Caes.; hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, Caes.; aliquem ad epulas, Cic.; in civitatem, Cic., Hor., Liv.; in fidem, Cic.; exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic.; aliquem domum suam, Cic.; senem sessum, Cic. Sometimes, like capio, *to take possession of, conquer*: oppidum, civitatem, Caes.; pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., *to accept, admit, allow*: fabulas, *to believe*, Cic.; nec inconstantiam virtus recipit, *admits*, Cic.; causam Sicularum, *to take up*, Cic.; officium, Cic. Esp.: a, *to accept an obligation; to guarantee, promise, be responsible for*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic.; ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; with acc. and fut. infin.: Caes., Cic. Hence n. of partic. as subst. rēceptum -i, *an engagement, guarantee*: b, as legal t. t., of the praetor: recipere nomen, *to receive an accusation against anyone*, Cic.; recipere reum, Tac.

rēciproco -are (reciprocus), *to move backwards, or to move backwards and forwards*.

(1) transit. LIT., animam, *to draw in and breathe out the air, to breathe*, Liv.; quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, Liv. TRANSF., *si quidem ista reciprocantur, if the proposition is converted or reversed*, Cic.

(2) intransit.: fretum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocatur, *ebbs and flows*, Liv.; Cic.

rēciprocus -a -um, *returning, going backwards and forwards*: Plin.; mare, *ebbing*, Tac.

rēcīsus -a -um, partic. from recido; q.v.

rēcītatio -ōnis, f. (recito), *a reading aloud*.

(1) of documents in legal proceedings: Cic.

(2) of literary works: Tac., Plin. L.

rēcītātor -ōris, m. (recito), *a reader aloud*.
 (1) of documents in legal proceedings: Cic.
 (2) of literary works, *a reciter*: Hor., Sen., Plin. L.

rēcītō -are, *to read aloud, read publicly*.
 (1) officially: a, *to read a document*: litteras in senatu, in contione, Cic.; aliquid ex codice, Cic.; testimonium, Cic.: b, *to read out the name of a person*: testamento heredem aliquem, Cic.; aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in reading the list of senators*, Cic.: c, *to read the words of an oath, to dictate*: Tac.
 (2) *to read one's literary works before friends*: Hor., Ov., Plin. L.

reclāmātio -ōnis, f. (reclamo), *a crying out against, loud disapprobation*: Cic.

reclāmīto -are (freq. of reclamo), *to cry out against loudly, violently contradict*; with dat.: Cic.

reclāmo -are. (1) *to cry out against, contradict loudly*. Lit., Cic., Hor., Liv.; with dat.: alicui, Plin. L.; orationi, Cic.; promissis, Cic.; with ne and the subj.: unā voce omnes iudices, ne is iuraret, reclamasse, Cic. TRANSF., quoniam ratio reclamationem vera, Lucr. (2) *to reverberate, re-echo, resound*: scopulis reclamant aequora, Verg.

reclinis -e (reclino), *leaning backwards, reclining*: Ov., Tac.

reclino -are (re*clino), *to bend back, cause to lean back*. Lit., se, Caes.; scuta, Verg.; partic., reclinātus -a -um, *bent back, reclined*: Hor., Caes. TRANSF., nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me from labour*, Hor.

reclūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (re/claudio), *to uncloze, to open*.
 Lit., portas, Verg.; viam, Ov.; tellurem unco dente, *to turn over, cultivate*, Verg.; ensem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Verg.; pectus mucrone, *to pierce*, Verg.
 TRANSF., ebrietas operta recludit, *reveals*, Hor.; fata, *to relax*, Hor.

rēcōgīto -are, *to think over again, reconsider*: de re, Cic.

rēcognitio -ōnis, f. (recognosco), *a reviewing, inspection, examining*: agri Campani, Liv.; Cic.

rēcognosco -noscere -nōvi -nītum. (1) *to recognize, to know again, to recall*: res, one's property, Liv.; illa reminiscendo, Cic.; recognosce mecum noctem illam, Cic. (2) *to review, inspect, examine, investigate*: decretum populi, Cic.; codicem, Cic.; dona populorum, Verg.; agros, Liv.

rēcōllīgo = reconligo; q.v.

rēcōlo -cōlere -cōlūi -cultum, *to cultivate again*.
 Lit., desertam terram, Liv.; Ov. Also *to work again*: metalla intermissa, Liv.; *to revisit*: locum, Phaedr.

TRANSF., (1) *to practise again, resume*: artes, Cic.; studia, Cic. (2) *to set up again, rehabilitate, honour afresh*: imagines subversas, Tac.; dignitatem, Cic.; aliquem sacerdotiis, Tac. (3) *to reflect upon, to recall*: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.; inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, Verg.

rēcōmmīscor -ī, dep. *to recollect*: Pl.

rēcōmpōno -pōnere -pōsitum, *to readjust, re-arrange*: comas, Ov.

rēcōnciliātio -ōnis, f. (reconcilio), *a winning back, restoration, re-establishment*: concordiae, Cic.; gratiae, *reconciliation*, Cic.; also absol. in this sense: inridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic.; Liv.

rēcōnciliātor -ōris, m. (reconcilio), *a restorer*: pacis, Liv.

rēcōnciliō -are, *to make good again, restore, repair*: diuturni laboris detrimentum solertiā et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes.; existimationem iudiciorum, Cic.
 Esp. *to restore good feeling between persons*; with feeling as object: concordiam, gratiam, Liv.; with persons as object, *to reunite, reconcile*: aliquem alicui, Cic.; inimicos in gratiam, Cic.

rēcōncinno -are, *to restore, renovate, repair*: pallam, Pl.; tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

rēcōndo -dēre -dīdi -dītum, *to put away, put back, store*.
 Lit., gladium in vaginam, Cic.; prome reconditum Caecubum, Hor.; recondita alia (medicamenta), Liv.
 TRANSF., (1) poet., *to thrust, etc.*: ensem in pulmone, Verg.; oculos, *to close again*, Ov. (2) mentally, *to store, hide*: mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, Cic.; Venerem interius, Verg.; Tac.; *to conceal*: voluptates, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **rēcōndītus** -a -um, *put away, concealed*. Lit., locus, Cic.; n. pl.: occulta et recondita templi, *secret recesses*, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *abstruse, profound*: reconditae abstrusaeque res, Cic.; compar.: Cic. (2) of character, *reserved, mysterious*: naturā tristi ac reconditā fuit, Cic.

rēcōnflo -are, *to rekindle*: Lucr.

rēcōnligo -legere -lēgi -lectum, *to collect again, gather together again*. Lit., sparsos ignes, Luc. TRANSF., se, *to regain courage*, Ov.; primos annos, *to become young again*, Ov.; animum alicuius, *to reconcile*, Cic. L.

rēcōquo -cōquere -coxi -coctum, *to boil again, heat up again*. Lit., Peliam (in order to make him young again), Cic.; patrios enses, *to forge again*, Verg. TRANSF., recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro, *new-moulded*, Hor.

rēcōrdatio -ōnis, f. (recordor), *a recollection, remembrance*: ultimi temporis recordatio, Cic.; plur.: recordationes fugio, Cic.; Plin. L., Tac.

rēcōrdor -ari, dep. (re/cor).
 (1) *to remember, recollect*; with genit.: flagitiorum suorum, Cic.; with acc.: maiorum diligentiam, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.; with acc. and infin.: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives esse usurpatum, Cic.; Caes., Ov.; with indir. quest.: non recordor, unde ceciderim, Cic.; Caes.; with de: de ceteris, Cic.; absol.: si recordari volumus, Cic.
 (2) *to think of something in the future, to ponder over*: quae sum passura recordor, Ov.

recreō -are, *to create again, or restore to a sound condition, refresh, invigorate, revive*.
 Lit., physically: sol lumen, Lucr.; vires, Lucr. Esp. reflex.: se recreare, and pass. as middle, recreari, *to revive, recover, be refreshed*: ex vulnere, Cic.; ex vulneribus, Liv.

TRANSF., in spirits, etc.: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.;

adfectos animos, Cic.; recreare se ex magno timore, Cic.; civitas recreatur, Cic.

recrēpo -are, *to echo, resound*: Cat. With acc.: Verg.

recresco -crescere -crēvi -crētum, *to grow again*: Lucr., Ov., Liv.

recrūdesco -crūdescere -crūdūi, *to become raw again*. Of wounds, *to open afresh*: quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fig., *to break out again*: recrudescite Manlianā seditione, Liv.; Cic. L.

rectā, adv. from rectus; q.v.

rectē, adv. from rectus; q.v.

rectio -ōnis, f. (rego), *a ruling, direction*: rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector -ōris, m. (rego), *a ruler, governor, director, guide*. LIT., navis, *steersman*, Cic.; so in Verg. and Ov.; of a *driver or rider* of animals: Liv., Ov., Tac. TRANSF., rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.; Olympi, or superum, or deum, *Jupiter*, Ov.; maris, *Neptune*, Ov.; animus incorruptus, rector humani generis, Sall.

rectrix -icis, f. (rector), *she that leads or guides*: Sen.

rectus -a -um, partic. from rego; q.v.

recūbo -are, *to lie back, to recline*: sub tegmine fagi, Verg.; Lucr., Cic.

recumbo -cumbere -cūbui, *to lie back, recline*. LIT., of persons: in cubiculo, Cic.; in herba, Cic. Esp., *to recline at table*: in triclinio, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., *to sink down, fall down*: cervix in umeros, Verg.; pons, Cat.; unda, Hor.

recūpērātio -ōnis, f. (recupero), *a recovery*: libertatis, Cic.

recūpērātor (recūpērātor) -ōris, m. (recupero), *a recoverer*: urbis, Tac. Esp. as t. t.: recuperatores, *a board of arbiters appointed by the praetor to decide causes which required speedy settlement*, Cic.

recūpērātōrius -a -um (recupero), *of the recuperatores* (q.v.): iudicium, Cic.

recūpēro (recūpēro) -are, *to get again, regain, recover*; of material things: villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.; urbem, Liv.; amissa, Caes.; rempublicam, Cic.; of persons: obsides, Caes.; si vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. L.; of abstr. things: voluntatem, Cic.

recūro -are, *to restore, refresh*: Cat.

recurro -currere -curri -cursum, *to run back, hasten back*. LIT., of persons: ad aliquem, Cic.; ad redam, Cic.; in Tusculanum, Cic.; rure, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of things: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic.; bruma recurrit iners, Hor.; naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Esp. of the course of the sun and the year, *to roll round*: sol recurrens, Verg. (2) of persons, *to revert, return*: ad easdem deditionis condiciones, Caes.

recurso -are (freq. of recurro), *to run back, hasten back, return*. LIT., Pl., Lucr. TRANSF., cura recursat, Verg.

recursus -ūs, m. (recurro), *a return, coming back, retreat*: Verg., Ov., Liv.

recurvo -are, *to bend or curve backwards*: colla equi, Ov.; aquas in caput, *make to flow back*, Ov.; undae recurvatae, *winding*, of the Maeander, Ov.

recurvus -a -um, *bent or curved backwards*: cornu, Verg.; tectum, *labyrinth*, Ov.; aera, *hooks*, Ov.; nexus hederarum, *winding*, Ov.

recūsatio -ōnis, f. (recuso), *a refusal*: adimere alicui omnem recusationem, *possibility of refusing*, Cic.; Caes. Esp. as legal t. t., *a protest or a counter-plea*: Cic.

recūso -are (re/causa), *to object to, protest against, refuse*.

LIT., in gen., with acc.: laborem, Caes.; molestias, Cic.; Verg.; with double acc.: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic.; with de and abl.: Caes., Cic. With infin.: non recusare mori, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc.; with ne and subj.: sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; 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. Absol.: non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. Esp. as legal t. t., *to take exception, plead in defence*: quoniam satis recusavi, Cic.

TRANSF., with no person as subject: genua cursum recusant, Verg.; vincla leones, Verg.; Ov.

recūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (re/quatio), *to strike back, cause to rebound*: Verg.

recūtitus -a -um (re/cutis), *circumcised*: Iudaei, Mart.

rēda -ae, f. = raeda; q.v.

rēdambulo -are, *to walk back*: Pl.

rēdāmo -are, *to love in return*: Cic.

rēdarguo -gūere -gūi, *to refute, disprove, contradict*: redargue me, si mentior, Cic.; redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum, Cic.; Verg.

rēdauspico -are, *to take auspices for a return*; in jest = *to return*: Pl.

reddo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) *to give back, restore* something previously given or taken. LIT., obsides, captivos, Caes.; equos, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; reflex.: se reddere convivio, *to return to*, Liv.; se terris, Verg.; pass., reddi, as middle: reddar tenebris, *I shall return to*, Verg. With abstr. obj.: alicui patriam, Liv.; ereptum honorem, Verg. TRANSF., a, in words, *to repeat, recite*: verba bene (of a parrot), Ov.; Cic., Hor., etc.: b, *to reproduce* by imitation, *to represent, reflect*: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Verg.; hominum facies, Lucr.

(2) *to give back something in return* for a thing previously given. In gen.: oscula, Ov.; beneficium, Cic.; pro vita hominis hominis vitam, Caes.; *to answer*: veras audire et reddere voces, Verg. Esp.: a, *to give back in another language* = *to translate, render, interpret*: cum ea quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.; verbo verbum, Hor.: b, *to make, render, cause to be*, with double acc.: aliquem iratum, Cic.; itinera infesta, Caes.; aliquem avem, Ov.

(3) *to give something as due or expected*; *to pay up, deliver*: suum cuique, Cic. honorem, Cic.; caute vota, *to fulfil*, Cic.; responsa, Verg.; peccatis veniam, Hor.; rationem alicui, *to render an account*, Cic.; of the dying: eum spiritum, quem naturae debeo, patriae reddere, Cic.; vitam naturae, Cic.; of

sacrifice, *to offer*: liba deae, Ov.; of writing: sed perge, Pomponi, de Caesare et redde quae restant, Cic. As legal t. t., reddere iudicium, *to grant a judicial inquiry*: in aliquem, Caes.; reddere ius, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*: alicui petenti, Caes.

redemptio -ōnis, f. (redimo). (1) *a buying up*: a, *bribing*: iudicii, *a corrupting by bribery*, Cic.: b, *a farming of taxes*: Cic. (2) *a ransoming, redemption*: captivorum, Liv.

redempto -are (freq. of redimo), *to ransom, redeem*: captivos, Tac.

redemptor -ōris, m. (redimo), *a buyer, contractor, farmer (of taxes)*: frumenti, Liv.; caementa demittit redemptor, Hor.; Cic.

redemptura -ae, f. (redimo), *a contracting, farming (of taxes, etc.)*: redempturis auxisse patrimonialia, Liv.

redēo -ire -iī (-ivī) -itum.

(1) *to go back, come back, return*. LIT., a, of persons: e provincia, Cic.; a Caesare, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; domum, Caes.; in proelium, Liv.; ad suos, Caes.; victor ex hac pugna redit, Liv.: b, of material things: redeunt umerique manusque, Ov.; flumen in eandem partem, ex qua venerat, redit, Caes.; cum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint, Cic.; collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, *sloped down to*, Caes.; redeunt iam gramina campis, Hor. TRANSF., in gen.: a, of persons: in pristinum statum, Caes.; cum aliquo in gratiam, *to be reconciled with*, Cic.; redire ad se, *to come to one's senses*, Ter., Lucr., Liv.; redire ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.; ad sanitatem, Cic.: b, of things: animus, Pl.; res in statum antiquum, Liv.; forma prior rediit, Ov.; redit, *the matter comes up again*, Cic. Esp., in speaking, *to return to a previous subject*: sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic.; illuc unde abii, Hor.; of the speech itself: Cic.

(2) of revenue, income, etc., *to come in*: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep.; Mart.

(3) *to fall back upon, come to, be brought to*: pilis omissis, ad gladios redierunt, Caes.; Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, *was reduced to*, Caes.; bona in tabulas publicas redierunt, Cic.; summa imperii, summa rerum redit ad aliquem, Caes.; mortuo Tullo res (*government of the state*) ad patres redierat, Liv.

redhālo -are, *to breathe out again*: Lucr.

redhībēo -ēre -iī -itum (re/habeo), *to take back*, esp. of the buyer or seller of a damaged article: mancipium, Cic., Pl.

redīgo -igēre -ēgi -actum (re/ago).

(1) *to drive back, bring back, lead back*. LIT., in sua rura boves, Ov.; Lucr., Liv. TRANSF., aliquem in concordiam, Pl.; rem in pristinum belli rationem, Caes.; in memoriam alicuius, *to a person's recollection* (foll. by acc. and infin), Cic.

(2) of money, etc., *to draw in, call in, collect*: quantam (pecuniam) ex bonis patriis redegisset, Cic.; omnem pecuniam Idibus, Hor.; magnam pecuniam in aerarium, Liv.; in publicum redigere, *to confiscate*, Liv.

(3) *to bring or reduce to a specific state or condition*. In gen.: Aeduos in servitum,

Caes.; civitatem in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani, Cic.; in ordinem, Liv.; victoriam ad vanum et inritum, *to make fruitless*, Liv.; aliquid ad certum, *to make certain*, Liv.; eo ut, *to bring to such a point that*, Liv.; with double acc.: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, *had made difficulties easy*, Caes. Esp. *to reduce in number, value, etc.*; *to lessen, bring down*: ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D, Caes.; nobilissima familia iam ad paucos redacta, Cic.; vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.

redimicūlum -i, n. (redimio), *a fillet, frontlet, chaplet*: Cic., Verg., etc.; of a fetter: Pl.

redimio -ire -iī -itum (imperf., redimibat: Verg.), *to bind round, wreath, crown*: sertis redimiri et rosā, Cic.; tempora vittā, Verg.; silvis redimita loca, Cat.

redimo -imēre -emi -emptum (re/emo).

(1) *to buy back, redeem*. LIT., domum, Cic.; fundum, Cic.; captivos a servitute, Cic.; aliquem pretio, Verg. TRANSF., *to ransom, recover by payment*: se pecuniā a iudicibus, Cic.; se a Gallis auro, Liv.

(2) *to buy up, contract for, farm, hire*. LIT., vectigalia, Caes.; picarias, Cic.; opus, Cic. TRANSF., *to buy, i.e. to procure, obtain for a price*: pacem parte fructuum, Cic.; pacem obsidibus, Caes.; omnium vitam perditorum poenā, Cic.

redintegro -are, *to restore, renew, repair*: deminutas copias, Caes.; proelium, Caes.; memoriam auditoris, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; redintegravit luctum in castris consululum adventus, Liv.

redipiscor -i, dep. (re/apiscor), *to get back*: Pl.

redītio -ōnis, f. (redeo), *a going back, return*: celeritas reditionis, Cic.; domum, Caes.

redītus -ūs, m. (redeo).

(1) *a coming back, going back, return*. LIT., domum, Cic.; in urbem, Cic.; est hominibus reditus in curiam, *they may return to*, Cic.; intercludere alicuius reditum, Cic.; plur.: sanguine quaerendi reditūs, Verg. TRANSF., ad rem, ad propositum, Cic.; in gratiam, *reconciliation*, Cic.

(2) of money, etc., *returns, income, revenue*: sing.: Nep.; plur.: reditūs metallorum, Liv.; Ov.

redīvia = reduvia; q.v.

redīvīvus -a -um, *renewed, renovated*; applied to old building materials used a second time: lapis, Cic.; Cat.; n. as subst., sing. and pl., *old building materials used again*: Cic.

redōlēo -ēre -iī, *to emit an odour, smell of odour*. LIT., with abl.: redolere thymo, *smell of thyme*, Verg.; Ov.; with acc.: vinum, *to smell of wine*, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., ita domus ipsa fumabat, ut multa eius sermonis indicia redolerent, 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 -are. (1) *to give back*: te Quiritem, Hor. (2) *to give up*: graves iras et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor.

redormio -ire, *to sleep again*: Plin. L.

redūco -ducere -dixi -ductum.

(1) *to draw backwards*. LIT., falces tormentis internis, Caes.; remos ad pectora, Ov.; auras naribus, *to draw in*, Lucr. TRANSF., socios a morte reduxi, *rescued*, Verg.; meque ipse reduco a contemplatu dimoveoque mali, *restrain*, Ov.

(2) *to bring back (home), to lead back*. LIT., aliquem domum, Cic.; aliquem de exilio, Cic.; regem, Cic.; a pastu vitulos ad tecta, Verg.; poet.: solem, diem, noctem, Verg. Esp. of troops: legiones ex Britannia, Caes.; copias a munitionibus, Caes.; victorem exercitum Romam, Liv. TRANSF., aliquem in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic., Liv.; aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic.; in memoriam, with indir. quest., Cic.; spem mentibus anxiiis, Hor.; legem maiestatis, *to re-introduce*, Tac.

(3) *to bring to a certain state or condition*: (catulum) lambendo mater in artus fingit et in formam reducit (of the she-bear), Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **reductus** -a -um, *drawn back*; hence *withdrawn, retired*. LIT., of places, *remote, sequestered*: vallis, Verg. TRANSF., virtus est medium vitiorum et utrinque reductum, *distant from both extremes*, Hor.; applied to a painting, n. of compar.: reductiora, *the background*, Quint.; n. pl. reducta as subst. (sc. bona)=Stoic ἀποτροπήματα: Cic.

reductio -ōnis, f. (reduco), *a bringing back*: regis Alexandrini, *restoration*, Cic. L.

reductor -ōris (reduco), *one who brings back*: plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

reducuncus -a -um, *bent back, curved*: rostrum (aquilae), Ov.

redundantia -ae, f. (redundo), *an overflowing*: of style, *redundancy*: Cic.

redundo -are (re/unda), *to overflow, stream over*.

LIT., mare, lacus, Cic.; pituita, Cic.; perf. partic., redundatus, poet.=redundans, *overflowing*: aquae, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to overflow with*: Asia, quae eorum ipsorum sanguine redundat, Cic. (2) *to exist in abundance, be in excess*: multitudo, Cic., Tac.; ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic.; fig.: Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes, *copious, diffuse*, Cic. (3) with abl., *to abound in*: luctu victoria, Cic.; splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, Cic. (4) *to be left over, to overflow, to spread*: si quid redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, Cic.; nationes in provincias redundare poterant, Cic.; infamia ad amicos redundat, Cic.

reduvia (rēdivia) -ae, f. *a hangnail, whitlow*; prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, *attend to a trifle*, Cic.

redux -dūcis (abl. rēdūcī or rēdūcē), adj. (reduco). (1) act., *bringing back, restoring*, epithet of Jupiter: Ov. (2) pass., *brought back, returned*: reduces socii, Verg.; me reducem esse voluistis, *brought me back from exile*, Cic.

refectio -ōnis, f. (reficio), *a repairing, restoring*: Plin., Suet.

refector -ōris, m. (reficio), *a repairer, restorer*: Suet.

refello -fellere -felli (re/fallo), *to refute, disprove*: aliquem, Cic.; refellere et

redarguere mendacium alicuius, Cic.; dicta, Verg.; crimen ferro, Verg.

refercio -fercire -fersi -fertum (re/farcio), *to stuff full, to cram*. LIT., cloacas corporibus civium, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., complures aures istis sermonibus, Cic.; libros puerilibus fabulis Cic.; quae Crassus peranguste refertit in oratione sua, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **refertus** -a -um, *stuffed, crammed, filled*: aerarium refertius, Cic.; theatrum refertissimum, Cic.; with abl.: insula referta divitiis, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; with genit.: mare refertum praedonum, Cic.; with de: de nugis libri, Cic.

referio -ire, *to strike back, strike again*. LIT., Pl., Ter. TRANSF., *to reflect*: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, Ov.

refero referre rettūli rēlatum (rēlatum, Lucr.).

(1) *to carry back, bring back*. LIT., candelabrum, Cic.; pecunias in templum, Caes.; aliquem in castra, Liv.; ad equestrem ordinem iudicia, Cic.; cum sanguine mixta vina, *to spit back*, Verg. Esp. referre pedem, or referre se, or pass., referri, as middle, *to return, to go back*: paulatim cedere ac pedem referre, Caes.; se iterum Romam, Cic.; classem relatum nuntio, Verg. TRANSF., of abstr. things: pro re certa falsam spem domum, Cic.; oculos animumque ad aliquem, Cic.; animum ad studia, Cic.; se ad philosophiam, Cic.; o mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos, Verg.; consilia in melius, *to restore*, Verg.

(2) *to bring again, restore, repeat*: caerimoniae ex magno intervallo, Liv.; morem, Verg.; rem iudicatum, *to bring up again*, Cic. Esp. *to echo*: theatri natura ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., *to reproduce by imitation, to recall*: aliquem ore, Verg.; parentis speciem, Liv.

(3) *to say back, answer, return*: talia voce, Verg.; Cic.

(4) *to bring something as expected, to deliver*. LIT., of material objects: mercedem, Pl.; frumentum omne ad se referri iubet, Caes.; hanc ex faenore pecuniam populo, *deliver into the public treasury*, Cic.; octonis idibus aera, Hor.; *as a sacrifice*: sollemnia ludis, Verg. TRANSF., a, of abstr. things in gen.: salutem, Cic.; gratiam alicui, Pl., Cic.: b, *to bring back a message, report*, etc.: responsum, Cic.; rumores, Cic.; mandata, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: imminere Volscum bellum, Liv.; with indir. quest.: unde refert nobis victor quid possit oriri, Lucr.: c, *to bring a matter before an authority* (esp. by way of consultation), *to refer*: de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium, Cic.; ad Apollinem, Cic.; esp., referre ad senatum, *to bring before the senate*; ad senatum de legibus abrogandis, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Liv.; with indir. quest.: Sall.: d, *to enter in a record, etc., register, put down*: iudicium in tabulas publicas, Cic.; aliquid in commentarium, in libellum, Cic.; aliquem in proscriptos, in the list of proscribed, Cic.; in numero deorum, Cic. Esp. of accounts: rationes, Cic.; pecuniam operi publico, *under the head of a public work*, Cic.; aliquid in acceptum referre, or acceptum referre, to

enter as paid, Cic.: *e*, to assign to a cause: ad voluptatem omnia, Cic.; prospera ad fortunam, Tac.

refert *referre* *rētūlit*, *impers.* (res/fert), *it matters, it concerns, it makes a difference.*

The person concerned is expressed by the abl. f. sing. of a possess. pron., such as *meā*, *tuā*, *nostrā*, *vestrā*; more rarely by ad: ad *me*, Pl.; or by genit.: *faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam suā retulisse videretur*, Sall.; non ascripsi id quod *tuā* nihil referebat, Cic.; or by dat.: quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, iugera centum an mille aret? Hor.

The matter of concern is seldom expressed by a nominative: *studium atque voluptas*, Lucr.; more often by an infin.: *neque refert videre quid dicendum sit*, Cic.; by an indir. quest. clause: *quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis?* Cic.; *quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum?* Cic.; or by a conditional clause: Cic.; or by acc. and infin.: Cic.

The degree of concern is expressed by an adv.: *maxime*, Pl.; or a n. acc.: *quid refert?* Cic.; *nihil refert*, Pl.; or by a genit. of value: *permagni referre*, Lucr.

refertus -a -um, partic. from *refercio*; q.v.

refervēo -ēre, to boil over; fig.: *refervens falsum crimen*, Cic.

refervesco -ēre (*referveo*), to boil up, bubble up: *sanguis refervescit*, Cic.

reficō -ficere -fēci -fectum (*re/facio*).

(1) to make again, restore, repair. LIT., of physical objects: *pontem, naves, classem*, Caes.; *arma*, Sall.; *ea quae sunt omissa*, Cic.; *fana, aedes*, Cic.; *templa*, Hor.; *exercitum, to make up (in numbers)*, Liv. TRANSF., a, to choose again: *tribunos*, Cic.: b, to re-establish, restore a previous condition: *salutem*, Cic.; *spem*, Liv.: c, to refresh, revive: *exercitum ex labore*, Caes.; *reficere se et curare*, Cic.; *fessum viā ac vigiliis militem*, Liv.; *me recreat et reficit Pompei consilium, gives me strength*, Cic.

(2) to get back again, receive, get: *plus mercedis ex fundo*, Cic.; Liv.

refīgo -figere -fixi -fixum, to unfasten, demolish, remove. LIT., *tabulas*, Cic.; *signa templis*, Hor. TRANSF., of laws, to repeal, abrogate: *leges*, Cic., Verg.

refīngo -ēre, to form anew: *cerea regna*, Verg.

reflāgīto -are, to ask back, demand again: Cat.

reflātū, abl. as from *reflatus*, m. (reflo), by blowing against: Plin. TRANSF., by a contrary wind: *naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc*, Cic. L.

reflecto -flectere -flexi -flexum, to turn back, bend back.

(1) transit., LIT., *cervicem*, Ov.; *oculos*, Ov.; *longos reflectitur ungues, finds his nails bend into long talons*, Ov. TRANSF., to turn back, divert: *animum*, Cic.; *mentes*, Cic.; *orsa in melius*, Verg.

(2) intransit., to yield, retreat: *morbi causa*, Lucr.

reflo -are. (1) intransit., to blow back, blow contrary: *etsi etesiae valde reflant*, Cic. L.

(2) transit., to blow out, breathe out again: Lucr.

reflūo -flūere -fluxi -fluxum. (1) to flow back: Ov. (2) to overflow: *Nilus refluit campis*, Verg.

reflūus -a -um (*refluo*), *flowing back*: *mare*, Ov.

refōcillo -are, to revive: Plin. L.

reformātor -ōris, m. (*reformato*), one who forms again, a reviver: Plin. L.

reformidatio -ōnis, f. (*reformido*), excessive dread, fear, terror: Cic.

reformīdo -are, to dread, fear, be afraid of, shun, avoid.

LIT., of persons: *aliquem*, Cic.; *bellum*, Cic.; with infin.: *refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat*, Cic.; Liv.; with indir. quest.: *nec, quid occurrat, reformidat*, Cic.; absol.: *vide, quam non reformidem*, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: ante (*vites*) *reformidant ferrum*, Verg.; *lumina solem*, Ov.

reformato -are, to form again, mould anew: *Iolcus reformatus in annos primos*, Ov.

refōvēo -fōvere -fōvi -fōtum, to warm again, cherish again, revive, restore, refresh. LIT., *corpus*, Ov.; *vires*, Tac.; *ignes tepidos*, Ov.

TRANSF., *provincias internis certaminibus fessas*, Tac.; Plin. L.

refractāriolus -a -um (dim. of *refractarius*), somewhat contentious, stubborn: *hoc iudiciale dicendi genus*, Cic.

refractārius -a -um (*refragor*), stubborn, contentious: Sen.

refrāgor -ari, dep. (opp. to *suffragor*), to oppose, withstand, thwart. With dat.: *petenti*, Cic.; *honoris eius*, Liv.; *illa lex petitioni tuae refragrata est, is opposed to*, Cic.

refrēno -are, to rein back. LIT., *equos*, Curt.

TRANSF., to hold back, restrain, curb: *fluvios*, Lucr.; *aquas*, Ov.; fig.: *animum*, Cic.; *iuventutem*, Cic.; *adulescentes a gloria*, Cic.; Lucr., Hor.

refricō -fricare -fricūi -fricātum, to rub again, scratch again. LIT., *vulnera, to reopen*, Cic.; *cicatricem*, Cic. TRANSF., to excite again, renew: *pulcherrimi facti memoriam*, Cic.; *tuis sceleribus reipublicae praeterita fata refricabis*, Cic.; *dolorem oratione*, Cic.

refrigeratio -ōnis, f. (*refrigero*), a cooling, coolness: *me delectant et refrigeratio et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus*, Cic.

refrigēro -are, to cool off.

LIT., *ignem*, Cic.; *membra undā*, Ov.; pass., *refrigerari*, as middle, to cool oneself, grow cool: *umbris aquisve*, Cic.

TRANSF., to cool, deprive of warmth; hence, pass., to grow cool or languid: *refrigerata accusatio*, Cic.; *sermone refrigerato*, Cic.

refrigesco -frigesceere -frixi, to grow cold, cool down.

LIT., *cor corpore cum toto refrixit*, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to lose vigour; to flag, fail, grow stale: *illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit*, Cic.; *Romae a iudiciis forum*, Cic.

refringo -fringere -frēgi -fractum (*re/frango*), to break back, break up, break open. LIT., *claustra*, Cic.; *carcerem*, Liv.; *ramum*, Verg. TRANSF., to break, check: *vim fluminis*, Caes.; *vim fortunae*, Liv.; *Achivos*, Hor.

refūgio -fūgere -fūgi.

(1) intransit., to flee back, run away, take to flight. LIT., *velocissime*, Caes.; ad suos, Caes.; *ex castris in montem*, Caes.; *Syracusas*, Cic.; *in silvam*, Verg.; *sol medio orbe*, Verg.; *vites a caulibus refugere*

dicuntur, Cic. TRANSF., a, of places, to recede from: *refugit ab litore templum*, Verg.: b, to shrink: a consiliis fortibus, Cic.; Verg.: c, to take refuge with, have recourse to: ad legatos, Cic.

(2) transit., to fly from, avoid, run away from. LIT., impetum, Cic.; anguem, Verg. TRANSF., ministeria, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

rēfūgiū -i, n. (refugio), a place of refuge, a refuge: *silvae dedere refugium*, Liv.; *refugium populum erat senatus*, Cic.

rēfūgus -a -um (refugio), fugitive, receding: *quidam in castra refugii*, Tac.; m. pl. as subst.: *refugii, fugitives*, Tac. TRANSF., receding, recoiling: *unda*, Ov.

rēfulgēo -fulgēre -fulsi, to gleam back, to shine brightly, to glitter.

LIT., arma refulgentia, Liv.; sol a liquidā aquā, Ov.; Verg.

TRANSF., splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo, Prop.

rēfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, to pour back, to make overflow. LIT., vapores eādem, Cic.; *aequor in aequor*, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic.: *refusus Oceanus, ebbing and flowing*, Verg.; *stagna refusa vadis*, Verg. TRANSF., refunditur alga, Verg.

rēfūtatio -ōnis, f. (refuto), a refutation: Cic., Quint.

rēfūtātū, abl. as from *refutatus*, m. (refuto), by refutation: Lucr.

rēfūto -are, to drive back, press back. LIT., nationes bello, Cic. TRANSF., to check, repress: *clamorem*, Cic.; *cupiditatem*, Cic.; *virtutem aspernari ac refutare*, Cic. Esp., to refute, disprove: *sceleratorum periuria testimoniis*, Cic.; *fors dicta refutet!* Verg.; *tribunos oratione feroci*, Liv.

rēgālīolus -i, m. (dim. of *regalis*), a small bird, perhaps the wren: Suet.

rēgālis -e (rex), of a king, royal, regal: *genus civitatis, monarchical*, Cic.; *nomen*, Cic.; *ornatus*, Cic.; *regale animum in se esse*, Liv.; *carmen, celebrating deeds of kings*, Ov.

¶ Adv. **rēgālītēr**, royally, regally; in good sense: *centum hostiis sacrificium regaliter Minervae conficere*, Liv.; in bad sense, despotically, tyrannically: *precibus minas regaliter addere*, Ov.

rēgēlo -are, to thaw, warm: Mart.

rēgēro -gērere -gessi -gestum, to carry back, bear back, throw back. LIT., quo regesta e fossa terra foret, Liv.; *tellurem, to throw back again*, Ov. TRANSF., *convicia*, Hor.; *culpam*, Plin. L.; *aliquid in commentarios*, Quint.

rēgia, see *regius*.

rēgiē, adv. from *regius*; q.v.

rēgificus -a -um (rex/facio), royal, princely, splendid: *luxus*, Verg.

rēgigno -ēre, to bring forth again: Lucr.

Rēgillus -i, m.

(1) a town in the country of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome.

¶ Hence adj. **Rēgillensis** -e and **Rēgilānus** -a -um, belonging to Regillus.

(2) a lake in Latium, scene of a victory of the Romans over the Latins, 496 B.C.

¶ Hence **Rēgillensis** -e, surname of the Postumii, as the Roman commander was the dictator Postumius.

(3) a surname in the gens Aemilia.

rēgīmen -īnis, n. (rego), a directing, guiding, controlling. LIT., *equorum*, Tac.; *navis*, Tac.; poet., a rudder: Ov. TRANSF., (1) guidance, rule, government, direction: *totius magistratus*, Liv.; *summae rei*, Tac.; absol., the government of a state: Tac. (2) a ruler, governor: *rerum, of a state*, Liv.

rēgīna -ae, f. (rex), a queen. LIT., Pl.; of Cleopatra: Cic.; of Dido: Verg. TRANSF., (1) of goddesses: Pl., Cic., Verg. (2) a king's daughter, a princess; of Ariadne: Verg.; of Medea: Ov. (3) any lady of rank: Pl., Ter. (4) fig., queen, mistress, sovereign: *haec una virtus (iustitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum*, Cic.; *regina pecunia*, Hor.

Rēginus, see *Regium*.

rēgio -ōnis, f. (rego).

(1) a direction, line. In gen.: *nulla regione viarum*, Lucr.; 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. Esp., a boundary line, boundary; usually plur.: *res ea orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur*, Cic.; fig.: sese regionibus officii continet, Cic.; in augurs' language, the line of sight: *per lituum regionum facta descriptio*, Cic. Phrase e regione, used as adv.: a, in a straight line: *alterum e regione movetur, alterum declinat*, Cic.; Lucr.: b, opposite, over against; with genit.: e regione solis, Cic.; with dat.: *esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae*, Cic.; Caes.

(2) a space enclosed by lines; hence a region, country, territory, district. LIT., regio aquilonia, australis, Cic.; locus in regione pestilenti saluber, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv. Esp.: a, an administrative division, province, district: *principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt*, Caes.; Cic., etc.: b, a quarter, ward, in Rome: Tac. TRANSF., sphere, province, department: bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, Cic.

rēgionātim, adv. (regio), according to districts: tribus describere, Liv.

Rēgium (Rhēgium) -i, n.

(1) a town in Gallia Cispadana (now Reggio nell' Emilia).

¶ Hence **Rēgienses** -ium, m. pl. its inhabitants.

(2) a town in Calabria, opposite Messina in Sicily (now Reggio di Calabria).

¶ Hence adj. **Rēginus** -a -um, of Regium; m. pl. as subst., its inhabitants.

rēgius -a -um (rex), of a king, royal, regal. LIT., anni, the period of monarchy at Rome, Cic.; ales, the eagle, Ov.; puer, Verg. TRANSF., royal, splendid, magnificent: *moles*, Hor.; Ov.

¶ F. as subst. **rēgia** -ae. (1) (sc. domus), the royal dwelling, the palace. In gen.: Cic., etc. Esp. a building in Rome on the Via Sacra, the palace of Numa, afterwards used by the Pontifex Maximus: Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., the court, the royal family: Liv., Tac. (2) (=basilica), a public hall: Suet. (3) (sc. urbs), a capital city: Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. **rēgiē**, royally; in a good sense: Pl.; in a bad sense, despotically, tyrannically: *crudeliter et regie fieri*, Cic.; ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

reglūtīno -are, *to unglue, separate*: Cat.

regnātor -ōris, m. (regno), *a ruler, king*: Olympi, *Jupiter*, Verg.; Asiae, Verg.; Tac.

regnātrix -trīcis, f. adj. (regno), *ruling*: domus, Tac.

regno -are (regnum).

(1) *intransit., to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign*. LIT., septem et triginta regnavisse annos, Cic.; Verg.; impers. pass.: post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnatum, Liv. TRANSF., *to rule like a king*: a, of gods and men, *to be master, have absolute sway*; in a bad sense, *to be a tyrant*: regnavit is quidem (Gracchus) paucos menses, Cic.; Hor., Liv.: b, of things, *to prevail, have the mastery*: ignis per alta cacumina, Verg.; ardor edendi per viscera, Ov.; ebrietas, Ov.

(2) *transit., only in pass.: regnari, to be ruled by a king*: regnandam accipere Albam, Verg.; terra regnata Lycurgo, Verg.; gentes quae regnantur, Tac.

regnum -i, n. (rex).

(1) *royal power or authority, monarchy*. LIT., superbi regni initium, Cic.; regnum adfectare, Liv. TRANSF., *supremacy, rule, unrestrained power*: alicui regnum deferre, Caes.; abuti ad omnia atomorum regno et licentiā, Cic.; in a bad sense, in republican times at Rome, *tyranny, despotism*: regnum adpetere, Cic.; crimen regni, Ov.; regnum iudiciorum, regnum forense, Cic.

(2) *a realm ruled by a king, a kingdom*. LIT., fines regni, Caes.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., *any possession, estate*: in tuo regno, Cic.; mea regna, Verg.

rēgo rēgere rexi rectum, *to guide, direct*.

LIT., equum, Liv.; regit beluam quocumque vult, Cic.; tela, Verg. Legal t. t.: regere fines, *to mark out boundaries*, Cic.; Tib.

TRANSF., (1) *to guide, direct*: errantem, Caes.; motum mundi, Cic.; iuvenem, Cic. L.; mores, Cic.; animum, Pl., Hor., Verg. (2) *as a ruler, to direct, rule, govern, administer*: rempublicam, Cic.; Massilienses summā iustitiā, Cic.; imperio populos, Verg.; Antium, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **rectus** -a -um, *ruled*; hence, as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *straight*.

LIT., *in a straight line*. In gen., in any direction, *straight*: rectis lineis, Cic.; recto itinere ad Iberum contendere, Caes.; rectus cursus hinc ad Africam, Liv.; recti oculi, *a straight, steadfast look*, Cic.; abl. f. as adv. rectā (sc. viā), *straight*: Pl., Cic., Hor. Esp. vertically straight, *upright*: ita iacere talum, ut rectus adsistat, Cic.; saxa, *steep*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *right, correct, proper*. In gen.: rectum et iustum proelium, Liv.; quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, Cic.; n. as subst.: rectum pravumque, Cic. Esp.: a, morally, *straightforward, honest, upright*: consilia, Liv.; conscientia, Cic.; praetor populi Romani rectissimus, Cic. N. as subst., *right, virtue*: neque quidquam nisi honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulabit, Cic.; rectum est, *it is right*, with acc. and infin., Cic.: b, *simple, natural, plain, straightforward*: commentarii Caesaris,

Cic.; sermo, Cic.; figura, Prop. (2) *as grammat. t. t., casus rectus, the nom. (opp. casus obliquus)*: Quint.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **rectē**, *in a straight line*. LIT., ferri, Cic. TRANSF., *rightly, properly, well*. In gen., of conduct, behaviour, health, etc.: recte atque ordine facere, iudicare, Cic.; recte et vere respondere, Cic.; recte factum, Caes.; apud matrem recte est, *all is well*, Cic.; se alicui recte committere, Caes. Esp. colloq., like English *perfectly, very good, it's all right*, etc.: Pl., Ter., Hor.

regrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum (re/gradior), *to step back, go back*. LIT., ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *to retire, retreat*: Caes., Sall. TRANSF., in illum annum, Cic.; Sall.

regressus -ūs, m. (regredior), *a going back, return*. LIT., dare alicui regressum, Ov.; plur.: conservare progressūs et regressūs, Cic.; as milit. t. t., *a retreat*: Liv., Tac. TRANSF., (1) *a return*: ab ira, Liv.; Tac. (2) *refuge, recourse*: ad principem, Tac.

rēgūla -ae, f. (rego), *a straight length*. LIT., *a ruler*: Cic.; *a plank*: Caes. TRANSF., *a rule, pattern, model*: iuris, Cic.; regula ad quam omnia iudicia rerum diriguntur, Cic.; Hor., Quint.

rēgūlus -i, m. (dim. of rex). (1) *a petty king, prince*: Sall., Liv., Tac. (2) *a king's son, prince*: Sall., Liv.

Rēgūlus, surname in the gens Atilia, esp. of the consul M. Atilius Regulus, famous for his return to captivity in the first Punic war.

rēgusto -are, *to taste again or repeatedly*. LIT., Sen., Pers. TRANSF., crebro litteras alicuius, *to take pleasure in reading again*, Cic. L.

rēiciō -icēre -iēcī -iectum; imper., reice, dissyll.: Verg. (re/iacio), *to throw back*.

LIT., (1) *to throw behind*: scutum, Cic.; amictum ex umeris, Verg.; togam ab umero, Liv.; paenulam, *to throw back on the shoulders* (to leave the hands free), Cic. (2) *to throw away*: pila, Caes. (3) *to throw back at someone*: telum in hostem, Caes.; of an echo: Lucr. (4) with reflex., *to cast oneself back, to sink back*: se in alicuius gremium, Lucr.; Ter. (5) *to drive off* living beings: capellas a flumine, Verg.; esp. as milit. t. t.: equitatum, Caes.; hostem ab Antiochea, Cic. L. (6) *as naut. t. t., of a storm, to drive back, cast up*: naves tempestate reiectae, Caes.; reici austro ad Leucopetram, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to throw off, fling aside*: alicuius ferrum et audaciam in foro, Cic. L.; hanc proscriptionem hoc iudicio a se aspernari, Cic.; esp., *to reject with scorn, disdain, spurn*: bona diligere et reicere contraria, Cic.; omnem istam disputationem, Cic.; praedam, Hor. (2) *as legal t. t., to challenge the iudices, or jury*: iudices, Cic.; recuperatores, Cic. (3) with ad, *to refer to*: aliquem ad ipsam epistulam, Cic. L.; rem ad senatum, Liv.; Caes. (4) *to put off*: totam rem in mensem Ianuarium, Cic.

rēiectānēs -a -um (reicio), *to be rejected*; n. pl. as subst. **rēiectānēa**, -ōrum = the Stoic ἀπογογγμένα: Cic.

rēiectiō -ōnis, f. (reicio), *a throwing back*. LIT., sanguinis, *a spitting of blood*, Plin. TRANSF., in gen., *a rejection*: huius civitatis,

- Cic.; esp., legal t. t., *the challenging of a iudex or juror*: iudicum, Cic.
- rēiecto** -are (freq. of reicio), *to cast back, throw back*: Lucr.
- rēlābor** -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. *to slide, glide, flow, fall back*. LIT., presso rudente relabi, Ov.; rivi montibus, Hor. TRANSF., nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, *slip back*, Hor.
- rēlanguesco** -languescere -langui, *to become faint, faint away*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., *to slacken*: iis rebus relanguescere animos, Caes.; taedio impetus regis, Liv.; indignatio, Tac.
- rēlātio** -ōnis, f. (refero), *a carrying back, bringing back*. LIT., Quint. TRANSF., (1) as legal t. t.: criminis, *a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser*, Cic. (2) as polit. t. t., *a report*, esp. one made by a magistrate to the senate, etc.: Cic., Liv., Tac. (3) as grammat. t. t., *a repetition*: Cic.
- rēlātor** -ōris, m. (refero), *one who makes a report*: ap. Cic. L.
- rēlātus** -ūs, m. (refero), *a bringing before*. (1) *a narrative, recital*: Tac. (2) *a report*: Tac.
- rēlaxātiō** -ōnis, f. (relaxo), *a relaxation, easing*: animi, Cic.; doloris, Cic.
- rēlaxo** -are, *to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax*. LIT., alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.; ora fontibus, Ov.; claustra, Ov.; vias et caeca spiramenta, Verg.
- TRANSF., *to ease, lighten, relax*: continuationem verborum modo relaxet, Cic.; pater nimis indulgens quidquid astrinxi relaxat, *loosens the reins which I drew tight*, Cic.; (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, Cic.; animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, *shall have freed themselves*, Cic. = *to slacken*: (dolor) levis dat intervalla et relaxat, Cic. Pass. as middle: insani cum relaxentur, *when they have a lucid interval*, Cic.; act. intransit.: dolor relaxat, *eases*, Cic.
- rēlēgātiō** -ōnis, f. ('relego), *banishment; the mildest form of exile from Rome, by which the exile preserved his civil rights*: Cic., Liv.
- rēlēgo** -are, *to send away*. LIT., tauros procul atque in sola pascua, Verg.; esp. as a punishment, *to remove*: filium ab hominibus, Cic.; as legal t. t., *to banish* (relegatio being the mildest form of banishment): aliquem in exilium, Liv.; relegatus, non exsul dicor, Ov.; in insulam, Tac.; in decem annos, Tac.
- TRANSF., (1) *to put aside, reject*: Samnitium dona, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) *to impute*: culpam, Quint.
- rēlēgo** -lēgēre -lēgi -lectum, *to gather up again, to collect again*. LIT., filo relecto, Ov. TRANSF., *to travel through again, sail along again*: litora, Verg.; Hellespontiacas aquas, Ov. (2) *to go over again*, in thought, speech, etc.: scriptorem, Hor.; scripta, Ov.; suos sermone labores, Ov.
- rēlentescō** -ēre, *to become languid, feeble again*: amor, Ov.
- rēlēvo** -are. (1) *to lift, raise up again*: e terra corpus, Ov. (2) *to make light again, to lighten*. LIT., epistolam graviorem perlectione, Cic. L.;

vimina favi, Ov.; relevari longā catenā, *to be freed from*, Ov.

TRANSF., *to relieve, lighten, alleviate*: communem casum misericordiā hominum, Cic.; animum molestiis, Cic.; potius relevare quam castigare, Cic.; relevari, *to be relieved*, Cic., Ov.

rēlictio -ōnis, f. (relinquo), *a leaving, deserting*: reipublicae, Cic.

rēlicūos and **rēlicus** = reliquus; q.v.

rēligātiō -ōnis, f. (religo), *a tying up*: vitium, Cic.

rēligio (also in poets **rēligiō** or **relligiō**) -ōnis, f. (religo).

(1) as a quality of persons, *scrupulousness, conscientious exactness*: a, primarily, *respect for what is sacred, religious scruple, awe*: tantā religione obstricta tota provincia est, Cic.; perturbari religione et metu, Cic.; res in religionem alicui venit, *is a matter of conscience to*, Cic.; inclita iustitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv.; ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare religio fuerit, *scruples were felt about*, Liv. In a bad sense, *superstition*: animos multiplex religio et pleraque externa incessit, Liv.; tantum religio potuit suadere malorum, Lucr.: b, *strict observance of religious ceremonial*: religio, id est cultus deorum, Cic.; religio Cereris, *worship of Ceres*, Cic.; plur., religiones, *observances*: diligentissimus religionum cultor, Liv.: c, in gen., *moral scruples, conscientiousness*: hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, Cic.; nulla in iudiciis severitas, nulla religio, Cic.; in consilio dando, Cic. L.; iurisiurandi, Caes., Cic.

(2) as a quality of gods and religious objects, *sancity*: deorum, Cic.; fani, sacrarii, Cic.; loci, Verg. TRANSF., *an object of worship, holy thing or place*: religio domestica (of a statue), Cic.; a deorum religionibus demigrare, Cic.; quae religio aut quae machina belli, Verg.

rēligiōsus (poet. also **rēligiōsus** or **relligiōsus**) -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (religio).

(1) of persons, *scrupulous*: a, primarily, in regard to religion: civitas, Liv.; in a bad sense, *superstitious*: Ter.: b, *strict in religious observance*: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent sunt dicti religiosi, Cic.: c, in gen., *conscientious*: testis, Cic.; *holy, sacred*: templum sanctum et religiosum, Cic.

(2) of actions, etc.: a, *required by religion*: iura, Cic.: b, *involving religious difficulty*: fructum religiosum erat consumere, Liv.

(3) of gods and religious objects, *holy, sacred*: templum, Cic.; deorum limina, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **rēligiōsē**. (1) *conscientiously, scrupulously*: testimonium dicere, Cic. (2) *piously, religiously*: deos colere, Liv.; religiosissime templum colere, Cic.

rēligo -are, *to tie, fasten behind*. LIT., trabes axibus, Caes.; aliquem ad currum, Cic.; cui flavam religas comam? Hor. Esp. of mooring ships: funiculum a puppi, Cic.; naves ad terram, Caes.; religata in litore pinus, Ov. TRANSF., quae (prudencia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *connected with*, Cic.

rēlino -linēre -lēvi -litum, *to unseal, open anything fastened by pitch*, etc.: Ter., Verg.

rēlinquo -linquēre -liqui -lictum, to leave.

(1) to leave behind. In gen.: aliquem in Gallia, Caes.; legatum castris praesidio, Caes.; fig.: aculeos in animo alicuius, Cic. Esp., at death, to leave, bequeath: alicui agrum, Pl.; heredem testamento reliquit hunc, Cic.; fig.: memoriam, Cic.; nomen, Hor.

(2) to leave unchanged, allow to remain. LIT., alicui ne paleas quidem ex omni fructu, Cic.; equitatus partem alicui, Caes.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, there remained, Caes. TRANSF., munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, Caes.; reipublicae laudem, Cic.; spes relinquitur, remains, Cic., Caes.; relinquitur with ut and the subj.: Cic., Caes. Also to omit, leave out, pass over: caedes relinquo, libidines praetere, Cic. Esp. to leave behind in a certain state: aliquem insepultum, Cic.; rem integram, Cic.; sine imperio tantas copias, Caes.

(3) to desert, abandon, forsake. LIT., domum propinquosque, Caes.; equos, Caes.; signa, to desert, Liv.; urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic.; relicta non bene parmula, Hor. TRANSF., relinquit aliquem animus, Caes.; ab omni honestate relictus, Cic.; rem et causam et utilitatem communem, Cic.; agrorum et armorum cultum, Cic.

rēliquiae (poet also **rēliquiae** or **relliquiae**) -ārum, f. pl. (relinquo), remains, relics, remainder, remnant.

LIT., coniurationis, Cic.; also with genit. of that which has spared or left: Danaum reliquias, remnant left by the Greeks, Verg.; Tac. Esp. (1) fragments of food, remnants of a feast: Pl.; fig.: vellem me ad cenam (the murder of Caesar) invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes (not even Antony), Cic. L. (2) the remains of the dead: humanorum corporum, Tac.; Marii, Cic.

TRANSF., vitae, Lucr.; pristinae fortunae reliquiae miserae, Cic.

rēliquus (**rēlicus**) -a -um (relinquo), left behind, remaining, left.

LIT., in gen.: spes, Cic.; reliquum facere, to leave behind a person or thing, Cic., Liv. Esp. (1) t. t. of business language, of a debt, outstanding, remaining: pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere, Cic. (2) of time, remaining, future: gloria, Cic.; in reliquum tempus, Cic.

TRANSF., the other, other than the part already specified: reliqua pars exercitus, Caes.; reliqui omnes, all the rest, Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **rēliquum** -i (and sometimes plur. **rēliqua** -ōrum), the rest, the remainder: reliqua belli perficere, Liv.; reliquum est ut, foll. by subj., it remains that, Cic.; reliquum est, with infin., Sall.; in reliquum, for the future, Cic., Sall., Liv. Often in partitive genit.: nihil est reliqui, nothing remains, Cic.; nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining, Cic.

relligio, **relligiōsus**, etc.=religio, etc.; q.v.

relliquiae=reliquiae; q.v.

rēlūcēo -lūcēre -luxi, to reflect a gleam, to glitter: flamma, Verg., Liv.

rēlūcesco -lūcēscēre -luxi (reluco), to become bright again, begin to shine again: imago solis relaxit, Ov.; Tac.

rēluctor -ari, dep. to struggle against, resist: vitulus, Verg.; dracones, Hor.

rēmācresco -macrescēre -macrui, to grow thin: Suet.

rēmālēdico -ēre, to revile back: Suet.

rēmādo -ēre, to chew again: Plin.

rēmānēo -mānēre -mansi -mansum, to remain behind, stay. In gen.: Romae, Cic.; in exercitu, Cic.; ad urbem, Caes.; domi, Cic.; apud aliquem, Caes. Esp., to remain, abide, continue: animi remanent post mortem, Cic.; vestigia antiqui officii, Cic.; with predicative adj., to remain in a certain condition: pars integra remanebat, Cic.

rēmāno -are, to flow back: Lucr.

rēmānsio -ōnis, f. (remaneo), a remaining, continuing in one place: Cic.

rēmēdium -i, n. (re/medeor), a means of healing, a cure, remedy, medicine. LIT., remedium quoddam habere, Cic.; remedio quodam uti, Cic.; remedio esse, Cic. TRANSF., incommodorum, Cic.; ad magnitudinem frigorum hoc sibi remedium comparare, Cic.; id remedium timori fuit, Liv.

rēmēo -are, to go back, come back, return: aēr, Cic.; remeat victor, Verg.; with acc.: urbes, Verg.; aevum remeare peractum, to live over again, Hor.

rēmētior -mētiri -mensum sum, dep. to measure again, measure back either physically or mentally: astra rite, Verg.; perf. partic. in pass. meaning: iter retro pari ratione remensum est, has been traversed, Lucr.; pelago remenso, Verg.

rēmex -mīgis, m. (remus/ago), a rower: Pl., Cic., Hor.; sing. coll.=remiges, crew: Verg., Ov., Liv., Tac.

Rēmi (**Rhēmi**) -ōrum, m. a people of N. Gaul, near the modern Rheims: Caes., Luc., Tac.

rēmīgatio -ōnis, f. (remigo), a rowing: Cic. L.

rēmīgium -i, n. (remex), rowing. LIT., Pl., Verg. TRANSF., (1) the oars: Verg., etc.; also of the oar-like motion of wings: remigio alarum, Verg. (2) the crew of rowers, oarsmen: Liv.

rēmīgo -are (remex), to row: Caes., Cic., Tac. **rēmīgro** -are, to wander back, come back, return. LIT., in domum suam, Cic.; Romam, Cic.; Caes., Lucr. TRANSF., ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad iustitiam remigraret, Cic.

rēmīniscor -i, dep. to call to mind, recollect, remember; absol.: de quaestoribus reminiscemur recordari, Cic.; with genit.: veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes.; Ov.; with acc.: dulces Argos, Verg.; Ov.; with acc. and infin.: Lucr., Ov.; with indir. quest.: Liv. **rēmīscēo** -miscēre -mixtum, to mix up, mingle: Lydis remixtum carmen tibiis, Hor.; Sen.

rēmīssē, adv. from remitto; q.v.

rēmīssio -ōnis, f. (remitto), a returning, letting go back.

LIT., obsidum captivorumque, Liv. Also, a letting fall, lowering: superciliorum, Cic.; vocis contentiones et remissiones, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) breaking off, interrupting, ceasing: morbi, Cic.; usūs, Cic. (2) a remitting: poenae, Cic.; tributi, in triennium, Tac. (3) remissio animi: a, relaxation, recreation: Cic.: b, quiet, inaction: in acerbissima iniuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.

rēmissus -a -um, partic. from remitto; q.v.
rēmīto -mittēre -mīsi -misum.

(1) *to send back or send again*: mulieres Romam, Cic. L.; obsides alicui, Caes.; litteras Caesari, Caes.; pila, intercepta, *to throw back*, Caes.; vocem nemora alta remittunt, *echo*, Verg.; chorda sonum, Hor.

(2) *to let go back, relax*. LIT., habenas, Cic.; frena equo, Ov.; brachia, Verg.; tunica remissa, Ov.; vincula, Ov.; calor mella liquefacta remittit, *loosens*, Verg.; vere remissus ager, *freed from ice and snow*, Ov. TRANSF., a, transit., *to cause to relax, to relieve, abate*: spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.; cantus remittunt animum, Cic.; aliquid iracundiae, Cic.; aliquid laboris, Liv.; with infin., *to give up doing*: Ter., Sall., Hor.: b, intransit., *to ease off, abate*: cum remiserant dolores, Cic.; ventus remisit, Caes.; imbres, pestilentia, Liv.

(3) *to give up, to yield*. LIT., umorem ex se, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to abandon* a feeling or idea: Lucr., Cic.: b, *to sacrifice, concede*, esp. when requested: provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, Cic.; with dat.: Gallis imperium, Caes.; inimicitias suas reipublicae, Liv.: c, *to forgive* an offence, or *remit* its punishment: alicui noxiam, Pl.; poenam, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **rēmissus** -a -um, *relaxed*. LIT., corporibus remissis, Cic.; arcus, Hor. TRANSF., (1) of weather, *mild*: ventus remissior, Caes.; frigora remissiora, Caes. (2) of character, style, etc.; in good sense, *mild, gentle*: Cic.; in bad sense, *negligent, remiss, inactive*: remissior in petendo, Cic.; Caes.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **rēmīssē**, *gently, mildly*: remissius disputare, Cic.; Quint.

rēmōlior -iri, dep. *to push back*: pondera terrae, Ov.; Sen.

rēmollesco -ēre, *to become soft again*. LIT., cera remollescit sole, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to be moved by*: precibus, Ov. (2) *to become effeminate*: eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, Caes.

rēmollīo -ire, *to make soft again*. TRANSF., *to make effeminate, to weaken*: artus, Ov.

rēmōra -ae, f. *a delay, hindrance*: Pl.

rēmōrāmen -īnis, n. (remoror), *a delay*: Ov.

rēmordēo -mordēre -morsum, *to bite again*; hence *to worry, disquiet, harass*: te cura remordet, Verg.; Lucr., Liv.

rēmōror -ari, dep. (1) intransit., *to remain behind, linger, loiter*: in Italia, Liv.; Lucr.

(2) transit., *to delay, obstruct, hinder*: aliquem, Pl., Ov.; iter alicuius, Sall.; Ov., Cic. Perf. partic. in pass. sense: Pl., Ov.

rēmōtē, adv. from removeo; q.v.

rēmōtio -ōnis, f. (removeo), *a putting away, removing*: criminis, repelling, Cic.

rēmōtus -a -um, partic. from removeo; q.v.

rēmōvēo -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to move back, withdraw, put away*.

LIT., pecora, Caes.; arbitros, Cic.; aliquid de medio, Cic.; aliquid ab oculis, Cic.; equos ex conspectu, Caes.

TRANSF., moram, Pl.; aliquem a republica, Caes., Liv.; aliquem senatu, Liv.; a negotiis publicis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **rēmōtus** -a -um, *removed, withdrawn*.

LIT., *distant, far off, remote*: locus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; loci remoti a mari, Cic.; Gades, Hor. TRANSF., *removed from, free from*: ab suspicione remotissimus, Cic.; a vulgari scientia remotiora, Cic.; ab inani laude remotus, Cic.; a vulgo, Hor. N. pl. as subst. **rēmōta** -ōrum = the Stoic ἀπορηγμένα, *things to be rejected*: Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **rēmōtē**, *far off, at a distance*: aliae (stellae) propius a terris, aliae remotius eadem spatia efficiunt, Cic. **rēmūgio** -ire, *to bellow again, bellow back*: ad verba alicuius, Ov.; vox adsensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg.; Hor.

rēmūlcēo -mulcēre -mulsi, *to stroke back*: caudam, Verg.

rēmūlcum -i, n. (ῥυμουλκῆω, for ῥυμόν ἔλκω), *a tow-rope, towing cable*: navem remulco adducere, Caes.; Liv.

Rēmūlus -i, m. *a king in Alba*: Ov.

rēmūnērātio -ōnis, f. (remuneror), *a recompense, repaying, return*: benevolentiae, Cic.

rēmūnērōr -ari, dep. *to recompense, repay, reward*; with acc. of pers.: aliquem simillimo munere, Cic.; aliquem magno praemio, Caes.; Cat.; with acc. of thing: beneficia alicuius officiis, Cic.; absol.: in accipiendo remunerandoque, Cic.

rēmurmūro -are, *to murmur back*: nec fracta remurmurat unda, Verg.

rēmūs -i, m. (cf. ῥετιμός), *an oar*.

LIT., *navigium remis incitare*, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc. Prov., *remis ventisque, or ventis remis, by oars and sails, with all one's might*: res velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *orationem dialecticorum remis propellere*, Cic. (2) plur.: *remi, the hands and feet of a person swimming*, Ov. (3) plur., *the wings of a bird*: alarum remis, Ov.

Rēmūs -i, m. *the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, killed by him in a quarrel at the foundation of the city*.

rēnarro -are, *to relate again*: fata divum, Verg.; Ov.

rēnascor -nasci -nātus sum, dep. *to be born again, arise, grow again*. LIT., de nilo, Lucr.;

phoenix, Ov.; pinnae renascuntur, Cic. L. TRANSF., *ab secunda origine velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs*, Liv.; bellum istuc renatum, Cic. L.; Hor.

rēnāvigo -are, *to sail back*: Cic. L.

rēnēo -nēre, *to unspin, unravel*: dolent fila reneri, *that the destiny is reversed*, Ov.

rēnes -um, m. pl. *the kidneys*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

rēnīdēo -ēre, *to shine back, to glitter, be bright*.

LIT., pura nocturno renidet luna mari, Hor.; non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor.

TRANSF., *to beam with joy, to laugh, to smile*: homo renidens, Liv.; Ov., Tac.; with infin.: adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor.

rēnidesco -ēre (renideo), *to glitter*: Lucr.

rēnītor -i, dep. *to oppose, withstand, resist*: Liv.

rēno -nare, *to swim back*: Hor.

rēno (rhēno) -ōnis, m. *a garment made of fur*: Caes., Sall.

rēnōdo -are. (1) *to tie back*: comam, Hor. (2) *to untie*: Val. Fl.

rēnōvāmen -inis, n. (renovo), *a renewal, new condition*: Ov.

rēnōvātio -ōnis, f. (renovo), *a renewing, renewal, renovation*. LIT., mundi, Cic.; esp.: renovatio singulorum annorum, *compound interest*, Cic. TRANSF., renovatio timoris, Cic.; Liv.

rēnōvo -are, *to renew, renovate, restore, repair*. LIT., templum, Cic.; of land: agrum, arvum, either by ploughing or by leaving fallow, Ov.; of money: faenus in singulos annos, *to reckon compound interest*, Cic.; centesimae quotannis renovatae, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to renew*: scelus suum illud pristinum, Cic.; bellum, Caes., Cic., Liv.; foedus, Liv.; ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventae, Liv.; animos ad odium renovare, Cic. (2) *to repeat*: renovabo illud quod initio dixi, Cic. (3) *to refresh*: reficere et renovare rempublicam, Cic.; Liv.

rēnūmēro -are, *to count over again*; hence *to pay back*: Pl., Ter.

rēnuntiātio -ōnis, f. (renuntio), *a formal report, public announcement*; with subjective genit.: eius, Cic.; with objective genit.: suffragiorum, Cic.

rēnuntio -are.

(1) *to bring back word, report, announce*. In gen.: hoc mihi, Pl.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Cic. L.; impers. pass.: renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, *I was informed*, Sulpicius ap. Cic. L. Esp. *to make an official announcement or declaration, to report*: aliquid ad senatum, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; of election results, *to declare a candidate elected*: L. Murenam consulem, Cic.; sacerdos Climachias renuntiatum est, Cic.

(2) *to disclaim, refuse, renounce*: amicitiam alicui, Liv.; hospitium alicui, Cic.; ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, Cic.

rēnuntius -i, m. *one who brings back news*: Pl.

rēnūo -nūere -nūi, *to deny by a motion of the head, to refuse, deny, reject*: renuit negatque Sabellus, Hor.; with dat.: huic decem millium crimini, *to deny*, Cic.; with acc.: nullum convivium, *to decline*, Cic.; Hor.

rēnūto -are (freq. of renuo), *to refuse, decline*: Lucr.

rēor rēri rātus sum, dep. *to reckon, think, be of opinion, suppose, judge*; with acc. and infin.: rentur eos esse, quales se ipsi velint, Cic.; rebantur enim fore ut, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with double acc.: alii rem incredibilem rati, Sall.; Verg.; absol., esp. in parenthesis: nam, reor, nullus posset esse iucundior, Cic.; ut reor, Cic.

¶ Hence partic., in pass. sense, **rātus** -a -um, *reckoned*; hence, *determined, fixed, settled*: rati astrorum ordines, Cic.; vita, Verg.; dicta, Ov.; ratum facere, *to ratify, confirm, make valid*, Cic.; ratum habere, *to consider valid*, Cic.; aliquid mihi ratum est, *I approve*, Cic.; pro rata parte, *or simply pro rata, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion*, Cic., Liv.

rēpāgūla -ōrum, n. pl. (re/pango), *the bars or bolts fastening a door*. LIT., convulsis repagulis, Cic.; Ov. TRANSF., omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringere, *restraints, limits*, Cic.

rēpandus -a -um, *bent backwards, turned up*: calceoli, Cic.

rēpārābilis -e (reparo), *that can be repaired or restored*: damnum, Ov.; Sen.

rēparco=reperco; q.v.

rēpāro -are.

(1) *to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew, make good, get again*: perdere videbatur, quod reparare posset, Cic.; tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.; exercitum, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, Hor.; cornua (of the moon), Ov.; vires, Ov.

(2) *to get in exchange, to purchase*: vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor.

rēpastinātio -ōnis, f. (repastino), *a digging up again*: Cic.

rēpastino -are, *to dig again, trench again*: Varr., Plin.

rēpecto -pectēre -pexum, *to comb back*: coma repexa, Ov.

rēpello rēpellēre reppūli, repulsum, *to drive back, drive away*.

LIT., homines a templi aditu, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; hostes in silvas, Caes.; repagula, *to push back*, Ov.; amnes Oceani pede repellere, *to spurn* (of a star rising from the sea), Verg.

TRANSF., *to banish, repel*: vim vi, Cic.; dolorem a se, Cic.; aliquem a spe, *to dis-appoint*, Caes.; criminationes, *to refute*, Cic.; conubia nostra, *to spurn*, Verg.; preces, Ov.

rēpendo -pendēre -pendi -pensum.

LIT., *to weigh back again*: pensa, *to return an equal weight of*, Ov.; aurum pro capite, Cic.; miles auro repensus, *ransomed*, Hor.

TRANSF., *to repay, requite*: gratiam, Ov.; si magna rependam, Verg.; pretium vitae, Prop.; damna formae ingenio, *make up for*, Ov.

rēpens -entis, *sudden, unexpected*. LIT., adventus, Cic.; used like adv.: repens alia nuntiatur clades, Liv. TRANSF., *new, fresh, recent*: perfidia, Tac.

Adv. **rēpēntē**, *suddenly, unexpectedly*: Cic., Verg., etc.

rēpenso -are (freq. of rependo), *to recompense, make up for*: Sen.

rēpēntinus -a -um (repens), *sudden, unlooked for, unexpected*: amor, Cic.; adventus, Caes.; venenum, *quick-working*, Tac.; ignoti homines et repentini, *upstarts*, Cic.

¶ N. abl. as adv. **rēpēntinō**, *suddenly, unexpectedly*: Pl., Caes., Cic.

rēperco (rēparco) -percēre -persi or -pēperci (re/parco), *to spare, be sparing with, or abstain from*: id, Lucr.; Pl.

rēpercussus -ūs, m. (repercutio), *a rebounding, reverberation* (of sound, etc.); *echo, reflection*: quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumescat, Tac.; Plin. L.

rēpercūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum.

LIT., *to strike back, drive back, cause to rebound* (of sound, etc.); esp. in perf. partic. **rēpercussus** -a -um, *rebounding, reflected*: discus repercussus in aëra, Ov.; valles repercussae (clamoribus), Liv.; lumen aquae sole repercussum, Verg.

TRANSF., *to refute, repel*: Quint., Plin.

rēpērio rēpērire, reppēri, rēpertum (re/pario), *to get again; to find, discover*.

LIT., of persons and things: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to find an abstr. thing*: sibi salutem, Caes.; nomen ex inventore, Cic.

(2) *to discover, ascertain, find out*: causas duas, Cic.; neque reperire poterat quanta esset, Caes.; Stoici inopes reperiuntur, *are found to be*, Cic.; improbus reperiebare, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: quem Tarentum venisse reperio, Liv.; Cic., etc.; in pass. with nom. and infin.: in Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. (3) *to find out something new, discover, invent*: nihil novi, Cic.; vias sibi repperit usus, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **rēpertus** -a -um, *found, discovered*. N. as subst.: Graiorum obscura reperta, *discoveries*, Lucr.

rēptor -ōris, m. (reperio), *a discoverer, inventor*: doctrinarum, Lucr.; medicinae, Verg.

rēpētentiā -ae, f. (repeto), *recollection, remembrance*: nostri, *our consciousness*, Lucr.

rēpētitiō -ōnis, f. (repeto), *repetition*. In gen.: eiusdem verbi crebra repetitiō, Cic. Esp. as a figure of speech=ἀναφορά, *the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences*: Cic., Quint.

rēpētitor -ōris, m. (repeto), *one who reclaims or demands back again*: nuptae ademptae Cic.

rēpēto -ēre -īvi and -īi -ītum, *to seek again, make for again*.

LIT., of physical search or movement: urbem, Verg.; castra, Liv.; elephantos, *to go back and fetch*, Liv.; regem repetitum saepius cuspidē, *attacked*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to ask or demand back or again*: Gallum ab eodem repetit, Caes.; pecuniam, Cic.; promissa, Cic.; Salaminii Homerum repetunt, *claim as their countryman*, Cic.; repetita Proserpina, Verg. Esp.: a, res repetere, *to demand satisfaction of an enemy* (used of the Fetiales), Cic.: b, res repetere, *to claim back one's own property from a court*; hence, pecuniae repetundae, or, simply, repetundae, *money claimed back as having been extorted, esp. from provinces by their governors*: lex repetundarum pecuniarum, de pecuniis repetundis, *against extortion*, Cic. (2) *to return to, renew, begin again*: studia, Caes.; pugnam, Liv.; iter, Ov. With infin.: Lucr. (3) *to trace back from the beginning, to deduce*: populi originem, Cic.; aliquid alte, et a capite, Cic.; haec tam longe repetita principia, Cic.; omnem prima ab origine famam, Verg.; repetitis et enumeratis diebus, Caes. (4) *to go back over in mind, recollect, recall*: temporis illius memoriam, Cic.; memoriam ex annalibus, Liv.; noctem, Ov.; Verg.

rēpētundae, see repeto.

rēplēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum.

(1) *to fill again, fill up*. LIT., exhaustas domos, Cic.; exercitum, Liv. TRANSF., quod voci deerat plangore replebam, Ov.

(2) *to make full, fill, satisfy*. LIT., delubra corporibus, Lucr.; corpora carne, Ov.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., nemora gemitu, Lucr.; ut curantes eadem vi morbi repletos secum traherent, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **rēplētus** -a -um, *filled, full*; with abl. or genit.: Liv., etc.

rēplīcātiō -ōnis, f. (replico), *a rolling again, folding round*: ut replicatione quādam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, Cic.

rēplīco -are, *to fold back, unroll*; hence *to turn*

over, review: memoriam temporum, Cic.; memoriam annalium, Cic.

rēpo rēpēre repsi reptum (cf. ἐρπω), *to creep, crawl*. LIT., cochleae inter saxa repentes, Sall.; Lucr. TRANSF., of slow travellers: Hor.; of clouds: Lucr.; fig.: sermones repentes per humum, *an ordinary, prosaic style*, Hor.

rēpōno -ponēre -pōsui -pōsitum; perf. partic. rēpostus, poet. (re/pono).

(1) *to lay back*: cervicem, *to bend back*, Lucr.; Verg.

(2) *to put aside, to lay up in store, deposit*. LIT., pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.; arma, Caes.; tela, Ov.; faciemque deae vestemque, Verg.; falcem arbusta reponunt, *make unnecessary*, Verg.; tellure repostos, *buried, laid to rest*, Verg. TRANSF., a, *to place, cause to rest*: spem in virtute, Caes.; causam totam in iudicium humanitate, Cic.; Liv.: b, *to reckon, place*: sidera in numero deorum, Cic.: c, *to lay up, store, preserve*: manet alta mente repostum iudicium Paridis, Verg.

(3) *to put back in a previous position*. LIT., pileum capiti apte, Liv.; lapidem suo loco, Cic.; se in cubitum, *recline at table again*, Hor. TRANSF., nos in scepra, *to restore*, Verg.; fabulam, *to act again*, Hor.

(4) *to replace by a substitute, put one in another's place*. LIT., ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac.; ligna si per foco, Hor.; epulas, Verg. TRANSF., Aris opnanem pro Eupoli, Cic. L.; ne tibi ego idem reponam, *do as much to you again*, Cic. L.

rēporto -are, *to bring back, carry back*.

LIT., candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.; milites navibus in Siciliam, Caes. Esp. *to bring back home as victor*: nihil ex praeda domum, Cic.

TRANSF., *to bring back abstr. things*: alicui solatium aliquod, Cic.; victoriam, non pacem, domum, Liv. Esp. of reports, *to deliver*: adytis haec tristia dicta, Verg.

rēposco -ēre. (1) *to ask back again*: virginem, Pl.; alter a me Catilinam, alter Cethegum reposesbat, Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem simulacrum, Cic.; Parthos signa, Verg. (2) *to demand as a right, claim*: regem ad supplicium, Verg.; ab altero rationem vitae, Cic.; Liv.

rēpōsitōrium -i, n. (repono), *a tray, waiter, stand*: Plin., Sen.

rēpostor -ōris, m. (repono), *a restorer*: templorum, Ov.

rēpōtia -ōrum, n. (re/poto), *an after-party, a drinking on the day after an entertainment*: Hor.

rēpraesentātiō -ōnis, f. (repraesento). (1) *a vivid presentation, a lively description*: Plin., Quint. (2) *payment in cash*: Cic. L.

rēpraesento -are (praesens), *to make present again, to bring back before the eyes or mind's eye*.

LIT., quod ipsum templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.; si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis posset, *brought about at once*, Cic.; virtutem moresque Catonis, *to reproduce*, Hor.

TRANSF., *to perform immediately, hasten*: se repraesentaturum id, Caes.; medicinam, *use directly*, Cic. L.; diem promissorum, Cic.

Esp. t. t. of commercial language, *to pay cash*: pecuniam, Cic. L.; Suet.

reprehendo -prēhendēre -prēhendi -prēhensum, and **reprendo** -prendēre -prendi -premsum, *to catch, to hold again or hold back, to seize, hold fast, detain*.

LIT., *aliquem pallio*, Cic.; *quosdam manu*, Liv.; *revocat virtus vel potius reprehendit manu*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to check, restrain*: Lucr., Cic. (2) *to blame, censure, reprove*: aliquem, Ter., Cic.; *aliquem in eo quod, etc.*, Cic.; *id in me reprehendis*, Cic.; *temeritatem militum*, Caes. (3) *as rhet. t. t., to refute*: Cic.

reprehensio -ōnis, f. (reprehendo), *a holding back*. Hence, (1) *a stopping or check in speaking*: sine reprehensione, Cic. (2) *blame, censure*: culpa, Cic.; plur.: Cic., Quint. (3) *as rhet. t. t., a refutation*: Cic., Quint.

reprehenso -are (freq. of reprehendo), *to hold back eagerly, to hold fast*: singulos, Liv.

reprehensor -ōris, m. (reprehendo). (1) *a censorer, reprover*: Cic. (2) *an improver, reformer*: comitiorum, Cic.

repressor -ōris, m. (reprimō), *a restrainer*: caedis cottidianae, Cic.

reprimō -primēre -pressi -pressum (re/premo), *to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress*.

LIT., *lacum Albanum*, Cic.; *dextram*, Verg.; *retro pedem*, Verg.; (Mithridatem) *repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum*, Cic.

TRANSF., *iracundiam*, Ter.; *furorem exsultantem*, Cic.; *animi incitationem atque alacritatem*, Caes.; *conatus alicuius*, Cic.; *se, to restrain oneself*, Cic.; *concitatam multitudinem*, Cic.

reprōmissio -ōnis, f. (reprōmitto), *a counter-promise*: Cic.

reprōmitto -mittēre -misi -missum, *to make a counter-promise, to promise in return*: Pl., Cic.

repto -are (freq. of repo), *to creep, crawl*; esp. applied to slow walkers or travellers: Lucr., Hor.

repudiatio -ōnis, f. (repudio), *a refusal, rejecting*: supplicum, Cic.

repudio -are (repudium), *to refuse, reject, disdain*. In gen.: *gratiam populi*, Caes.; *cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis*, Cic. Esp. of a married or betrothed wife, *to divorce, put away*: Pl., Ter., Suet.

repudiū -i, n. *a putting away a wife or betrothed, a separation between married persons, divorce*: sponsae repudium renuntiare, Pl.; *repudium dicere*, Tac.

repūerascō -ēre, *to become a boy again, to frolic like a child*: Pl., Cic.

repugnātia -ae, f. (repugno). (1) *resistance, means of resistance*: natura hanc dedit repugnātiā apibus, Plin. (2) *incompatibility*: rerum, Cic.

repugno are, *to fight against, oppose, resist*.

LIT., *nostri primo fortiter repugnare*, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to oppose, resist*: contra veritatem, Cic.; with dat.: *fortuna, Cic.*; *non repugno*, foll. by *quominus* and subj., Cic. (2) *to be naturally opposed or repugnant to, to be inconsistent with, incompatible with*: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, Cic.;

haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **repugnans**, *contrary, opposed*; n. pl. as subst. **repugnātia** -ium, *contradictions*: Cic., Quint.

¶ Adv. **repugnantē**, *unwillingly*: Cic.

repulsa -ae, f. (repello), *a repulse, rejection*. Esp. of a candidate for office: *repulsa consulatūs*, Cic.; *aedilicia*, Cic.; *a populo repulsam ferre*, Cic.; Caes., Hor. Also in gen., *a denial, refusal*: *amor crescit dolore repulsae*, Ov.

repulsans -antis, partic. as from *repulso* -are (freq. of repello), *beating back*: *colles verba repulsantes, echoing*, Lucr.; *vera repulsans pectus verba*, Lucr.

repulsū, abl. as from *repulsus*, m. (repello), *by striking back; hence by the reflection of light, echoing of sound*: Lucr.

repulsus -a -um, partic. from *repello*; q.v.

repungō -ēre, *to prick again, goad again*; fig.: *leviter illorum animos*, Cic. L.

repurgo -are, *to clean or clear again*. LIT., *iter*, Liv.; *humum saxis*, Ov.; *caelum*, Ov.

TRANSF., *to clear away, purge away*: *quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat*, Ov.

repūtatio -ōnis, f. (reputo), *a re-appraisal, reviewing consideration*: Tac.

repūto -are. (1) *to reckon back, count, compute*: *ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones usque ad illam*, Cic.; *tempora*, Tac. (2) *to think over, reconsider*: *horum nihil umquam*, Cic.; Ter., Sall., Tac.; with acc. and infin.: *cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis*, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: *quid ille vellet*, Cic.

requiēs -ētis, f. (voc., requies, Lucr.; acc., requietem and requiem, Cic.; abl., requiete, Cic. poet., requiē, Ov.), *rest, repose*: *non labor meus, non requies*, Cic.; *curarum*, Cic.; *laborum*, Verg.; *animi et corporis*, Cic.

requiesco -quiescēre -quievi -quietum (syncope. perf. form, requierunt, Verg.; requiesce, Liv.) *to rest, repose*.

LIT., of persons: *in sella*, Cic.; *sub umbra*, Verg.; *a muneribus reipublicae*, Cic.; *lecto*, Prop. Esp. of the dead, *to rest in the grave*: *in sepulcro requiescere mortuum*, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., of things: *vixdum requiesce aures a strepitu et tumultu hostili*, Liv.; *requiescit vitis in ulmo, rests upon, is supported by*, Cic.; *animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit*, Sall.; *in spe huius*, Cic.

¶ Hence pass. partic. **requiētus** -a -um, *rested, refreshed*: *miles*, Liv.; *ager, fallow*, Ov.

requirito -are (freq. of requiro), *to keep inquiring after*: Pl.

requiro -quirēre -quīsī or -quīsīvi -quīsītum (re/quaero), *to ask or look for a missing person or thing*.

LIT., *libros*, Cic.; *iuvenem*, Ov.; *portūs Velinos*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to demand, to desire, consider necessary*: *virtus nullam voluptatem requirit*, Cic.; *in hoc bello virtutes multae requiruntur*, Cic., Caes. (2) *to miss, feel the want of*: *pristinum morem iudiciorum*, Cic.; *se vitamque*, Lucr. (3) *to ask a question, inquire after a thing*: *quae a me de Vatino requiris*, Cic.; *quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt*, Cic.; *causam*, Ov.; with indir. quest.: *illud quoque requirit, qua ratione fecerit*, Cic.

rēs rēi, f. (genit. also **rēi** and **rēi**, Lucr.), *a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance.*

In gen.: *divinae humanaeque res*, Cic.; *natura rerum, the world, the universe, nature*, Lucr., Cic.; genit., *rerum*, used to strengthen a superl.: *rerum pulcherrima*, Roma, Verg.; *sunt lacrimae rerum*, Verg.; *si res postulabit, if the position requires it*, Cic.; *homines nullā, re bonā digni, good for nothing*, Cic.; *pro re nata, as it stands*, Cic. L.; *pro re, according to circumstances*, Liv., etc.; *res populi Romani perscribere, write the history of Rome*, Liv.

Esp., (1) *emphatic, the real thing, fact, truth, 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.; *eripitur persona, manet res*, Lucr.; *rē verā, in truth*, Cic., Liv., etc. (2) *possessions, property, wealth: rem facere*, Cic. L., Hor.; *augere, Cic.*; plur.: *privatae res*, Cic. (3) *interest, advantage, benefit: consulere suis rebus*, Nep.; *in rem suam convertere*, Cic.; *in rem (alicuius), to one's advantage*, Pl., Ter., Liv.; so: *ex re*, Pl.; *ab re, against one's interests*, Pl., Liv. (4) *cause, ground, reason; only in such phrases as eā re, ob eam rem, on that account*, Cic.; *qua re, quam ob rem, wherefore*. (5) *a matter of business, an affair: rem cum aliquo transigere*, Cic.; *de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana*, Cic. Hence *res (alicui) est cum aliquo, one has to do with: tecum mihi res est*, T. Rosci, quoniam, etc., Cic. (6) *a law-suit, cause, action: utrum rem an litem dici oporteret*, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (7) *res publica or respublica, the republic, state, commonwealth: rem publicam sustinere*, Cic.; *e republica, in the public interest*, Cic. So also *res alone: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem*, Enn.; *res Romana, the Roman state*, Liv.

rēsacro=*resacro*; q.v.

rēsaevis -ire, *to rage again*: Ov.

rēsālūtātio -ōnis, f. (*resaluto*), *a greeting in return*: Suet.

rēsālūto -are, *to salute again, return a greeting to: aliquem*, Cic.

rēsānesco -sānescere -sānui, *to become sound again, to heal again*: Ov.

rēsarcio -sarcire -sartum, *to patch again, mend, repair*. LIT., *vestem*, Ter.; *tectā*, Liv. TRANSF., *to repair, restore: detrimentum*, Caes.

rescindo -scindere -scīdi -scissum, *to tear back, tear away again, cut away*.

LIT., *vallum ac loricam falcibus*, Caes.; *pontem*, Caes., Liv.; *latebram teli, to cut open*, Verg.; *vulnus, to open again*, Ov.; and fig.: *luctus obductos, to renew*, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to break open: locum firmatum*, Cic.; Lucr. (2) *to rescind, repeal, abrogate a law, decree, etc.: acta M. Antonii*, Cic.; *res iudicatos*, Cic.; Lucr., etc.

rescisco -sciscere -scīvi and -scīi -scītum, *to find out, ascertain: omnia*, Ter.; Cic., etc.

rescribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum.

(1) *to write again, rewrite*: Suet. Hence as milit. t. t.: *a, to enrol again: ex eodem milite novas legiones*, Liv.: *b, to transfer from one class of soldiers to another: ad equum, to transfer to the cavalry*, Caes.

(2) *to write back, answer in writing*. In

gen.: *ad aliquem*, Cic. L.; *alicui*, Cic. L.; *ad litteras*, Cic. L.; Hor., Ov. Esp.: *a, of the emperor, to answer a petition or inquiry in writing*: Suet.; hence n. of partic. as subst., *rescriptum -i, an imperial rescript*: Tac.: *b, in book-keeping, to enter to the credit of an account, to pay, repay: reliqua rescribamus*, Cic.; Ter.; fig.: *quod tu numquam rescribere (pay again) possis*, Hor.

rēsēco -sēcare -sēcui -sectum, *to cut back, cut short*. LIT., *linguam*, Cic.; *partem de tergore*, Ov. TRANSF., *libidinem*, Cic.; *spem longam*, Hor.; *ad vivum resecare, to be painfully exact about*, Cic.

rēsacro or **rēsacro** -are (*re/sacro*). (1) *to implore again and again*: Pl. (2) *to free from a curse*: Nep.

rēsēmino -are, *to produce again*: Ov.

rēsēquor -sēqui -sēcūtus sum, dep. *to follow again: aliquem dictis, to answer*, Ov.

rēsēro -are, *to unbolt, open*. LIT., *limina*, Verg.; *fores ianuam*, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to open up: Italiam exteris gentibus*, Cic.; *ares*, Liv.; *annum*, Ov. (2) *to disclose, reveal: augustae oracula mentis*, Ov.

rēservo -are. (1) *to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep: hoc consilium ad extremum*, Caes.; *in aliud tempus*, Caes.; *praedam illis reservari*, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *in gen., to save, preserve: omnes*, Cic.; *Pallanta*, Verg.; *nihil ad similitudinem hominis, nothing human*, Cic.

rēsēs -sidis (*resideo*), *sitting*. Hence (1) *staying, inactive: reses in urbe plebs*, Liv.; *eum residem tempus terere*, Liv.; Ov. (2) *calm, quiet: animus*, Verg.

rēsīdeo -sidere -sēdi -sessum (*re/sedeo*), *to remain sitting, to abide, stay*.

LIT., *resideamus, let us sit down*, Cic.; in *equo*, Ov.; in *republica*, Cic. TRANSF., in *corpore nullum residere sensum*, Cic.; *residet spes in tua virtute, depends upon*, Cic.; in *nutu eorum auctoritas*, Cic.

rēsīdo -sidere -sēdi, *to sit down, rest, settle*.

LIT., *mediis aedibus*, Verg.; *Siculis arvis*, Verg.; in *villa*, Cic.; in *oppido aliquo*, Cic.

TRANSF., *inanimate things*. (1) *to sink down: si montes resedissent*, Cic.; *maria in se ipsa residant*, Verg. (2) *to sink, subside, abate: mentes ab superiore bello*, Caes.; *cum tumor animi resedisset*, Cic.; *longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos*, Liv.; fig.: *sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat, interchange hexameter and pentameter*, Ov.

rēsīdūus -a -um (*resideo*), *remaining, left behind, outstanding: odium*, Cic.; *simultas*, Liv.; *pecuniae, arrears*, Cic. N. as subst.

rēsīdūum -i, *the remainder, residue*: Suet.

rēsīgno -are, *to unseal, open*.

LIT., *litteras*, Cic. L.; *testamenta*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *to reveal: venientia fata*, Ov. (2) *to cancel, annul: omnem tabularum fidem*, Cic. (3) *to transfer from one account-book into another, to give back, resign: cuncta*, Hor.; *quae dedit*, Hor.

rēsīlio -silire -silui -sultum (*re/salio*), *to leap back, spring back*.

LIT., of persons: in *gelidos lacus*, Ov.; *ad manipulos*, Liv.; of inanimate things, *to spring back, rebound: resilit grando a culmine tecti*, Ov.; fig.: *ubi scopulum offendis*

eiusmodi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resiliere videas, Cic.

TRANSF., to contract, diminish: in spatium breve, Ov.

rēsīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up: nares, Ov.

rēsīna -ae, f. (ῥηίνη), resin: Plin., Mart.

rēsīnātus -a -um (resina), resined. (1) flavoured with resin: vinum, Mart. (2) smeared with resin: iuventus (to take hairs off the skin), Juv.

rēsīpio -sīpĕre (re/sapio), to have a smack, taste, flavour of anything. LIT., Plin.

TRANSF., Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, with nothing of Athens about him, Cic.

rēsīpisco -sīpiscĕre -sīpīi, also -sīpīvī; resīpui: Cic. L.; resipisset: Cic. (re/sapio), to recover one's senses. LIT., to come to oneself again (from fainting, etc.): Pl., Plin., Suet. TRANSF., to become rational again, come to one's right mind: Cic., Liv., etc.

rēsisto -sistĕre -stiti.

(1) to stand again. LIT., a, to stay, continue: ibi, Caes.; Romae, Cic.: b, after motion, to stand still, halt: Caes.; negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse, had stopped to talk, Cic. L. TRANSF., a, to stop short; in speaking: sed ego in hoc resisto, stop here, Cic.; media in voce, Verg.: b, to recover one's footing: ubi lapsi resistamus, Cic.

(2) to resist, oppose, withstand; usually with dat. LIT., physically; of persons: iniuriis, Cic. L.; alicui pro republica, Cic.; esp. milit.: hostibus, Caes.; vi contra vim, Liv.; of things: quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. TRANSF., morally: dolori fortiter, Cic.; lacrimis et precibus, Cic.; resistere et pugnare contra veritatem, Cic.; impers.: omnibus his resistitur, Caes.; foll. by ne and the subj.: ne sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep.; foll. by quin and the subj.: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti potest, Liv.; absol.: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic.

rēsolvō -solvĕre -solvī -sōlūtum, to unbind, untie, loosen, open.

LIT., claustra, Lucr.; litteras, Liv.; vestes, Ov.; equos, to unyoke, Ov.; puella resoluta capillos, with dishevelled hair, Ov.; gleba se resolvit, becomes loose, Verg.; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, stretches out in sleep, Verg.; ignis aurum resolvit, melts, Lucr.; nivem, Ov.; tenebras, dissipates, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to dispel, cancel, end: curas, Verg.; litem lite, Hor.; iura pudoris, Verg. (2) to relax, weaken: ut iacui totis resoluta medullis, Ov. (3) to release, free: te piacula nulla resolvit, Hor. (4) to unravel, reveal: dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque, Verg.; with indir. quest.: Lucr.

rēsōnābilis -e (resono), resounding: Echo, Ov. **rēsōno** -are.

(1) intransit., to sound back, give back an echo, resound, echo. LIT., aedes plangoribus, Verg.; resonans theatrum, Cic.; ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic.; resonant avibus virgulta, Verg. With internal acc.: doces silvas resonare Amarylida, Verg.; umbrae resonarent triste et acutum, Hor. Impers. pass.: in fidibus testudine resonatur, Cic.

TRANSF., gloria virtuti resonat, is an echo of, Cic.

(2) transit., to make resound: lucos cantu, Verg.

rēsōnus -a -um (resono), resounding, echoing: voces, Ov.

rēsorbĕo -ĕre, to swallow again, suck back: saxa (of the sea), Verg.; Ov.

respecto -are (freq. of respicio), to look often or eagerly back, look about.

LIT., respectare ad tribunal, Liv.; with acc.: arcem Romanam, Liv.

TRANSF., to have a regard for, give some thought to: verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic.; with acc.: meum amorem, Cat.; si qua pios respectant numina, Verg.

respectus -ūs, m. (respicio), a looking back, looking around one.

LIT., sine respectu fugere, Liv.; incendiorum, looking back upon, Cic.; Verg. Meton., a place of refuge, a retreat: Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., care, regard, respect, consideration: Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, Liv.; sine respectu humanitatis, Liv.

respergo -spĕrgĕre -spersi -spersum (re/spargo), to sprinkle, splash. LIT., manus sanguine, Cic.; aliquem cruore, Liv.; lumine terras (of the dawn), Lucr. TRANSF., servili probro respergi, Tac.

perspĕsio -ōnis, f. (respergo), a sprinkling: pigmentorum, Cic.

respicio -spicĕre -spexi -spectum (re/specio), transit. and intransit., to look behind, to look back.

LIT., ad oppidum, Cic.; nusquam circumspiciens aut respiciens, Liv.; with acc., to look back at or see behind one: amicum, Verg.; quos ubi rex respexit, Liv.; angues a tergo, Verg.; tribunal, Liv.; Eurydicen suam, Ov.; with acc. and infin.: respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to look back upon, reflect upon: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. (2) to look to, provide for: ut respiciam generum meum, Caes. (3) to look to for help, etc., depend upon: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, Caes. (4) to look for something desired: spem ab Romanis, Liv. (5) to have a regard for, care for, consider: rempublicam, Cic. L.; commoda populi, Cic.; Ter., Verg., etc.

respirāmen -inis, n. (respiro), the windpipe: Ov.

respirātiō -ōnis, f. (respiro). (1) a taking breath, respiration. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., a pause in a speech while the speaker takes breath: Cic. (2) an exhalation: aquarum, Cic.

respirātus -ū, m. (respiro), a taking breath: Cic.

respiro -are.

(1) to blow or breathe back, blow in a contrary direction; of winds: Lucr., Cic.

(2) to breathe again, to take breath. LIT., animam, Cic.; ex ea pars redditur respirando, Cic. TRANSF., a, to recover from fear, anxiety, etc.: paulum a metu, Cic.; Verg., Liv.: b, of things, to abate, decline: cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit paulum, Cic.; oppugnatio respiravit, 'let up', declined in violence, Cic.; impers. pass.: ita respiratum est, Cic.

resplendēo -ēre, to *glitter back, gleam again*: Verg.

respondēo -spondēre -spondi -sponsum.

(1) intransit., to *match, correspond to, come up to, answer to*; with dat.: *amori amore*, Cic. L.; *verba verbis respondeant*, Cic.; *tua virtus opinioni hominum respondeat*, Cic.; *seges votis*, Verg.; *favor meritis*, Hor. Of physical correspondence, to *lie opposite*: *contra Gnosia tellus*, Verg.; also to *resemble*: *Lucr.* Esp. as legal t. t., to *answer to one's name*, hence, to *appear, be present*: *cum ad nomen nemo responderet*, Liv.; *Verrem non responsum*, Cic. TRANSF., *pedes respondere non vocatos*, Cic.

(2) transit., to *give an answer* (acc.) to a person or thing (dat.); to *answer, reply*. LIT., *aliud tibi*, Pl.; *tibi de versibus plura*, Cic.; *nil mihi respondes?* aut dic aut accipe *calcem*, Juv.; *tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam*, Sen.; *orationi, epistulae, criminibus*, etc., Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., *Caes.*, Cic. Esp. of lawyers, oracles, etc. to *give an official answer or opinion*: Cic., etc. TRANSF., of echoes: *saxa respondent voci*, Cic.; Ov.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **responsum** -i, an *answer, reply*. In gen.: *responsum dare alicui*, Cic.; *reddere*, Cic., Liv.; *auferre, obtain*, Cic. Esp. (1) *the answer of an oracle or soothsayer*: *haruspicum*, Cic.; *Sibyllae*, Verg. (2) *the answer or opinion of a lawyer*: Cic.

responsio -ōnis, f. (*respondeo*), a *reply, answer*: *responsionem elicere*, Cic. Rhet. t. t.: *sibi ipsi responsio, a replying to one's own argument* (=ἀπολογία), Cic., Quint.

responsito -are (freq. of *responso*), to *keep giving an answer or opinion* (of legal advisers): Cic.

responso -are (freq. of *respondeo*), to *keep answering*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., (1) to *re-echo*: *lucus ripaeque responsant circa*, Verg. (2) to *defy, withstand*; with dat.: *cupidiniibus*, Hor.; *cenis*, Hor.

responsor -ōris, m. (*respondeo*), one who answers: Pl.

responsum -i, n. subst. from *respondeo*; q.v.

respublica, see res.

respūo -spūere -spūi, to *spit back or out, to reject*.

LIT., *reliquiae cibi, quas natura respuit*, Cic.

TRANSF., to *reject, refuse, repel*: *cum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant*, Cic.; *defensionem*, Cic.; *poetas*, Hor.; *condicionem*, *Caes.*

restagno -are, to *overflow*. LIT., *quas (paludes) restagnantes faciunt lacus*, Liv.; *restagnans mare*, Ov. TRANSF., of places, to *be swamped*: *late is locus restagnat*, *Caes.*

restauro -are (cf. *instauo*), to *restore, rebuild*: *aedem*, Tac.

resticūla -ae, f. (dim. of *restis*), a *thin rope or cord*: Cic.

restringio -ōnis, f. (*restringuo*), a *slaking, quenching*: *sitis*, Cic.

restringuo -stringuere -stinxi -stinctum, to *put out again, extinguish, quench*.

LIT., *ignem*, Cic.; *flammam*, *Lucr.*, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to *slake, to quench*: *sitim*, Cic.; *ardorem cupiditatum*, Cic.; *odium*

alicuius, Cic. (2) to *extinguish, destroy*: *studia*, Cic.; *animos hominum sensusque morte restingui*, Cic.

restio -ōnis, m. (*restis*), a *rope-maker*: Suet. In jest, *one who is scourged with ropes*: Pl.

restipulatio -ōnis, f. (*restipulo*), a *counter-engagement*: Cic.

restipulo -ari, dep. to *obtain a promise in return*: Cic.

restis -is; acc. -im and -em; f. a *rope, cord*: Pl., Ter., Liv., etc.

restito -are (freq. of *resto*), to *remain behind, loiter, linger*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

restitrix -trix, f. (*resisto*), she that remains behind: Pl.

restitūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (*re/statuo*).

(1) to *put in its former place, replace, restore*. LIT., *statuam*, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., to *reinstate, re-establish* a person, institution etc.: *te in eundem locum*, Cic.; *Siciliam in antiquum statum*, Cic. Esp. of restoring people to their rights, etc.: *tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem*, *Caes.*; Cic., Liv.

(2) to *put right again* what is amiss, *repair*: *rem, aciem, proelium*, Liv.; *damna Romano bello accepta*, Liv.

(3) to *give back, restore* a person or thing: *bona iis*, *Caes.*; *captum victori*, Liv.

restitūtio -ōnis, f. (*restituo*), a *restoration*: *Capitolii*, Suet.; *pristinae fortunae*, Suet.; *damnatorum, reinstatement*, Cic.

restitutor -ōris, m. (*restituo*), a *restorer*: *templorum*, Liv.; *salutis*, Cic.

resto -stare -stiti.

(1) to *make a stand against, resist, oppose, withstand*; with dat.: *Lucr.*, Liv., etc.; absol.: *ratio nulla est restandi*, *Lucr.*

(2) to *stand still, stay behind, remain*. LIT., *pugnandi causa nemo restitit*, *Caes.*; Liv. TRANSF., to *be left over, survive*. Of persons, esp. to *remain alive*: *restabam solus de viginti*, Ov.; *qui pauci admodum restant*, Cic. Of material things: *dona pelago et flammis restantia, saved from*, Verg. Of abstract resources, possibilities, etc., to *remain available*: *iam duo fata*, Pl.; *unam spem restare*, Liv.; *impers.*, *restat, it remains*, with ut and subj.: Cic., Hor.; or with infin.: Ter., Liv., Ov.

Esp. with reference to the future, to *await, be in store*: *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.

restringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, to *bind back, bind tight*. LIT., *restrictis lacertis*, Hor. Of dogs, to *draw back the teeth*: Pl., *Lucr.* TRANSF., to *confine, restrict, restrain*: Tac., Plin. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **restrictus** -a -um. LIT., *close, tight*: *toga*, Suet. TRANSF., (1) *stingy*: *homo*, Cic.; *cum naturā semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior*, Cic. (2) *strict, severe*: *imperium*, Tac.

¶ Adv. **restrictē**. (1) *sparingly*: *tam restricte facere id*, Cic. (2) *accurately, strictly*: *praecipere*, Cic.; *observare*, Cic.

résulto -are (freq. of *resilio*), to *spring back, rebound*. LIT., *corpora conflictā, Lucr.*; *tela resultant galeā*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of sound, to *echo*: *imago vocis resultat*, Verg.;

also of places, to resound: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg. (2) of style, to go jerkily: Quint., Plin. L.

rēsūmo -sūmere -sumpsi -sumptum, to take again, resume. LIT., tabellas, Ov.; arma, Tac. TRANSF., to renew, repeat: pugnam, Tac.; vires, Ov.

rēsūpino -are, to throw a person on his back: ad-surgentem ibi regem umbone, Liv.; resupinati Galli, prostrate from intoxication, Juv.

rēsūpinus -a -um, bent backwards, on one's back.

LIT., resupinus haeret curru, Verg.; resupinum aliquem fundere, to lay low, Ov.; resupini natant, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) walking proudly, with the nose high in the air: Ov. (2) lazy: Quint.

rēsurgō -surgere -surrexi -surrectum, to rise up again, appear again.

LIT., herba resurgens, Ov.; resurgam (from bed), Ov.; arbor, urbs, Tac.

TRANSF., regna Troiae, Verg.; amor, Verg.; cum res Romana contra spem votaue eius velut resurgeret, Liv.; legiones in ultionem, Tac.

rēsuscito -are, to revive, resuscitate: veterem iram, Ov.

rēsūtus -a -um, ripped open: Suet.

rētardatio -ōnis, f. (retardo), a hindering: Cic.

rētardo -are, to slow down, retard, impede.

LIT., aliquem in via, Cic.; motūs stellarum retardantur, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., celeritatem persequendi, Cic.; animos atque impetūs, Cic.; aliquem a scribendo, Cic.; Ov.

rētaxo -are, to censure: Suet.

rētē -is, n. a net. LIT., both for fishes and for animals: retia ponere cervis, Verg.; retia tendere, Ov.; ex araneolis aliae quasi rete textunt, Cic. TRANSF., amoris, Lucr.; Prop.

rētēgo -tēgere -texi -tectum, to uncover, reveal, lay bare, open.

LIT., thecam nummariam, Cic.; homo reiectus, not covered by a shield, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to make visible, to illuminate: orbem radiis, Verg. (2) to bring to light, disclose: arcanum consilium, Hor.; caecum scelus, Verg.

rētempto -are, to try or attempt again: fila lyrae, Ov.; viam leti, Ov. With infin.: Ov.

rētēndo -tendere -tendi -tensum and -tentum, to slacken, unbend: arcum, Ov.

rētentiō -ōnis, f. (retineo), a keeping back, holding in. LIT., aurigae, Cic. TRANSF., a withholding: ad-sensionis, Cic.

rētento -are (freq. of retineo), to hold firmly back, hold fast. LIT., agmen, Liv.; caelum a terris, to keep apart, Lucr. TRANSF., to preserve, maintain: sensūs hominum vitasque, Cic. poet.

²**rētento** = retempto; q.v.

rētentus -a -um. (1) partic. from retendo; q.v. (2) partic. from retineo; q.v.

rētexo -texere -texui -textum, to unweave, unravel.

LIT., quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to undo, diminish: dum luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, Ov. (2) to reverse: properata retexit fata, Ov.; Verg. (3) to dissolve, cancel, annul: istius praeturam, Cic.; orationem, retract, Cic.; scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor.

rētiarius -i, m. (rete), a fighter with a net, a gladiator who had to try to entangle his opponent: Mart., Suet.

rēticientia -ae, f. (reticeo), a keeping silent. In gen.: vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum qui nunc sunt, neque reticientia posterorum sepulta esse poterit, Cic.; poena reticientiae, for keeping silent, Cic. Esp. as rhet. t. t., a sudden pause (Gr. ἀποσιώπησις): Cic., Quint.

rēticeō -ēre (re/taceo). (1) intransit., to keep silence: cum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic.; de iniuriis, Cic.; with dat., to give no answer to: Liv., Tac. (2) transit., to keep silent about: cogitationes suas, Cic.; quod ii, qui ea patefacere possent, reticuisent, Cic. L. Pass.: reticetur formula, Ov.

rēticulātus -a -um (reticulum), net-like, reticulated: Varr., Plin.

rēticulū -i, n. (dim. of rete), a little net. (1) for catching fish: Pl. (2) a net-bag, bag of net-work: reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; reticulum panis, Hor. (3) a hair-net: Juv.

rētīnāculā -orum, n. pl. (retineo), a rope, cable: Verg., Liv.

rētīnens -entis, partic. from retineo; q.v.

rētinentia -ae, f. (retineo), a retaining in the memory, recollection: Lucr.

rētīnēo -tīnere -tīnui -tentum (re/teneo).

(1) to hold back, hold fast, detain. LIT., of persons: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.; nisi iam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.; of things: lacrimas, Ov.; manus ab ore, Ov. TRANSF., to keep back, restrain: moderari cursum atque in sua potestate retinere, Cic.; retinere in officio, Cic.; animos in fide, Liv.; gaudia, Ov.; aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum inrumperent, Caes.

(2) to keep, reserve, maintain. LIT., armorum parte tertiā celatā atque in oppido retentā, Caes. Esp. to hold against opposition: oppidum, Caes. TRANSF., ut amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retineret, Cic.; statum suum, Cic.; memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, Caes.; aliquid memoriā, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **rētīnens** -entis, as adj. with genit., tenacious: sui iuris dignitatisque, Cic.; Tac.

rētinnio -ire, to resound, to ring again: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit et resonat quiddam urbanus, Cic.

rētōno -are, to thunder back, to resound: Cat.

rētorquēo -torquēre -torsi -tortum, to twist back, bend back. LIT., oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; caput in sua terga, Ov.; brachia tergo, to bind behind the back, Hor. TRANSF., mentem, Verg.

rētorridus -a -um, parched up, dried up: Varr., Plin.

retractatio -ōnis, f. (retracto). (1) refusal, denial: sine ulla retractatione, Cic. (2) reconsideration: Sen.

retracto (retracto) -are.

(1) to handle again, undertake anew. LIT., ferrum, Verg.; arma, Liv.; cruda vulnera, to reopen old wounds, Ov. TRANSF., verba desueta, Ov.; augere dolorem retractando, Cic. L.; aliquid diligenter, to reconsider, Cic.

(2) to draw back, to refuse, be reluctant: Cic., Verg., Liv.; with acc., to withdraw: dicta, Verg.

retractus -a -um, partic. from retrahō; q.v.
retrāho -trāhēre -trāxi -tractum, to draw back, drag back.

LIT., manum, Cic.; Hannibalem in Africam, Cic.; se ab ictu, Ov.; aliquem ex fuga, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) to hold back, withdraw: consules a foedere, Cic.; retrahere aliquod suspicio fuit, Liv.; se retraxit, ne pyxidem traderet, Cic. (2) to draw on again, induce: Treviros in arma, Tac.; in odium iudicis, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **retractus** -a -um, withdrawn; hence distant, remote: retractior a mari murus, Liv.

retribūo -tribūere -tribūi -tribūtum, to give again or give as due: pro Siculo frumento acceptam pecuniam populo, Liv.; alicui fructum quem meruit, Cic.; Lucr.

retro, adv. (from re and suff. -tro; cf. citro, ultro, intro), backwards, back, behind.

LIT., redire, retro repetere, Liv.; retro respicere, Cic.; quod retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in time, formerly, back: et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic.; quodcunque retro est, Hor. (2) in other relations, back, backwards: Cic., Verg.

retroāgo -āgere -ēgi -actum, to drive back, lead back, reverse: Plin., Quint.

retorsum, adv. (retro/versum), backwards, behind. LIT., retorsum vela dare, Hor. TRANSF., in return, in reversed order: deinde retorsum vicissim, Cic.

retrodo -trūdēre -trūsum, to push back, thrust back. LIT., me invitum, Pl.; esp. in perf. partic. retrusus, remote, obscure: simulacra deorum iacent in tenebris ab isto retrusa atque abdita, Cic. TRANSF., voluntas abdita et retrusa, Cic.

rētundo rētundēre rētūdi (rettūdi) rētūsum (rētunsum), to hammer back, blunt, dull. LIT., of pointed instruments: tela, Cic., Ov.; gladios, Cic.; stili mucronem, Cic. TRANSF., to check or weaken: impetum erumpentium, Liv.; linguas Aetolorum, Liv.; conlegam, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **rētūsus** (rētunsus) -a -um, dull, blunt. LIT., ferrum, Verg.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., dull: ingenium, Cic.

rēus -i, m. and **rēa** -ae, f. (res).

(1) originally, a party in a law-suit, whether plaintiff or defendant: Pl., Cic.

(2) in narrower sense, a defendant. LIT., reum facere aliquem, to accuse, Cic.; reum fieri, to be accused, Cic.; referre in reos (of the praetor), to enter on the list of accused persons, Cic. With genit.: rei capitalis, Cic.; capitis, Quint.; with de: Sextius qui est de vi reus, Cic. TRANSF., reus sine te criminis huius agor, am accused, Ov.

(3) bound for, answerable for, with genit.: voti, bound to fulfil my vow (i.e., having obtained the object of my wishes), Verg.; suae partis tutandae, answerable for, Liv.

rēvalesco -vālescere -vālui, to become well again, be restored to health and strength. LIT., ope qua revalescere possis, Ov. TRANSF., to be restored, recover: Laodicea revaluit propriis opibus, Tac.

rēvēho -vēhēre -vēxi -vectum, to carry back.

LIT., tela ad Graios, Ov.; praeda revector,

brought back, Liv. Pass. as middle, revehi, to drive back, ride back, sail back: in castra, Liv.; Ithacam, Hor.

TRANSF., ad superiorem aetatem revecti sumus (in discourse), have gone back, Cic.

rēvello -vellere -velli -vulsum, to tear, pull, pluck back or away.

LIT., tela de corpore, Cic.; caput a cervice, Verg.; saxum e monte, Ov.; morte ab aliquo revelli, to be separated from, Ov.; humum dente curvo, to plough, Ov. TRANSF., to remove, banish: consulatum ex omni memoria, Cic.

rēvēlo -are, to unveil, uncover, lay bare: frontem, Tac.; os, Ov.; sacra, Ov.

rēvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, to come back, return. LIT., domum, Cic.; in urbem, Tac.; Pl. TRANSF., in gratiam, Pl.

rēvērā, adv. from res; q.v.

rēverbēro -are, to beat back, drive back: Sen.

rēvērendus -a -um, gerundive from reveor; q.v.

rēvērens -entis, partic. from reveor; q.v.

rēvērentia -ae, f. (reveor), reverence, respect, fear, awe: adversus homines, Cic.; legum, for the laws: Juv. Personif.: Ov.

rēvērēor -vēreri -vēritus sum, dep. to feel awe or respect for, to revere, respect, fear: adsentandi suspicionem, Cic.; multa adversa, Cic.; coetum virorum, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **rēvērens** -entis, respectful, reverent: erga patrem, Tac.; Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **rēvērētēr**, reverently, respectfully: Plin. L.; compar., reverentius, Tac.; superl., reverentissime, Suet., Plin. L.

¶ Gerundive **rēvērendus** -a -um, inspiring awe, venerable: nox, Ov.; facies, Juv.

rēverro (rēvorro) -ēre, to sweep again: Pl.

rēversio (rēversio) -ōnis, f. (reverso), a turning back before the end of a journey (reditus=return after a journey completed).

LIT., reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.; consilium profectionis et reversionis meae, Cic.; sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic.

TRANSF., a return, recurrence: tertianae febris et quartanae reversio, Cic.

rēverto (rēvorto) -vertēre -verti, and in prose usually pass. in middle sense **rēvertor** (rēvortor) -verti -versus sum, to turn back, return.

LIT., ex itinere, Cic.; ad aliquem, Caes.; Laodiceam, Cic.; cum victor a Mithridatico bello revertisset, Cic.; poet., of things: Tiberim reverti, Hor.; Lucr.

TRANSF., to return, come back: ad sanitatem, to a better frame of mind, Caes.; Cic.; in gratiam cum aliquo, to be reconciled with, Liv.; poena reversura est in caput tuum, doomed to fall, Ov. Esp. in speaking, to return, revert: ad propositum revertar, Cic.; ad id, unde digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic.

rēvidēo -ēre, to see again: Pl.

rēvincio -vincire -vinxi -vinctum, to tie back, bind fast. LIT., iuvenem manūs post terga revinctum, Verg.; trabes, Caes.; zona de poste revincta, Ov. TRANSF., mentem amore, Cat.

rēvinco -vincere -vici -victum, to beat back, subdue. LIT., catervae consilii iuvenis revictae, Hor.; Lucr., Tac. TRANSF., to refute: aliquem, Cic., Tac.; crimina, Liv.

rēviresco -virescere -vīrui, *to grow green again*.
LIT., silvae, Ov.; arbor, Tac. TRANSF., *to grow strong, flourish again, revive*: senatum ad auctoritatis pristinae spem revirescere, Cic.; Tac.

rēviso -ēre.

(1) intransit., *to pay a fresh visit, return*.
LIT., ad stabulum, Lucr. TRANSF., furor revisit, returns, Lucr.

(2) transit., *to come to see again, revisit*.
LIT., revise nos aliquando, Cic.; domos, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., multos Fortuna, Verg.

rēvivisco -viviscere -vixi, *to come to life again, revive*. LIT., Ter., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic. L.

rēvocābilis -e (revoco), *that can be revoked or called back*: Ov., Sen.

rēvocāmen -inis, n. (revoco), *a calling back, recall*: Ov.

rēvocātiō -ōnis, f. (revoco), *a calling back*.
LIT., a bello, Cic. TRANSF., revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. In rhetoric, *a withdrawing, revocation*: verbi, Cic.

rēvoco -are, *to call again or back; to recall*.

LIT., in gen.: aliquem ex itinere, Cic.; qui me revocastis, *out of exile*, Cic.; qui non revocaturus esset, *not likely to invite back*, Cic.; with things as objects: oculos, Ov.; pedem, Verg.; gradum, Verg. ESP. (1) as milit. t. t., *to recall troops, from leave, etc.*: legiones ab opere, Caes.; Cic., Verg., Liv. (2) as polit. and legal t. t., *to summon again before a court of justice, etc.*: hominem revocat populum, Cic. (3) as theatrical t. t., *to encore*: cum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Cic.; primos tres versus, Cic.; impers.: millies revocatum est, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to call back, bring back again, recover*: studia longo intervallo intermissa, *to take up again*, Cic.; se ad industriam, Cic.; se revocare, *to collect oneself*, Cic.; aliquem a tanto scelere, Cic.; omnia ad suam potestatem, Cic.; abi, *quo blandae iuvenum te revocant preces*, Hor. (2) *to apply to, refer to*: rem ad illam rationem coniecturamque revocabant, Cic. (3) *to recall, revoke*: facta, Ov.

rēvolo -are, *to fly back*: dux gruum revolat, Cic.; revolat telum, Ov.

rēvölūbilis -e (revolvere), *that can be rolled back*: pondus, Ov.; Prop.

rēvolvo -volvĕre -volvi -völūtum, *to roll backwards*.

LIT., in gen.: auster fluctūs, Tac.; usually with reflex., or pass. in middle sense: draco revolvens seso, Cic.; revolutus equo, *falling down from*, Verg.; ter revoluta toro est, Verg.; revoluta dies, *returning*, Verg. ESP., *to unroll or open a book*: Origines (a work of Cato's), Liv.; loca iam recitata, Hor.; Quint.

TRANSF., (1) act., *to go over again* (as in re-reading a book): iter omne, Verg.; visa, Ov.; dicta factaque secum, Tac. (2) esp. pass. in middle sense, *to roll back, come round again in due course*: omnia ad communes rerum atque generum summas revolvuntur, *will be brought back to*, Cic.; in speaking: ut ad illa elementa revolver, Cic.; in veterem figuram, Verg.; ad dispensationem inopiae, Liv.

rēvomo -vömĕre -vömui, *to vomit up, disgorge*: fluctūs, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.

rēvorro = reverro; q.v.

rēvorsio = reversio; q.v.

rēvorto = revento; q.v.

rēx rēgis, m. (rego), *ruler, king, prince*.

LIT., (1) at Rome. Of the original kings: Liv., etc. Later at Rome, of certain officials, such as rex sacrorum, rex sacrificiorum, Cic.; sacrificus, Liv.; sacrificulus, Liv., *a priest who performed the sacrifices which at first the kings performed*. Otherwise, under the republic, in a bad sense, *an unconstitutional ruler, despot, absolute monarch, tyrant*: rex populi Romani, i.e. Caesar, Cic.; decem reges aerarii, Cic.; Caes., Hor. (2) outside Rome: rex Deiotarus, Cic.; rex regum (of Agamemnon), Liv.; absol.: rex, of the Parthian king, Suet.; of the Persian king (like Gr. βασιλεύς), Nep.; regem deligere, creare, constituere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of gods: rex divum atque hominum, or deorum, Jupiter, Verg.; rex aquarum, Neptune, Ov.; rex Stygius, Pluto, Verg. (2) of a nation: populum late regem, Verg. (3) of royal persons, *a prince, member of the royal family*: reges excitos, *the king and queen*, Liv.; direptis bonis regum, Liv. (4) *a rich man, esp. a patron*: Pl., Hor. (5) in gen., *head, chief, leader*; of animals: rex apum, Verg.; of rivers: rex Eridanus, *chief stream in Italy*, Verg.

Rhādāmanthus -i, m. (Ῥαδάμανθος), *son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the lower world*.

Rhaeti = Raeti; q.v.

Rhamnes = Ramnes; q.v.

Rhamnūs -nuntis, f. (Ῥαμνοῦς), *a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped*.

¶ Hence adj. **Rhamnūsīus** -a -um: virgo, Cat., or simply, Rhamnusia, Ov., *Nemesis*; subst. **Rhamnūsīs** -idis, f. *Nemesis*: Ov.

rhapsōdia -ae, f. (ῥαψῳδία), *a rhapsody*: secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep.

Ῥhēa (Rēa) Silvīa, *daughter of King Numitor of Alba, mother of Romulus and Remus by Mars*.

Ῥhēa -ae, f. (Ῥέα), *an old name of Cybele*.

rhēda = raeda; q.v.

rhēdārius = raedarius; q.v.

Rhēgium = Regium; q.v.

Rhēmi = Remi; q.v.

Rhēnus -i, m. *the Rhine*; in poets, meton., *the people dwelling on the Rhine*. Adj. **Rhēnānus** -a -um, *belonging to the Rhine*.

rhētor -ōris, m. (ῥήτωρ). (1) *a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician*: Cic., Mart., Tac. (2) *an orator*: Nep.

rhētōricus -a -um (ῥητορικός), *of a rhetorician, rhetorical*: mos, ars, libri, doctores, Cic.

¶ As subst. **rhētōrica** -ae and **rhētōricē** -ēs f. (ῥητορική), *the art of oratory*: Cic., Quint.; m. pl. **rhētōrici** -orum, *teachers of rhetoric*: Cic.; *books on rhetoric*: Quint.; n. pl. **rhētōrica** -ōrum, *a work on rhetoric*: Cic.

¶ Adv. **rhētōricē**, *rhetorically, oratorically*: Cic.

rhīnōcērōs -ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερας), *a rhinoceros*. LIT., nasum rhinocerotis habere, Mart.; Plin., Suet. TRANSF., *a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros*: Juv.

rhō, n. indecl. (ῥω), *the Greek name of the letter R*: Cic.

Rhōdānus -i, m. (Ῥοδανός), a river in Gaul (now the Rhône): Rhodani potor, a dweller on the banks of the Rhône, Hor.

Rhōdius, see Rhodus.

Rhōdōpē -ēs, f. (Ῥοδόπη), a mountain range in Thrace (now Despoti Dagh).

¶ Hence adj. **Rhōdōpēius** -a -um, Thracian: vates, heros, Orpheus, Ov.

Rhōdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ῥόδος), Rhodes, an island off the south coast of Asia Minor, famous for its trade, its school of rhetoric, and its Colossus.

¶ Hence adj. **Rhōdius** -a -um, Rhodian; m. pl. as subst. **Rhōdii** -ōrum, the Rhodians: Cic.; also adj. **Rhōdiensis** -e, Rhodian.

Rhoetēum (Ῥοητεῖον), a promontory in the Troad.

¶ Hence adj. **Rhoetēus** -a -um, Rhoeteian; n. as subst. **Rhoeteum** -i, the sea near Rhoeteum: Ov.; poet. = Trojan: ductor, Aeneas, Verg.

Rhoetus (**Rhoecus**) -i, m. (1) a giant: Hor. (2) a centaur: Verg.

rhombus (-ōs) -i, m. (ῤόμβος), (1) a magician's circle: Prop., Ov. (2) the turbot: Hor., etc.

rhomphaea (**rumpia**) -ae, f. a long javelin: Liv.

rhythmīcus -i, m. (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition: Cic., Quint.

rhythmus (-os) -i, m. (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time, harmony, either in music or speech: Quint.

rhūtium -i, n. (ῥότιον), a drinking-horn: Mart.

rica -ae, f. a veil: Pl.

ricinum -i, n. (rica), a small veil worn especially as an article of mourning: Cic.

rietus -ūs, m. and **rietus** -i, n. (ringor), sing. or plur., the open mouth; of man, esp. laughter: risu diducere rictum, Hor.; Cic., Ov.; of animals: rictus Cerberei, Ov.

ridēo ridere rīsi risum.

(1) intransit., to laugh. LIT., in gen.: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.; in stomacho ridere, to laugh grimly, Cic.; with internal acc.: multum, Pl.; pass. impers.: ridetur, there is laughter, Hor. Esp., to laugh or smile in a friendly manner: cui non risere parentes, upon whom, Verg.; with internal acc.: dulce, Cat., Hor. TRANSF., to look cheerful, look bright: omnia nunc rident, Verg.; domus ridet argento, Hor.; with dat., to smile for, to please: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.

(2) transit., to laugh at, either pleasantly or otherwise: aliquem, Pl., Hor., Cic. L.; ioca tua, Cic. L.; periuria ridet amantum Iuppiter, Ov. Pass.: non sal sed natura ridetur, Cic.; Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic.

ridibundus -a -um (rideo), laughing: Pl.

ridiculārius -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll. N. pl. as subst. **ridiculāria** -ōrum, drolleries: Pl.

ridiculōsus -a -um (ridiculus), laughable, droll; superl.: Pl.

ridicūlus (rideo), exciting laughter. (1) in a good sense, droll, humorous, funny: cavillator facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cic. L.; with infin.: (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul absorbere placentas, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, laughable, absurd, ridiculous: insania quae

ridicula aliis, Cic.; ridiculum poema, Hor.; ridiculum est, with infin., Cic.

¶ As subst., m. **ridicūlus** -i, a joker, jester: Pl., Ter.; n. **ridicūlum** -i, a thing to laugh at, joke, jest: ridiculi causa, Pl.; per ridiculum dicere, Cic.; plur.: sententiose ridicula dicere, Cic.

¶ Adv. **ridicūlē**. (1) in a good sense, jokingly, humorously: Cic. (2) in a bad sense, ridiculously, absurdly: homo ridicule insanus, Cic.

rigens -entis, p. adj. (from rigeo), stiff, unbending: aqua, frozen, Mart.

rigēo -ēre (connected with frigeo), to be stiff, to stiffen.

LIT., esp. with cold: rigere frigore, Cic.; animalia gelu, Liv.; terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, Verg.; lorica ex aere, Verg.; sine frondibus arbos, Ov.; cervix riget horrida, Ov.

TRANSF., of hair, to stand on end: gelido comae terrore rigebant, Ov.

rigesco rigescere rigūi (rigeo), to grow stiff.

LIT., esp. with cold: vestes rigescunt, Verg.

TRANSF., of hair, to stand on end: metu capillos riguisse, Ov.

rigidus -a -um (rigeo), stiff, unbending, rigid, hard.

LIT., esp. from cold: tellurem Boreā rigidam movere, Verg.; artus morte, Lucr.; crura, Cic.; cervix, Liv.; silex, Ov.; ensis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) making stiff: frigus, mors, Lucr. (2) stern, hard, inflexible: innocentia, Liv.; vultus, mores, Ov.; censor, Ov.

¶ Adv. **rigidē**, stiffly. LIT., Sen. TRANSF., severely: Ov.

riġo -are.

(1) to lead or conduct water. LIT., aquam per agros, Liv. TRANSF., hinc motus per membra rigantur, flow, Lucr.

(2) to wet, moisten, bedew. LIT., lucum fons perenni rigabat aquā, Liv.; ora lacrimis, fletibus, Verg., Ov. TRANSF., lux terras, Lucr.; Prop.

rigor -ōris, m. (rigeo), stiffness, rigidity, hardness. LIT., esp. of rigidity or numbness produced by cold: torpentibus rigore membra, Liv. In gen.: auri, Lucr.; ferri, Verg. TRANSF., sternness, severity: Ov.

rigūus -a -um (rigo). (1) act., watering, irrigating: amnes, Verg. (2) pass., well-watered, irrigated: hortus, Ov.

rima -ae, f. (connected with ringor), a crack, cleft, fissure: rimas agere, to be cracked, Cic. L., Ov.; explore, Cic.; naves rimis dehiscunt, spring a leak, Verg.; poet.: ignea rima micans, the lightning, Verg.

rimor -ari, dep. (rima), to cleave.

LIT., terram rastris, Verg.

TRANSF., to probe, pry into, search, examine; physically: vultur viscera epulis, Verg.; haruspex pectora pullorum, Juv.; of abstr. things: secreta, Tac.; Cic.

rimōsus -a -um (rima), full of cracks, chinks, fissures. LIT., cymba, Verg. TRANSF., quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, that cannot keep a secret, Hor.

ringor -i, dep. to show the teeth. TRANSF., to snarl, growl, be angry: Ter., Hor., Sen.

ripa -ae, f. the bank of a river. LIT., ripa magni fluminis, Cic.; Verg., etc.; plur.:

ripae, of places along one bank of a river, Liv. TRANSF., *the shore of the sea*: Hor.
ripula -ae, f. (dim. of ripa), *a little bank* (of a river): Cic. L.

riscus -i, m. (ῥίσκος), *a box, chest, trunk*: Ter.
risio -ōnis, f. (rideo), *laughing, laughter*: Pl.
risor -ōris, m. (rideo), *a laugher, mocker*: Hor.

risus -ūs, m. (rideo), *laughing, laughter*; in a bad sense, *jeering, ridicule*. LIT., risus consecutus est, non in te, sed in errorem tuum, Cic. L.; miros risus edere, Cic.; risum movere, commovere, excitare, *to cause laughter*, Cic.; risus captare, *to try to raise a laugh*, Cic.; risum continere, *to check*, Cic.; risu cognoscere matrem, Verg.

TRANSF., *an object of laughter*: deus omnibus risus erat, Ov.; Liv.
ritē, adv. (connected with ritus).

LIT., as relig. t. t., *in due form, with proper ceremonies*: deos colere, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *properly, duly, fully, rightly*: deum rite beatum dicere, Cic.; rebus rite paratis, Verg. (2) *fortunately, luckily*: propinquare augurium, Verg.; Hor. (3) *in the ordinary manner*: quorum plastra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor.; Verg.

ritus -ūs, m. *a religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite*. LIT., Cic., Liv., Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *a custom, usage*: ritus Cyclopium, Ov.; Liv. Esp. abl., ritu, with a genit., *after the manner of, as*: pecudum ritu, latronum ritu, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.

rivalis -is, m. (rivus), *one who uses a brook in common with another*. TRANSF., *a rival in love, rival suitor*: Pl., Ov., etc.; prov.: se amare sine rivali, Cic., Hor.

rivalitās -ātis, f. (rivalis), *rivalry (in love)*: Cic.

rivulus -i, m. (dim. of rivus), *a small brook, rivulet*; fig.: Cic.

rivus -i, m. *a stream*.

LIT., (1) of water: a fonte deductio, Cic.; rivos ducere, Ov.; Verg., etc. (2) of other fluids: lactis, Hor.; lacrimarum, Ov.; rivis currentia vina, Verg.

TRANSF., *a stream, course*: fortunae, Hor.
rixa -ae, f. *a fight, quarrel, brawl*. LIT., rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.; Cic., Hor., Juv. TRANSF., (1) *strife, contention*: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. (2) *fighting between animals*: Ov.

rixor -ari, dep. (rixa), *to quarrel, brawl*. LIT., cum aliquo de amacula, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., *to contend, disagree*: Hor., Mart.

rōbīgīnōsus -a -um (robigo), *rusty*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., robiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, *with envious teeth*, Mart.

rōbigo (rūbigo) -inis, f. (robustus=ruber), *rust*. LIT., on metal: scabra robigne pila, Verg.; ferrum robigne roditur, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *physical; blight on plants, mildew*: Verg.; *film on the teeth*: Ov. (2) *inaction, mental rust*: ingenium longā robigne laesum torpet, Ov.

¶ Personif. **Rōbigo** (Rūbigo) -inis, f. [referred to by some authors as **Rōbīgus** (Rūbīgus) -i, m.], *the deity invoked by the Romans to preserve their grain from mildew*.

¶ Hence subst. **Rōbīgālīa** -ium, n. *the festival of the deity Robigo, celebrated on the 25th of April*.

rōbōrēus -a -um (robur), *oaken*: Ov.

rōbōro -are (robur), *to strengthen, make firm*. LIT., artus, Lucr. TRANSF., pectora, Hor.; gravitatem (animi), Cic.

rōbur (rōbus, archaic) -ōris, n. (connected with ῥόβρυμ, ῥόβμ), *hard wood*; esp., *oak, oak-wood*.

LIT., quercus antiquo robore, Verg.; sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of things made of oak or other hard wood: in robore accumbunt, *on oaken benches*, Cic.; robur sacrum, *the Trojan horse*, Verg.; robur praefixum ferro, *a lance*, Verg. (2) *the underground dungeon in the prison of Servius Tullius at Rome*, also called the Tullianum: Lucr., Hor., Liv., Tac. (3) as a quality, *hardness, strength, firmness*: robora ferri, Lucr., Verg.; of human physical strength: neque his ipsis tantum umquam virium aut roboris fuit, Liv.; Cic., Verg.; of intellectual or moral strength: alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic.; robur incredibile animi, Cic.; Hor., Liv. (4) *concr., the pick, flower, pith of anything*: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.; senatus, Liv.; quod fuit roboris duobus proeliis interiit, Caes.; robora pubis, Verg.

rōbustus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (robur), *of hard wood, esp. of oak, oaken*. LIT., stipites, Liv. TRANSF., physically or morally strong, powerful, firm: si esses usu atque aetate robustior, Cic.; animus, Cic.; res publica, Cic.

rōdo rōdere rōsi rōsum, *to gnaw, nibble at*. LIT., vivos unguis, Hor.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to eat away, corrode, consume*: ferrum (robigo), Ov. (2) *to disparage, backbite, slander*: absentem amicum, Hor.; absol.: in conviviis rodunt, Cic.

rōgālis -e (rogus), *of the funeral pile*: Ov.

rōgātio -ōnis, f. (rogo), *an asking*. (1) as polit. t. t., *a proposed law, a bill laid before the people*: Caecilia, proposed by Caecilius, Cic.; rogationem ad populum ferre, Caes.; ferre de, with abl., Cic., Liv.; perferre, Cic. L., Liv. (2) in gen., *a question*: Cic., Quint. (3) *a request, entreaty*: Cic.

rōgātiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of rogatio). (1) *an unimportant proposal or bill*: Cic. (2) *a little question*: Cic.

rōgātor -ōris, m. (rogo), *one who asks*.

(1) *the proposer of a bill*: Cic. L. (2) *an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling-clerk*: Cic. (3) *a beggar*: Mart.

rōgātū, abl. as from rogatus, m. (rogo), *at the request*: rogatu tuo, Cic.; eius rogatu, Cic.

rōgītatio -ōnis, f. (rogito), *a proposed law*: Pl.

rōgīto -are (freq. of rogo), *to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly*: rogitantes alii alios, Liv.; quid rei sint, rogitant, Liv.; multa super Priamo, Verg.; Pl., Ter.

rōgo -are, *to ask, inquire, question*.

LIT., in gen., with the person asked in the acc., and the question expressed by another acc., or by a phrase with de, or by an indir. quest. clause: quid me istud rogas? Cic.; quae de te ipso rogaro, Cic.; rogatus de cybaea, quid responderit, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Hor., etc.

Esp. (1) as polit. t. t.: a, rogare aliquem

sententiam, to ask a person his opinion: quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.: **b**, rogare populum or legem, to ask the people about a law, hence, to propose a law, introduce a bill: Cic., Liv.: **c**, rogare (populum) magistratum, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election: ut consules roger praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. (2) as milit. t. t.: rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to the troops, Caes.

TRANSF., to ask a favour, entreat, request; with the person asked usually in the acc. (rarely abl., after de or ab), and the favour expressed by another acc., or by clause with ut or ne and subj., or subj. alone: otium divos rogat, Hor.; id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. L.; Caesar consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.

rōgus -i, m. a funeral pile. LIT., rogam exstruere, Cic.; aliquem in rogam imponere, Cic. TRANSF., destruction, death: carmina diffugiunt rogos, Ov.; Prop.

Rōma -ae, f. Rome.

¶ Hence adj. **Rōmānus** -a -um, Roman: ludi, the oldest games at Rome (also called ludi magni), Cic.; Romano more, straightforwardly, candidly, Cic. L.; Romanum est, it is the Roman custom, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv. M. as subst., sing. and plur. a Roman, the Romans: Cic., Liv., etc.

Rōmūlus -i, m. son of Ilia or Rhea Silvia and Mars, twin brother of Remus, the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death under the name of Quirinus.

¶ Hence adj. **Rōmūlēus** -a -um, of Romulus: fera, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus, Juv.; adj. **Rōmūlus** -a -um, belonging to Romulus: ficus=Ruminalis, Ov.; Verg.; plur. subst. **Rōmūlidae** -ārum, poet., the Romans: Lucr., Verg.

rōrārīi -ōrum, m. pl. (ros), a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers: Pl., Liv.

rōridus -a -um (ros), bedewed: Prop.

rōrifēr -fēra -fērum (ros/fero), dew-bringing: Lucr.

rōro -are (ros).

(1) intransit., to cause dew, to drop or distil dew. LIT., cum rorare Tithonia coniux coeperit, Ov. TRANSF., to drip, drop, be moist: pocula rorantia, Cic.; rorant pennae, Ov.; capilli rorantes, Ov.; rorabant sanguine vepres, Verg.

(2) transit., to bedew, cover with dew. LIT., roratae rosae, Ov. TRANSF., a, to moisten, water: ora lacrimis, Lucr.: **b**, to drip, let fall in drops: roratae aquae, Ov.

rōs rōris, m.

(1) dew. LIT., ros nocturnus, Caes.; Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., poet., moisture: lympharum, Lucr.; rores pluvii, Hor.; stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor.; of perfume: Arabus, Ov.; Verg.

(2) ros marinus, or in one word rosmarinus, rosemary, Verg., Hor.; poet.: ros maris, Ov., or simply ros, Verg.

rōsa -ae, f. (connected with ῥόδον), a rose.

LIT., plena rosarum atria, Ov.; Cic., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) sing. as collect.=roses, a garland of roses: reticulum plenum rosae, Cic.; in rosa, crowned with roses, Cic.; Hor.

(2) a rose-tree: Verg., Hor. (3) as a term of endearment: mea rosa, my rosebud, Pl.

rōsārius -a -um (rosa), made of roses: Plin. N. as subst. **rōsārium** -i, a rose-garden: Verg., Prop., Ov.

roscidus -a -um (ros), bedewed, dewy. LIT., mala, Verg.; dea, Aurora, Ov. TRANSF., (1) mella, dripping like dew, Verg. (2) moistened, watered: Hernica saxa rivis, Verg.

Roscius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most celebrated members were:

(1) Sex. Roscius, of Ameria, accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero.

(2) Q. Roscius, of Lanuvium, a celebrated actor; 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 a lex Roscia.

Rōsēa (Rōsia) -ae, f. a district in the Sabine country, famous for the rearing of horses.

¶ Hence adj. **Rōsēus** (Rōsius) -a -um, Rosean.

rōsētum -i, n. (rosa), a garden of roses: Varr., Verg.

rōsēus -a -um (rosa). (1) made of roses, full of roses: strophium, Verg. (2) rose-coloured, rosy: dea, Aurora, Ov.; Phoebus, Verg.; os (of Venus), Verg.; Lucr., Cat.

rosmārinus, see ros.

rostrātus -a -um (rostrum), having a beak, beaked, 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., of Agrippa: 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 a naval victory, Liv.

rostrum -i, n. (rodo), that which gnaws; in birds, the beak; in other animals, the snout.

LIT., Cic., Liv., etc.; of human beings: Pl.

TRANSF., of things resembling a beak or snout; esp. the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak (used for ramming other ships): Caes., Verg., Liv., etc. Hence plur. **rostra** -ōrum, the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with the prows of the ships taken from Antium in 338 B.C.): escendere in rostra, Cic., Liv.; descendere de rostris, Cic.

rōta -ae, f. a wheel.

LIT., in gen.: Lucr., Verg., Hor., etc.

Esp. (1) a wheel for torture (Gr. τροχός): in rotam escendere, Cic.; used often of the wheel of Ixion: rota orbis Ixionii, Verg. (2) a potter's wheel: currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor.; Tib., Sen.

TRANSF., (1) poet., a chariot: pedibusve rotāve, Ov.; plur.: rotae, Verg. (2) the sun's orb: Lucr. (3) Fortunae rota, the wheel, the vicissitudes of fortune, Cic. (4) poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, in the unequal alternation of hexameter and pentameter, i.e. in elegiac verse, Ov.

rōto -are (rota), to cause to turn round like a wheel, to whirl round, swing round. LIT., ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Verg.; telum, Liv.; pass. as middle, rotari, to revolve, to roll round: circum caput igne rotato, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., sermone rotato, rounded, Juv.

rōtūla -ae, f. (dim. of rota), *a little wheel*: Pl., Plin.
rotundē, adv. from rotundus; q.v.
rōtundo -are (rotundus), *to round, make round*.
 LIT., Cic. TRANSF., *to make up a round sum of money*: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.
rōtundus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (rota), *round, circular*; sometimes *spherical*.
 LIT., caelum, Hor.; nihil rotundius, Cic.; prov.: mutat quadrata rotundis, *turns everything upside down*, Hor.
 TRANSF., *rounded, perfect, complete, self-contained*: in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor.; esp. of style: verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.
 ¶ Hence adv. **rōtundē**, of style, *elegantly, smoothly*: Cic.
rūbēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (rubeo/facio), *to redden, make red*: Ov.
rūbellus -a -um (dim. of ruber), *reddish, somewhat red*: Plin., Mart.
rūbēo -ēre (see ruber), *to be red*: sanguine litus, Ov.; Verg., etc. Esp. *to be red with shame, blush*: Cic., Hor.
 ¶ Hence partic. **rūbens** -entis, *red*: uva, Verg.; Lucr., Hor., etc. Esp. *red with shame, blushing*: Tib.
rūber -bra -brum (cf. ῥυθρός), *red, ruddy*. In gen.: sanguis, Hor.; aequor rubrum oceani, *reddened by the setting sun*, Verg. Esp.: Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs*, Cic., Verg., Liv.; Oceanus ruber, *the Indian Ocean*, Hor.
rūbesco -bescere -bui (rubeo), *to grow red, become red*: mare rubescebat radiis, Verg.; Ov.
rūbēta -ae, f. (rubus), *a species of toad found in bramble-bushes*: Prop., Juv.
rūbēta -ōrum, n. (rubus), *bramble-thickets*: Ov.
rūbēus (rōbēus) -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish*: Varr.
rūbēus -a -um (rubus), *made of bramble*: virga, Verg.
Rūbi -ōrum, m. *a town in Apulia (now Ruvo)*.
Rūbicō -ōnis, m. *a small river in Italy, south of Ravenna (now Pisatello)*. Before the time of Augustus this marked the boundary between Italia and Gallia Cisalpina, and its crossing by Caesar was an act of war against the senate.
rūbicundūlus -a -um (dim. of rubicundus), *somewhat red (for shame)*: Juv.
rūbicundus -a -um (rubeo), *red, ruddy*: Priapus, *painted red*, Ov.; matrona, Ov.; Ceres, Verg.
rūbīdus -a -um (ruber), *red, reddish*: Pl.
rūbīgo = robigo; q.v.
rūbor -ōris, m. (rubeo), *redness*.
 LIT., in gen.: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris, Cic.; ille fusus et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.; Tyrii rubores, Verg.; saepe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem, Ov. Esp. *reddening from shame, a blush*: Masinissae rubor suffusus, Liv.; Cic., Ov.
 TRANSF., (1) *bashfulness, modesty*: Cic., Liv. (2) *shame, disgrace*: censoris iudicium ruborem adfert, Cic.; rubori esse, or rubor esse, Liv.
rubrica -ae, f. (ruber), sc. terra, *red earth*; esp. *red ochre*. LIT., Pl., Hor. TRANSF., *a law with its title (or rubric) written in red*: Pers., Quint.

rūbus -i, m. *a bramble-bush*. LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a blackberry*: Prop.
ructo -are, and **ructor** -ari, dep. *to belch*: Pl., Cic., Juv.; with acc., *to belch out*: versūs, Hor.; Mart., Juv.
ructus -ūs, m. (connected with ructo), *a belching*: Pl., Cic. L.
rūdēns -entis (rudo), m. (f.: Pl.), *a rope, halyard, sheet*: rudentis explicatio, Cic.; stridor rudentum, Verg.
Rūdīae -ārum, f. *a town in Calabria, birth-place of Ennius*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Rūdīnus** -a -um, of Rudiae: Rudinus homo, i.e. Ennius, Cic.
rūdīārīus -i, m. ('rudis), *a gladiator who had been presented with a rudis, i.e. one who had served his time, a discharged gladiator*: Suet.
rūdīmentum -i, n. ('rudis), *the first trial or beginning in anything, an attempt, essay*. In gen.: primum regni puerilis, Liv.; esp. milit. t. t.: militare, Liv.; belli, Verg.; rudimentum adulescentiae ponere, *to 'pass out' as a soldier, complete basic training*, Liv.
rūdis -e, rough, raw, unwrought, uncultivated. LIT., rudis campus, Verg.; rudis indigestaque moles, chaos, Ov.; lana, unspun, Ov.
 TRANSF., (1) *roughly made*: hasta, Verg.; Ov. (2) *untried, undisciplined*: agna, Mart. (3) *unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, awkward*: consilium, Pl.; forma quaedam ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, Cic.; rudis et integer discipulus, Cic.; rude carmen, Hor. With in and the abl. or the abl. alone: in disserendo, Cic.; arte, Ov. With ad and the acc.: rudis ad pedestra bella gens, Liv.; Ov. With genit.: Graecarum litterarum, Cic.
rūdis -is, f. *a small stick*. (1) *a ladle, scoop, used for stirring and mixing*: Plin. (2) *a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in fencing exercises, a foil*: Liv., Ov. A staff of this kind was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; hence the phrase rude donari, *to be discharged*, Hor., Ov.
rūdo rūdere rūdivi rūditum, *to bellow, roar*; of lions: Verg.; of asses, *to bray*: Ov.; of men: Verg.; of inanimate things: prora rudens, *creaking, rattling*, Verg.
rūdus (rōdus) -ēris, n. (1) *broken fragments of stone used for plastering, etc.*: Plin. (2) *rubbish from ruined buildings*: Tac.
rūdus = raudus; q.v.
Rufrae -ārum, f. *a town in Campania, on the borders of Samnium*.
rūfūlus -a -um (dim. of rufus), *reddish, somewhat red*: Pl.
rūfus -a -um (connected with ruber), *red, ruddy*: Pl., Ter., Mart.
rūga -ae, f. *a wrinkle in the face*; as a sign of age: non rugae auctoritatem adripere possunt, Cic.; rugis et instanti senectae, Hor.; of sadness: nunc ruga tristis abit, Ov.; of anger: rugas coegit, Ov.; populum rugis supercilioque decepit, Cic.
rūgo -are (ruga), *to be wrinkled*: Pl.
rūgōsus -a -um (ruga), *full of wrinkles, wrinkled*: genae, Ov.; cortex, pōpuli, Ov.; pellis, Hor.
rūīna -ae, f. (ruo), *a falling down, collapse*. LIT., in gen., *fall*: iumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv.; caeli, Verg. Esp. *the falling down of a building*: turris, Caes.; Cic.;

ruinam dare, *to fall down*, Verg.; trahere, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *fall, ruin, collapse, catastrophe, destruction*: rerum, Lucr.; urbis, Liv.; ruinae fortunarum tuarum, Cic.; ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, Hor. (2) concr., *the ruins of a building, debris*; gen. in plur.: ruinae templorum, Liv.; Ov. (3) of persons, *a destroyer, overthrower, bane*: reipublicae, Cic.

rūinōsus -a -um (ruina), *going to ruin*. LIT., aedes, Cic. TRANSF., *ruined, fallen*: domus, Ov.

Rullus -i, m., P. Servilius, *tribune of the people, against whom Cicero delivered three speeches*.

rūmex -icis, f. *sorrel*: Pl., Verg.

rūmifico -are (rumor/facio), *to report*: Pl.

Rūmīna -ae, f. *a Roman goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Rūmīnālis**: ficus, Liv. (also called Rūmina ficus), *the fig-tree above-mentioned*.

rūmīnātiō -ōnis, f. (rumino), *a chewing the cud*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *a turning over in the mind, ruminating*: Cic. L.

rūmīno -are (rumen, *the throat*), *to chew the cud, ruminate, chew over again*: bos herbas, Verg.

rūmor -ōris, m.

(1) in the phrase: *rumore secundo*, *with favouring shout*, Enn., Verg., Hor.

(2) *a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay*: rumores incerti, Caes.; rumor multa fingebat, Caes.; rumor multa perfert, Cic.; rumor vulgatur, increbrescit, Liv. The purport of the rumour is rarely expressed by a genit.: belli civilis, Tac.; more often by de and the abl.: graves de te rumores, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; also by acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic. L., etc.; or by tamquam and clause: Tac.

(3) *common or general opinion, popular judgment*: rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.; adverso rumore esse, Liv.; Hor., Tac.

rumpo *rumpere rūpi ruptum, to break, shatter, burst open*.

LIT., *ilia, Cat.*; *vincula, Cic., Verg., etc.*; *pontem, to break down, Liv.*; *frigore saxa hiems, Verg.*; *pass.: inflatas rumpi vesiculas, Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) *fig. to break or burst*: licentiā audacium rumpebar, Cic. L.; unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, cut off, Hor. (2) esp. as milit. t. t., *to break through*: ordines, mediam aciem, Liv.; Verg. (3) *to force open*: ferro per hostes viam, Verg.; eo cuneo viam, Liv. (4) *to cause to break forth*: fontem, Ov.; of sounds: questūs, Verg.; often reflex., *se rumpere*, and *pass.* as middle, *rumpi, to break forth*: tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Verg. (5) *to destroy, violate, annul, make void*: foedera, Lucr., Cic.; *ius gentium, Liv.*; *nuptias, Hor.*; Verg. (6) *to break off, interrupt*: visum, Cic.; somnum, Verg.; *silentia, Lucr., Verg., Ov.*; *rumpe moras, Verg.*

rūmuscūlus -i, m. (dim. of rumor), *a trifling rumour, idle talk, gossip*: imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupari, Cic.

rūna -ae, f. *a species of missile, a dart*: Cic.

runco -are, *to weed, thin out*: Varr., Plin., Pers. **rūo** *rūere rūi rūtum*, but fut. partic. *rūitūrus, to rush, to hasten*.

(1) *intransit.*: a, *to rush down, fall down, collapse*. LIT., of persons: *ruebant victores victique, Verg.*; of things: *ruit alto a culmine Troia, Verg.*; *de montibus amnes, Verg.*; Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *to fall, be ruined*: *ruere illam rempublicam, Cic.*; *ratio, Lucr.*; Liv.: b, *to rush along*. LIT., of persons: *in castra, ad urbem, Liv.*; of things: *venti ruunt, Verg.*; *ruit oceano nox, hastens over, Verg.* TRANSF., of persons: *ad interitum, Cic.*; *ruere in agendo, in dicendo, to be precipitate, Cic.*; of things: *omnia fati in peius, Verg.*

(2) *transit.*: a, *to hurl down*: *cumulos harenae, Verg.*; *immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Verg.*; b, *to cast up*: *spumas salis aere, Verg.*; *cinerem et confusa ossa focus, Verg.*; *unde divitias aerisque ruam acervos, Hor.* As 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.

rūpes -is, f. (rumpo), *a rock, cliff*: Caes., Liv., etc.

rūptor -ōris, m. (rumpo), *a breaker, violator*: foederis, Liv.; *pacis, Tac.*

rūricōla -ae, adj. (rus/colo), *inhabiting or cultivating the country*: boves, Ov.; deus, Priapus, Ov. M. as subst. **rūricōla** -ae, *an ox*: Ov.

rūrigēna -ae, m. (rus/gigno), *one born in the country, a rustic*: Ov.

rūro -are and **rūrōr** -ari, dep. (rus), *to live in the country*: Pl., Varr.

rursūs and **rursum** (also **rūsum**), adv. (contr. from *revorsus, revorsum*, i.e. *reversus, reversum*), *backward, back*.

LIT., in space: Pl., Ter. TRANSF., (1) *on the other hand, on the contrary, in return*: *capiunt voluptates, capiunt rusum miseras, Pl.*; *reddere rursus, Hor.* (2) *again, once more, afresh*: Caes., Cic., etc.

rūs *rūris*, n. *the country* (in opposition to the town), *lands, a country-seat, farm, estate*.

LIT., *habes rus amoenum, Cic.*; acc., *rus, to the country, Pl., Ter.*; locative, *ruri (or rurē), in the country: ruri vivere, Cic.*; Liv., etc.; abl., *rurē, from the country, Pl., Ter.* In plur.: Verg., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., *rusticity*: *manent vestigia ruris, Hor.*

ruscum -i, n. *butcher's broom*: Verg.

Rūsellae -ārum, f. pl., *a town of Etruria*. Adj. **Rūsellānus** -a -um, *belonging to Russellae*.

russus -a -um, *red, russet*: Cat., Lucr.

rusticānus -a -um (rusticus), *of or in the country, rustic*: *vita rusticana, Cic.*; *homines rusticani, Cic.*

rusticātiō -ōnis, f. (rusticor), *a living in the country*: Cic.

rusticē, adv. from *rusticus*; q.v.

rusticitās -ātis, f. (rusticus), *rustic manners, rusticity*, in good or bad sense: Plin., Ov.

rustīcor -ari, dep. (rusticus), *to live in the country, to rusticate*: Cic.

rusticūlus -a -um (dim. of rusticus), *somewhat rustic*: Mart. M. as subst. **rusticūlus** -i, *a countryman, rustic*: Cic.

rusticus -a -um (rus), of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic.

LIT., praedium, Cic.; vita, Cic.; homo, a countryman, Cic.; mus, Hor.

TRANSF., rustic, country-like. In a good sense, plain, simple, homely: mores, Cic. In a bad sense, clownish, countrified, awkward, boorish: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic.; Verg.

As subst., m. **rusticus** -i, a countryman. LIT., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., a boor, clown: Pl., Verg., Ov.; f. **rustica** -ae, a country-girl: Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **rusticē**, in a countrified manner: loqui, Cic.; Hor.

rūta -ae, f. (ρύτη), the herb rue. LIT., Cic. L.; plur.: Ov. TRANSF., bitterness, unpleasantness: Cic. L.

rūta caesa, see ruo.

rūtābūlum -i, n. (ruo), a fire-shovel: Suet.

rūtātus -a -um (ruta), flavoured with rue: Mart.

Rūtīlius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous member was P. Rutilius Rufus, an orator and historian, consul in the time of Marius.

rūtīlo -are (rutilus). (1) intransit., to shine with a reddish gleam: arma rutilare vident, Verg. (2) transit., to make red: comae rutilatae, Liv.; Tac.

rūtīlus -a -um (connected with ruber), red, golden, auburn: capilli, Ov.; ignis, Verg.; cruor, Ov.; fulgor, Cic.

rutrum -i, n. (ruo), a spade, shovel: Liv., Ov.

rūtūla -ae, f. (dim. of ruta), a little bit of rue: Cic. L.

Rūtūli -ōrum, m. pl. the Rutuli, an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was Ardea; sing. **Rūtūlus** -i, m. a Rutulian: Verg.; Rutulus audax, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Rūtūlus** -a -um, Rutulian: rex, Turnus, Verg.

Rūtūpiae -ārum, f. a town in Britain (the modern Richborough).

¶ Hence adj. **Rūtūpinus** -a -um, belonging to Rutupiae.

S

S, s, the eighteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in the middle of a word to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς), at the beginning of a word to the Greek aspirate; e.g., *sex*=ἑξ, *sal*=ἅλς, *serpo*=ἑρπω. When standing between vowels it was occasionally interchanged with *r* (e.g. *quaero*, *quaeso*). At the end of a word it was often dropped by poets of the older period, e.g. *vitā illā dignū* locoque, and in such conversational forms as *ain*, *satin*. By assimilation, the *s* of *dis* before *f* becomes *f*, as *difficilis*; it combines with gutturals to form *x* (e.g. *rex*=regs).

For abbreviations in which *S.* is used, see Table of Abbreviations.

Sāba -ae, f. (Σάβη), a town in Arabia Felix, famous for its perfumes.

Hence adj. **Sābaeus** -a -um, Sabaeen, Arabian; f. subst. **Sābaea** -ae (sc. terra), the country of Sabaea, Arabia Felix; m. pl. subst. **Sābaei** -ōrum, the Sabaeans.

Sābāzius -i, m. (Σαβάζιος), a surname of Bacchus: Cic.

¶ Hence **Sābāzia** -ōrum, n. pl. a festival in honour of Bacchus.

sabbāta -ōrum, n. pl. (σάββατα), the Sabbath, the Jewish day of rest: Plin., Suet.; tricesima sabbata, a Jewish holiday, perhaps connected with the new moon, Hor.

¶ Hence **sabbātārii** -ōrum, m. pl. observers of the Sabbath, Jews: Mart.

Sābelli -ōrum, m. (dim. of Sabini), a poetic name of the Sabines; sing. **Sābellus** -i, m. the Sabine (i.e. Horace, as owner of an estate in the Sabine country): Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Sābellus**, **Sābellīcus** -a -um, Sabine.

Sābini -ōrum, m. pl. an ancient people of Italy, northerly neighbours of the Latins.

¶ Hence adj. **Sābinus** -a -um, Sabine: Ov., etc. F. as subst. **Sābina** -ae, a Sabine woman: Prop., Ov. N. as subst. **Sābinum** -i (sc. vinum), Sabine wine: Hor.

Sābis -is, acc. -im, m. a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Sambre): Caes.

sābūlo -ōnis, m. gravel, sand: Varr., Plin.

sābūlosus -a -um (sabulo), sandy, gravelly: Plin.

sābūlum -i, n. gravel, sand: Varr., Plin.

sāburra -ae, f. (sabulo), sand used as ballast: Verg., Liv.

sāburro -are (saburra), to load with ballast. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., to cram full (with food): Pl.

saccipērium -i, n. (saccus/pera), a pocket for a purse: Pl.

sacco -are (saccus), to strain or filter through a bag. LIT., Plin., Mart., Sen. TRANSF., Lucr.

saccūlus -i, m. (dim. of saccus), a small bag, esp. for money: Cat., Hor.

saccus -i, m. (σάκος), a sack, bag: Cic. Esp. a purse, money-bag: Hor. Also a filtering-bag: Plin., Mart.

sācellum -i, n. (dim. of sacrum), a small shrine or chapel: Cic., Verg., etc.

sācer -cra -crum, sacred, holy, consecrated.

LIT., (1) in favourable sense; with dat. and genit.: sacra Iovi quercus, Ov.; sacrum deae pecus, Liv.; illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, Cic. Absol.: sacra aedes, Cic.; vates, sacred to Apollo, Hor.; poet., of deities themselves: Vesta, Prop. In the names of certain places: sacer mons, a hill three miles from Rome, to which the Plebs seceded, Liv.; sacra via, a street in Rome, leading from the Forum to the Capitol; called also sacer clivus, Cic., Hor., Mart. (2) in unfavourable sense, accursed, devoted to destruction: eius caput Iovi (Stygio) sacrum esset, old law ap. Liv.; eum qui eorum cuiquam nocuerit sacrum sanciri, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in favourable sense, sacred: sacro digna silentio, Hor.; amantes, Prop. (2) in unfavourable sense, detestable, accursed, horrible: is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor.; auri sacra fames, Verg.

N. sing. as subst. **sacrum** -i, a holy thing or place: Pl., Hor. Esp. a sacrifice or sacrificial victim: Cic., Liv., etc. N. pl. as subst. **sacra** -orum, holy things or places: Cic., Verg., Ov. Esp. sacred rites, worship: sacra interire maiores noluerunt, Cic.; eisdem uti sacris, Cic.; sacra Cereris, Cic.; sacra

facere Graeco Herculi, Liv.; sacra gentilicia, Liv. Poet.: sacra caelestia, *poems*, Ov.

sācerdōs -dōtis, c. (sacer), a priest, priestess: sacerdotes populi Romani, Cic.; in apposition: regina sacerdos, *Rhea*, a vestal, Verg. **sācerdōtālis** -e (sacerdos), priestly, sacerdotal: Plin. L.

sācerdōtium -i, n. (sacerdos), priesthood: sacerdotium inire, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

sacrāmentum -i, n. (sacro), that which binds or obliges a person.

(1) legal t. t., the money deposited with the tresviri capitales or praetor by the parties in a suit, which the defeated party lost: de multae sacramento, Cic. Hence any civil suit, legal process: iusto sacramento contendere cum aliquo, Cic.

(2) milit. t. t., the engagement entered into by newly enlisted soldiers, the military oath of allegiance (originally a preliminary engagement), distinct from the formal iusiurandum: aliquem militiae sacramento obligare, Cic.; tenere, Caes.; milites sacramento adigere, Liv.; dicere sacramento, Caes., or sacramento (abl.), Liv.; with dat. of person, to swear allegiance to: Liv., Tac. Hence any oath or solemn promise: perfidum sacramento dicere, Hor.; Cic. L.

Sacrāni -ōrum, m. a people in Latium.

¶ Hence **Sacrānus** -a -um, of the Sacrani: acies, Verg.

sacrārium -i, n. (sacrum).

(1) a place where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a temple: Cic., Liv.; Caere sacrum populi Romani (as the Roman religious vessels, etc., were said to have once been taken to Caere), Liv. (2) a place of worship, a chapel, shrine: Bonae Deae, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., scelerum, Cic.

sacrātus -a -um, partic. from sacro; q.v.

sacrīcōla -ae, c. (sacrum/colo), a sacrificing priest or priestess: Tac., Suet.

sacrīfēr -fēra -fērum (sacra/fero), carrying sacred things: rates, Ov.

sacrīfīcālis -e (sacrificus), of sacrifices: Tac.

sacrīfīcātio -ōnis, f. (sacrificio), a sacrificing: Cic.

sacrīfīcium -i, n. (sacra/facio), a sacrifice: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes.; facere sacrificium, Cic., Liv.

sacrīfīco -are (sacra/facio), to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice: in sacrificando, Cic.; with dat. of deity: Pl., Liv.; with acc. of victim: suem, Ov.; pecora, Liv.

sacrīfīcūlus -i, m. (sacrificus), a sacrificing priest: Liv.; rex sacrificus, the priest in Rome under the Republic who offered the sacrifices previously offered by the kings: Liv.

sacrīfīcus -a -um (sacra/facio), sacrificial, sacrificing: ritus, Ov.; securis, Ov.; Ancus, Ov.

sacrīlēgium -i, n. (sacrilegus), robbery of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: sacrilegium prohibere, Liv. Hence profanation of religious rites: Nep., Sen.

sacrīlēgus -a -um (sacra/lego), stealing sacred things, sacrilegious.

LIT., bellum, Cic.; manūs, Liv. M. as subst., a temple-robber: Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., profaning sacred things, irreligious, impious: linguae, Ov.; Cic., etc. M. and f. as subst., an impious person: Ter., Ov. **sacro** -are (sacer).

(1) to dedicate to a god, consecrate. LIT., in favourable sense: aurum, Cic.; aras, Verg.; in unfavourable sense, to pronounce accursed: caput, Liv. TRANSF., in favourable sense, to devote, allot: honorem alicui, Verg.; in unfavourable sense, to doom, Verg.

(2) to make holy, make inviolable. LIT., foedus, Liv.; lex sacra, a law, the violation of which was punished by a curse, Cic.; sacra Vesta, Ov. TRANSF., to make imperishable, to immortalize: aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor.; vivit eloquentia Catonis sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **sacrātus** -a -um, holy, consecrated: Verg., Ov.

sacrōsāctus -a -um (sacer/sancio), consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence, holy, sacred, inviolable. LIT., ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv.; possessiones, Cic.; potestas (of the tribune), Liv. TRANSF., cherished: alicuius memoria, Plin. L.

sacrum, see sacer.

saeculāris -e (saeculum), relating to a saeculum or age: ludi, secular games (celebrated at intervals of about 100 years), Suet.; carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games, Hor., Suet.

saeculum (poet. syncop. **saeculum**) -i, n.

(1) the period of one human generation (about 33½ years), a generation. LIT., multa saecula hominum, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., a, concr., the people composing a generation: Cic., Verg., etc. Hence plur., successive generations of people or animals, races: Lucr.: b, the spirit of the age, the times: ipse fortasse in huius saeculi errore versor, Cic.; mitescent saecula, Verg.

(2) in a wider sense, the longest duration of a man's life, a hundred years, a century. LIT., duobus prope saeculis ante, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., an indefinitely long time, an age: saeculis effeta senectus, Verg.; Cic.

saepē, adv., comp. saepius, superl. saepissimē; often, frequently: Cic., Hor., etc.; bene saepe, Cic.; minime saepe, Caes.

¶ Hence **saepenumērō**, repeatedly, again and again: Caes., Cic., Sall.

saepes (sēpes) -is, f. a hedge, fence: Caes., Verg., etc.

saepimentum -i, n. (saepio), a hedge or enclosure: Cic.

Saepinum -i, n. a small town in Samnium.

saepio saepire saepsi saeptum, to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, to enclose.

LIT., vepribus sepulcrum, Cic.; vallum arboribus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) physically, in gen., to shut in, to confine, to surround: urbem moenibus, Cic.; se tectis, to shut oneself up at home, Verg.; natura oculos membranis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. (2) abstr.: locum cogitatione, Cic.; saeptus legibus, Cic.; Liv.

¶ N. of partic. as subst. **saepium** -i, a barrier, wall, or enclosure: quibus saeptis beluas continebimus? Cic. Esp. in plur. **saepia** -ōrum, the enclosure where the Romans voted at the comitia: Cic.

saeta -ae, f. a bristle, stiff hair. LIT., saeta equina, horsehair, Cic.; of goats, cows, lions: Verg.; Lucr., etc. TRANSF., (1) of coarse, bristly, human hair: Verg., Ov., Juv. (2) part of an angler's line: Ov., Mart.

Saetābis -bis, f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, famous for its flax. Adj. **Saetābus** -a -um, of *Saetabis*.

saetigēr -gēra -gērūm (saeta/gero), having bristles, bristly: sus, Lucr., Verg., Ov. M. as subst. **saetigēr** -gēri, a boar: Ov., Mart.

saetōsus -a -um (seta), bristly: aper, Verg.; frons, Hor.

saevē, adv. from saevus; q.v.

saevīdīcus -a -um (saevus/dico), angrily spoken: dicta, Ter.

saevio -ire -ii -itum (saevus), to rage, be fierce, be furious.

LIT., of animals: saevit lupus, Ov.; anguis, Verg.; saevire coepisse (of elephants), Liv.; in pecudes, Ov.

TRANSF., of persons, to be furious or take violent action: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Verg.; in obsides, Liv.; impers.: in ceteros saevitum esse, Liv. (2) of things, to rage: saevit ventus, Lucr.; pontus, Hor.; saevit venenum in praecordiis, Hor.; saevit amor ferri, Verg.

saevitiā -ae, f. (saevus), rage, ferocity.

LIT., of animals: canum, Plin.

TRANSF., (1) of persons: iudicis, Cic.; hostium, Sall.; creditorum, Tac.; in aliquem, Cic. (2) of things: undae, Ov.; annonae, Tac. **saevus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), raging, fierce, furious, violent.

LIT., of animals: leones, Lucr.; saevior leaena, Verg.

TRANSF., fierce, cruel, savage. (1) of persons: Aeneas saevus in armis, terrible, Verg.; poet. with infin.: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. (2) of things: ventus, Cic. L., Liv.; scopulus, Verg.; verba, Hor.; hiems, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

saevē, cruelly, barbarously, ferociously: Hor., Luc., etc. Also **saevitēr**: Pl.

sāga -ae, f. (sagus), a prophetess, fortune-teller: Cic., Hor., Ov.

sāgacitās -ātis, f. (sagax), keenness, acuteness. LIT., keenness of the senses; esp. keenness of scent in dogs: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. TRANSF., mental acuteness, shrewdness: hominis, Cic.

sāgacitēr, adv. from sagax; q.v.

Sāgāris, acc. -im, abl. -i, m. and **Sangārius** -i, m. (Σαγαρίς), a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, flowing into the Euxine (now Sakaria).

¶ Hence f. adj. **Sāgārītis** -idis, and adj.

Sangārius -a -um, of *Sagaris*: nymp̄ha, Ov.

sāgātus -a -um (sagum), clothed with a sagum: Cic., Mart.

sāgax -ācis (sagio), keen, acute.

LIT., having keen senses; esp. keen-scented: canes, Cic.; compar.: sagacior anser, Ov.

TRANSF., mentally acute, shrewd, clever: mens, Lucr., Cic.; superl.: sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic.; with infin.: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.; with genit.: utilium rerum, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sāgacitēr**, keenly. LIT., of the senses: Cic., Hor. TRANSF., of the mind, acutely, shrewdly: pervestigare, Cic.; Liv., etc.

sāgina -ae, f. (σάγω, to fill), fattening, stuffing, cramming. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., (1) food, nourishment: Tac., Juv. (2) a fat animal: Pl.

sāgīno -are (sagina), to fatten, feed up, cram. LIT., porcum, Prop. TRANSF., quae copīa rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, Liv.; sanguine reipublicae saginari, Cic.

sāgio -ire, to perceive quickly, feel keenly: sagire sentire acute est, Cic.

sāgitta -ae, f. an arrow. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., the Arrow, a constellation: Cic. poet.

sāgittārius -a -um (sagitta), of an arrow: Plin. M. as subst. **sāgittārius** -i, an archer. LIT., sing., pl., and coll. sing: Caes., Cic., Tac. TRANSF., the constellation *Sagittarius*: Cic.

sāgittifēr -fēra -fērūm (sagitta/fero), carrying arrows: pharetra, Ov.; Geloni, Verg.

Sāgittipōtens -entis, m. (sagitta/potens), the constellation *Sagittarius*: Cic.

sagitto -are (sagitta), to shoot arrows: Pl.

sagmen -inis, n. a bunch of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol; carrying it the Roman fetiales became inviolable: Liv.

sāgūlātus -a -um (sagulum), wearing a sagulum: Suet.

sāgūlum -i, n. (dim. of sagum), a small military cloak: Cic., Verg., etc.

sāgum -i, n. (perhaps a Celtic word), a mantle made of coarse wool, as worn by servants, by certain foreigners, and esp. by soldiers (opp. toga): Caes., Hor., etc.; 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.

Sāguntum -i, n. and **Sāguntus** (-ōs) -i, f. a town on the coast of Spain, south of the Ebro, the besieging of which by Hannibal led to the outbreak of the second Punic war.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāguntinus** -a -um, *Saguntine*. M. pl. as subst. **Sāguntini** -orum, the people of *Saguntum*.

sāgus -a -um (perhaps connected with sagio), prophetic, soothsaying: aves, Stat.

Sāis -is, f. (Σάις), the old capital of Lower Egypt. ¶ Hence subst. **Sāitae** -ārum, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Sais*.

sāl sālis, m. (cf. ἅλς), salt.

LIT., multi modii salis, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) brine, sea-water, the salt sea: campi salis, Verg.; Lucr., Ov. (2) sing. and plur., wit: sale et facietis Caesar vicit omnes, Cic.; Hor., etc.

sālāco -ōnis, m. (σαλᾶκων), a swaggerer, boaster, braggart: Cic. L.

Sālāmis -mīnis; acc. -mīna; f. (Σαλαμίς).

(1) an island and town in the Saronic Gulf, over against Eleusis, scene of the great naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians (now Koluri). (2) a town in Cyprus, built by Teucer.

¶ Hence adj. **Sālāmīnius** -a -um, relating to either *Salamis*; m. pl. as subst. **Sālāmīni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of either *Salamis*.

sālāpūtium -i, n. a little man, manikin: Cat.

sālārius -a -um (sal), of salt: annonae, yearly revenue from salt, Liv.; Via Salaria, or simply, Salaria, a road beginning at the Porta Collina and leading into the Sabine country, the Salt Road, so called because the Sabines used it for conveying their salt, Cic., Liv.

As subst., m. **sālārius** -i, a dealer in salted fish: Mart.; n. **sālārium** -i, salt allowance, money given to soldiers for salt; hence any allowance, pay: Tac., Suet., etc.

sālux -ācis (salio). LIT., of male animals, *lustful, lecherous*: aries, Ov. TRANSF., *exciting lust*: eruca, Ov.

sālebra -ae, f. (salio), *a jolting; hence a rough, uneven patch of road*. LIT., Hor., etc. TRANSF., of style, *roughness, ruggedness*: oratio haeret in salebra, Cic.

sālebrōsus -a -um (salebra), *rugged, rough*; of style: Quint., Sen.

Sālentini (Sallentini) -ōrum, m. *a people at the south-eastern end of Italy*. Adj. **Sālentinus** -a -um, of the Salentini.

Sālernum -i, n. *a maritime town in Campania, south-east of Naples (now Salerno)*.

Sāliāris, see Salii.

Sāliātus -ūs, m. (Salii), *the office or dignity of a priest of Mars*, see Salii.

sālictum -i, n. (=salicetum, from salix), *a plantation of willows*: Cic., Verg., etc.

sāligmus -a -um (salix), *made of willow-wood*: fustis, Hor., etc.

Sālii -ōrum, m. (salio, i.e., *the leapers, jumpers*), *a college of 12 priests of Mars Gradivus, instituted by Numa, who made solemn processions through Rome on the Kalends of March*: Cic., Verg., etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāliāris** -e. LIT., *relating to the Salii*: carmen Numae, Hor. TRANSF., *splendid, magnificent* (from the sumptuous feasts that followed the procession of the Salii): epulari Saliarem in modum, Cic. L.; dapes, Hor.

sālillum -i, n. (dim. of salinum), *a little salt-cellar*: Cat.

sālinae -ārum, f. (sal), *salt-works, brine-pits*: Caes., Cic., Liv. Esp. *salt-works on the banks of the Tiber*, in full, salinae Romanae, Liv.

sālīnum -i, n. (sal), *a salt-cellar*: Pl., Hor., Liv.

sālīo sālīre sālūi (sālīi, rare), saltum (cf. ἄλλομαι), *to spring, leap, jump bound*. LIT., of living beings: de muro, Liv.; super vallum, Liv.; salient in gurgite ranae, Ov.; Verg. Esp. of sexual activity, *to leap*, as transit. verb: Lucr., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *physically*, of things: salit grando, Verg.; sal or mica (salis) saliens, *sacrificial salt, which (as a good omen) leapt up when thrown into the fire*: farre pio et saliente micā, Hor.; pectora trepido salientia motu, Ov.; dulcis aquae saliens rivus, Verg. F. pl. of partic. as subst. **sālientēs** -ium (sc. aquae), *fountains*: Cic. L. (2) *mentally*: negotia, Hor.

sālīunca -ae, f. *wild nard*: Verg.

sālīva -ae, f. (connected with σάλας), *spittle, saliva*. LIT., Cat. TRANSF., *appetite, taste*: Prop., Sen.

sālīx -īcis, f. *a willow*: Verg., etc.

Sallentini = Salentini; q.v.

Sallustius -i, m. (1) C. Sallustius Crispus, of Amiternum, the Roman historian Sallust, contemporary of Cicero. (2) Sallustius Crispus, great-nephew of the historian, friend of Augustus, famous for his great riches.

¶ Hence adj. **Sallustianus** -a -um, of Sallustius.

salmācidus -a -um (sal), *brackish*: Plin.

Salmācis -idis, f. (Σαλμακίς), *a fountain in Caria, fabled to make those who drank of it effeminate*. Personif., *the nymph of this fountain*: Ov.

Salmōneus -ēos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς), son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus; 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), Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune.

Sālōnae -ārum, f. *a sea-port in Dalmatia*: Caes.

salpa -ae, f. *a kind of stock-fish*: Ov., Plin.

Salpinātes -um, m. *a people of Etruria*: Liv.

salsāmentārius -i, m. (salsamentum), *a dealer in salt-fish*: Suet.

salsāmentum -i, n. (salsus). (1) *fish-pickle, brine*: Cic. (2) *salted or pickled fish*, gen. in plur.: Ter.

salsē, adv. from salsus; q.v.

salsūra -ae, f. (salsus), *a salting, pickling*.

Hence *pickle*: Varr. TRANSF., meae animae salsura evenit, I am in a bad humour, Pl.

salsus -a -um (originally partic. from verb salo, or salio, to salt), *salted, salty*.

LIT., aequor, Lucr.; fluctus salsi, the sea, Verg.

TRANSF., *like salt, sharp, biting, witty, satirical*: inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic.; male salsus, with poor wit, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with superl.) **salsē**, *wittily, humorously*: dicere, Cic.

saltātīo -ōnis, f. (salto), *a dancing, dance*: Cic., etc.

saltātor -ōris, m. (salto), *a dancer*: Cic., Quint.

saltātōrius -a -um (saltator), *of or for dancing*: orbis, Cic.

saltātrix -trīcis, f. (saltator), *a female dancer, a dancing-girl*: Cic.

saltātus -ūs, m. (salto), *a dancing, dance*: Ov., Liv.

saltem, adv. *at least, at all events*. (1) *affirmative, at least, failing an (expressed) alternative*: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, Cic.; nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) *with the negatives non, neque, not even, nor even*: Liv., Tac., etc. (3) *interrog.*: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? Pl.

salto -are (freq. of salio), *to dance, esp. with pantomimic gestures*. LIT., ad tibicinis modos, Liv.; saltare in convivio, Cic. With acc., *to represent in pantomimic dancing*: Cyclopa, Hor.; carmina, poemata, sing with gestures, Ov. TRANSF., of orators: Hegesias saltat incidens particulas, speaks jerkily, Cic.

saltūōsus -a -um (saltus), *wooded*: Sall., Liv., Tac.

¹**saltus** -ūs, m. (salio), *a spring, leap, bound*: saltu uti, Cic.; saltum dare, Ov.; Verg.

²**saltus** -ūs, m. (1) *a forest or mountain pasture*: saltibus in vacuis pascant, Verg.; de saltu agroque deicitur, Cic.; Lucr., etc. (2) *a pass through a mountain or forest, a dale, ravine, glade*: Thermopylarum, Liv.; saltus Pyrenaei, Caes.

sālūbris -e and **sālūber** -bris -bre, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (salus), *healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome*.

LIT., natura loci, Cic.; annus salubris, Cic.; somnus, Verg.; with dat.: Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *sound, serviceable, useful*: consilia, Cic.; quidquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.; res salubrior, Liv.; sententia reipublicae saluberrima, Cic.

(2) *healthy, strong, vigorous*: corpora salubriora, Liv.; Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.: Plin.) **sālūbrītēr**, *healthfully, wholesomely*. Lit., salubrius refrigerari, Cic. TRANSF., *serviceably, advantageously*: bellum trahere, Liv.

sālūbrītās -ātis, f. (saluber).

(1) *wholesomeness*: loci, Cic.; tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, Cic.

(2) *soundness, healthiness, health*. Lit., corpus, Tac.; Cic. TRANSF., omnis illa salubritas Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitas, Cic.

sālūm -i, n. (σάλος), *the open sea*: propter vim tempestatis stare ad ancoram in salo non posse, Liv.; Cic.; poet., *the sea generally*: altum, Hor.; Verg., etc. Sometimes *the rolling of a ship at sea, motion of a ship*: salo nauseaque confecti, Caes.

sālus -ūtis, f. (salvus), *health, soundness*.

Lit., physical: medicinā aliquem ad salutem reducere, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc. Personif.: Salus, a goddess with a temple on the Quirinal, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *safety, welfare, well-being*: utilitati salutique servire, Cic.; spes salutis, Cic.; restitutio salutis meae, *my recall from exile*, Cic.; salutem adferre reipublicae, *to save*, Cic.; Verg., Liv. As term of endearment: Pl. (2) *a means of safety or deliverance*: nulla salus reipublicae reperiri potest, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (3) *a wish for a person's welfare* (spoken or written); *a salutation, greeting*: salutem alicui dare, nuntiare, Pl., Cic.; at the beginning of a letter: salutem dicit (S.D.), *greet*s, Pl., Cic. L.; elliptically: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem (sc. dicit), Cic.; salutem dicere foro et curiae, *to bid farewell to, renounce*, Cic.

sālūtāris -e (salus), *healthful*.

Lit., bringing physical health: ars, Hor.; herba, Ov.; with dat.: Cic. N. pl. as subst., *remedies, medicines*: pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, Cic. As epithet of Jupiter (cf. Σωτήρ): Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *serviceable, wholesome, advantageous*: of things and persons: ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.; with dat.: consilium salutare utrique, Cic.; oratio, Liv. Esp.: salutaris littera—i.e. *the letter A*, abbreviation of absolvo (littera tristis, C=condemno), Cic.

¶ Adv. **sālūtārītēr**, *beneficially, advantageously*: uti armis, Cic.; se recipere, ap. Cic. L.

sālūtātiō -ōnis, f. (saluto), *a greeting, salutation*. In gen.: Cic., Liv. Esp. *a call, ceremonial visit, waiting upon a person*: dare se salutationi amicorum, Cic.; concr., *the visitors*: ubi salutatio defluxit, Cic.

sālūtātor -ōris, m. (saluto), *a visitor, caller*: Mart., Suet., Juv.

sālūtātrix -tricis, f. adj. (salutator), *greeting, saluting*: Mart. Esp. *paying a visit, calling*: turba, Juv.

sālūtīfēr -fēra -fērum (salus/fero), *health-bringing*: puer, Aesculapius, Ov.; opem salutiferam dare, Ov.

sālūtīgērūlus -a -um (salus/gero), *carrying complimentary messages*: Pl.

sālūtō -are (salus), *to wish well, to greet*.

Lit., *to greet a person*. In gen., at the beginning or end of a meeting, or in a letter: aliquem, Pl., Cic., Ov. Esp. (1) with double acc., *to greet as, to name*: aliquem imperatorem, Tac.; Cic. L., etc. (2) *to call upon, to pay court to, wait upon*: venit salutandi causā, Cic. L.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., *to pay respect to, reverence, worship a deity, place, etc.*: deos, Pl.; Italiam, Verg.; Cic.

salvē, adv. from salvus; q.v.; or imperat. from salveo; q.v.

salvēō -ēre (salvus), *to be well, be in good health*. Used chiefly in the forms salve, salve, salvet, salvet, salvebis, salvere (iubeo), as a greeting, *Good day! Good morning!* etc. (1) in welcoming, or sending greeting to, a person: A. salve, adulescens. S. et tu multum salvet, adulescentula, Pl.; Dionysium velim salvere iubeas, *greet Dionysius for me*, Cic. L.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, *my son Cicero sends you greeting*, Cic. L.; so of respects paid to a deity, *hail!*: salve vera Iovis proles, Verg.; Hor. (2) in bidding farewell: vale, salve, Cic. L.; to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, Verg.

salvus -a -um (connected with salus), *safe, unhurt, well, sound*.

Lit., (1) of persons: salvus atque incolumis, Caes.; salvus revertor, Cic.; se salvo, *while he is alive*, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) of things: navis, Pl.; clipeus, Cic. Esp. in abl. absol., *saving, without infraction of*: Cic.; salvo iure nostrae veteris amicitiae, Cic.; salvo officio, Cic.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., in conversational formulae, *well off, all right*: ne salvus sim, si, *may I die if*, Cic. L.; salvus sis!=salve! Pl.; salva res est, *it is all right*, Pl.

¶ Hence adv. **salvē**, *well, all right*; esp.: satin salve? *is everything all right?* Pl., Ter., Liv.

Sāmārobrīva -ae, f. *a town in Gallia Belgica (now Amiens)*: Caes., Cic. L.

sambūca -ae, f. (σαμβύκη), *a species of harp*: Pl.

sambūcīna -ae, f. (sambuca/cano), *a female harp-player*: Pl.

sambūcīstrīa -ae, f. (σαμβυκίστρια), *a female harp-player*: Liv.

Sāmē -ēs, f. (Σάμη), *older name of the island Cephallenia (now Cefalonia), and its capital*. Another form is Sāmōs -i, f.

¶ Hence **Sāmaei** -ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Same*.

Samnīum -i, n. *a mountainous region of central Italy, between Campania and the Adriatic Sea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Samnis** -itis, *Samnite*: Liv.; as subst., m. sing. **Samnis**, *a Samnite*; collectively, *the Samnites*: Liv.; also *a gladiator armed with Samnite weapons*: Cic.; m. pl. **Samnites** -ium, *the Samnites*. Also adj. **Samniticus** -a -um, *Samnite*.

Sāmōs (-us) -i, f. (Σάμος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, the birth-place of Pythagoras, famous for its worship of Juno or Hera, and for its clay and the vessels made from it*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāmīus** -a -um, *Samian*: vir, senex, Pythagoras, Ov.; as subst., m.

sing. **Sāmīus** -i, *the Samian*, i.e. Pythagoras: Ov.; m. pl. **Sāmīi** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Samos, Samians*: Cic.; n. pl. **Sāmia** -ōrum (sc. vasa), *Samian ware*: Plin. Dim. adj. **Sāmīolus** -a -um, *Samian*: Pl.

Sāmōs=Same; q.v.

Sāmōthrācē -ēs, f. and **Sāmōthrāca** -ae, f. and **Sāmōthrācia** -ae, f. *Samothrace, an island in the northern Aegean, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, famous for the mystic rites of the Cabiri (now Samothraki).*

¶ Hence subst. **Sāmōthrāces** -um, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Samothrace*: Ov.; adj. **Sāmōthrācius** -a -um, *Samothracian*.

sānābilis -e (sano), *that can be healed, curable*. LIT., physically: vulnus, Ov. TRANSF., of the mind: iracundi sanabiles, Cic.

sānātiō -ōnis, f. (sano), *a healing, curing*: corporum, Cic.; malorum, Cic.

sancio sancire sanxi sanctum, and in Lucr. sanctum (connected with sacer), *to consecrate, hallow, make sacred or inviolable by a religious act*.

LIT., esp. of a law, league, etc., *to confirm, ratify, decree*: legem, Cic.; foedus sanguine alicuius, Liv.; alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic.; with ut or ne and subj.: Caes., Cic., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.

TRANSF., *to forbid on pain of punishment, provide against*: incestum supplicio, Cic.; Solon capite sanxit, si qui, *made it a capital offence*, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **sanctus** -a -um, *consecrated, hallowed, holy, sacred, inviolable*. LIT., fana, Lucr.; tribuni, Cic.; officium, Cic.; fides, Liv.; libertas, Liv. Of deities: Lucr.; of the dead: Sall., Verg.; of Roman emperors: Ov.; of the senate: sanctissimum orbis terrae consilium, Cic.; vates, *the Sibyl*, Verg. TRANSF., *pure, virtuous, blameless*: nemo sanctor illo (viro), Cic.; vir in publicis religionibus sanctus, Cic.; sententia, Lucr.; mores, Juv.; coniux, *chaste*, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sanctē** solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously: pie sancteque colere naturam, Cic.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.; sanctissime observare promissa, Cic.

sanctimōnia -ae, f. (sanctus). (1) *sanctity, sacredness*: ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. (2) *purity, chastity, virtue*: domum habere clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, Cic.

sanctiō -ōnis, f. (sancio), *the article or clause in a law which defines the penalty*: legum sanctionem poenamque recitare, Cic.; Liv.

sanctitās -ātis, f. (sanctus). (1) *inviolability, sanctity*: tribunatus, Cic.; templi insulaeque, Tac. (2) *purity, chastity*: matronarum, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

sanctitudo -inis, f. (sanctus), *sanctity*: Cic.

sanctor -ōris, m. (sancio), *an enactor*: legum, Tac.

sancus -a -um, partic. from sancio; q.v.

Sancus -i, m. *a Sabine deity, worshipped also at Rome*.

sandālīarius -a -um (sandalium), *relating to sandals*: Apollo, *with a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers*, Suet.

sandāligērūlae -ārum, f. (sandalium/gero),

female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals: Pl.

sandālīum -i, n. (σανδάλιον), *a slipper, sandal*: Ter.

sandāpīla -ae, f. *a kind of bier used for poor people*: Mart., Juv.

sandyx -dycis, f. (σάνδυξ), *vermilion or some similar colour*: Verg., Prop.

sānē, adv. from sanus; q.v.

Sangārius, see Sagaris.

sanguinans -antis (sanguis), *bloodthirsty*: eloquentia, Tac.

sanguinārius -a -um (sanguis), *of blood*; hence *bloodthirsty, savage*: iuventus, Cic. L.; Plin. L.

sanguineus -a -um (sanguis), *of blood, bloody*. LIT., imber, Cic.; guttae, Ov.; Mavors, Verg.; rixae, Hor.

TRANSF., *blood-red*: luna, Ov.; Verg., Liv. **sanguinolentus** -a -um (sanguis), *stained with blood, bloody*. LIT., coniugis imago, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *wounding, injuring*: nulla exstat littera Nasonis sanguinolenta legi, Ov. (2) *blood-red*: color, Ov.

sanguis -inis, m. and old form **sanguen**, n. *blood*.

LIT., tauri sanguis, Cic.; sanguinem mittere, of doctors, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. L.; sanguinem effundere, *to shed freely*, Cic. Sometimes *bloodshed*: odio civilis sanguinis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *blood-relationship, race, family*: magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic.; Troiano a sanguine, Verg. (2) *a descendant, progeny*: reges, deorum sanguinem, Hor.; saevire in suum sanguinem, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (3) *fig., life-blood, strength, vigour*: amissimus sucum et sanguinem, Cic.; of orators: verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic.; de sanguine aerarii detrahare, Cic.; reipublicae, Cic.; Verg.

sāniēs -ēi, f. (connected with sanguis), *corrupted blood, bloody matter*. LIT., Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *venom, poison, slaver*: perfusus sanie atroque veneno, Verg.; sanies manat ore trilingui, Ov.; Hor.

sānitās -ātis, f. (sanus), *health, soundness*.

LIT., physical: Pl., Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *mental; reasonableness, good sense, sanity*: ad sanitatem se convertere, or redire, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (2) *of style, soundness or correctness, purity*: orationis, Cic.; Tac. (3) *in gen.: victoriae, genuineness*, Tac.

sanna -ae, f. (σάννας), *a mocking grimace*: Pers., Juv.

sannio -ōnis, m. (sanna), *one who makes grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic.

sāno -are (sanus), *to heal, cure, restore to health*.

LIT., tumorem oculorum, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., *in gen., to restore, repair*: mentem, Lucr.; incommodum commodis, Caes.; Cic.

Sanquālis (Sanguālis) -e (Sancus), *belonging to Sancus*: avis, *the bird sacred to Sancus, the osprey*, Liv.

Santōnes -um, m. and **Santōni** -ōrum, m. *a people in Aquitanian Gaul*.

¶ Hence adj. **Santōnicus** -a -um, *belonging to the Santones*.

sānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *sound, healthy*.

LIT., physically: pars corporis, Cic.; aliquem sanum facere, Cic.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., sound, uninjured: res publica, Cic. L.; civitas, Liv. (2) of sound mind, rational, sane: homo, Cic.; vix sanae mentis, Liv.; mens sana in corpore sano, Juv. (3) of style, sound, correct: genus dicendi, Cic.; Plin. L.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) *sānē*. LIT., rationally, sensibly: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor.; Pl. TRANSF., really, indeed, to be sure. In gen.: res sane difficilis, Cic.; sane vellem, I could indeed wish, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. Esp. (1) in answers, surely, to be sure: Pl., Ter., Cic. (2) in concessions, admittedly, to be sure: sint falsa sane, Cic. (3) with imperatives, then, if you will: age sane, Cic. (4) ironically: beneficium magnum sane! Phaedr. (5) sane quam, how very much! hence exceedingly, extremely; with verbs and adjectives: Cic.

sāpa -ae, f. must or new wine boiled down: Varr., Ov.

sāperda -ae, m. (σαπέρδης), a salted fish from the Euxine: Varr., Pers.

sāpiens -entis, partic. from sapio; q.v.

sāpientia -ae, f. (sapiens). In gen., wisdom, good sense, discernment, prudence: pro vestra sapientia, Cic.; Hor., etc. Esp. proficiency in philosophy, in science, or in any department of knowledge: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφία Graeci vocant, Cic.; sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, Cic.; sapientia constituendae civitatis, Cic.; Lucr.

sāpio *sāpēre* *sāpīvi* or *sāpīi*, to taste, have a flavour.

LIT., physically. (1) to taste: Cato, Plin.; with acc., to taste of: mare ipsum, Sen.; Juv.; sometimes to smell of: crocum, Cic. (2) to have taste, be able to taste: nec sequitur ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic.

TRANSF., mentally, to discern, be sensible, be wise, think: animus sibi per se, Lucr.; si sapis, Cat.; Cic., etc. With acc.: nullam rem, Pl.; nihil, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) *sāpiens* -entis, of persons and things, wise, sensible, judicious: rex aequus ac sapiens, Cic.; vera et sapiens animi magnitudo, Cic.; mores, Pl.; consilium, Ov. As subst. (1) a sensible, judicious person: insani sapiens nomen ferat, Hor. (2) a wise man, a philosopher, a sage: septem sapientes, The Seven Wise Men of Greece, Cic.; Hor., etc.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) *sāpientēr*, wisely, discreetly, judiciously: facere, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc.

sāpo -ōnis, m. (a Celtic word), soap: Plin.

sāpor -ōris, m. (sapio), taste.

LIT., the taste of a material thing: qui non sapore capiat, Cic.; dulcis, Cic., Hor.; salsus, Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) sense of taste: Lucr. (2) taste in style or conduct: vernaculus, Cic.; homo sine sapore, Cic. (3) flavouring, juice: gallae admiscere saporem, Verg.; Tib., Plin.

Sapphō -ūs, acc. *Sapphō*; f. (Σαπφώ), a lyric poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos.

¶ Hence adj. *Sapphicus* -a -um, *Sapphic*.

sarcina -ae, f. (sarcio), a bundle, pack, portable luggage. LIT., sing.: Pl., Hor.; plur.:

sarcinas conferre, Caes.; legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes. TRANSF., (1) abstr., a burden, load: publica rerum, burdens of government, Ov. (2) of the womb: Ov.

sarcinārius -a -um (sarcina), of burdens or baggage: iumenta, beasts of burden, Caes.

sarcinātor -ōris, m. (sarcio), a patcher, mender, cobbler: Pl.

sarcinātus -a -um (sarcina), loaded, burdened: Pl.

sarcinūla -ae, f. (dim. of sarcina), a little bundle: Cat., Juv.

sarcio sarcire sarsi sartum, to mend, patch, repair. LIT., aedes, Pl.; lapsas ruinas generis (apum), Verg. TRANSF., to make good, repair: damna, Cic. L.; detrimentum, Caes.; iniuriam, Caes.; gratia male sarta, not completely restored, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. *sartus* -a -um, esp. in phrase, sartus et tectus, or sartus tectus, in good condition. LIT., of buildings, in good repair: aedem Castoris sartam tectam tradere, Cic.; omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., in good condition, well-preserved, safe: M. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo conserves, Cic. L.; Pl.

sarcōphāgus -a -um (σαρκοφάγος). LIT., flesh-eating: lapis, a kind of stone used for coffins, which was believed to consume the body, Plin. M. as subst. *sarcōphāgus* -i, a coffin, grave: Juv.

sarcūlum -i, n. (sarrio), a light hoe: Hor., Ov. *Sardēs* (Sardis) -ium, f. pl. (Σάρδεεις), Sardis, the old capital of Lydia on the Pactolus, residence of King Croesus.

¶ Hence adj. *Sardiānus* -a -um, *Sardian*; m. pl. as subst. *Sardiāni* -ōrum, the *Sardians*.

Sardi -ōrum, m. (Σαρδῶ= Sardinia), the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the *Sardians*; notorious for their perfidy: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. *Sardus*, *Sardōnius*, *Sardōus* (Σαρδῶος) -a -um, *Sardinian*.

Subst. *Sardīnia* -ae, f. the island of Sardinia.

¶ Hence adj. *Sardīniensis* -e, *Sardinian*. *sardōnyx* -nŷchis, m. and f. (σαρδόνυξ), a precious stone, the *sardonyx*: Juv., Mart., Pers.

sargus -i, m. an edible salt-water fish, the *sargo*: Enn., Ov.

sārio=sarrio; q.v.

sārīsa -ae, f. (σάρισα), the long Macedonian pike: Liv., Ov.

sārīsōphōrus -i, m. (σαρισοφόρος), a Macedonian pikeman: Liv.

Sarmāta -ae, m. (Σαρμάτης), a Sarmatian; plur. *Sarmātae* -arum, the *Sarmatians*, a people living in what is now South Russia.

¶ Hence subst. *Sarmātīa* -ae, f. (Σαρματία), Sarmatia, the country of the Sarmatae; adj. *Sarmāticus* -a -um (Σαρματικός), Sarmatic: mare, the Black Sea, Ov.; adv. *Sarmāticē*: loqui, Ov.; f. adj. *Sarmātis* -idis, *Sarmatian*.

sarmen -inis, n.=sarmentum; q.v.: Pl.

sarmentum -i, n. twigs, small branches, brushwood. (1) green, esp. of the vine: Cic. (2) dry: fascēs sarmentorum, fascines, Liv.; ligna et sarmenta circumdare, Cic.

Sarnus -i, m. a river in Campania (now Sarno).

Sarra (Săra) -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.

Sarrastes -um, m. a people in Campania, living near the Sarnus.

sarrio (sārīo) -ire -ūi and -īvi, to hoe, to weed: Pl., Varr.

sarritor -ōris, m. (sarrio), a hoer, weeder: Varr.

sartāgo -inis, f. a frying-pan. LIT., Plin., Juv. TRANSF., sartago loquendi, medley, hotch-potch, Pers.

sartor = sarritor; q.v.: Pl.

sartus -a -um, partic. from sarcio; q.v.

sāt, **sātāgīto**, **sātāgo**, see satis.

sātellēs -itis, c. a guard, attendant; plur. escort, suite, train.

LIT., Cic., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., a companion, attendant: Aurorae, Lucifer, Cic.; Orci, Charon, Hor. (2) in a bad sense, accomplice, abettor: audaciae, Cic.; scelerum, Cic.

sātiās -ātis, f. (satis), a sufficiency, abundance: cibi, Lucr.; frumenti, Sall. Sometimes over-abundance, satiety: quo de die epulatis iam vini satias esset, Liv.; amoris, Liv.; Ter.

Sāticūla -ae, f. a town of Samnium.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāticulānus** -a -um, Saticula; subst. **Sāticulus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Saticula.

sātiētās -ātis, f. (satis), a sufficiency, abundance: ornandi, Pl. Sometimes (like satias), over-abundance, satiety: cibi, Cic.; amoris, Ter.; studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic.; Liv.

sātinē, **sātin** = satisne, see satis.

‘sātio -are (satis), to satisfy, fill.

LIT., physically: satiati agni, Lucr.; desideria naturae, Cic.; sitim, Mart.; ignes odoribus, Ov.

TRANSF., abstr. (1) to satisfy, sate: aviditatem legendi, Cic.; populum libertate, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) to overfill, to cloy, to satiate: numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiāt, Cic.; Tib., Tac.

‘sātio -ōnis, f. (sero), a sowing or planting: Cic., Verg., Liv.; plur.: sationes, sown fields, Cic.

sātira, see satur.

sātis or **sāt**, enough.

(1) as indecl. adj. or subst., enough, sufficient: satis habeo, or sat habeo, Pl., Ter.; tantum quantum sat est, Cic.; satis superque, enough and more than enough, Cic., Liv., etc.; with genit.: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic.; nec sat rationis in armis, Verg.; as complement to infin.: satis erat respondere, Cic.; satis habeo, with infin.: Sall.; with quod: Liv.; satis est si, Pl., Cic., Hor.

(2) as adv., enough, sufficiently, fairly, quite. With verbs: Cic., Verg., etc. With adj.: satis multa restant, Cic.; ipse satis ut in re trepida impavidus, Liv. With another adv.: sat diu, Cic.; satis honeste, Cic.; Caes., etc.

Compar. **sātius**, better, more advantageous; esp. with infin., or acc. and infin.: mori satius esse, Cic.; mori me satius est, Ter.; Pl., Verg., Liv.

sātinē, **sātin** = satisne, introducing questions, esp. in phrase, satine salve? see salve.

¶ Hence **sāt āgīto** or **sātāgīto** -are, to have enough to do, have one's hands full: Pl.

¶ **sātis āgo** or **sāt āgo** or **sātāgo** -āgēre. (1) to satisfy or pay a creditor: Pl. (2) to have enough to do, have one's hands full: Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

¶ **sātis do** dare dēdi dātum, to give bail or security: Pl., Cic.; satis dato, by bail, by security, Cic. Similarly **sātis accipio** accipere, to take bail or security: Cic.

¶ **sātis faciō** or **sātisfaciō** facere fēcī factum, to give satisfaction, satisfy, content. In gen., usually with dat.: Cic. Esp. (1) to satisfy, i.e. pay a creditor: ipse Fufius satisfacit, Cic.; Caes. (2) to give satisfaction, make amends, make reparation: alicui, Caes., Cic.; omnibus rationibus de iniuriis, Caes. (3) to prove sufficiently: alicui, with acc. and infin., Cic.

sātisdātio -ōnis, f. (satis/do), a giving bail or security: Cic. L.

sātisfactio -ōnis, f. (satis/facio), amends, reparation, apology: satisfactionem alicuius accipere, Cic., Caes.; recipere, Tac.

sātius, comp. of satis; q.v.

sātor -ōris, m. (‘sero), a sower, planter.

LIT., Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., begetter, father, producer: sator hominum atque deorum, i.e. Jupiter, Verg.; litis, Liv.; Pl.

satrāpēs -is; plur. satrapae -arum; m. (σατράνης, from a Persian word), the governor of a Persian province, a satrap, viceroy: Ter., Nep.

satrāpia (satrāpēa) -ae, f. (σατραπεία), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy: Curt., Plin.

Satricum -i, n. a Latin town on the Appian Way, near Antium.

¶ Hence **Satricāni** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Satricum: Liv.

sātūr -tūra -tūrum (satis), full, sated.

LIT., pullus, Cic.; with abl., full of: Pl., Ov.; with genit.: Ter., Lucr., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of things or places, rich: Tarentum, Verg. (2) of colour, full, rich: color, Verg. (3) of rhetorical themes, rich, copious: nec satura ieiune (dicet), Cic.

¶ F. as subst. **sātūra** -ae (sc. lanx). LIT., a dish of various ingredients, a medley. TRANSF., (1) in phrase, per saturam, indiscriminately, confusedly: quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis, Sall. (2) **sātūra** (or **sātira**), ‘satire’, a literary form loosely combining a variety of topics, claimed as a Roman invention: satura quidem tota nostra est, Quint.; difficile est saturam non scribere, Juv.; Hor., Liv.

Sātūrae palus, a marsh in Latium.

sātūrēia -ae, f.: Plin.; plur. **sātūrēia** -ōrum, n.: Ov., the herb savory.

Sātūrēiānus -a -um, belonging to a district of Apulia, hence poet. = Apulian: Hor.

sātūrītās -ātis, f. (satur). LIT., satiety, repletion: Pl. TRANSF., abundance: saturitas copiae rerum omnium, Cic.

Sāturnālīa, etc., see Saturnus.

Sāturnīnus -i, m. a Roman surname; esp. of L. Appuleius, tribune of the plebs in 102 B.C.

Sāturnus -i, m.

(1) the planet Saturn: Hor.

(2) a mythical king of Latium, honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; identified with the Κρόνος of the

Greeks and regarded as father of Jupiter: Verg., Ov., etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāturniūs** -a -um, *Saturnian*: tellus, or arva, *Italy*, Verg.; gens, the *Italians*, Ov.; numerus, the *Saturnian metre*, Hor.; domitor maris, *Neptune*, his son, Verg. As subst., m. **Sāturniūs** -i, *Jupiter* or *Pluto*: Ov.; f. **Sāturnia** -ae, *Juno*: Verg.; also an old town on the *Capitoline Hill*: Verg.

¶ Adj. **Sāturnālis** -e, *belonging to Saturn*; n. pl. as subst. **Sāturnālia** -iūm and -iorum, a *festival of Saturn beginning on the 17th of December, at which there were public spectacles and banquets, presents were exchanged, slaves were waited upon by their masters*. The festival lasted several days, the first of which was called *Saturnalia prima*, the next *Saturnalia secunda*, and the third *Saturnalia tertia*: Cic. L., Liv.

¶ Hence adj. **Sāturnālicius** -a -um, *of the Saturnalia*: Mart.

sātūro -are (satur), *to satisfy, fill*.

LIT., physically: animalia ubertate marmarum, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; sola fimo, *to manure*, Verg.

TRANSF., mentally: se sanguine civium, Cic.; crudelitatem suam odiumque, Cic.; homines saturati honoribus, Cic. Rarely, *to give more than enough, to make weary of*: me vitae, Pl.

¹sātus -a -um, partic. from ¹sero; q.v.

²sātus -ūs, m. (¹sero), *a sowing, planting*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., (1) *metaphorical planting, seed*: haec preparat animos ad satum accipientes, Cic. (2) *begetting, origin*: Hercules Iovis satu editus, Cic.; a primo satu, Cic.

sātŷriscus -i, m. (σατυρικός), *a little satyr*: Cic. **sātŷrus** -i, m. (σάτυρος), *a satyr; a sylvan deity, like an ape, with a horse's tail and two goat's feet*. LIT., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *Greek Satyr drama, in which Satyrs formed the chorus*: Satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

sauciātiō -ōnis, f. (saucio), *a wounding*: Cic.

saucio -are (saucius), *to wound, hurt*. LIT., aliquem, Pl., Cic.; ungue genas, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *to break up the ground with the plough*: durum humum, Ov. (2) *fig.*: cor, famam, Pl.

saucius -a -um, *wounded, injured, hurt*.

LIT., paucis sauciis, Caes.; Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of things, stricken, injured*: malus saucius Africo, Hor.; glacies saucia sole, Ov. (2) *of persons, stricken, distressed*: gladiator ille, Cic.; animus eius, Cic. L. Esp. *love-sick*: mens amore, Lucr.; regina gravi saucia curā, Verg.; Ov.

Saurōmātēs -ae, m. (Σαυρομάτης), *a Sarmatian*, see *Sarmata*.

sāviātiō -onis, f. (savior), *a kissing*: Pl.

sāviolum -i, n. (dim. of savium), *a little kiss*: Cat.

sāvior -ari, dep. (savium), *to kiss*: aliquem, Cic.; Cat.

sāvium (suāvium) -i, n. (1) *a mouth ready for kissing*: Pl. (2) *a kiss*: Atticae meis verbis savium des volo, Cic. L.; Pl.

saxātilis -e (saxum), *frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks*: Varr., Plin.

saxētum -i, n. (saxum), *a rocky place*: Cic.

saxēus -a -um (saxum), *of rock, rocky, stony*: scopulum, Ov.; umbra, *cast by a rock*, Verg.; Niobe saxea facta, *turned to stone*, Ov.

saxificus -a -um (saxum/facio), *turning into stone, petrifying*: vultus Medusae, Ov.

saxifragus -a -um (saxum/frango), *stone-breaking, stone-crushing*: Plin.

saxōsus -a -um (saxum), *full of rocks, rocky*: valles, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **saxōsa** -ōrum, *rocky places*: Plin., Quint.

saxulum -i, n. (dim. of saxum), *a little rock*: Cic.

saxum -i, n. *a rock or large stone, a detached fragment of rock*.

In gen.: saxo undique absciso rupes, Liv.; saxa latentia, reefs, Verg.; saxum quadratum, for building, Liv.; saxo lucum circumdedit alto, i.e. *a stone wall*, Ov.

Esp. (1) *Saxum sacrum, the holy rock, the place on the Aventine where Remus took the auspices*, Cic. (2) *the Tarpeian rock*: Pl., Lucr., Cic. L.

scābellum (scābillum) -i, n. (dim. of scamnum). LIT., *a small stool, footstool*: Varr. TRANSF., *a musical instrument played with the foot, used to accompany dancing*: Cic.

scāber -bra -brum (scabo), *scabby, mangy*: oves, Pl. Hence, in gen., *rough, scurfy*: unguis, Ov.; robigo, Verg.; scaber intonsusque homo, Hor.

scābiēs -ēi, f. (scabo). LIT., *the scab, mange, itch*. TRANSF., (1) *roughness*: Verg., Juv. (2) *an itch, itching desire*: lucri, Hor.; Cic.

scābiōsus -a -um (scabies), *scabby, mangy*: Pers. TRANSF., (1) *rough*: Plin. (2) *mouldy*: Pers.

scābo scābere scābi (cf. σκάπτω), *to scratch, rub*: caput, Hor.

Scaea porta -ae, f. and **Scaeae portae** (Σκαία πόλαι), *the west gate of Troy*.

scaena (scēna) -ae, f. (σκηνή), *the boards of the theatre, the stage, the scene, the theatre*.

LIT., de scaena decedere, *to go off the stage*, Cic.; sphaeram in scaenam adferre, Cic.; scaenis agitatus Orestes, *on the stage*, i.e. *in the tragedies*, Verg.; Hor., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *of nature, a background*: tum silvis scaena coruscis, Verg. (2) *publicity, the public eye, the world*: in scaena, id est, in contione, Cic.; minus in scaena esse, *to be less before the eyes of the world*, Cic.; scaenae servire, Cic. L.; Hor. (3) *of schools of rhetoric*: Tac. (4) *pretext, parade, outward show*: scaenam ultro criminis parat, Tac.

scaenālis -e (scaena), *belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: Lucr.

scaenīcus -a -um (scaena), *of the stage, scenic, theatrical*: ludi, Liv.; venustas, Cic. M. as subst. **scaenīcus** -i, *a stage-hero, an actor*: Cic., Tac.

Scaevōla -ae, m. (scaevus), *the left-handed, a surname of the gens Mucia*; see *Mucius*.

scaevus -a -um (cf. σκαίος), *left, on the left*. TRANSF., *awkward*: Sall.

¶ F. as subst. **scaeva** -ae, *an omen, portent*: Pl.

scālae -ārum, f. pl. (scando), *a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder*: se in scalas tabernae librae conicere, Cic.; scalas admovere (muris, moenibus), *scaling-ladders*, Caes., Liv.; muros scalis adgredi, Sall.; Verg.

Scaldis -is, m. *a river in Gallia Belgica (now the Scheldt)*: Caes.

scalms -i, m. (σκαλμός), *a thole-pin, a rowlock*: navicula duorum scalmorum, *two-oared*, Cic.

scalpellum -i, n. (dim. of scalprum), a small surgical knife, lancet, scalpel: Cic.

scalpo scalpēre scalpī scalptum (perhaps connected with γλάφω), to carve, scrape, scratch. LIT., apta manus est ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, Cic.; sepulcro querellam, Ov.; terram unguibus, Hor.; caput, Juv. TRANSF., to tickle: Pers.

scalprum -i, n. (scalpo), a cutting instrument; a chisel: Liv.; a penknife: Tac.

scalptor -ōris, m. (scalpo), a cutter, engraver: Plin.

scalptūra -ae, f. (scalpo), a cutting, engraving. LIT., gemmarum, Plin. TRANSF., a figure engraved, an engraving: Suet.

scalpurrio -ire (scalpo), to scratch: Pl.

Scāmander -dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος), a river at Troy, rising on Mount Ida and joining the Simois, also called Xanthus, on account of its red colour.

scambus -a -um (σκαμβός), bow-legged: Suet.

scammōnēa and **scammōnīa** -ae, f. (σκαμμωνία), the plant scammony: Cic.

scamnum -i, n. (connected with σκήπτω), a bench, stool: cava sub tenerum scamna dare pedem, Ov.; ante focos scamnis considerare longis, Ov.; Mart.

scando scandēre scandi scansum, to climb.

LIT., in aggerem, Liv.; in domos superas, Ov. With acc. object: superas, Ov.; malos, Cic.; muros, Verg., Liv.; Capitolium, Hor.

TRANSF., to mount, rise: supra principem, Tac.; with acc.: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor.

scāpha -ae, f. (σκάφη), a small boat, skiff: Caes., Cic., Hor.

scāphium -i, n. (σκαφίον), a pot, bowl; esp. a drinking-vessel: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

Scāpūla -ae, m. a surname of the Cornelian gens; adj. **Scāpūlānus** -a -um, belonging to Scapula: horti, Cic. L.

scāpūlae -ārum, f. pl. the shoulder-blades; in gen., the shoulders, the back: Pl., Sen.

scāpus -i, m. (see scamnum). (1) the stalk of plants: Plin. (2) a weaver's beam, or perhaps a leash-rod: Lucr.

scārifo -are (σκαριφάουμαι), to scratch up, scarify: Plin., Mart.

scārus -i, m. (σκάρος), a salt-water fish; perhaps the parrot-fish: Hor.

scātebra -ae, f. (scateo), a spouting up, bubbling up of water: Verg.

scāteō -ēre and (archaic) **scāto** -ēre, to gush, spout up, bubble out. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., to teem, abound, with liquid or other things; with abl.: arx scatens fontibus, Liv.; beluis pontus, Hor.; with genit.: terra ferarum, Lucr.; with acc.: Pl.

scāturrīgo -ginis, f. (scaturrio), a spring of bubbling water; in plur.: scaturigines turbidae, Liv.

scāturrīo -ire (scateo), to gush, bubble. TRANSF., Curio totus hoc scaturrit, is full of (love for this party), ap. Cic. L.

scaurus -a -um (σκαυρός), having projecting or swollen ankles: Hor. As name, **Scaurus**, a Roman surname in the gens Aemilia and gens Aurelia.

scazōn -ontis, m. (σκάζων, limping), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the last foot: Plin. L., Mart.

scēlēro -are (scelus), to pollute, profane with guilt: manūs, Verg.; Cat.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **scēlērātus** -a -um, polluted, profaned by guilt. LIT., terra, Verg.; limina Thracum, Ov.; esp.: Sceleratus Vicus, the street on the Esquiline, where Tullia, the daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over the corpse of her father, Liv.; Sceleratus Campus, near the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestal virgins were buried alive, Liv. TRANSF., (1) impious, wicked, profane, infamous: hasta scelerator, Cic.; homo sceleratissimus, Cic.; insania, Verg.; coniuratio, Liv.; m. as subst.: Pl., Cic. (2) wretched, tiresome, noxious: frigus, Verg.; Pl.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **scēlērātē**, impiously, wickedly: facere, Cic.; dicere in aliquem, Cic.; sceleratissime machinari omnes insidias, Cic.

scēlērōsus -a -um (scelus), full of guilt, wicked, accursed; often together with impius: facta, Lucr.; Ter.

scelestus -a -um (scelus). LIT., wicked, accursed, infamous: facinus, Cic.; sermo scelestior, Liv.; scelestissimum te arbitror, Pl. TRANSF., unlucky, pernicious: Pl.

¶ Adv. **scelestē**, wickedly, impiously: facere, Liv.; suspicari, Cic. L.; Pl.

scēlus -ēris, n. a crime, evil deed, impious action.

LIT., scelus facere, admittere, committere, edere, concipere in se, suscipere, Cic.; scelus est (civem Romanum) verberare, Cic.; minister sceleris, Liv.; Tac., etc.

TRANSF., (1) misfortune, calamity: Pl., Ter., Mart. (2) as a term of abuse, scoundrel, rascal: scelus viri, a rogue of a man, Pl.; Ter.

scēna=scaena; q.v.

scēnālis=scaenalis; q.v.

scēnīcus=scaenicus; q.v.

Scepsis -is, f. (Σκήψις), a town in Mysia.

¶ Hence adj. **Scepsīus** -a -um, of Scepsis: Metrodorus, Cic.

sceptrifēr -fēra -fērum (sceptrum/fero), sceptre-bearing: Ov.

sceptrum -i, n. (σκήπτρον), a sceptre, royal wand or staff. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.; jestingly: paedagogorum, Mart. TRANSF., dominion, kingdom, royal authority: sceptra petit Evandri, Verg.; Lucr., Ov.

sceptūchus -i, m. (σκηπτουχος), the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts: Tac.

schēda and **scīda** -ae, f. (σχίδη), a strip of papyrus bark: Plin. Hence a leaf of paper: ut scīda ne qua depereat, Cic. L.; Mart., Quint.

schēma -ae, f. and -ātis, n. (σχῆμα), shape, figure, form, fashion: Pl., Suet.; of speech: Quint.

Schoenēus -ēi, m. (Σχοινεύς), a king of Boeotia, father of Atalanta.

¶ Hence adj. **Schoenēiūs** -a -um, belonging to Schoeneus: Schoeneia virgo, Atalanta, Ov.; subst. **Schoenēis** -idis, f. Atalanta: Ov.

schoenōbātēs -ae, m. (σχοινωβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer: Juv.

schoenus -i, m. (σχοίνος). (1) an aromatic reed used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent: Cato. (2) a Persian measure of distance: Plin.

schōla -ae, f. (σχολή).

LIT., *learned leisure; learned conversation, debate, dispute; a lecture, dissertation*: certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc., Cic.; scholas Graecorum more habere, Cic.; vertes te ad alteram scholam, *matter*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a place where learned disputations are carried on, a school*: Cic., Quint., Plin. L. (2) *the disciples of a philosopher, a school, sect*: clamabant omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.; Plin. L.

schōlasticus -a -um (σχολαστικός), *of a school; esp. of a school of rhetoric, rhetorical: controversiae*, Quint.; Tac., Plin. L. As subst., n. pl. **schōastica** -ōrum, *rhetorical exercises*: Quint.; m. **schōlasticus** -i, *a student or teacher of rhetoric*: Suet., Tac., etc.

scīda = schedā; q.v.

sciēns -entis, partic. from scio; q.v.

sciēntia -ae, f. (sciens), *a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with, skill in*. With subjective genit.: militum, Caes. With objective genit.: linguae Gallicae, Caes.; futurorum malorum, Cic.; iuris, Cic.; rei militaris, Cic. With in, or de: Cic., Plur.: tot artes, tantae scientiae, Cic.

scilicēt, adv. (contr. from scire licet, *one may know*), *evidently, certainly, of course*.

In gen. With acc. and infin.: Pl., Ter., Lucr., Sall. Usually as ordinary adv., to give emphasis: rogat et prece cogit, scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere cogar, *if you please*, Hor.; cur igitur eos manumisit? metuebat scilicet, *he was afraid, of course*, Cic.

Esp. (1) foll. by an adversative (tamen, sed tamen, or sed): nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen, quae te ipsum probaturum confidam, *to be sure*, Cic. (2) ironically, *of course, no doubt*: id populus curat scilicet, *much the people care about that!* Ter.; ego istius pecudis consilio scilicet aut praesidio uti volebam, Cic. (3) elliptically, esp. in answers: scilicet, certainly, Pl., Ter., Lucr. (4) explanatory, namely: Suet., Nep.

scilla (squilla) -ae, f. (σquilla). (1) *a sea-leek, squill*: Varr., Plin. (2) *a small lobster, or perhaps a crayfish or prawn*: Cic., Hor.

scin' = scisne, see scio.

scindo scindere scīdi scissum (connected with σχίζω), *to cut, rend, tear asunder, split*.

LIT., epistolam, Cic.; vestem de corpore, Prop.; lignum cuneis, Verg.; crines, Verg.; mater scissa comam, *with torn hair*, Verg.; prov.: paenulam alicui, *to tear off a person's travelling cloak, i.e. to urge him to stay*, Cic. L. With reflex., or pass. in middle sense, *to split up*: Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *to part, divide, separate*: ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, Cic.; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, Verg.; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, Verg.; verba fletu, *to interrupt*, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **scissus** -a -um, *torn, rent*.

TRANSF., genus vocum, *harsh*, Cic.

scintilla -ae, f. a spark. LIT., silici scintillam excudere, Verg.; Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *a glimmer, faint trace*: ingenii, Cic.; belli, Cic. L.

scintillo -are (scintilla), *to sparkle, glitter*: scintillat oleum testā ardente, Verg.; Lucr., etc.

scintillūla -ae, f. (dim. of scintilla), *a little spark*: virtutum quasi scintillulae, Cic.

scio scire scīvi or scīi scītum (old fut., scibo: Ter.; imperf., scibam: Cat.; syncop. perf., scisti: Ov.; infin., scisse: Cic.); *to know, understand, have knowledge of* (opp. nescio). Absol.: scio, in parenthesis, *I know*, Pl.; quod sciam, *as far as I know*, Cic. With acc. object: litteras, Cic.; istarum rerum nihil, Cic.; Hor., etc. With acc. and infin.: scio tibi ita placere, Cic.; scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers.; Hor., etc. With indir. quest.: cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic.; Hor., etc. With de and the abl.: cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negavit, Cic. With infin., *to know how to*: vincere scis, Hannibal, Liv.; Cic., Hor. With adv.: scire Graece, Latine, *to understand Greek, Latin*.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **sciēns** -entis. (1) *knowing, aware*; hence like adv., *knowingly, intentionally*: ut offenderet sciens neminem, Cic.; Pl., Ter. (2) *knowing, understanding, versed in, acquainted with*; with genit.: belli, Sall.; citharae, Hor.; scientissimus reipublicae gerendae, Cic.; with infin.: flectere equum sciens, Hor.; absol.: quis hoc homine scientior? Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **scientēter**, *skilfully, expertly*: Caes., Cic.

¶ For scītus -a -um, see scisco.

¹**scīpio** -ōnis, m. (connected with sceptrum), *a staff, wand*: Pl., Cat.; eburneus, carried by viri triumphales, Liv.

²**Scīpio** -ōnis, m. (perhaps connected with σκήπτω), *a family of the gens Cornelia*; see Cornelius.

¶ Hence subst. **Scīpiādēs** -ae, m. *one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio*: Lucr., Verg.

Scīron -ōnis, m. (Σκίρων, Σκελκων). (1) *a noted robber on the coast between Megaris and Attica, killed by Theseus*. (2) *an Epicurean philosopher, contemporary of Cicero*.

scīrpēus (sīrpēus) -a -um (scirpus), *of rushes: simulacra* (see Argei), Ov. F. as subst. **scīrpēa** or **sīrpēa** -ae, *basket-work made of rushes* (to form the body of a waggon): Ov.

scīrpīcūlus (sīrpīcūlus) -a -um (scirpus), *of rushes*: Cato. M. and f. as subst. **scīrpīcūlus** -i and **scīrpīcūla** -ae, *a rush-basket*: Pl., Varr., Prop.

scīrpūs (sīrpūs) -i, m. *a rush, bulrush*; prov.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to find a difficulty where there is none*, Pl., Ter.

scīscītātor -ōris, m. (sciscitor), *an inquirer, examiner*: Mart.

scīscītōr -ari, dep. and **scīscītō** -are: Pl. (freq. of scisco), *to inquire thoroughly, examine, ask, interrogate*. With acc. of thing inquired into: consulis voluntatem, Liv.; ex eo eius sententiam, Cic.; Pl., Tac. With indir. quest.: sciscitari, uter Porsena esset, Liv.; Cic., etc.

scisco sciscere scīvi scītum (scio).

LIT., (1) *to seek to find out, investigate, inquire*: Pl. (2) *to find out by inquiry*: Pl.

TRANSF., as polit. t. t., *to approve by voting, vote, ordain, resolve*: quae scisceret plebes, Cic.; Pl., Liv. With ut and the subj.: Athenienses sciverunt ut, Cic. Of an individual, *to vote for*: legem, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **scītus** -a, -um. **LIT.**, knowing, shrewd, sensible, judicious; mainly of persons: **Pl.**, **Ter.**, **Liv.**; with genit.: **scitus** vadorum, acquainted with, **Ov.**; **lyrae**, **Ov.**; also of things: **sermo**, **Cic.**; **vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est**, is a shrewd remark, **Cic.** **TRANSF.**, pretty, fine: **Pl.**, **Ter.**

¶ Adv. **scītē**, skilfully: **loqui**, **Liv.**; **Pl.**, **Cic.**

¶ **N.** of partic. as subst., a decree, statute, ordinance. In gen.: **pontificis**, **Liv.**; **populi**, **Cic.**, **Liv.** **Esp.**: **plebis**, or **plebi**, or **plebei scitum**, a decree of the people of Rome (**opp. senatūs consultum**), **Pl.**, **Cic.**, **Liv.**

scissūra -ae, f. (**scindo**), a splitting, separating, parting: **Sen.**, **Plin.**

scissus -a -um, partic. from **scindo**; q.v.

scītāmenta -ōrum, n. (**scitus**), dainties, titbits: **Pl.**

scītē, adv. from **scisco**; q.v.

scītōr -ari, dep. (freq. of **scio**), to seek to know, inquire, ask: **causas**, **Verg.**; **oracula**, to consult, **Verg.**; with indir. quest.: **quid veniat**, **scitatur**, **Ov.**

scītū, abl. as from **scitus**, m. (**scisco**), by (with de, about) a decree, esp. a decree of the Roman people; cf. **scitum** (under **scisco**).

scītulus -a -um (dim. of **scitus**), neat, pretty, elegant: **facies**, **Pl.**

scītum -i, n. subst. from **scisco**; q.v.

scītus -a -um, partic. from **scisco**; q.v.

scīūrus -i, m. (**σκιούρος**), a squirrel: **Plin.**, **Mart.**

scōbis -is, f. (**scabo**), that which is scratched or scraped off, filings, chips, shavings, sawdust: **Hor.**, **Juv.**

Scodra -ae, f. a town in Illyria (now **Shkodër**).

¶ Hence **Scodrenses** -iūm, m. the inhabitants of **Scodra**.

scomber -bri, m. (**σκόμβρος**), a sea-fish, a mackerel: **Pl.**, **Cat.**, etc.

scōpae -ārum, f. pl. a besom or broom, made of a number of twigs or branches: **scopae viles**, **Hor.**; **Pl.**; prov.: **scopas dissolvere**, to untie a broom, i.e. throw anything into confusion, **Cic.**

scōpos -i, m. (**σκοπός**), a mark set up to shoot at: **Suet.**

scōpūlōsus -a -um (**scopulus**), rocky, full of cliffs, craggy. **LIT.**, mare, **Cic.**; **Luc.** **TRANSF.**, intellego quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, **Cic.**

scōpūlus -i, m. (**σκόπελος**), a rock, crag, cliff; esp. a rock in the sea.

LIT., ad scopulos adlidi, **Caes.**; adfligi, **Cic.**; poet., of a promontory: **infames scopuli**, **Acroceraunia**, **Hor.**; in comparisons: o scopulis undāque ferocior, **Ov.**

TRANSF., danger, ruin: ad scopulum ire, **Lucr.**; in hos scopulos incidere vitae, **Cic.**; of persons: vos geminae voragine scopulique reipublicae (of **Piso** and **Gabinus**), **Cic.**

scorpio -ōnis, m. and **scorpius** (-ōs) -i, m. (**σκόρπιον**), a scorpion. **LIT.**, **Pl.**, **Ov.** **TRANSF.**, (1) the Scorpion, as one of the signs of the Zodiac: **Cic.**, **Ov.** (2) a military engine for throwing missiles: **Caes.**, **Liv.** (3) a salt-water fish, perhaps the sculpin: **Ov.**, **Plin.**

scortātor -ōris, m. (**scortor**), a fornicator: **Hor.** **scortēus** -a -um (**scortum**), of hides, leathern, made of leather: **Ov.** F. as subst. **scortēa** -ae (sc. vestis), a leathern garment: **Mart.**

scortillum -i, m. (dim. of **scortum**), a little harlot: **Cat.**

scortor -ari, dep. (**scortum**), to whore, associate with harlots: **Pl.**, **Ter.**

scortum -i, n. **LIT.**, a skin, hide: **Varr.**

TRANSF., a harlot, prostitute: **Cic.**, **Hor.**, etc. **scrēātor** -ōris, m. (**screo**), one who hawks or hems: **Pl.**

scrēātus -ūs, m. (**screo**), a hawking, hemming: **Ter.**

scrēō -are, to clear the throat, to hawk, hem: **Pl.**

scriba -ae, m. (**scribo**), a clerk, secretary, or notary in the service of the senate or magistrates: **scriba aedilicius**, **Cic.**; **Hor.**, etc.

scriblīta -ae, f. a kind of pastry: **Pl.**, **Mart.**

scribo scribēre scripsi scriptum (connected with **γράφω**), to engrave with a sharp-pointed instrument, draw lines; hence to write.

(1) of the physical action only, to write, draw: **lineam**, **Cic.**; **litteram**, **Pl.**, **Cic.**; **carmen**, **Prop.**; pass.: **mea manu scriptae litterae**, **Cic.** Sometimes to write on a thing, with acc.: **tabellas**, **Pl.**; **lapidem**, **Tib.**

(2) with the additional idea of intellectual action, to write letters, poems, books, etc., to compose. In gen.: **versūs**, **Lucr.**, **Hor.**; **carmina**, **epistulam**, **litteras**, **Cic.**; de republicā multa, **Cic.**; se ad scribendi studium contulit, **Cic.** **Absol.**, to write a letter: **alicui**, **Cic.**; ad **aliquem**, **Cic.**; **scriberem ad te de hoc plura**, **Cic. L.** With acc. and infin.: **scribitur nobis multitudinem convenisse**, ap. **Cic. L.**; with indir. command: **velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant**, **Cic. L.**; **Scipioni scribendum**, ne bellum remitteret, **Liv.**; with subj. alone: **scribit Labieno**, **veniat**, **Caes.** Sometimes to write about a subject, with acc.; pass.: **scriberis Vario fortis**, **Hor. Esp.**: a, polit. t. t., to draw up laws, etc.; **leges**, **Cic.**; **senatūs consultum**, **Cic. L.**; **Liv.**; b, legal: **dicam scribere (alicui)**, to bring an action (against), **Pl.**, **Ter.**, **Cic.**; **testamentum scribere**, **Cic.** With double acc., to appoint in writing: **aliquem heredem**, **Cic.**; c, commercial t. t., to order the payment of money: **nummos**, **Pl.**; **scribe decem a Nerio**, **Hor.**; d, milit. t. t., to enrol: **milites**, **legiones**, **Sall.**; **supplementum legionibus**, **Cic. L.**; **quinque milia colonorum Capuam**, **Liv.**; fig.: **scribe tui gregis hunc**, enrol him as one of your friends, **Hor.**

¶ **N.** of partic. as subst. **scriptum** -i, something written or drawn. (1) a mark or line: **ludere duodecim scriptis**, to play a game like draughts, **Cic.** (2) a composition, piece of writing: **Latina scripta**, **Cic.**; **mandare scriptis**, **Cic.**; **Hor.**, etc. **Esp.** a written decree, a law: **Cic.**

scrīnium -i, n. a case or box for books, papers, etc.: **Sall.**, **Hor.**, **Juv.**, etc.

scriptio -ōnis, f. (**scribo**). (1) writing, the act of writing: **Cic. L.** (2) authorship, composition: **nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio**, **Cic.** (3) the wording of a document: **Cic.**

scriptito -are (freq. of **scribo**), to write often; esp. of letters, drafts of speeches, etc.: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, **Cic. L.**; orationes multas, **Cic.**

scriptor -ōris, m. (**scribo**), a writer. (1) a scribe, clerk, secretary: **Cic.**, **Hor.** (2) a writer, author, composer: **rerum suarum domestici scriptores et nuntii**, **Cic.**; **scriptor rerum**, an

historian, Liv.; *subtilis scriptor* (Lysias), Cic.; Esp. as polit. t. t., *a draftsman of bills*: legis, Cic.; Quint.

scriptūla -ōrum, n. (dim. of scriptum), *the lines on the board in the game of duodecim scripta*: Ov.

scriptum -i, n. subst. from scribo; q.v.

scriptūra -ae, f. (scribo), *a writing*.

LIT., esp. of literary composition: *scriptura adsidua ac diligens*, Cic.; *scripturā aliquid persequi*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a piece of writing, composition*: Tac. (2) *a testamentary disposition*: *deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum id, quod quaeratur*, Cic. (3) *a tax or rent paid on public pastures*: *vectigal ex scripturā*, Cic.; *magistri scripturae*, Cic.

scripūlum (scrūpūlum, scriptūlum) -i, m. (scrupulus), *a small weight or measure*: *argenti scripulum*, Cic. L.; Plin., Mart.

scrōbis -is, c. (1) *a ditch*: Pl., Cic., etc. (2) *a grave*: Mart., Tac.

scrōfa -ae, f. (χοιμή), *a breeding sow*: Varr., Juv.

scrōfipascus -i, m. (scrōfa/pasco), *a keeper of pigs*: Pl.

scrūpēus -a -um (scrupus), *of sharp stones, rugged, rough*: spelunca, Verg.

scrūpōsus -a -um (scrupus), *of sharp stones, rugged, rough*. LIT., via, Pl. TRANSF., ratio, Lucr.

scrūpūlōsus -a -um (scrupulus). LIT., *full of sharp stones, rough, rugged*: cotes, Cic. TRANSF., *exact, accurate, scrupulous, precise*: Plin. L.

¶ Adv. **scrūpūlōsē**, *accurately, exactly, scrupulously*: Quint.

scrūpūlum = scripulum; q.v.

scrūpūlus -i, m. (dim. of scrupus), *a small stone*. TRANSF., *a worry, uneasiness, anxiety, doubt, scruple*: *scrupulum alicui inicere*, Ter., Cic.; *scrupulum tenuissimus residet*, Cic.; *scrupulum ex animo evellere*, Cic.

scrūpus -i, m. *a sharp stone*: Petr. TRANSF., *a worry, anxiety*: Cic.

scrūta -ōrum, n. pl. (cf. ρεῦτη), *frippery, trash*: Hor.

scrūtātor -ōris, m. (scrutor), *one who searches, an investigator*: Luc., Suet.

scrūtōr -ari, dep. (scruta), *to turn over carefully, search through, investigate, examine, inspect*.

LIT., domos, naves, Cic.; *non excutio te, non scrutor*, Cic.; *abditā loca*, Sall.

TRANSF., *to examine thoroughly, hunt out*: *reconditas litteras*, Cic.; *locos ex quibus argumenta eruamus*, Cic.; *arcanum*, Hor.; *mentes deum*, Ov.; *sua Caesarisque fata*, Tac.

sculpo *sculpere* *sculptum* *sculptum* (connected with scalpo; q.v.), *to carve, grave, cut, chisel*: ebur, Ov.; *e saxo sculptus*, Cic.

sculpōneae -ārum, f. pl. *wooden shoes, clogs*: Pl.

sculptilis -e (sculpo), *carved*: *opus dentis Numidae*, *work in ivory*, Ov.

sculptōr -ōris, m. (sculpo), *a sculptor*: Plin., Plin. L.

sculptūra -ae, f. (sculpo). (1) *the work of carving, graving*, etc.: Quint. (2) esp. in plur., *works of plastic art*: Plin.

scurra -ae, m. (1) *a dandy, man-about-town*: *scurrae locupletes*, Cic.; Pl., Cat. (2) *a jester*,

buffoon, esp. in a rich man's service: *Zeno Socratem scurram Atticum fuisse dicebat*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

scurrilis -e (scurra), *like a buffoon, mocking, jeering*: *iocus*, Cic.; *dicacitas*, Quint.

¶ Adv. **scurrilitēr**, *like a buffoon*: Plin. L. **scurrilitās** -ātis, f. (scurrilis), *buffoonery*: Quint., Tac.

scurror -ari, dep. (scurra), *to play the buffoon*: *scurrantis speciem praebere*, Hor.

scūtāle -is, n. (scutum), *the thong of a sling*: Liv.

scūtārius -i, m. (scutum), *a shield-maker*: Pl.

scūtātus -a -um (scutum), *armed with a shield*: cohortes, Caes.; Verg., Liv.

scūtella -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), *a flat dish or saucer*: *dulciculae potionis*, Cic.

scūtica -ae, f. *a whip*: Hor., Ov., Juv.

scūtīgērūlus -i, m. (scutum/gero), *a shield-bearer*: Pl.

scutra -ae, f. *a dish*: Pl.

¹**scūtūla** -ae, f. (dim. of scutra), *a little square-shaped dish*: Mart., Tac. Also *a patch on an eye*: Pl.

²**scūtūla** -ae, f. (συντάλη), *a roller, cylinder*. (1) *a roller for moving weights*: Caes. (2) *a cylinder round which Spartan dispatches were rolled*: Nep. (3) *a kind of snake*: Plin., Luc.

scūtūlātus -a -um (¹scutula), *lozenge- or diamond-shaped*: Plin. Of cloth, checked: Plin.; n. pl. as subst. **scūtūlāta** -ōrum (sc. vestimenta), *checked cloths, checks*: Juv.

scūtūlum -i, n. (dim. of scutum), *a little shield*: Cic.

scūtum -i, n. (cf. σκῦτος, leather), *a large quadrangular shield, made of wood covered with hides (clipeus = a smaller oval shield of metal)*.

LIT., pedestre, of a foot-soldier, Liv.; *scutum abicere*, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *defence*: *scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est*, Liv.; Cic.

Scylācēum (Scylāciūm) -i, n. *a town in southern Italy (now Squillace)*: *navifragum*, Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Scylācēus** -a -um, of *Scylaceum*: *litora*, Ov.

Scylla -ae, f. (Σκύλλα). (1) *a rock at the entrance to the straits between Sicily and Italy, opposite to Charybdis*. Personif., daughter of Phorcus, changed by Circe into a monster, with dogs about the lower part of her body. (2) daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who cut off her father's hair, on which his happiness depended, and was turned into the bird Ciris.

¶ Hence adj. **Scyllaeus** -a -um (Σκυλλαῖος), belonging to *Scylla*, esp. to *Scylla* (1): Cic., Verg., etc.

scymnus -i, m. (σκύμνος), *a young animal, cub, whelp*: *leonum*, Lucr.

scyphus -i, m. (σκύφος), *a drinking-cup, goblet*: *inter scyphos, over our wine, in our cups*, Cic., Verg., etc.

Scyrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σκύρος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, near Euboea, where Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes* (now Skyros).

¶ Hence f. adj. **Scyriās**, -ādis, of *Scyrus*: *puella, Deidamia*, daughter of *Lycomedes*, Ov.; and adj. **Scyrius** -a -um, of *Scyrus*: *membra, of Pyrrhus* (son of Achilles and Deidamia), Ov.

scŷtāla -ae, f. and scŷtālē -ēs, f. = scutula; q.v.

Scŷthēs (Scŷtha) -ae, m. (Σκυθης), a Scythian; plur. Scŷthae -arum, the Scythians, a name for all the nomadic tribes to the north of the Black and Caspian seas.

¶ Hence subst. Scŷthīa -ae, f. (Σκυθία), Scythia; adj. Scŷthīcus -a -um (Σκυθικός), Scythian; amnis, the Tanais, Hor.; f. subst. Scŷthīs -īdis and Scŷthissa -ae, a Scythian woman.

¹sē = sed (set); q.v.

²sē or sēsē, acc. sing. and plur.; sūī, genit.; sībī, dat.; se or sese, abl.; old form, sed for se; strengthened forms, sepe (= se ipse): Cic.; semet: Hor., Liv.; (cf. ἐ, σφε), reflexive pronoun of the third person.

(1) as reflexive proper, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*. The person referred to is usually the subject of the clause containing se: se ipsum amat, Cic.; sui conservandi causā profugerunt, Cic.; qui hoc sibi nomen adrogaverunt, Cic. But often, when se stands in a subordinate clause, it refers to the subject of the main sentence. Sometimes the reference is made clear by the context only: deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic. Special phrases: apud se, at one's house, Pl., Cic.; in one's senses: Ter.; sibi velle, to mean, Liv.; secum = cum se.

(2) as reciprocal pronoun, esp. with inter, each other: ut inter se contingant trabes, Caes.

Sēbēthos -i, m. a river in Campania.

¶ Hence f. adj. Sēbēthīs -īdis, of Sebethos: nympha, Verg.

sēbum -i, n. tallow, suet, fat, grease: Pl., Plin. sēcēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum, to go apart, go away, withdraw.

LIT., secedant improbi, Cic.; in abditam partem aedium, Sall.; ad deliberandum, Liv.; polit. t. t., to withdraw, secede: plebs a patribus secessit, Sall.; in Sacrum Montem, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) mentally: Sen., Quint. (2) of things: tantum secessit ab imis terra, Ov.; Lucr., Cat.

sēcerno -cernere -crēvi -crētum, to separate, part, sunder.

LIT., nihil praedae in publicum, Liv.; se a bonis, Cic.; inermes ab armatis, Liv.; aliquem e grege imperatorem velut inaeestimabilem, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) to distinguish in thought: blandum amicum a vero, Cic.; poet., with abl.: honestum turpi, Hor. (2) to set aside, to reject: frugalissimum quemque, Cic. L.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) sēcŷrētus -a -um, set apart. In gen., separate, alone, special: facultas, Lucr.; imperium, Liv.; Verg., etc. Esp. (1) of places, retired, solitary: colles, Tac.; secreta petere loca, Hor.; Ov. (2) hidden, secret: artes, Ov.; nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero habent, Liv.; Tac. (3) deprived of; with abl.: secreta cibo natura, Lucr.; with genit.: corpora secreta teporis, Lucr.

N. as subst. sēcŷrētum -i. (1) retirement, solitude, a solitary place: secreta Sibyllae, Verg.; abducere aliquem in secretum, Liv.; n. pl. of compar.: in secretiora Germaniae, Tac. (2) a secret, mystery: omnium secreta

rimari, Tac.; in secretis eius, in his private papers, Suet.; Ov.

¶ Abl. as adv. sēcŷrētō, apart, separately: consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant, Liv.; secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, Cic. L.; Pl., Caes.

sēcŷspīta -ae, f. (seco), a sacrificial knife: Suet.

sēcŷsio -ōnis, f. (secedo), a going apart, withdrawal: secessionem factā, Liv.; secessionem subscriptorum, Cic.; milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. Esp. a political withdrawal, secession: plebis, Cic., Liv.; in Aventinum montem, Liv.; Sall.

sēcŷsus -ūs, m. (secedo), a going apart, withdrawal.

LIT., avium, migration, Plin. Esp. withdrawal into solitude, retirement: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov.; Quint., Tac.

TRANSF., a place of retirement, a retreat, recess: Verg., Sen., Suet.

sēcŷlūdo -clūdēre -clūsi -clūsum (claudio), to shut off; to confine alone or to separate from another. LIT., munitione flumen a monte, Caes.; carmina, antro seclusa, Verg.; Cic., Liv. TRANSF., supplicium a conspectu parentium ac liberum seclusum, Cic.; curas, to banish, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. sēcŷlūsus -a -um, as adj., secluded: Verg.

sēcŷius, see secus.

sēcō sēcāre sēcūi sectum, to cut.

LIT., in gen.: pabula, Caes.; unguis sectus, Hor.; Cic., Verg., etc. Esp. (1) medical t. t., to cut, amputate, lance: varices Mario, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (2) to castrate: Mart.

TRANSF., (1) to wound, scratch, injure, hurt: secuerunt corpora vepres, Verg.; si quem podagra secat, torments, Cat. (2) to divide, cleave, part: populos Allia, Verg.; sectus orbis, Hor.; of motion through: avis secat aethera pennis, Verg.; aequor puppe, Ov. (3) to cut out, make by cutting: viam, Verg. hence, fig.: spem, Verg. (4) to lash in words, satirize: urbem, Pers. (5) to divide: causas in plura genera, Cic.; hence, to settle, decide: lites, Hor.

sēcŷrētus -a -um, partic. from secerno; q.v.

secta -ae, f. (often associated with, and perhaps derived from, sequor), a way, mode of life, procedure, plan. In gen.: nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae secuti sumus, Cic. Esp. (1) political school of thought, party: sequi eius auctoritatem cuius sectam atque imperium secutus est, Cic.; Liv. (2) a philosophical school: philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic.; Tac., Quint.

sectārius -a -um (seco), cut, gelded: Pl.

sectātor -ōris, m. (sector), a follower, hanger-on; plur., a suite of attendants, train, retinue. In gen.: lex Fabia quae est de numero sectatorum, Cic.; Tac. Esp. a member of a philosophical school: Tac., Suet.

sectilis -e (seco). (1) cut: ebur, Ov.; pavimenta, made up of small pieces, mosaic, Suet. (2) that can be cut: Mart., Juv.

sectio -ōnis, f. (seco), a cutting. LIT., Plin.

TRANSF., the buying up at auctions of state property (confiscated, taken in war, etc.): ad illud sectionis scelus accedere, Cic.; exercendis apud aerarium sectionibus famosus, Cic.; Tac. Concr., property so auctioned,

a lot: sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes.

¹**sector** -ōris, m. (seco), a cutter. LIT., collo-
rum, a cut-throat, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., a buyer
of state property: bonorum, Cic.; Pompei,
of the property of Pompey, Cic.

²**sector** -ari, dep. (freq. of sequor), to follow
eagerly or continually.

LIT., (1) in a friendly way, to accompany,
attend: aliquem totos dies, Cic.; esp. as a
servant: ii servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum
sectantur, Cic.; Pl., Hor. (2) in a hostile
manner, to run after, harass, chase: mulieres,
Pl.; leporem, Hor.; apros, Verg.; Cic.

TRANSF., to strive after, try to get or to find
out: praedam, Caes., Tac.; nomina, Hor.;
virtutes, Tac.; with indir. quest.: Hor.

sectūra -ae, f. (seco), a cutting. LIT., Varr.,
Plin. TRANSF., a place where something is cut
or dug out: aerariae secturae, copper-mines,
Caes.

secūbitus -ūs, m. (secumbo), a lying alone:
Cat., Ov.

secūbo -are -ūi, to lie alone, sleep by one's self.
LIT., Ov., Liv. TRANSF., to live a solitary
life: Prop.

secūlāris = saecularis; q.v.

secūlum = saeculum; q.v.

secum = cum se; see ²se.

secundāni -ōrum, m. (secundus), soldiers of
the second legion: Liv., Tac.

secundārius -a -um (secundus), second-rate:
panis, Suet.; status de tribus secundarius,
Cic.

secundo -are (secundus), to favour, assist,
second: di nostra incepta secundent, Verg.;
secundante vento, Tac.; Ov.

secundum, adv. and prep. (sequor).

Adv., after, behind: ite hac secundum, Pl.

Prep. with acc., following, after. (1) in
space: a, close behind: aram, Pl.: b, along,
by: secundum flumen, Caes.; Cic. L. (2) in
time: a, just after: secundum comitia, Cic.;
secundum haec, after this, Liv.; Lucr., etc.:
b, during: secundum quietem, in the course
of a dream, Cic. (3) in other relations: a, in
addition to: Caes., Cic.: b, of rank or prefer-
ence, after, next to: secundum te, nihil mihi
amicus est solitudine, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv.:
c, according to, in accordance with: secundum
naturam vivere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.: d, in favour
of, to the advantage of: decernere secundum
aliquem, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

secundus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and
superl.) (sequor), following.

(1) going after, second. LIT., in time:
lumine secundo, on the following day, Enn.;
vigilia, Caes.; mensa, dessert, Cic. L., Verg.
TRANSF., of rank or preference: heres, a
person to inherit in case the first heir dies, Cic.;
partes secundae, the second role, Hor.; tu
secundo Caesare regnes, Hor.; Liv. Esp.
indicating inferiority: panis, second-rate,
Hor.; nulli Campanorum secundus, Liv.

(2) going the same way, attending. LIT.,
esp. of wind or water, following (i.e., favour-
able): secundo flumine, with the stream,
downstream, Caes.; et ventum et aestum
nactus secundum, Caes.; navem secundis
ventis cursum tenentem, Cic.; superl.: vento
secundissimo, Cic.; poet.: secunda vela dato,
Ov.; curruque (dat.) volans dat lora secundo,

Verg. TRANSF., supporting, favourable: res
secundae, prosperity, success, Cic., Verg.,
etc.; voluntas contionis, Cic.; secundo
populo, with the good-will of the people, Cic.;
secundo Marte, with success in battle, Verg.;
superl.: leges secundissimae plebi, Liv.

¶ As subst. n. abl. sing. **secundō**,
secondly: Cic.; f. pl. **secundae** -arum (sc.
partes), the second role: secundas agere, Sen.;
ferre, Hor.; Sen.; fuit M. Crassi quasi
secundarum, played second fiddle to Crassus,
Cic.; n. pl. **secunda** -orum, prosperity,
success: Ter., Hor., Liv., Tac.

secūrē, adv. from securus; q.v.

secūricūla -ae, f. (dim. of securis), a little
axe: Pl.

secūrifēr -fēra -fērum (securis/fero), carrying
an axe: Ov.

secūrigēr -gēra -gērum (securis/gero), carry-
ing an axe: puellae, the Amazons, Ov.

secūris -is; acc. -im or -em, abl. -i or -e; f.
(seco), an axe, hatchet.

LIT., in gen.: Pl., Verg.; as a weapon of
war, a battle-axe: Verg., Ov.; for killing
victims at a sacrifice: Verg., Hor., Ov. Esp.,
for executing criminals, the headsman's axe:
securi ferire, percutere, Cic.; saevus securi
Torquatus (who had his own son beheaded),
Verg.

TRANSF., (1) a mortal wound, disaster:
graviorem infligere securim reipublicae, Cic.
(2) (because secures, fasces, and virgae were
carried by the lictors of the highest magis-
trates at Rome), supreme power, Roman
supremacy: Gallia securibus subiecta, com-
pletely subdued, Caes.; Germania colla
Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov.

secūrītās -ātis, f. (securus). LIT., freedom
from care. In a good sense, peace of mind,
composure: Cic., Liv., etc. In a bad sense,
carelessness, false confidence: Quint., Tac.
TRANSF., freedom from danger, security: Plin.,
Tac.

secūrus -a -um, adj. (with compar.) (cura),
free from care.

LIT., of persons, unconcerned, fearless:
animus securus de aliqua re, Cic.; securior
ab aliquo, Liv. With genit.: amorum, Verg.;
famae, Ov. With indir. quest.: quid Tiri-
daten terreat, unice securus, Hor. Followed
by ne and the subj.: ne quis etiam errore
labatur vestrum quoque non sum securus,
Liv. In a bad sense: reus, Quint.

TRANSF., of inanimate things. (1) carefree,
tranquil: otia, Verg.; tempus, Quint.; Lucr.,
etc. In a bad sense, careless: castrensis
iurisdictio, Tac. (2) objectively, safe, secure:
tempus, locus, Liv.; with genit.: sint tua
vota licet securā repulsae, safe against, Ov.
(3) dispelling care: latices, Verg.

¶ Hence adv. **secūrē**. LIT., without care,
unconcernedly: Plin. L., Suet. TRANSF.,
safely: Plin. L.

¹**secus**, n. indecl., sex: virile et muliebre secus,
Liv.; Pl., Tac.

²**secūs**, adv. (very rarely prep. with acc., in
sense of secundum: Enn., Cato).

Posit., otherwise, not so. LIT., id secus est,
Cic. Often foll. by atque (ac), or quam,
otherwise than, differently from: Cic. With
neg.: non secus, haud secus, just so; often
foll. by atque (ac), or quam: 'Cic., Verg.,

Liv., Ov. TRANSF., *otherwise than one would wish*, i.e. *wrongly, badly*: secus existimare de aliquo, Cic.; scribere, Liv.; cadere, Tac.

Compar. **sēquīus** or **sētīus**, *otherwise, not so*; esp. LESS. LIT., *nihilo setius, none the less*, Caes.; *haud setius, non setius*, Verg. TRANSF., *less well than one could wish, rather badly*: *invitus quod sequius sit de meis civibus loquor*, Liv.

sēcūtor -ōris, m. (sequor), *a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius*: Juv., Suet.

sēd (sē, sēt), conj. (adv. only in compounds; prep. in old Latin = *without*).

(1) after a negative, to introduce the complementary positive, *but*: *non caupnantes bellum sed belligerantes*, Enn.; Pl., etc. Esp. in such phrases as *non modo* (*non solum*) . . . *sed etiam* (*sed . . . quoque*), *not only . . . but also*: *non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum*, Cic.; *negotiis non interfuit solum, sed praefuit*, Cic.; Liv., Tac., etc.

(2) adversative in gen., *but, however*: *vera dico, sed nequicquam*, Pl. Often strengthened: *sed tamen*, Cic., Ov.; *sed enim, but in fact*, Pl., Cic., Verg.

(3) in transitions, esp. back to a main theme, *but however*: *sed redeamus ad Hortensium*, Cic.; *ut peroravit* (nam . . . *peregerat*), *sed ut peroravit*, Cic. Also in breaking off a discussion: *sed haec hactenus*, Cic.; Verg.

(4) in emphatic confirmation or amplification, *and indeed, and, what is more* (sometimes, in slang, *but*): *scelus est, mihi crede, sed ingens*, Mart.; Pl. Strengthened by *etiam, or et*: Cic. L.

sēdāmen -inis, n. (sedo), *a sedative*: Sen.

sēdātē, adv. from sedo; q.v.

sēdātio -ōnis, f. (sedo), *an allaying, soothing*, esp. of violent emotion: *animi*, Cic.; *maerendi*, Cic.; *aegritudinis*, Cic.

sēdātus -a -um, partic. from sedo; q.v.

sēdēcīm (sex/decem), *sixteen*: Pl., Caes., Liv.

sēdēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of sedes), *a low seat or stool*: Cic. L.

sēdentārius -a -um (sedens), *sitting, sedentary*: *sutores*, Pl.

sēdō sēdere sēdi sessum, *to sit*.

LIT., of persons and animals. In gen.: *cum tot summi oratores sedeant*, Cic. With in and the abl.: *in sella, in solio, in equo*, Cic.; *cornix sedet in humo*, Ov. With abl. alone: *carpento, sēde regiā sedere*, Liv.; Verg., Ov. Esp. (1) of magistrates, etc., *to sit in council, sit in judgment*: *Scaevolā in rostris sedente*, Cic.; *pro tribunali*, Cic.; *in tribunali*, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) with a suggestion of blame, *to sit about, linger, be inactive*: *consulibus sedentibus*, Cic.; *prov.: compressis manibus sedere, to sit with folded hands*, Liv.; *sedemus desides domi*, Liv.; Verg. (3) milit. t. t., *to remain encamped, or to sit down before a place*: *sedendo bellum gerere*, Liv.; Verg.

TRANSF., of things. (1) *to be settled, stay fixed, lie still*: *in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro*, Ov.; *clava sedet in ore viri*, Ov.; of clothes: Quint.; of abstr. things: *pallor in ore sedet*, Ov. (2) of resolves, *to be firmly determined, to remain fixed*: *idque pio sedet Aeneae*, Verg.

sēdēs -is, f. (sedeo), *a seat*.

LIT., *a stool, chair, throne*: *sedes honoris, sella curulis*, Cic.; *sedes ponere*, Liv.; fig.: *priores sedes tenere, the first rank*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *an abode, habitation, home*: *sedes habere in Gallia*, Caes.; *eam sibi domum sedesque deligere*, Cic.; *sedes fundatur Veneri, a temple*, Verg.; *sceleratorum, the infernal regions*, Cic.; Lucr., Liv. Of the dead, *the grave*: *sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro*, Verg. (2) of things, *place, seat, base, foundation*: *suis sedibus convulsa Roma*, Cic.; *turrim convellimus altis sedibus*, Verg.; *montes moliri sede suā*, Liv.

sēdīle -is, n. (sedeo), *a seat*: Verg., Ov., etc. In plur., *sēdīlia, seats or benches*; in the theatre: Hor.; in a ship, *benches for rowers*: Verg.

sēdītio -ōnis, f. (sed = *apart*/itio), *a going apart*; hence, *a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition, rising, mutiny*.

LIT., *seditionem ac discordiam concitare*, Cic.; *conflare*, Cic.; *concire*, Liv.; *facere*, Caes., Cic.; *restinguere*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) between individuals, *a dissension, quarrel*: *domestica* (of brothers), Liv.; Ter., Ov. (2) between things: *intestina corporis*, Liv.; Pl.

sēdītīōsus -a -um (seditio). LIT., *seditionous, quarrelsome, turbulent*: *civis*, Cic.; *oratio*, Caes.; *voces*, Liv. TRANSF., *restless*: *seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita*, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sēdītīōsē**, *seditionously*: Cic., Liv., Tac.

sēdo -are (connected with sedeo), *to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay*. LIT., *flammam*, Cic.; *incendium*, Liv.; *pulverem*, Phaedr. TRANSF., *to calm, assuage* any physical or mental disturbance: *bellum, pugnam, invidiā*, Cic.; *rabiem*, Hor.; *contentionem*, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **sēdātus** -a -um, *calm, composed*: *amnis*, Cic., Hor.; *animus*, Cic. L.; *cor*, Verg.; *sedato gradu abire*, Liv.

¶ Adv. **sēdātē**, *calmly, tranquilly*: *dolorem ferre*, Cic.; Pl.

sēdūco -ducere -duxi -ductum, *to take or lead apart*.

LIT., of persons: *aliquem a debita peste, to rescue from danger*, Cic.; *singulos separatim*, Liv.; Pl., Ov.

TRANSF., of things: *vacuos ocellos, to turn aside*, Prop.; *vina paulum seducta, put on one side*, Ov. Poet., *to separate, sever*: *seducit terras unda duas*, Ov.; *mors animā seduxerit artus*, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **sēductus** -a -um, *remote, distant*: *recessus gurgitis*, Ov.; *consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, withdrawn*, Liv.

sēductio -ōnis, f. (seduco), *a leading aside*: *testium*, Cic.

sēdūlītās -ātis, f. (sedulus), *assiduity, zeal, application*: Cic.

sēdūlus -a -um (perhaps from se/dolus).

(1) *busy, diligent, assiduous*: *homo*, Cic.; *apis*, Tib., Ov. (2) in bad sense, *officious*: Hor., Prop., Ov.

¶ N. abl. as adv. **sēdūlō**, *busily, zealously*: *sedulo argumentaris*, Cic.; Pl., Ter. Hence, *purposely, designedly*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

sĕgēs -ētis, f.

LIT., originally *a cornfield*; hence *standing corn, a crop*: in proximas segetes, Caes.; laetae segetes, Verg.; iam seges est, ubi Troia fuit, Ov.; with genit.: seges farris est matura messi, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *field, ground, soil*, in gen.: fert casiam non culta seges, Tib.; ubi prima paretur arboribus seges, Verg. (2) *fig., ground, source, origin*: quid odisset Clodium Milos egetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. (3) *any thickly packed mass*: seges clipeata virorum, Ov.; telorum, Verg. (4) *profit*: quae inde seges, Juv.; Ov.

Sĕgesta -ae, f. *a city on the north-west coast of Sicily*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sĕgestānus** -a -um, of *Segesta*; m. pl. as subst. **Sĕgestāni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Segesta*; also subst. **Sĕgestenses** -ium, m. pl., *the inhabitants of Segesta*.

sĕgestre -is, n. *a covering, wrapper of straw or skins*: Plin., Suet.

segmentātus -a -um (segmentum), *ornamented with purple or gold borders or patches*: cunae, Juv.

segmentum -i, n. (seco), *a piece cut off, cutting, shred*. LIT., Plin.; plur.: segmenta, *borders or patches of purple or gold sewn on women's dresses, gold or purple border*, Ov. TRANSF., *a zone or region of the earth*: Plin.

segnipēs -pēdis (segnis/pes), *slow-footed*; of a horse: Juv.

segnis -e, adj. (with compar.), *slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish*. Absol., of persons: signiores castigat, Caes.; propter onus, Hor.; of things: obsidio, pugna, bellum, *sluggishly prosecuted*, Liv.; mors, *a lingering death*, Liv.; voluptas, Ov.; otium, Tac.; campus, *fallow*, Verg. With ad: signiores ad imperandum, Cic.; nec ad citharam signis nec ad arcum, Ov.; Liv., Tac. With in and acc.: non in Venerem segnes, Verg.; with in and abl.: Suet. With genit.: laborum, Tac. With infin.: solvere nodum, Hor.; Ov.

N. acc. as adv. **segnē**, and adv. **segnitēr** (with compar.), *slowly, sluggishly, slothfully*: Liv., etc.; nihilo signius, Sall., Liv.

segnītia -ae, f. and **segnītīēs** -ēi, f. (segnis), *sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness*: Cic., Liv., etc.

Sĕgontiāci -ōrum, m. *a people in the south of Britain*: Caes.

sĕgrĕgo -are (grex), *to separate from the flock, segregate*. LIT., oves, Phaedr. TRANSF., in gen., *to separate, sever, remove*: aliquem a numero civium, Cic.; aliquem a se, Cic.; virtutem a summo bono, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

Sĕiānus, see *Seius*.

sĕiūgātus -a -um, *disjointed, separated*: animi partem non ab actione corporis seiugatam, Cic.

sĕiūgis -is, m. (sex/iugum; sc. currus), *a chariot drawn by six horses*: Liv.

sĕiunctim, adv. (seiungo), *separately*: Tib.

sĕiunctiō -ōnis, f. (seiungo), *a separation*: Cic., Quint.

sĕiungo -iungĕre -iunxi -iunctum, *to separate, sever, disjoin*.

LIT., Alpes Italiam a Gallia seiungunt, Nep.; se ab aliquo, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., se a libertate verborum, *to refrain from*, Cic.; bonum quod non possit ab honestate seiungi, Cic.; corpore seiunctus dolor absit, Lucr.

Sĕiūs -i, m. *a Roman name*.

¶ Hence **Sĕiānus** -a -um; as adj., of *Seius*: Varr.; as name, esp. of L. Aelius Seianus, son of *Seius Strabo*, the praefectus praetorii of *Tiberius*: Tac., Juv.

sĕlectiō -ōnis, f. (seligo), *a choosing out, selection*: si selectio nulla sit ab iis rebus, Cic.

Sĕleucus -i, m. (Σέλευκος), *name of several kings of Syria, descended from Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great*.

sĕlibra -ae, f. (semi/libra), *half a pound*: Cato, Liv.

sĕligo -ligĕre -lēgi -lectum (se/lego), *to choose, pick out, select*: exempla, Cic.; aliquem socium, Ov. Esp.: iudices selecti, *the judges appointed by the praetor in a criminal case*, Cic.

Sĕlīnūs -nuntis, f. (Σελινούς). (1) *a sea-port in Sicily*. (2) *a town on the coast of Cilicia, afterwards called Trajanopolis*.

sella -ae, f. (= sedla, from sedeo), *a seat, chair, stool*: in sellā sedere, Cic.; Pl. Esp. (1) *a work-stool*: in foro sellam ponere, Cic. (2) *the chair of a teacher*: Cic. L. (3) *a magistrate's seat*; also called sella curulis: Caes., Cic., etc. (4) *a sedan-chair*; also called sella gestatoria: Juv., Mart., etc.

sellārius -a -um (sella), *relating to a seat or stool*. F. as subst. **sellāria** -ae, *a room furnished with seats, a sitting-room*: Plin., Suet.

sellisterniā -orum, n. pl. (sella/sterno), *religious banquets 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 chair*: Tac.

sellūlārius -a -um (sellula), *of a seat*: Gell. M. as subst. **sellūlārius** -i, *a workman (one that works seated)*: Liv.

sēmĕl, numer. adv. *once, a single time*.

LIT., semel atque iterum, *more than once*, Caes., Cic.; semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic.; plus quam semel, Cic.; non semel sed saepe, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *for the first time, first*: semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes.; Cic., Liv. (2) *once for all*: semel exorari soles, Cic.; aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv.; Verg., Ov. (3) *indef., once, ever, at any time*; esp. in subordinate clause, or with participle: interrupta semel cum sit repetentia nostri, Lucr.; qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic.; incitato semel militi, Liv.

Sēmĕla -ae, f. and **Sēmĕlē** -ēs, f. (Σεμέλη), *daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter*: Semeles puer, *Bacchus*, Hor.

¶ Hence adj. **Sēmĕlēiūs** -a -um, of *Semele*: Semeleia proles, *Bacchus*, Hor.

sēmen -inis, n. (cf. 'sero), *what is sown or planted, seed*.

LIT., of living creatures. (1) *seed of men, animals, plants*: semen manu spargere, Cic.; Lucr., Ov., etc. (2) *what has recently grown from seed, a seedling, scion, young shoot, etc.*; of plants: Verg.; *a child*: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a stock, the race*: Romanum, Cic.; regio semine orta, Liv. (2) of lifeless things, *elements*, e.g. of water, fire, stone, etc.: Lucr., Verg., Cic. (3) *fig., cause, origin*; of persons, *author, instigator*: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic.; discordiarum, Liv.; Tac.

sēmentifēr -fēra -fērum (sementis/fero), *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Verg.

sēmentis -is; acc. -em and -im; f. (semen), *a sowing or planting*.

LIT., sementes quam maximas facere, Caes.; prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic.

TRANSF., plur.: sementes, *the young growing corn*, Ov.

sēmentivus -a -um (sementis), *of seed or seed-time*: dies, Ov.

sēmestris (sēmenstris) -e (sex/mensis), *of six months, lasting six months*: regnum, Cic.; dux, Liv.; semestri digitos circumligat auro, *the ring of the tribunes, worn for six months*, Juv.

sēmēsus -a -um (semi/edo), *half-eaten, half-consumed*: praeda, ossa, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

sēmīadāpērtus -a -um (quinquesyll.), *half-open*: Ov.

sēmīambustus -a -um (semi/amburo), *half-burnt*: Suet.

sēmīānīmīs -e and **sēmīānīmūs** -a -um (semi/anima; both found as quadrisyll. in verse), *half-alive, half-dead*: corpora semi-anima, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

sēmīāpērtus -a -um (semi/aperio), *half-open*: portarum fores, Liv.

sēmībarbārus -a -um, *semi-barbarous*: Suet.

sēmībōs -bōvis, m. adj., *half-ox*: vir, *the Minotaur*, Ov.

sēmīcāper -pri, m. *half-goat*: Ov.

sēmīcrēmātus -a -um (semi/cremo), *half-burnt*: Ov.

sēmīcrēmūs (semi/cremo), *half-burnt*: Ov.
sēmīcrūdus -a -um. (1) *half-raw*: Suet.
(2) *having half-digested*: Stat.

sēmīcūbītālīs -e, *half a cubit long*: Liv.

sēmīdēus -a -um, *half-divine*: semideum genus, *the Nereids*, Ov. M. as subst., *a demi-god*: Ov.

sēmīdoctus -a -um (semi/doceo), *half-taught*: haec ut apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro, Cic.; Pl.

sēmīermīs (sēmermis) -e and **sēmīermūs** (sēmermus) -a -um (semi/arma): *half-armed, half-equipped*: Liv., Tac.

sēmīēsus = semesus; q.v.

sēmīfactus -a -um (semi/facio), *half-done, half-finished*: Tac.

sēmīfēr -fēra -fērum (semi/ferus), *half-animal*. LIT., pectus Tritonis, Verg.; subst., of the centaurs: Ov. TRANSF., *half-wild, half-savage*: Verg.

sēmīfultus -a -um (semi/fulcio), *half-propped*: Mart.

sēmīgermānus -a -um, *half-German*: Liv.

sēmīgraecus -a -um, *half-Greek*: Suet.

sēmīgrāvis -e, *half-overcome*: vino, Liv.

sēmīgro -are, *to go away, depart*: a patre, Cic.

sēmīhīans -antis (from semi/hio; trisyll.), *half-open*: labellum, Cat.

sēmīhōmo -hōmīnis, m. adj. (trisyll., poet.), *half-man*. LIT., Centauri, Ov. TRANSF., *half-wild*: Cacus, Verg.

sēmīhōra -ae, f. *half an hour*: Cic.

sēmīlācer -cēra -cērum, *half-mangled*: Ov.

sēmīlautus -a -um (semi/lavo), *half-washed*: Cat.

sēmīlīber -bēra -bērum, *half-free*: Cic. L.

sēmīlīxa -ae, m. *half a sutler*; used as a term of reproach: Liv.

sēmīmārinus -a -um, *half in the sea*: corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr.

sēmīmas -māris, m. (1) *half-male, herma-phrodite*: Ov., Liv. (2) *castrated*: oves, Ov.

sēmīmortūus -a -um, *half-dead*: Cat.

sēmīnārīum -i, n. *a plantation, nursery*. LIT., Cato. TRANSF., triumphorum, Cic.; senatūs, Liv.

sēmīnātor -ōris, m. (semino), *a begetter, author*: qui est verus omnium seminator malorum, Cic.

sēmīnex -nēcīs (not found in nom.), *half-dead*: Verg., Liv., Ov., Tac.

sēmīnīum -i, n. (semen). LIT., *a begetting*: Pl., Varr. TRANSF., *a race or breed*: Lucr.

sēmīno -are (semen), *to sow or plant*: Col. Hence *to beget, produce*: Pl.; of plants: viscum, quod non sua seminat arbor, Verg.

sēmīnūdus -a -um. (1) *half-naked*: Liv. (2) *pedes prope seminudus, nearly defenceless, without arms*, Liv.

sēmīpāgānus -i, m. *half-rustic*: Pers.

sēmīperfectus -a -um (semi/perficio), *half-finished*: Suet.

sēmīpēs -pēdis, m. *a half-foot*: Cato, Varr., Plin.

sēmīplēnus -a -um, *half-full, half-manned*: naves, Cic.; stationes, Liv.

sēmīpūtātus -a -um (semi/puto), *half-pruned*: vitis, Verg.

Sēmīrāmīs -is or -īdis, f. (Σεμίραμις), *wife and successor of Ninus, king of Assyria*. Adj. **Sēmīrāmīus** -a -um.

sēmīrāsus -a -um (semi/rado), *half-shaven, half-shorn*: Cat.

sēmīrēductus -a -um (semi/reduco), *half bent back*: Ov.

sēmīrēfectus -a -um (semi/reficio), *half-repaired*: Ov.

sēmīrūtus -a -um (semi/ruo), *half-ruined, half pulled down*: urbs, Liv.; castella, Tac. N. pl. as subst. **sēmīrūta** -ōrum, *half-demolished places*: Liv.

sēmīs -issis, m. (semis/as), *the half of anything*. In gen.: Africae, Plin. Esp. (1) *half an as*: Cic. (2) *as a rate of interest=6 per cent per annum*: semissibus magna copia, *plenty of money to be had at 6 per cent*, Cic. (3) *as a measure of land, half a iuger*: Liv., Plin.

sēmīsēnex -senis, m. *an elderly man*: Pl.

sēmīsēpultus -a -um (semi/sepelio), *half-buried*: Ov.

sēmīsomnus -a -um and **sēmīsomnis** -e, *half-asleep, drowsy*: Pl., Cic. L., Liv., etc.

sēmīsūpinus -a -um, *half-supine, half on the back*: Ov., Mart.

sēmīta -ae, f. *a narrow way, footpath*.

LIT., angustissimae semitae, Cic.; omnibus viis semitisque, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., pecuniam, quae viā visa est exire ab isto, eandem semitā revertisse, Cic.; fallentis vitae, Hor.; tranquillae vitae, Juv.

sēmītactus -a -um (semi/tango), *half-touched*: Mart.

sēmītālīs -e (semita), *of the footpaths*: dei, Verg.

sēmītārius -a -um (semita), of the footpaths: Cat.

sēmītectus -a -um (semi/tego), half-covered: Sen.

sēmīustūlatus = semustulatus; q.v.

sēmīustus (sēmustus) -a -um (semi/uro), half-burnt. LIT., Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg.; Tac. TRANSF., se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv.

sēmīvir -vīri, m. adj., half-man.

LIT., (1) half-man, half-animal: Chiron, the centaur, Ov.; bos, the Minotaur, Ov. (2) a hermaphrodite: Ov.

TRANSF., (1) castrated: Juv. (2) effeminate, unmanly: Verg.

sēmīvivus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., voces, faint, Cic.

sēmīvocālis -is, f. (sc. littera), a semivowel (i.e. one of seven, f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint.

Semnonēs -um, m. pl. a people of northern Germany: Tac.

sēmōdius -i, m. (semi/modius), a half-modius: Mart., Juv.

sēmōvēō -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, to move away, set aside, separate. LIT., qui voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic.; Ter. TRANSF., voluptatem, Cic.; Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic.; Lucr.

¶ Hence partic. **sēmōtus** -a -um, removed, remote, distant. LIT., locus a militibus semotus, Caes.; n. pl. as subst.: quae terris semota ridet, Hor. TRANSF., semota ab nostris rebus, Lucr.; arcana semotae dictionis, exclusive, private, Tac.

sempēr, adv. always, at all times, on each occasion; with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs: tu semper urges, Hor.; Pl., Cic., Verg., etc. Also with subst., almost as an adj.: heri semper lenitas, the constant mildness, Ter.; Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, Liv.; Verg.

sempiternus -a -um (semper), continual, everlasting: tempus, Cic.; ignes Vestae, Cic. Sometimes lasting a long time (but not for ever): gratiae, Pl.; amicitia, Cic. N. acc. as adv. **sempiternum**, for ever: Pl.

Semprōnius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were the brothers Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and Gaius Sempronius Gracchus, tribunes of the people. As adj., Sempronian: lex Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **Semprōniānus** -a -um: senatus consultum, proposed by C. Sempronius Rufus, Cic.; clades, the defeat of the consul, C. Sempronius Atratinus.

sēmuncia -ae, f. (semi/uncia), half an uncia, $\frac{1}{24}$ of an as. (1) as a weight: auri, Cic., Liv. (2) in gen., as a fraction, $\frac{1}{24}$: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic.; Pers.

sēmunciārius -a -um (semuncia), relating to the fraction $\frac{1}{24}$: faenus, $\frac{1}{24}$ per cent monthly, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, Liv.

sēmīustūlātus (sēmīustūlātus) -a -um (semi/ustulo), half-burnt: Cic.

Sēna -ae, f. a town in Umbria on the Adriatic Sea, where Livius Salinator defeated Hasdrubal (now Senigallia).

¶ Hence adj. **Sēnensis** -e, of Sena: proelium, Cic.

sēnāculum -i, n. (senatus), an open space in the Forum, used for meetings of the Senate: Liv.

sēnārīolus -i, m. (dim. of senarius), a trifling senarius: Cic.

sēnārius -a -um (seni), composed of six in a group: senarius versus, and m. as subst. **sēnārius** -i, a senarius, a verse of six feet (generally iambic): Cic., Quint.

sēnātor -ōris, m. (connected with senex). LIT., a member of the Roman senate, a senator: Caes., Cic., etc. TRANSF., outside Rome, a member of any similar council; among the Nervii: Caes.; the Rhodians: Cic.; the Macedonians: Liv.

sēnātorīus -a -um (senator), of a senator, senatorial: ordo, Caes.; gradus, Cic.

sēnātūs -ūs (genit. occasionally -i), m. (senex), a council of elders, the Senate.

LIT., at Rome: senatus populusque Romanus, Cic.; princeps senatūs, the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list, Liv.; in senatum venire, to become a senator, Cic.; de senatu movere, to expel from the senate, Cic.; senatum cogere, convocare, Cic.; vocare, Liv.; dimittere, Cic.; senatūs (senati) consultum, a formal resolution of the senate, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) any similar council in other nations: Aeduorum, Caes.; Carthaginiensis, Liv. (2) in gen., a council, meeting: Pl.

Sēnēca -ae, m. a family name of the Annaean gens; esp. of (1) M. Annaeus Seneca, a rhetorician from Corduba (now Cordova), in Spain. (2) L. Annaeus Seneca, his son, the Stoic philosopher and writer, tutor of Nero, who compelled him to commit suicide.

sēnecta, see 'senectus.

'senectus -a -um (senex), old, aged: aetas, Pl., Lucr., Sall. F. as subst. **sēnecta** -ae, old age: Lucr., Verg., etc.

'senectus -ūtis, f. (senex), old age.

LIT., vivere ad summam senectutem, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) concr., old men: Cic., Juv. (2) gloom, moroseness: Hor. (3) grey hair: Verg. (4) the slough of a serpent: Plin. (5) of a thing, age: vini, Juv.; cariosa (tabellarum), Ov.

sēnēō -ēre (senex), to be old: Cat.

sēnesco sēnescere sēnūi (seneo), to grow old. LIT., tacitis senescimus annis, Ov.; senescens equus, Hor.; Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, to flag, lose power: Hannibal famā et viribus, Liv.; Cic., Hor. (2) of things, to wane, grow weak: luna, hiems, laus, morbus, Cic.; Liv., etc.

sēnex sēnis (with compar., **sēnior**, n. sēnius, genit. sēnīōris); adj. and subst., old, aged, an old person.

Adj. of persons: miles, Ov.; senem fieri, to age, Cic.; of animals: cervus, Ov.; of things: vis est senior, Cic.; senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, maturer, Cic.

Subst. an old or elderly man: Pl., Cic., etc.; woman: Tib., Stat. Compar., esp. at Rome, a man over 45 years old (opp. iunior): (Servius Tullius) seniores a iunioribus divisit, Cic.; Liv., etc.

sēni -ae -a (sex), six at a time, or six each: Caes., Verg., Liv., Ov.

sēnilis -e (senex), of an old man, senile: prudentia, Cic.; stultitia, Cic.; statua incurva, Cic.; animus, Liv.; amor, Ov.

¶ Adv. **sēnīlītēr**, like an old man: Quint. **sēnio** -ōnis, m. (seni), the number six upon dice: Pers., Mart.

sēnior, compar. of senex; q.v.

sēnium -i, n. (senex), old age; esp. the weakness of old age, decline, decay.

LIT., of persons: Tac., Suet.

TRANSF., (1) of things: lentae velut tabis, Liv.; mundus se ipse consumptione et senio alebat sui, Cic. (2) gloom, moroseness: Hor. (3) grief, chagrin, sadness: tota civitas confecta senio, Cic.; Pl., Liv. (4) concr., an old man: Ter.

Sēnōnes -um, m. two inter-related peoples, one in Gallia Lugdunensis, with chief town Agendicum (now Sens), the other in Gallia Cisalpina: Caes., Liv.

sensibilis -e (sentio), that can be perceived by the senses: Sen.

sensicūlus -i, m. (dim. of sensus), a little sentence: Quint.

sensifēr -fēra -fērū (sensus/fero), producing sensation: Lucr.

sensilis -e (sentio), endowed with sensation, sensitive: Lucr.

sensim, adv. (sentio), perceptibly; hence just perceptibly, gradually, by degrees, slowly: Pl., Cic., Liv., etc.

sensus -ūs, m. (sentio), sense.

(1) physically; sensation, feeling by the senses; plur., the senses: voluptatis sensum capere, Cic.; sensus videndi, audiendi, Cic.; moriendi, the sensation, Cic.; so often in Lucr.

(2) emotionally: a, feeling: amoris, amandi, diligendi, Cic.: b, way of feeling, attitude; esp.: communis sensus, common humanity, fellow-feeling, Cic., Hor., etc.

(3) intellectually: a, judgment, perception, understanding: misero quod omnes eripit sensus mihi, Cat.; Cic., Verg.: b, way of thinking, attitude of mind: Cic.: c, the sense, meaning of words, etc.: verbi, Ov.; testamenti, Hor.: d, concr., a sentence: Quint., Tac.

sententiā -ae, f. (sentio), a way of thinking, opinion, thought, meaning, purpose.

In gen.: sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.; in sententia manere, Cic.; ex sententia, to one's mind, Pl., Cic.; meā sententiā, in my opinion, Pl., Cic.; de sententia alicuius, as someone wishes, Pl., Cic., Liv.; prov.: quot homines tot sententiae, Ter., Cic.

Esp., an opinion formally expressed, a decision, a vote: sententiam dicere, Cic.; dare, Liv.; in sententiam alicuius discedere, to support a proposition, Liv.; so: (pedibus) ire in sententiam, Liv.; rogare aliquem sententiam, Cic. L.; ex animi mei sententiā, to the best of my knowledge and belief, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the meaning, signification, sense of words, etc.: verborum, Lucr.; id habet hanc sententiam, Cic.; legis, Cic. (2) concr., a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period; esp., a maxim, aphorism: Cic., Hor., Quint.

sententiōla -ae, f. (dim. of sententia), a short sentence, maxim, aphorism: Cic., Quint.

sententiōsus -a -um (sententia), pithy, sententious: Cic.

¶ Adv. **sententiōsē**, sententiously: dicere, Cic.

sentīcētum -i, n. (sentis), a thorn-brake: Pl.

sentīna -ae, f. bilge-water in the hold of a ship.

LIT., sentinae vitii conflictari, Caes. In metaphor: sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentinā locus, Cic. L.

TRANSF., rabble, dregs of the population: reipublicae, Cic.; urbis, Cic.

Sentinum -i, n. a town in Umbria.

¶ Hence adj. **Sentinās** -ātis, belonging to Sentinum.

sentio sentire sensi sensum, to feel.

(1) physically: calorem et frigus, Lucr.; suavitatem cibi, Cic.; colorem, to see, Lucr.; pass.: posse prius ad angustias venire quam sentirentur, Caes.; with acc. and infin., to perceive (by the senses) that: Pl., Lucr.

(2) emotionally, to experience, feel the force of: a, with a feeling as object: voluptatem et dolorem, Cic.; gaudium victoriae, Liv.: b, more often, with an event or experience as object: quid ipse sensisset ad Avaricum, Caes.; tecum Philippos et celerem fugam sensi, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: fieri sentio et excrucior, I feel it happening, Cat. TRANSF., of things: ora senserat vastationem, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

(3) intellectually: a, of the truth, to realize, perceive: id iam pridem sensi, Pl.; ex nocturno fremitu de profecione eorum senserunt, Caes.; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.; with Gr. construction: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, realized that, Verg.: b, of opinion, to judge, think, suppose: idem, Cic.; recte, Cic.; humiliter, Cic.; cum aliquo, Pl., Cic.; omnia praeclara atque egregia, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Ter., Cic.; with double acc.: aliquem bonum civem, Cic.; as legal t. t., to decide, to vote: sentire lenissime, Cic. L.

¶ N. pl. of partic. as subst. **sensa** -orum, thoughts, sentiments: Cic., Quint.

sentis -is, c. a thorn-bush, briar; usually plur.: rubi sentesque, Caes.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

sentisco -ēre (sentio), to begin to perceive, observe: Lucr.

sentus -a -um, neglected, rough: loca, Verg.; Ter., Ov.

sēorsum and poet. dissyll. **sorsum**, **sorsus** (se/verto), apart, separately: in custodiā habitus, Liv.; seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall.; abs te seorsum sentio, I am of a different opinion, Pl.; with abl. alone: seorsus corpore, without a body, Lucr.

sēpārābilis -e (separo), separable: Cic.

sēpārātīm, adv. (separos), apart, separately, differently: nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, Cic.; castra separatim habebant, Liv.; with ab: dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic.

sēpārātio -ōnis, f. (separo), a separation, severance: distributio partium ac separatio, Cic.; Tac.

sēpāro -are, to disjoin, sever, separate.

LIT., nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov.; senatoria subsellia a populari consessu, Cic.; Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov.

TRANSF., to consider or treat separately: a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **sēpārātus** -a -um, separate, apart, distinct: volumen, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

¶ Compar. adv. **sēpārātiūs**, *less closely*: Cic.
sēpēlibilis -e (sepelio), *that can be buried; fig., that can be concealed*: Pl.
sēpēlio -pēlire -pēlivi and pēlii -pultum, *to bury*.
 Lit., aliquem, Cic.; ossa, Ov.; Liv.
 TRANSF., (1) *to put an end to, ruin, destroy*: patriam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; Lucr., Ov. (2) *partic., sepultus, poet., buried, sunk, immersed*: somno vinoque sepultus, Verg.; absol., *slumbering*: Verg., Hor.
sēpes = saepes; q.v.
sēpia -ae, f. (σῆπια), *the cuttle-fish*: Pl., Cic.
 TRANSF., *its fluid, used as ink*: Pers.
sēpimentum = saepimentum; q.v.
sēpio = saepio; q.v.
sēpiōla -ae, f. (dim. of sepia), *a small cuttle-fish*: Pl.
Sēplāsia -ae, f. *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold*.
sēpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put on one side, place apart, reserve*.
 Lit., aliquid ad fanum, Cic.; captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv.; primitias magno Iovi, Ov.; de mille sagittis unam, Ov. Esp. *to put a person out of the way, banish*: aliquem in insulam, Tac.; Suet.
 TRANSF., (1) *to reserve*: sibi ad eam rem tempus, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to distinguish, divide*: a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, Cic.; inurbanum lepido dicto, Hor. (3) *to put aside*: graves curas, *to banish*, Ov.
 ¶ Hence partic. **sēpōsitus** -a -um. (1) *distant, remote*: fons, Prop. (2) *choice, select*: vestis, Tib.
seps sēpis, c. (σῆψ). (1) *a species of venomous snake*: Plin., Luc. (2) *an insect, perhaps the wood-louse*: Plin.
sepsē = se ipse; see ipse.
septem, indecl. numer. (cf. ἑπτά, *seven*: Pl., Cic., etc. Absol.: septem (οἱ ἑπτά), *the Seven Wise Men of Greece*, Cic.
September -bris, adj. (septem), *belonging to September*: mensis September, *the seventh month of the Roman year* (reckoning from March), September: kalendae, nonae, idus (the 1st, 5th, 13th of September); horae, *the unhealthy time of September*, Hor.
septemdēcim (septendēcim), numer. *seventeen*: Cic., Liv.
septemflūus -a -um (fluo), *having a seven-fold flood, with seven mouths*: Nilus, Ov.
septemgēmīnus -a -um, *sevenfold*: Nilus, with seven mouths, Cat.; Verg.
septempēdālis -e, *seven feet high*: Pl.
septemplex -plicis (septem/plico), *seven-fold*: clipeus, with seven layers of hide, Verg.; Nilus, with seven mouths, Ov.
septemtriōnālis -e (septemtrio), *northern*: Plin. N. pl. as subst. **septemtriōnālia** -ium, *the northern regions*: Tac.
septemtriōnēs (septemtriōnēs) -um, m. pl. *the seven plough-oxen*.
 Hence (1) *the seven stars of either the Great Bear or the Little Bear constellation*: Pl., Cic., Ov. In sing., septemtrio -ōnis, either of these constellations as a whole: Cic. (2) *in gen., the north*; sing.: spectant in septemtrionem, Caes.; septemtrio a Macedonia obicitur, Liv.; in tmesis: septem subiecta trioni, Verg.; plur.: inflectens sol cursum

tum ad meridiem, tum ad septemtriones, Cic.; Caes. (3) *the north wind*: Cic. L., Liv.
septemvir -viri, m.; plur. **septemviri** -ōrum, *a college or guild of seven persons*. (1) *of the epulones, see epulo*. (2) *a commission to divide public land*: Cic.
septemvirālis -e, *of septemviri*: auctoritas, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **septemvirāles** -ium = septemviri; q.v.
septemvirātus -ūs, m. *the office or dignity of a septemvir*: Cic., Plin. L.
septēnārius -a -um (septeni), *containing seven*: numerus, Plin. M. pl. as subst. **septēnārii** -ōrum (sc. versus), *verses containing seven feet, heptameters*: Cic.
septendēcim = septemdecim; q.v.
septēni -ae, a (septem), *seven at a time or seven each*: duo fascēs septenos habere libros, Liv.; septena fila lyrae, *the seven strings*, Ov. In sing.: gurgite septeno, of the Nile, Luc.
septentrio = septemtrio; see septemtriones.
septiēs (septiens), adv. (septem), *seven times*: Cic., Liv.
septimānus -a -um (septimus), *relating to the seventh*: nonae, *when falling on the seventh day of the month*, Varr. M. pl. as subst. **septimāni** -ōrum, *soldiers of the seventh legion*: Tac.
septimontiālis -e, *of the festival of the seven hills, the Septimontium*: Suet.
septimus (septūmus) -a -um (septem), *seventh*: Pl., Cic., Ov. N. acc. sing. as adv. **septimum**, *for the seventh time*: Cic.
septimus dēcimus -a -um, *seventeenth*: Cic.
septingentēsimus (-ensīmus) -a -um (septingenti), *seven hundredth*: Liv.
septingenti -ae -a (septem/centum), *seven hundred*: Pl., Cic., Liv.
septizōnium -i, n. (septem/zona), *a building in Rome*: Suet.
septuāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (septuaginta), *seventieth*: Cic., Liv.
septuāginta, indecl. numer., *seventy*: Cic., Liv.
septuēnnis -e (septem/annus), *of seven years, seven years old*: puer, Pl.
septum = saepum; see saepio.
septunx -uncis, m. (septem/uncia), *seventwelfths of the as, or of any unit*: auri, seven ounces, Liv.
sēpulcrālis -e (sepulcrum), *of a tomb, sepulchral*: arae, Ov.; fax, *funeral torch*, Ov.
sēpulcrētum -i, n. (sepulcrum), *a burial-place, cemetery*: Cat.
sēpulcrum -i, n. (sepelio), *a place of burial, a grave, tomb*.
 Lit., monumenta sepulcrorum, Cic.; onerare membra sepulcro, Verg. Also *the place where a corpse is burnt*: Ter., Verg. A cenotaph: Verg., Tac.
 TRANSF., (1) *any place of destruction*: Enn., Cat. (2) *plur., the dead*: Cat., Ov. (3) *comically*: sepulcrum vetus, of an old man, Pl.
sēpultūra -ae, f. (sepelio), *a burying, burial, interment*: sepultūrā aliquem adficere, *to bury*, Cic. Also *the burning of the body of the dead*: Tac.
Sēquāna -ae, m. *a river of Gaul (now the Seine)*: Caes., Luc.
sēquax -ācis (sequor), *following, attending*.
 Lit., undae, fumus, Verg.; Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing*, Verg.; curae sequaces, *haunting*, Lucr.

TRANSF., naturas hominum varias mor-
resque sequaces, *attendant*, Lucr.

sēquester -tri or -tris, m. (1) *a depositary, a person in whose hands the matter in dispute is deposited till the dispute is settled*: Pl. (2) *a go-between or agent* (in cases of bribery): quo sequestre in illo iudice corrupendo dicebatur esse usus, Cic. (3) *a mediator*: Sen., Luc.

sēquestra -ae, f. (sequester), *a mediator*: pace sequestrā, Verg.

sēquestrum -i, n. (sequester), *a deposit*: sequestro deponere, *by way of deposit*, Pl.

sēquius = secius, compar. of secus; q.v.

sēquor sēqui sēcūsus sum, dep. (connected with *ἕλωμαι*), *to follow, accompany, attend*.

LIT., in gen., usually with acc.; of persons: qui ex urbe amicitiae causā Caesarem secuti, Caes.; vestigia alicuius, Ov.; Pl., Hor., etc.; of things: zonā bene te secutā, Hor.; neque arborum ulla te sequetur, Hor. Esp. *to follow in order to catch, to pursue*: hostes, Caes.; moechas, Hor.; feras, Ov.; *to follow a person to a place*: Formias, Cic.; secutae sunt nares vicinitatem oris, *have sought for*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *of time or order, to follow, ensue*: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Caudinā pax, Liv.; sequenti anno, Liv.; sequenti die, Liv.; sequitur clamor, Verg. (2) *to follow as a consequence, be the consequence of, be caused by*: moneo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, Cic.; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic. Hence, *to follow logically*: si hoc enuntiatum verum non est, sequitur, ut falsum sit, Cic. (3) *of property, to go to, fall to the share of*: urbes captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv.; heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor. (4) *of things, to follow easily, come of itself, yield*: ipse (ramus) facilis sequetur, Verg.; verba provisam rem, Hor.; Cic., Liv. (5) *to follow, conform to, a leader, an order, plan, etc.*: naturam ducem, Cic.; amicum, Cic.; auctoritatem, Caes., Cic. L.; rationem, leges, Cic. (6) *to strive after, aim at, seek to gain an object*: amicitiam fidemque populi Romani, Cic.; mercedes, Hor.; Caes., Liv., etc.

sēra -ae, f. (sero), *a movable bar or bolt for fastening doors*: centum postibus addere seras, Ov.

Sērāpis -pis and -pīdis, m. (Σεράπις, Σεράπις), *a deity of the Egyptians, later worshipped in Greece and at Rome*.

sērēnitās -ātis, f. (serenus), *clear, bright, fair weather*. LIT., caeli, Liv. TRANSF., fortunae, Liv.

sērēno -are (serenus), *to make clear, serene, bright*. LIT., caelum, Verg. TRANSF., spem fronte, Verg.

sērēnus -a -um, *clear, bright, fair, serene*.

LIT., caelum, Lucr., Cic. L., Verg.; nox, Lucr., Cic., Verg.; pelagus, Verg.

TRANSF., aevum, Lucr.; frons, Cic.; animus, Ov.

N. as subst. **sērēnum** -i, *fair weather*: Liv., Luc., Pl.; soles et aperta serena, Verg.; Lucr.

Sērēs -um, m. (Σήρες), *a people in eastern Asia, famous for their silken stuffs, the modern Chinese*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sērīcus** -a -um, *Chinese*: pulvillus, *silken*, Hor.; Tac., etc. N. pl. as subst. **Sērīca** -ōrum, *silken garments*: Prop.

sēresco -ēre (serenus), *to become dry*: Lucr.

Sergius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of L. Sergius Catilina, *the head of a conspiracy suppressed in the consulship of Cicero*.

seria -ae, f. *a large jar for holding wine, oil, etc.*: Pl., Ter., Liv.

seria, see *serius*.

sērīcātus -a -um (Seres), *clothed in silk*: Suet.

Sērīcus, see *Seres*.

sērīēs, acc. -em, abl. -e; genit. and dat. not found; f. (sero), *a row, succession, chain, series*. LIT., iuvenum, *dancing hand in hand*, Tib. TRANSF., rerum, Cic.; innumerabilis annorum, Hor.; Ov. Esp., *a line of descent, lineage*: digne vir hac serie, Ov.; Prop.

sērītōla -ae, f. (dim. of seria), *a small jar*: Pers.

Sērīphus (-ōs) -i, f. (Σέριφος), *an island in the Aegean Sea*. Adj. **Sērīphius** -a -um, *Seriphian*; m. as subst. **Sērīphius** -i, *a Seriphian*.

sērīus -a -um, *serious, earnest* (used gen. of things, not persons): res, Pl., Cic.; with supine: verba seria dictu, Hor.

N. as subst. **sērīum** -i, *earnest, seriousness*: Pl.; abl. **sērīo** as adv., *in earnest, earnestly, seriously*: serio audire, Liv., Pl., Ter.; plur. **sērīa** -orum, *serious things*: seria ac iocos celebrare, Liv.

sermo -ōnis, m. (sero), *talk, conversation, discourse*.

LIT., in gen.: sermonem conferre cum aliquo, Cic.; esse in sermone omnium, *the subject of everyone's conversation*, Cic.; fit sermo inter eos, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. Esp. (1) *learned conversation, serious discussion*: sermonem cum aliquo habere de amicitia, Cic.; Hor. (2) *common talk, report, rumour*: vulgi, hominum, Cic.; Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a subject of conversation*: Catapulusille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic. L.; Pl., Prop. (2) *in writing or speaking, a familiar, conversational style, or prose*: sermonis plenus orator, Cic.; scribere sermoni propiora, Hor.; hence, in Horace, of his *Letters and Satires* as opposed to his more ambitious poems. (3) *manner of speaking, language, style, expression, diction*: elegantia sermonis, Cic. L.; sermo rusticus, urbanus, Liv. (4) *language, dialect*: sermone debemus uti, qui natus est nobis, *our mother-tongue*, Cic.; quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, Cic.; patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr.

sermōcinātiō -onis, f. (sermocinor), *a discussion, disputation*: Quint.

sermōcinor -ari, dep. (sermo), *to converse, talk, discuss*. In gen.: sermocinari cum isto diligenter, Cic. Esp., *to hold a learned discussion*: Suet.

sermunculus -i, m. (dim. of sermo), *rumour, tittle-tattle*: urbani malevolorum sermunculi, Cic.; Plin. L.

sero sērere sēvi sātum, *to sow, set, plant*.

LIT., (1) *of plants*: oleam et vitem, Cic.; frumenta, Caes.; Verg. Also with land as object: iugera, Cic.; agrum, Ov. N. pl. of partic. as subst., **sāta** -ōrum, *standing corn, crops*: Verg., Ov. (2) *of human beings, to beget, engender, bring forth*; esp. in partic.,

sātus -a -um, *sprung, born*: non temere sati et creati sumus, Cic.: with abl.: Anchisā satus, son of Anchises, Verg.; satus Nereide, son of Thetis, Ov.; satae Peliā, daughters of Pelias, Ov.; also with de, and ab: Ov.

TRANSF., to produce, give rise to, spread, abstr. things: mores, Cic.; diuturnam rempublicam, Cic.; rumores, Verg.; cum patribus certamina, Liv.; discordias, Liv.; crimina, Liv.

***sēro** sērere sērui sertum (cf. εἶρω), to join together, put in a row, connect. LIT., only in perf. partic., sertus; see below. TRANSF., fati lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, Liv.; fabulam argumento, Liv.; conloquia cum hoste, Liv.; multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **sertus** -a -um, linked, connected: loricae, Nep.; sertas nardo florente coronas, Luc. N. as subst. **sertum** -i, usually plur. **serta** -orum, a garland, wreath of flowers: sertis redimiri, Cic.; Verg., etc. So also f. **serta** -ae, a garland: Prop.

serpens -entis, c. (serpo), a creeping animal; hence, usually, a snake, serpent. LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a constellation in the northern hemisphere (also called Draco and Anguis): Ov.

serpentiġēna -ae, m. (serpens/gigno), *sprung from a serpent*: Ov.

serpentiġēs -pēdis (serpens/pes), *snake-footed*: Ov.

serpērastra -ōrum, n. *bandages or knee-splints for straightening the crooked legs of children*: Varr. In jest, of officers who keep their soldiers in order: Cic. L.

serpillum = serpyllum; q.v.

serpo serpere serpsi serptum (ἐρπω), to creep, crawl.

LIT., of animals: quaedam bestiae serpentes, quaedam gradientes, Cic.; serpere per humum, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of the slow motion of material things: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.; flamma per continua serpens, Liv.; of a river: tectis in mare serpit aquis, Ov. (2) of the slow progress of abstract things; of prosaic poetry: serpit humi tutus, Hor.; esp. of influences, rumours, etc.: si paullatim haec consuetudo serpere ac prodire coeperit, Cic.; serpit hic rumor, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; Verg., Liv.

serpyllum (serpillum, serpullum) -i, n. (ἐρπυλλον), *wild thyme*: Varr., Verg.

serra -ae, f. (perhaps = sec-ra, from seco), a saw: Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc.

serrācum (sarrācum) -i, n. a kind of waggon: Juv. TRANSF., a constellation, the Wain: Juv.

serrātus -a -um (serra), *toothed like a saw, serrated*: dentes, Plin. M. pl. as subst.

serrāti -ōrum (sc. nummi), *silver coins notched on the edge, milled coins*: Tac.

serrūla -ae, f. (dim. of serra), a little saw: Cic. *serta*, see sero.

Sertōrius -i, m., Q., a general of Marius who, when Sulla gained the upper hand in Rome, fled to Spain, and resisted there till he was murdered by Perperna. Adj. **Sertōriānus** -a -um, Sertorian.

sertūm, see sero.

sērum -i, n. the watery part of curdled milk,

whey: Verg., Ov. TRANSF., the watery part or serum of other things: Plin.

sērus -a -um, adj. (with compar.).

(1) *late*: gratulatio, Cic.; hora serior, Ov.; serā nocte, Prop., Liv.; dies, Tac. Predicatively, acting late: serus abi, go late away, Ov.; Hor.; with genit.: o seri studio-rum! late learned (ὀψιμαθεῖς), Hor.

(2) *too late*: Kalendae, Cic.; serum auxilium post proelium, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **sērum** -i, a late hour: rem in serum trahere, to retard, Liv.; serum diei, late in the day, evening, Liv. N. acc., sing. and plur., **sērum** and **sērā**, as adv., late: Verg.

¶ N. abl. sing. as adv. **sērō**. (1) *late*: Cic. (2) *too late*: Pl., Cic., Liv.; prov.: sero sapiunt (sc. Phryges), Cic. Compar. **sērīus**, later: biduo serius, Cic.; serius ocius, sooner or later, Hor. Superl. **sērissimē**: Caes.

serva -ae, f. see servus.

servābilis -e (servo), that can be saved: Ov.

servans -antis, partic. from servo; q.v.

servātor -ōris, m. (servo). (1) a preserver, saviour: reipublicae, Cic.; salutis, Ov.; Liv. (2) a watcher: Olympi, Luc.

servātrix -icis, f. (servator), she that preserves, a preserver, saviour: Ter., Cic., Ov.

servilis -e (servus), of a slave, slavish, servile: vestis, Cic.; tumultus, a slaves' revolt, Caes.; servilem in modum, Caes.; servilis indoles, Liv.

¶ Adv. **serviliter**, adv. (servilis), slavishly, servilely: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic.; Tac.

Servilius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most celebrated members were (1) C. Servilius Ahala, who as magister equitum under Cincinnatus 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.

servio -ire (servus), to be subject to (with dat.), to be a servant or slave.

LIT., (1) in a household: alicui, Pl., Cic., etc.; apud aliquem, Pl., Cic., Liv.; with internal acc.: servitumem, Pl., Cic., Liv. (2) politically: regi, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to serve, help, comply with, gratify: alicui, Cic.; incertis rumoribus, Caes.; temporis, Cic.; amori aliorum, Cic.; iracundiae, Cic. (2) as legal t. t., of buildings, etc., to be subject to certain rights other than the owner's, to be mortgaged, etc.: Cic.

servitium -i, n. (servus), slavery, service, servitude, subjection.

LIT., domestic and political: ducere aliquem in servitium, Liv.; civitatem a servitio abstrahere, Cic.; servitio exire, Verg. TRANSF., (1) animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, the mind as master, the body as slave, Sall.; Verg., Tac. (2) concr., slaves, servants, a household of slaves; used both sing. and plur.: servitia concitare, Cic.; servitium in scaenam immissum, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

servitritius -a -um (servus/tero), galled by slavery, as a term of abuse: Pl.

servitūdo -inis, f. (servus), slavery, servitude: Liv.

servitūs -ūtis, f. (servus), the condition of a slave; slavery, servitude.

LIT., domestic and political: diutina, Cic.;

perpetua, Caes.; muliebris, Liv.; aliquem in servitutem abducere, Cic.; addicere, Caes., Liv.; adserere, Liv.; antepone mortem servituti, Cic.; servitute Graeciam liberare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *subjection, obedience*: officii, Cic. (2) as legal t. t., of houses, lands, etc., *liability to certain burdens*, e.g., *a right of way*: fundo servitutem imponere, Cic. L. (3) concr., *slaves*: servitus crescit nova (of lovers), Hor.

Servius -a, a Roman name, esp. in the Sulpician gens; see Sulpicius.

servo -are, to watch over, to keep.

LIT., (1) to watch, observe. Absol.: serval look out! Pl., Hor. With object: uxor scelestam me omnibus servat modis ne, Pl.; iter alicuius, Caes.; sidera, to observe, Verg.; esp. of augurs: servare de caelo, Cic. (2) to keep, protect, preserve, save: populum, Cic.; aliquem liberā custodiā, Cic.; aliquem ex iudicio, Cic.; rem suam, Hor.; with double acc.: se integros castosque, Cic. Esp., to keep for the future, lay up, reserve: Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor.; se ad maiora, Liv.; eo me servavi, Cic.; with dat.: res iudicio voluntatque multitudinis, Cic.; vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to keep, retain, observe an abstr. thing: promissum, Pl., Cic.; fidem, Pl., Cic.; ordines, Caes.; amicitiam, Cic.; legem, Cic.; pacem cum aliquo, Cic.; amorem, Verg.; aequam mentem, Hor.; with ut or ne and the subj.: cum ita priores decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. (2) to keep to, stay in a place: limen, stay at home, Verg.; silvas et flumina, Verg.; atria, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **servans** -antis as adj. (with superl.), *observing*: servantissimus aequi, Verg.

servūla (servōla) -ae, f. (dim. of serva), a young female slave, servant-girl: Cic. L.

servūlus (servōlus) -i, m. (dim. of servus), a young slave: Pl., Cic.

servus, adj., *serving*, and subst., a slave.

Adj., servus -a -um, *serving, servile, subject*.

LIT., homo, Pl.; capita, Liv.; Graeciae urbes, Liv. TRANSF., (1) in gen.: imitatores, servum pecus, Hor. (2) as legal t. t., of lands or buildings, *subject to rights other than those of the owners*: praedia serva, Cic.

Subst., m. servus -i, a slave, servant. LIT., servi publici, slaves of the state, Cic.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., servi cupiditatum, Cic.; legum, Cic.; Plin. L. F. serva -ae, a female slave: Pl., Hor., Liv.

sēsānum (sīs-) -i, n. and **sēsāma** -ae, f. (σίσαμον, σησαμῶν), sesame, an oily plant: Pl., Plin.

sescēnāris -e (perhaps sesqui/annus), a year and a half old: bos, Liv.

sescēnārius -a -um (sesceni), consisting of six hundred: cohortes, Caes.

sescēni -ae -a (sescenti), six hundred at a time or six hundred each: Cic.

sescentēni = sesceni; q.v.: Suet.

sescentēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (sescenti), six hundredth: Cic.

sescenti -ae -a (sex/centum), six hundred: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., to denote an indefinite round number, countless: epistulae, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

sescentiēs (sescentiēns), adv. (sescenti), six hundred times: Cic. L., Plin. L.

sescentoplāgus -i, m. (sescenti/plaga), one who receives innumerable stripes: Pl.

sescunciā -ae, f. (sesqui/uncia), one eighth of any unit: Plin. As adj.: copulae sescunciae, an inch and a half thick, Pl.

sēsēlis -is, f. (σάσλις), a plant, hartwort: Cic. **Sēsostis** -is and **Sēsōsis** -sidis, m. (Σέσωστis), a famous king of Egypt.

sesqui, adv. (perhaps from semis/que), one half more, half as much again: sesqui maior, Cic.

sesquialter -altera -alterum, one and a half: Cic.

sesquihōra -ae, f. an hour and a half: Plin. L.

sesquilībra -ae, f. a pound and a half: Cato.

sesquimensis -is, m. a month and a half: Varr.

sesquimōdius -i, m. a peck and a half: Cic.

sesquiōbōlus -i, m. an obolus and a half: Plin.

sesquiōctāvus -a -um, containing $\frac{1}{8}$ of a thing: Cic.

sesquiōpus -ēris, n. the work of a day and a half: Pl.

sesquipēdālīs -e, a foot and a half long: tigna, Caes. Hence inordinately long: dentes, Cat.; verba, Hor.

sesquipēs -pēdis, m. a foot and a half long, wide, etc.: Pl.

sesquiplāga -ae, f. a blow and a half: Tac.

sesquīplex -plicis, one and a half times as much: Cic.

sesquītertius -a -um, containing $\frac{2}{3}$ of anything: Cic.

sessibūlum -i, n. (sedeo), a seat, stool, chair: Pl.

sessilis -e (sedeo), fit for sitting. (1) pass.: tergum (equi), Ov. (2) act., of plants, low, dwarf: lactuca, Mart., Plin.

sessio -ōnis, f. (sedeo). LIT., sitting, the act of sitting: status, inessio, sessio, Cic.; sessiones quaedam (postures in sitting) contra naturam sunt, Cic.; esp. (1) a sitting idle, loitering: Capitolina, Cic. L. (2) a session for discussion: post meridiana, Cic. TRANSF., a place for sitting, seat: Cic.

sessito -are (freq. of sedeo), to sit much, sit often: quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic.

sessiuncūla -ae, f. (dim. of sessio), a little company or assembly for conversation: Cic.

essor -ōris, m. (sedeo). LIT., one who sits, a sitter: Hor., Suet. TRANSF., an inhabitant: urbis, Nep.

sestertius -a -um (semis/tertius), consisting of two and a half; as adj., only with nummus and milia: nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, for a mere trifle, Cic., Varr.

M. as subst. **sestertius** -i; genit. plur. usually sestertium; a sesterce, a silver coin = $\frac{1}{2}$ denarius = $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses; often written HS. Numbers of sesterces are expressed as follows. Below 2,000, by sestertii with cardinal num., e.g. centum sestertii. From 2,000 to 1,000,000, by milia sestertium or by sestertium without milia, treated as a n. noun, and so declined (= 1,000 sesterces), with cardinal or distrib. num.: bis dena super sestertia nummum, 20,000 sesterces, Hor. From 1,000,000 upwards, by sestertium (as genit. pl. or declined; = here 100,000 sesterces) with numeral adv.: sestertium

decies, 1,000,000 *sesterces*, Cic.; *sestertium* ducenties, 20,000,000 *sesterces*, Liv.

Sestius -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members were (1) L. Sestius, tribune of the people, the author of a law enacting that one of the consuls should always be a plebeian. (2) P. Sestius, tribune of the people, who proposed the recall of Cicero from exile.

¶ Hence adj. **Sestiānus** -a -um, *Sestian*. **Sestus** (**Sestōs**) -i, f. (Σηστός), a town on the Hellespont, home of Hero. Adj. **Sestus** -a -um, *Sestian*: puella, Hero, Ov.

set=sed; q.v.

seta=sæta; q.v.

seu, see sive.

sēvēritās -ātis, f. (severus), gravity, seriousness, austerity, sternness: censorum, censoria, Cic.; severitatem in filio adhibere, Cic.; imperiū, Caes.

sēvēritūdo -inis, f. (severus), gravity, sternness: Pl.

sēvērus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere.

Of persons; in a good sense: Tubero vitā severus, Cic.; familia cum ad ceteras res tum ad iudicandum severissima, Cic. M. as subst.: Cat., Hor. In a bad sense, hard, cruel: Neptunus saevus severusque, Pl.; turba Eumenidum, Prop.; in aliquem, Cic., Liv.

Of things: frons, Pl., Ov.; iudicia, Cic.; Falernum (vinum), harsh, Hor.; amnis Cocytī, grim, Verg. N. pl. as subst.: Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sēvērē**, seriously, gravely, austere: Caes., Cic.

Sēvērus -i, m. a Roman family name, esp. of (1) Cornelius Severus, epic poet in the time of Augustus, friend of Ovid. (2) L. Septimius Severus, emperor A.D. 193-211. (3) Aurelius Alexander Severus, emperor A.D. 222-34.

Sēvērus mons, a mountain in the Sabine country, a branch of the Apennines.

sēvōco -are, to call aside, call away. LIT., singulos, Caes.; plebem in Aventinum, Cic. TRANSF., to withdraw, separate: animum a voluptate, Cic.

sēvum=sebum; q.v.

sex, indecl. numer. (ἑξ), six: Pl., Cic., etc.: sex septem, six or seven, Ter., Hor.

sexāgēnārius -a -um (sexageni), containing sixty; esp., sixty years old: Quint

sexāgēni -ae -a (sexaginta), sixty at a time, or sixty each: Cic., Liv.

sexāgēsīmus (-ensīmus) -a -um (sexaginta), sixtieth: Ter., Cic., Mart.

sexāgiēs (**sexāgiēns**), adv. (sexaginta), sixty times: Caes., Cic.

sexāginta, indecl. num. (sex), sixty: Pl., Cic., etc.

sexangūlus -a -um, hexagonal: Ov., Plin.

sexcen-, see sescen-.

sexdēcim=sedecim; q.v.

sexennis -e (sex/annus), six years old: Pl., Caes.

sexennīum -i, n. (sexennis), a period of six years: Pl., Cic.

sexiēs (**sexiens**), adv. (sex), six times: Liv.

sexprīmi (or **sex prīmi**) -ōrum, m. a board of six magistrates in a provincial town: Cic.

sextdēcīmāni -ōrum, m. (sextusdecimus), soldiers of the 16th legion: Tac.

sextans -antis, m. (sex), the sixth part of an as, or of any unit. In gen., as a fraction: heredes in sextante, Cic. L. Esp. (1) as a coin, two unciae: Liv. (2) in weight, the sixth part of a pound: Ov., Plin. (3) in area, a sixth of an acre: Varr. (4) of liquid, a sixth of a sextarius: Mart.

sextārius -i, m. (sextus), the sixth part. Esp. in liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius (about a pint): Cic.

Sextilis -e (sextus), of the sixth month of the old Roman year (reckoning from March): Hor., Liv. M. as subst. (sc. mensis), the sixth month, afterwards called Augustus: Cic.

sextūla -ae, f. (sc. pars; from sextulus, dim. of sextus), the sixth part of an uncia, 1/12 of an as: Varr.; as a fraction, 1/12: Cic.

sextus -a -um (sex), sixth: Pl., Cic., etc. N. acc. as adv. **sextum**, for the sixth time: sextum consul, Cic.

sextusdēcīmus -a -um, sixteenth: Cic.

sexungūla -ae, f. six-claws; nickname for a rapacious woman: Pl.

sexus -ūs, m. (connected with secus and seco), sex: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic.; Liv., etc.

sī, conj., if, supposing that. Often preceded by quod, quod si, and if, but if; foll. by modo, si modo, if only; si quis, if anybody; si non, si minus, nisi, if not, unless.

(1) with indic. verb (in any tense): a, indicating simply possibility: si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr.; Cic., etc.: b, implying fact, esp. foll. by quidem: si quidem, or siquidem, since, considering that, Cic., etc.

(2) with subj. verb: a, with pres. subj., for a future condition which is possible but not likely: possis ignavus haberi ad cenam si intestatus eas, Juv.; Cic., etc.: b, with imperf. subj. for a present unfulfilled condition, pluperf. for a past unfulfilled: si id fecisses, melius famae consulisses, Cic.; me truncus sustulera nisi Faunus ictum dextra levasset, Hor.; emendaturus, si licuisset, eram, Ov.: c, to express a wish: si nunc foret illa iuventus! Verg.; esp. after o: o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset, Verg.; o mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos, Verg.; Hor.: d, after perinde ac, etc., in comparisons: perinde existimans ac si usus esset, Caes.; Cic., etc.: e, with imperf. subj., of what often used to happen: chommoda dicebat si quando commoda vellet dicere, Cat.; Hor.: f, elliptically=in the hope that, on the chance that, to see if: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv.; Cic., Caes., etc.: g, rarely, in indir. quest., whether: fatis incerta feror si Iuppiter unam esse velit urbem, Verg.

(3) elliptically, without verb; esp., si minus, if not, si non, si nihili aliud: Cic., Liv., etc.

sibīlā -orum, n. pl. (1) as adj., hissing: colla colubrae, Verg. (2) as subst., used by poets as plur. of sibilus (q.v.): calamorum sibila, Lucr.; serpens horrenda sibila misit, Ov.

sibīlo -are (sibilus). (1) intransit., to hiss, to whistle: serpens, Verg.; anguis, Ov.; of red-hot iron in water: in tepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. (2) transit., to hiss at, hiss down: aliquem, Cic. L., Hor.

sibīlus -i, m. (poet. plur. sibila; q.v.), a hissing, whistling. In gen.: austri, Verg.; of persons,

whistling: sibilo signum dare, Liv. Esp., a contemptuous hissing: sibilum "metuis? Cic.; sibilis aliquem explodere, Cic.

Sibylla -ae, f. (Σιβυλλα), a prophetess and priestess of Apollo, a Sibyl; esp., the Sibyl of Cumae, whom Aeneas consulted, and another who 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.

¶ Hence adj. **Sibyllinus** -a -um, of the Sibyl, Sibylline: libri, Cic., Liv.; vaticinatio, Cic.; versus: Cic., Hor.

sic (seic, sice), so, thus, in this way.

In gen., with exact sense shown by general context, gesture, etc.: sive enim sic est, sive illo modo, Cic.; illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellant) in qua in populo sunt omnia, Cic.; Liv., etc. Sometimes with disparaging sense, so so: Pl. In the sense just like that, without further ado: sic armatus, accoutred as he was, Liv.; Cic. In affirmative answers, just so, yes: Ter., Cic., etc.

Esp. (1) introducing a description, quotation, etc., like this, as follows: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic.; sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic.; sic est vulgus; ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa, existimant, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) referring to a conditional or restrictive clause, in that case, with this limitation: recordatione amicitiae sic fruor, ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; decreverunt, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv.; so in wishes: sic tua Cyneas fugiant examina taxos, Verg. (3) in comparisons, so; gen. corresponding to ut: Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, Cic.; quemadmodum... sic, Cic.; sic... tanquam, Cic.; sic... quasi, Cic.; velut... sic, Liv.; ceu... sic, Verg. (4) leading up to consecutive clause, so much, to such a degree: Caecinam a puero semper sic dilexi ut non ullo cum homine coniunctus viverem, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ Hence interrog. **sicīnē** (siccīnē)? **sicīn'**? is it thus that?: Cat., etc.

sica -ae, f. (seco), a dagger, dirk, poniard: maximus sicarum numerus et gladiatorum, Cic.; Suet., etc.

Sicāni -ōrum, m. pl. an ancient people who migrated from Italy to Sicily.

¶ Hence adj. **Sicānus** and **Sicānius** -a -um, Sicanian; poet.=Sicilian; subst. **Sicānia** -ae, f. Sicania=Sicily; and f. adj. **Sicānis** -idis, Sicanian, Sicilian.

sicārius -i, m. (sica), an assassin, murderer: Cic., Hor., etc. Esp.: accusare aliquem inter sicarios, of murder, Cic.

siccē, adv. from siccus; q.v.

siccīnē (sicīnē), see sic.

siccītās -ātis, f. (siccus), dryness.

Lit., paludum, Caes.; Pl., Cic.; of weather, drought: Cic. L., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, freedom from humours, firm health: Cic. (2) of style, plainness, simplicity, dryness: orationis, Cic.

sicco -are (siccus), to make dry, to dry: paludes, Cic.; vellera, Verg.; herbas, Ov.; vulnera, to stanch, Verg.; calices, to drain, Hor.; ovis ubera, Verg.; ovem, Ov.

siccōculus -a -um (siccus/oculus), with dry eyes: Pl.

siccus -a -um, dry.

Lit., in gen.: harena, lignum, Verg.; oculi, tearless, Hor.; panis, Sen. Of weather: dies, Hor.; fervores, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of the body, free from humours, sound, firm, healthy: corpora, Plin.; Pl., Cat. (2) thirsting, thirsty; sometimes sober, temperate: Pl., Cic., Verg., Hor. (3) of style, plain, dry, simple: oratio, Cic.; Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **siccē**, dryly; of style, plainly: Cic.

Sicilia -ae, f., see Siculi.

sicilicūla -ae, f. (dim. of sicilis), a small sickle: Pl.

sicilissīto -are (Siculi), to imitate Sicilian ways: Pl.

sicilis -is, f. (sica), a sickle: Plin.

sicīnē (siccīnē), see sic.

Sicōris -is, m. a tributary of the Hiberus in Spain (now Segre): Caes., Luc.

sicūbi, adv. if anywhere: Cic., Verg., etc.

Sicūli -ōrum, m. a people of Italy who migrated to Sicily, and gave the island its name: Cic., etc.; sing. **Sicūlus** -i, m. a Sicilian: Pl., Cic.; adj. **Sicūlus** -a -um, Sicilian: tyrannus, Phalaris, Ov.

¶ Hence subst. **Sicilia** -ae, f. Sicily; adj. **Siciliensis** -e, and f. adj. **Sicēlis** -idis, Sicilian.

sicundē, adv. if from anywhere: Cic. L., Liv.

sicūt and **sicūtī**, adv. as, just as.

In gen., with a verb: sicut sapiens poeta dixit, Cic.; sicut, sicuti... ita, Pl., Caes., Cic.; sicuti... sic, Caes.; without a verb: sicut apud nos, Cic.; viri in uxores, sicut in liberos, potestatem, Caes.

Esp. (1) to confirm the truth of something stated hypothetically, with esse, as: quamvis felix sit, sicuti est, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) in a comparison, as it were: hic locus sicut aliquod fundamentum est huius constitutionis, Cic.; with verb in subj., just as if: sicuti foret laccessitus, Sall. (3) to add an example, as for example: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsā M. Curii, Cic. (4) to express a state or condition, just as: sicut eram, fugio, Ov.

Sicŷōn -ōnis, f. (Σικυών), a city in north-eastern Peloponnesus.

¶ Hence adj. **Sicŷōnius** -a -um, Sicyonian: calcei, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **Sicŷōnia** -ōrum, a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon: Lucr.; m. pl. as subst. **Sicŷōnii** -orum, the Sicyonians: Cic.

sidērēus -a -um (sidus), of the stars, starry. Lit., caelum, Ov.; ignes, the stars, Ov.; Canis, the Dog-star, Ov.; dea=Nox, Prop. TRANSF., heavenly, or perhaps gleaming, glittering: clipeus, Verg.

Sidicīni -ōrum, m. a people of Campania, whose chief town was Teanum.

¶ Hence adj. **Sidicinus** -a -um, Sidicine.

sido sidere sidi and sēdi sessum (cf. ἵω), to sit down, settle, alight.

Lit., of living creatures: columbae super arbore sidunt, Verg.

TRANSF., of inanimate things. (1) to sink down, settle: orta ex lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, Liv.; Lucr., Ov., etc. (2) to remain lying or fixed: cum sederit glans, Liv.; as naut. t. t., to stick fast, to be stranded: ubi cymbae siderent, Liv.; Prop.

(3) to *vanish, disappear*: Prop. (4) of feelings, to *subside*: Tac.

Sidōn -ōnis, f. (Σιδών), an ancient city of Phoenicia.

¶ Hence adj. **Sidōnīus** -a -um, *Phoenician, Sidonian*: amor, of Jupiter for Europa, Mart.; of purple: ostrum, Ov.; m. pl. as subst. **Sidōnīi** -ōrum, the Sidonians; also adj. **Sidōnicus** -a -um, *Sidonian*; f. adj. **Sidōnis** -idis, *Sidonian, Tyrian*: concha, Tyrian purple, Ov.; tellus, *Phoenicia*, Ov.; as subst., the Sidonian woman: Europa, Ov.; Dido, Ov.; Anna, sister of Dido: Ov.

sidus -ēris, n. a group of stars, constellation, or a single star, luminary.

LIT., (1) strictly, a constellation; sing.: sidus Vergiliarum, Liv.; sidus aetherium, Ov.; plur.: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic.; Lucr., etc. (2) a luminary, heavenly body; esp. a star: Cic., Ov., etc. (3) more generally, the time of year: hiberno sidere, in winter, Verg.; mutato sidere, at another season, Verg. (4) weather: grave sidus et imber, Ov.; Minervae, storm raised by Minerva, Verg. (5) in astrology, a star, affecting human fortunes (cf. sideratio): haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti, Liv.; Cic., etc. (6) plur., in gen., the heavens: ad sidera missus, Juv.; ad sidera ferre, to praise to the skies, Verg.; esp. of exalted feeling or station: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of any glorious or beautiful object; of eyes: geminum, sua lumina, sidus, Ov.; O sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis, pride, glory, Ov. As a term of endearment: Hor.

Sigambri = Sugambri; q.v.

Sigēum -i, n. (Σιγεῖον), a promontory and port in Troas, where was the grave of Achilles.

¶ Hence adj. **Sigēus, Sigēius** -a -um, *Sigeian*.

sigilla -ōrum, n. pl. (dim. of signum), small figures, images: patella in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic.; figures cut upon a signet-ring: Cic.; hence a seal: Hor.

sigillātus -a -um (sigilla), ornamented with small figures: scyphi, Cic.

sigma -ātis, n. (σῆγμα), 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 or signs a document. Hence (1) a witness to a will: signatores falsi, forgers of wills, Sall. (2) a witness to a marriage-contract: Juv.

Signia -ae, f. a city in Latium (now Segni).

¶ Hence adj. **Signinus** -a -um, of Signia; m. pl. as subst. **Signini** -ōrum, the inhabitants of Signia.

signifēr -fēra -fērūm (signum/fero), bearing signs or figures, adorned with figures. In gen.: puppis, Luc. Esp., bearing stars, covered with constellations: aether, Lucr.; orbis, the Zodiac, Cic.

¶ M. as subst. **signifēr** -fēri, a standard-bearer. LIT., as milit. t. t.: Caes., Cic., etc. TRANSF., in gen., a leader, head: calamitosorum, Cic.; iuventutis, Cic.

significātiō -ōnis, f. (significo), an indication, sign, token, signal.

In gen.: declarare aliquid significatione, Cic.; Caes.; with subjective genit.: litterarum, Cic.; with objective genit.: virtutis,

Cic.; with acc. and infin.: significatio fit non adesse constantiam, Cic.

Esp. (1) a sign of assent, approbation: omni significatione florere, Cic.; Caes. (2) emphasis: Cic. (3) the meaning, signification of a word: Cic., Quint.

significo -are (signum/facio), to give a sign, to indicate, notify, show.

In gen., with acc.: hoc mihi significasse et adnuisse visus est, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: omnes significabant ab eo se esse admodum delectatos, Cic.; Caes.; with indir. command: ut statim dimitterentur, Caes.; With indir. quest.: litterae neque unde neque quo die datae essent significabant, Cic.; with de and the abl.: de fuga, Caes.

Esp. (1) to indicate what is to come, foreshow: futura, Cic.; Ov., etc. (2) to mean, signify: uno verbo significari res duas, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **significans** -antis, of style or delivery, graphic, distinct, clear: Quint.; compar.: Quint.

¶ Adv. **significantē**, plainly, distinctly, clearly: Quint.; compar.: acrius, apertius, significantius dignitatem alicuius defendere, Cic. L.

Signinus, see Signia.

signo -are (signum), to put a mark upon, mark, inscribe.

LIT., in gen. (1) with acc. of the thing marked: humum pede certo, Hor.; silicem, Juv.; Verg., Ov. (2) with acc. of the mark made: summo vestigia pulvere, Verg.; caeli regionem in cortice signant, cut in, Verg.; nomina saxo, Ov. Esp. (1) to mark with a seal, seal, seal up: libellum, Cic. L.; volumina, Hor.; arcanae tabellas, Ov. (2) to coin, stamp money: argentum signatum, Cic.; Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to impress, to indicate: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, Ov.; ossa nomen (Caieta) signat, Verg. (2) to observe, notice: ora sono discordia, Verg.; Ov.

signum -i, n. a sign, mark, token.

In gen.: signa et notas locorum, Cic.; signum imprimere pecori, Verg.; with genit.: signa pedum sequi, to follow the footsteps, Ov.; signa doloris ostendere, Cic.

Esp. (1) as milit. t. t., a standard, banner, ensign: signa relinquere, to desert, Sall., Liv.; signa ferre, to break up camp, march away, Caes., Liv.; signa convelli iubere, to give the signal for marching away, Liv.; signa inferre, to attack, Caes., Cic., Liv.; signa conferre, either to bring the standards together, to concentrate, Caes., Liv.; or to engage, to fight: cum Alexandrinis, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) milit. t. t., a signal, order, command: signum pugnae proponere, Liv.; signum tubā dare, Caes. (3) milit. t. t., a watchword, password: Tac., Suet. (4) a signal for races to begin: signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. (5) an indication of the future, a warning, symptom: medici signa habent ex venis, Cic.; morborum, Verg. (6) a physical representation of a person or thing, a figure, image, statue: signum aëneum, marmoreum, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc. Esp. a seal, signet: Cic., Hor., etc. (7) a group of stars, constellation: Lucr., Cic. **silānus** -i, m. (Σιληνός, Doric Σιλανός), a fountain; originally one with water gushing from the mouth of a statue of Silenus; later, in gen., of water carried by pipes: Lucr.

Silārus -i, m. *a river in Lucania (now the Sele).*

silens, partic. from *sileo*; q.v. *

silentium -i, n. (*sileo*), *silence, stillness, quietness.*

LIT., of persons: *audire aliquid magno silentio*, Cic.; *silentium fieri iubere*, Cic.; *silentio praeterire*, Cic.; *silentium tenere*, obtinere, Liv.; *alta silentia rumpere*, Verg.; Caes., etc. Esp. *ceremonial silence during the taking of auspices*: *id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of nature, *stillness*: *noctis*, Caes., Lucr., Liv.; *risus*, Ov. (2) *quiet, repose, inactivity*: *iudiciorum ac fori*, Cic. (3) *obscurity, ingloriousness*: *vitam silentio transire*, Sall.

Silēnus -i, m. (*Σιληνός*), *the tutor and attendant of Bacchus, represented with a bald head, and riding on an ass, usually drunk.*

sileo -ēre -ūi, *to be still, noiseless, silent.*

LIT., of persons: *ceteri de nobis silent*, Cic. With acc., *to be silent about*: *tu hoc silebis*, Cic.; *neque te silebo*, Hor.; in pass.: *res siletur*, Cic.; n. pl. of gerundive as subst., *silenda, things to be silent about, secrets, mysteries*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of nature: *silet aer*, Ov.; *aequor*, Verg.; *nox*, Verg.; *late loca*, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, *to be still, to rest, to be inactive*: *leges inter arma, si quando ambitus sileat*, Cic.; Tac. (3) fig., *to leave unsaid*: *si chartae sileant quod bene feceris*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **silens** -entis, *silent, still*: *nox*, Verg., Liv., etc.; *umbrae, the dead*, Verg. Plur. as subst. **silentēs**, *the dead*: Ov.; also *the Pythagoreans*: Ov.

siler -ēris, m. *a species of willow, the brook-willow*: Verg.

silesco -ēre (*sileo*), *to become silent, grow still*: Verg., Ov., etc.

silex -icis, m. (rarely f.), *any hard stone, such as flint, esp. as material for pavement.*

LIT., certo in loco *silecem caedere*, Cic.; *vias in urbe silece sternere*, Liv.; Juv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a crag, rock, cliff*: *acuta silex praecisis undique saxis*, Verg.; Lucr. (2) of hardheartedness: *dicam siles pectus habere tuum*, Ov.

silicernium -i, n. *a funeral feast*: Varr.; hence, as a term of abuse, applied to an infirm old man: Ter.

siligo -inis, f. *a kind of very white wheat*: Cato, Varr., Plin. Hence *wheaten flour*: Juv.

silīqua -ae, f. *a husk, pod, shell*: Verg. TRANSF., in plur., *pulse*: Hor.

Silius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*; esp. of (1) A. Silius, *a friend of Cicero*. (2) P. Silius Nerva, *propraetor 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 second Punic war in seventeen books.*

¶ Hence adj. **Siliānus** -a -um, *relating to Silius*.

silō -ōnis, m. (*silus*), *a snub-nosed man*: Pl.

silphium -i, n. (*σιλφίον*)=*lasercipium*; q.v.: Cato.

Silūes -um, acc. -as, *a British people living in South Wales*.

silūrus -i, m. (*σιλουρος*), *a species of river-fish, probably the sheat-fish*: Juv.

silus -a -um, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed*: Cic.

silva (*silūa*, trisyll.: Hor.) -ae, f. (connected with *σλη*), *a wood, forest*.

LIT., (1) strictly, *a wood*: *silva densa*, Cic.; *silvarum dea, Diana*, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., etc. (2) *a plantation, a grove, a park*: *signa in silva disposita*, Cic.; Hor. (3) *any quantity of shrubs or plants, bush*: Verg., etc. (4) poet., *a tree or trees*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of physical objects, *a forest, a dense mass or quantity*: *immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam, a dense mass of spears*, Verg. (2) of abstr. things, *plenty, abundance*: *virtutum et vitiorum*, Cic.; esp., of materials for speaking and writing: *silva rerum*, Cic.; *omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi*, Cic.

Silvānus -i, m. (*silva*), *a Latin god of woods and forests*; plur., *Silvani, gods of the woodlands*.

silvāticus -a -um (*silva*). (1) *of woods or trees*: Cato, Varr. (2) of plants and animals, *wild*: Cato, Varr.

silvesco -ēre (*silva*), of a vine, *to run wild, to run to wood*: Cic.

silvestris -e (*silva*), *belonging to woods, or covered with trees, wooded*.

LIT., *collis*, Caes.; *locus*, Cic.; *belua*, Cic.; *homines*, Hor. N. pl. as subst., *woodlands*: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *growing wild, wild*: *oliva*, Ov.; Verg., Hor. (2) *rural, pastoral*: *Musa*, Verg.; Lucr.

Silvia, see *Rhea*.

silvīcōla -ae, m. and f. (*silva/colo*), *inhabiting woods*: Verg., Ov.

silvīcultrix -trix, f. adj. (*silva/colo*), *inhabiting woods*: Cat.

silvifrāgus -a -um (*silva/frango*), *shattering the woods*: Lucr.

silvōsus -a -um (*silva*), *well wooded*: saltus, Liv.

simīa -ae, f. (*simus*), *an ape, monkey*: Cic., etc.; as a term of abuse: Pl., Plin. L.

similis -e; compar. *similior*, superl. *simillimus* (connected with *simul*), *like, resembling, similar*: Cic., Verg., etc. Most often with genit.: *fratris*, Cic.; *non est veri simile ut occiderit, it is not probable that*, Cic.; compar.: *veri similis*, Liv.; superl.: *simillimum veri*, Cic. Also with dat.: *si similes Icilio tribunos haberet*, Liv.; *quid simile habet epistula aut iudicio aut contioni?* Cic.; compar.: *similior id vero fecit*, Liv.; superl.: *simillimus deo*, Cic. With inter: *homines inter se cum formā tum moribus similes*, Cic.; Ov. Foll. by ac, atque, et si, ut si, tamquam si: Caes., Cic.

¶ N. as subst. **simile** -is, *a resemblance or comparison*: Cic., Quint.

¶ Adv. **similitēr**, with compar. *similior* and superl. *simillimē*, *in like manner, similarly*; foll. by atque, ut si: Cic.

similitūdo -inis, f. (*similis*), *likeness, resemblance*.

In gen.: *est inter ipsos similitudo*, Cic.; *est homini cum deo similitudo*, Cic.; *veri similitudo, probability*, Cic. Sometimes *intended likeness, imitation*: Cic., Tac.

Esp. (1) *a metaphor, simile*: Cic. (2) *uniformity of style, monotony*: Cic.

simīlo=*simulo*; q.v.

simiōlus -i, m. (dim. of *simius*), *a little ape, as a term of abuse*: Cic. L.

sīmītū, adv. (old form of simul), *together*: Pl. **sīmius** -i, m. (simus; cf. simia), *an ape, monkey*: Mart.; as a term of abuse: Hor. **Sīmōis** -mōentis, m. (Σιμός), *a small stream in Troas, falling into the Scamander*.

Sīmōnides -is, m. (Σιμωνίδης), *a lyric poet of Ceos*. Adj. **Sīmōnideus** -a -um, *Simonidean*.

simplex -plīcis; abl. sing. simplici, in Lucr. simplicē; (root of semel/plico), *simple, single, uncompounded, unmixed*.

LIT., *natura animantis*, Cic.; *res aperta et simplex*, Cic.; *aqua, pure*, Ov.; simplici ordine urbem intrare, in *single file*, Liv.; plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *plain, not complicated*: causa, Cic.; genus mortis, *without torture*, Liv.; necessitudo, *unconditional*, Cic.; Hor. (2) *morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless*: vir apertus ac simplex, Cic.; cogitationes, Tac.; Ov.; compar.: Hor.

¶ Adv. **simplicit̃er**, *plainly, simply*. LIT., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., (1) *simply, without art, artlessly*: loqui, Cic. (2) *frankly, candidly, honestly*: Plin. L.; compar. and superl.: Tac.

simplicit̃as -ātis, f. (simplex), *simplicity, simpleness*. LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., *morally, straightforwardness, guilelessness, honesty, candour*: puerilis, Liv.; sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv.; Ov., etc.

simplus -a -um (connected with simplex), *simple*. N. as subst. **simplum** -i, *the simple sum or number* (opp. double, etc.): Cic., Liv.

simpūlum -i, n. *a ladle*; prov.: excitare fluctūs in simpulo, *to make a storm in a tea-cup, to make much ado about nothing*: Cic.

simpūvium -i, n. *a sacrificial bowl*: Cic., Juv.

sīmūl, adv. (connected with similis), *at once, at the same time, together*. In gen.: cenare, Cic.; tres simul soles effulserunt, Liv.; excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor.; with cum: testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio, Cic.; with et, que, atque: simul inflatus exacerbatuque, Liv.; simul honoribus atque virtutibus, Liv.; with abl.: simul septemviris, Tac.; Ov., Hor.

In special phrases. (1) simul... simul, *not only... but at the same time, partly... partly...*: increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv.; simul sui purgandi causā, simul ut, Caes. (2) simul atque (ac), simul ut, and sometimes simul alone, *as soon as*; esp. with perf. indic.: Caes., Cic., Verg., etc.

sīmūlācrum -i, n. (simulo), *an image, likeness, portrait, effigy*.

LIT., *Helena, deorum*, Cic.; simulacra cerea, *dolls*, Ov.; belli simulacra cientes, *engaging in sham battles, on manoeuvres*, Lucr.; also of a reflection in a mirror or in water: Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *a shade, ghost*; of the dead: Lucr., Verg., Ov.; of a figure in a dream: vana (noctis), Ov. (2) as t. t. of the Epicurean philosophy, *a conception of an object in the mind*: Lucr. (3) in literature, *a character-picture*: Liv. (4) in gen., *an imitation, phantom, appearance* (opp. substance, reality): simulacra virtutis, Cic.; religionis, Cic.

sīmūlāmen -inis, n. (simulo), *an imitation*: Ov.

sīmūlans -antis, partic. from simulo; q.v.

sīmūlātē, adv. from simulo; q.v.

sīmūlātiō -ōnis, f. (simulo), *the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, false show*: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, Cic.; agere cum simulatione timoris, Cic.; Ter., Caes., Tac.

sīmūlātor -ōris, m. (simulo). (1) *an imitator*: figurae, Ov. (2) *a pretender, counterfeiter, feigner*: segnitiae, Tac.; cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall.; simulator in omni oratione, of Socrates, *a master in irony*, Cic.; Tac.

sīmūlo -are (similis), *to make like*.

Hence (1) *to cause a person or thing to resemble another*: corpora igni simulata, Lucr.; Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. (2) *to make a copy of a person or thing, to represent him or it*: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen, Verg.; cupressum, Hor.; simulata Troia, *a counterfeit Troy*, Ov. (3) *to make oneself like or make oneself out to be a person or thing, to play the part of*: aegrum, Liv.; anum, Ov.; aera Alexandri vultum simulantia, Hor. (4) *to pretend a thing is so, put on an appearance of, simulate*, a feeling, action, etc.: simulare gaudia vultu, Ov.; lacrimas, Ov.; negotia, Sall.; pacem, Cic., Sall.; aliud agentes, aliud simulates, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: se furere, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **sīmūlans** -antis, in compar., *imitating, imitative*: simulantior vocum ales, *the parrot*, Ov.

¶ Adv. from perf. partic. **sīmūlātē**, *feignedly*: Cic.

sīmūltās -ātis, f. (simul), *a clash, rivalry, jealousy, feud*. Sing.: similitatem deponere, Cic. L.; Liv. Usually plur.: similitates exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; similitates dirimere, finire, Liv.

sīmūlus -a -um (dim. of simus), *somewhat snub-nosed*: Lucr.

sīmus -a -um (σιμός), *flat-nosed, snub-nosed*: Verg.

sīn, conj. *but if, if however*. (1) with preceding particle such as si, nisi, quando, dum: si... sin aliter, Cic.; si... sin autem, Cic.; si... sin minus, ellipt., *but if not*, Cic. (2) without preceding particle; sometimes strengthened by autem: Caes., Cic.

sīnāpi -is, n. and **sīnāpis** -is, f. (σινάνη), *mustard*: Pl., Plin.

sīncērītās -ātis, f. (sincerus), *purity, soundness*. LIT., olei, Plin. TRANSF., *integrity*: Sen., Phaedr.

sīncērus -a -um, *pure, unmixed, whole, sound, genuine*.

LIT., *secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris*, Cic.; membra, *intact*, Lucr.; vas, Hor.

TRANSF., *morally uncorrupt, honourable, sincere*: iudicium, Cic.; fides, Liv.; Minerva, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **sīncērē**, *honestly, frankly, sincerely*: pronuntiare, Caes.; Ter., Cat.

sīncīpītāmentum -i, n. = sīncīput; q.v.: Pl. **sīncīput** -pītis, n. (semi/caput), *half a head*.

LIT., *of the smoked chap of a pig*: Juv., Pers. TRANSF., *the brain*: Pl.

sīndōn -ōnis, f. (σινδών), *fine cotton cloth, muslin*: Mart.

sīnē, prep. with abl., *without* (opp. cum): semper ille ante cum uxore, tum sine ea, Cic.; sine dubio, Cic.; non sine gloriā, Hor.;

sometimes after its case: *vitiis nemo sine nascitur*, Hor.

singillatim, adv. (*singillus*=*singulus*), *singly*, *one by one*: Cic., Lucr., etc.

singulāris -e (*singulus*), *alone*, *single*, *individual*. LIT., ubi aliquos singulares ex nave egredi conspexerant, Caes.; non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc, Cic.; imperium, *absolute rule*, Cic. Esp. as grammat. t. t., *singular*, *belonging to the singular number*: Quint. TRANSF., *unique*, *extraordinary*; in a good sense: ingenio atque animo singulares, Cic.; Pompeii singularis eximiaque virtus, Cic.; in a bad sense: nequitia, Cic.

M. pl. as subst. **singulārēs** -ium, *troops specially employed*, perhaps *special guards*: Tac.

Adv. **singulārītēr** (**singlārītēr**: Lucr.).

LIT., *singly*: Lucr.; *in the singular number*: Quint. TRANSF., *particularly*, *extraordinarily*: aliquem diligere, Cic.; Plin. L.

singulāris -a -um (*singularis*), *single*: catenae, Pl.

singūli, see *singulus*.

singultim, adv. (*singultus*), *with sobs*: pauca loqui, *stammeringly*, Hor.

singultio -ire (*singultus*), *to gasp*, *hiccough*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to throb*: Pers.

singulto -are (*singultus*). (1) *intransit.*, *to gasp*, *hiccough*, *sob*: Quint.; of dying persons, *to rattle in the throat*: Verg. (2) *transit.*, *to sob out*, *gasp out*: animam, Ov.

singultus -ūs, m. *a sobbing*, *gasping*. Of persons: singultuque pias interrumpente querellas, Ov.; multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. Of persons dying, *rattling in the throat*: Verg. Of similar sounds; *the croaking of a raven*: Plin.; *the gurgling of water*: Plin. L.

singulus -a -um, more freq. in plur. **singūli** -ae -a (from root of *semel*). (1) *single*, *separate*, *one at a time*, *one alone*; sing.: singulum vestigium, Pl.; plur.: honestius universi quam singuli, Cic. (2) *distributive*, *one each*: binos in singulas civitates, Cic.; filiae singulos filios habentes, Liv.

sinister -tra -trum, adj. (with compar. *sinistrior*), *left*, *on the left hand*.

LIT., manus, Nep.; ripa, Hor.; cornu, Ter., Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *wrong*, *perverse*: mores, Verg.; Cat., Tac. (2) *unfavourable*, *adverse*: notus pecori sinister, Verg.; interpretatio, Tac. (3) as t. t. of augury: a, amongst the Romans, who, turning towards the south, had the east on the left, *favourable*: tonitrus, Ov.; Cic., Verg.: b, among the Greeks, who, turning towards the north, had the east on the right, *unfavourable*: omen, Ov.

¶ As subst., f. sing. **sinistra**. (1) (sc. manus), *the left hand*: Caes.; natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov. (2) (sc. pars), *the left side*: sub sinistra, Caes.; Pl., Cic. N. sing. **sinistrum** -i. (1) (sc. latus), *the left side*: Quint. (2) *evil*: Ov. M. pl. **sinistri** -orum, *the left wing*: Liv.

¶ Adv. **sinistrē**, *wrongly* or *unfavourably*: excipere, Hor.; rescribere, Tac.

sinistritās -ātis, f. (*sinister*), *awkwardness*: Plin. L.

sinistrorsus (**sinistrorsum**), adv. (*sinister*/verto), *to the left*: Caes., Hor.

sinō *sinēre* *sivi* *situm*; syncop. perf., *sisti*; perf. subj., *siris sirit siritis*; pluperf. subj., *sisset*.

(1) *to place*, *put down*, *set down*; only used in this sense in the partic. *situs*; see below.

(2) *to let alone*, *leave*. LIT., neu propius tectis taxum sine, Verg. TRANSF., *to let*, *allow*, *permit*. In gen.: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.; id nos non sinemus, Ter.; with acc. obj. and infin.: vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt, Caes.; nos transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.; in pass.: hic accusare eum moderate per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic.; with jussive subjunctive: sine pascat aretque, Hor.; Verg., Liv. Esp.: a, in conversation, *sine*, *let*, *may*: feriant sine litora fluctus, Verg.; or sine, alone, *very well*! Pl.: b, ne di sinant (*sirint*), ne Iuppiter sirit, *God forbid*! Pl., Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **situs** -a -um, *placed*, *laid down*; also *left*, *lying*, *situated*. LIT., lingua in ore sita est, Cic.; Philippopolis a Philippo sita, *founded*, *built*, Liv.; C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, *buried*, Cic.; locus situs in media insula, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *placed*: voluptates in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. (2) *situm esse in*, with abl., *to rest upon*, *depend upon*: adsensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic.; Pl., Sall., Tac.

Sinōpa -ae, f. and **Sinōpē** -ēs, f. (Σινώπη), *a town on the Black Sea*, *a colony from Miletus*, *birth-place of the cynic Diogenes*.

¶ Hence m. pl. of adj. as subst. **Sinōpenses** -ium, *the men of Sinope*: Liv., Tac. Adj. **Sinōpēus** -a -um, *of Sinope*: Cynicus, Diogenes, Ov.

Sinūessa -ae, f. *a town in Latium*. Adj. **Sinūessānus** -a -um, *of Sinuessa*.

sinum, see 'sinus.

sinūo -are (°sinus), *to bend*, *curve*, *wind*: angues terga, Verg.; arcum, Ov.; muri introrsus sinuati, *bent inwards*, Tac.

sinūōsus -a -um (°sinus), *full of windings*, *bendings*, *curves*; *sinuous*. LIT., vestis, Ov.; flexus (anguis), Verg. TRANSF., *roundabout*, *diffuse*: Quint.

sinus -i, m. and **sinum** -i, n. *a large bowl*: Pl., Verg.

sinus -ūs, m. *a bending*, *curve*, *fold*.

(1) in gen.: cedendo sinum in medio dedit, *formed a curve*, Liv.; of the windings of a snake: Cic.; poet., of curls of hair: Ov.; a net: Pl., Juv. Often *the belly of a sail swollen by the wind*: sinūs implere secundos, Verg.; pleno pandere vela sinu, Ov.

(2) *the hanging fold of the toga*, *the bosom*, *lap*: sinum implere floribus, Ov.; litteras in sinu ponere, Liv.; Verg., etc. Hence: a, *a purse*: Prop., Ov.: b, plur., *flowing robes*: induere regales sinus, Ov. TRANSF., *heart*, *bosom*, *lap*, denoting affection, secrecy, security, etc.: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, Cic.; in sinu gaudere, *to rejoice in secret*, Cic.; in sinu gestare, *to hold dear*, Cic.; in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the heart*, Sall.

(3) *a fold in a coastline*, *a bay*, *gulf*. LIT., maritimus, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *the land on a bay or gulf*: Liv., Tac.

(4) *a curve or dip in the earth*, *a hollow*: Liv.

sipārium -i, n. (connected with supparum). (1) *a drop-scene at a theatre*. LIT., Cic., Juv. TRANSF., *comedy*. (2) *a screen to exclude the sun*: Quint.

sīpho (sīfo) -ōnis, m. (σῖφων). (1) *a siphon*: Juv., etc. (2) *a fire-engine*: Plin. L.

Sipontum -i, n. (Σιποῦς), *an important harbour in Apulia*. Adj. **Sipontinus** -a -um, *Sipontine*.

Sipylus -i, m. (Σίπυλος), *a mountain in Lydia, where Niobe was turned into stone*.

siquando or **sī quando**, *if ever*: Cic., Liv.

siquidem or **sī quidem**, conj. *if indeed*; sometimes *since, because*: Cic., etc.; see **sī**.

siremps and **sirempse** (si/rem/ipsam), *like, the same*: sirempse legem, Pl.; Sen.

Sirēn -ēnis, f., usually plur. **Sirēnes** -um, f. (Σειρῆνες), *the Sirens, nymphs living off the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction*. TRANSF., *vitanda est improba Siren, desidia*, Hor.

Sirius -i, m. (σελῖος), *the Dog-star, Sirius*: Verg., Tib. As adj.: *sirius ardor, of the Dog-star*, Verg.

sirpē -is, n. (σῖλπιον), *the plant asafœtida* (cf. laser): Pl.

sīrus -i, m. (σειρός), *a pit or cellar for keeping corn, a silo*: Plin.

sīs=(1) *si vis*; see **¹volo**. (2) second sing. of pres. subj. of **sum**; q.v. (3) dat. or abl. plur. of **suus**; q.v.

Sisenna -ae, m. (1) *L. Cornelius, a Roman historian, contemporary of Cicero*. (2) *a notorious slanderer in Rome in the time of Horace*.

sisto **sistere** **stīti** **stātum** (connected with **sto**). (1) transit.: **a**, *to cause to stand, set, place*: aciem in litore, Verg.; *victima sistitur ante aras*, Ov.; esp. as legal t. t., *to produce, cause to appear in court*; with reflex., or in pass., *to appear in court*: Cic., Liv., etc.; *vadiumonium sistere, to appear on the appointed day*, Cic., Nep.: **b**, *to stop, bring to a stand, check*. LIT., *legiones*, Liv.; *equos*, Verg.; *pedem, gradum*, Verg.; *se, Liv.*; iter, Tac. TRANSF., *querellas, lacrimas*, Ov.; *fugam*, Liv.: **c**, *to make firm, settle firmly, establish*. LIT., *effigiem*, Tac. TRANSF., *rem Romanam*, Verg.

(2) intransit.: **a**, *to place oneself, stand*: Pl., Lucr., Verg.; esp., *to appear, present oneself in court*: Cic.: **b**, *to stand still, to halt*: ubi *sistere* detur, Verg.: **c**, *to stand firm*: *republicam sistere* negat posse, Cic.; *impers. pass.*: *nec sisti posse, and that no stand could be made*, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **stātus** -a -um, *fixed, determined, regular*: locus, dies, Liv.; sacrificium, Cic.; sacra, Ov.

sistrātus -a -um (sistrum), *furnished with a sistrum*: Mart.

sistrum -i, n. (σειστρον), *a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis*: Verg., Ov., etc.

sīsymbrīum -i, n. (σισμβριον), *an aromatic herb sacred to Venus*; perhaps, *mint*: Ov., Plin.

Sisŷphus -i, m. (Σίσυφος), *a son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, a cunning robber; killed by Theseus, and condemned in the lower world to roll uphill a great stone which constantly rolled back*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sisŷphŷus** -a -um, of

Sisyphus: Ov. Subst. **Sisŷphidēs** -ae, m. *Ulysses, as a descendant of Sisyphus*.

sītella -ae, f. (dim. of situla), *an urn, used for drawing lots*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

Sīthōnīi -orum, m. pl. *a Thracian tribe*; in gen., *the Thracians*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sīthōnŷus** -a -um and **Sīthōn** -ōnis, *Sithonian, Thracian*. F. adj. **Sīthōnis** -idis, *Thracian*; as subst., *a Thracian woman*.

sītīcūlōsus -a -um (sitis), *very dry, parched*: Apulia, Hor.

sītīo -ire (sitis). (1) intransit., *to thirst, be thirsty*. LIT., Lucr., etc.; prov.: *sitire mediis in undis, to starve in the midst of plenty*, Ov. TRANSF., of plants, soil, etc., *to be dry, parched*: *sitiunt agri*, Cic.; tellus, Ov.

(2) transit., *to thirst for*. LIT., Tagum, Mart.; pass.: *aquae sitiuntur*, Ov. TRANSF., *to thirst after, eagerly desire*: sanguinem, Cic.; honores, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **sītēns** -entis, *thirsting, thirsty*. LIT., Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) of plants and soil, *dry, parched*: Ov., Plin. (2) *eager, desirous*: virtutis, Cic.; Ov.

¶ Adv. **sītētēr**, *thirstily, eagerly*: expetere, Cic.

sītis -is, f. *thirst*.

LIT., *arentibus siti faucibus*, Liv.; *sitim explere*, Cic.; *restringere*. Verg.; *depellere*, Cic.; Hor., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of plants or soil, *dryness, drought*: *deserta siti regio*, Verg.; Tib. (2) *thirst, eager desire*: libertatis, Cic.; argenti, Hor.; Ov.

sītītor -ōris, m. (sitio), *a thirster*: aquae, after water, Mart.

sittŷbus -i, m. *a strip of parchment on which the title of a book was written*: Cic. L.

sītŷla -ae, f. (sītŷlus -i, m., Cato): *a jar for water, or for drawing lots*: Pl.

¹sītus -a -um, partic. from **sino**; q.v.

²sītus -ūs, m. (sino). (1) *layout, site, position, situation*. LIT., urbis, Caes., Cic., Liv.; agri, Hor.; plur.: *sītus oppidorum, castrorum, Caes.*; terrarum, Cic. TRANSF., **a**, *building structure*: monumentum regali situ pyramidum altius, Hor.: **b**, *a region of the earth, zone, quarter*: Plin.

(2) *a being left; neglect, want of cultivation and consequent dirt, decay*. LIT., situ *durescere campum*, Verg.; *cessat terra situ*, Ov.; *occupat arma situs*, Tib.; *canescunt tecta situ*, Ov. TRANSF., of the mind, *rusting, dullness*: *marcescere otio situque civitatem*, Liv.; *senectus victa situ*, Verg.

sivē and **seū**, conj. (si/ve).

(1) *or if*: si omnes declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.; me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, redde meis, Verg.

(2) in a disjunctive sense: **a**, *sive (seu) ... (sive, seu), whether ... or*: Cimmeriis aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic.; sive casu, sive consilio deorum, Caes.: **b**, with other disjunct. particles: seu ... aut, Verg.; -ne ... seu, Verg.; sive ... an, Tac.: **c**, *alone, or*: regis Philippi sive Persae, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

smāragdus -i, m. and f. (σμάραγδος), *a green precious stone, esp. emerald*: Lucr., Ov., etc.

smārīs -īdis, f. (σμαρίς), a poor kind of sea-fish: Ov., Plin.

smilax -ācis, f. (σμίλαξ), bindweed: Plin. Personif.: Smilax, a maiden changed into the plant of the same name, Ov.

Smyrna (Zm-) -ae, f. (Σμύρνα), a famous trading town in Asia Minor (now Izmir).

¶ Hence adj. **Smyrnaeus** -a -um, of Smyrna.

sōbōles, sobolesco = suboles, subolesco; q.v.

sōbrīētās -ātis, f. (sobrius), moderation in drinking, sobriety: Sen.

sōbrīna -ae, f. (sobrinus), a female cousin on the mother's side: Tac.

sōbrīnus -ī, m. (for sororinus, from soror), a male cousin on the mother's side: Cic.

sōbrīus -a -um (perhaps connected with ebrius), sober, not intoxicated. LIT., of persons: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) of things, without wine: lympha, Tib.; nox, Prop. (2) of persons, moderate, frugal, continent: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, Cic.; Ter., Hor. (3) sober-minded, reasonable, sensible: orator, homo, Cic.; Ter., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **sōbrīē**, moderately, frugally, soberly: vivere, Cic. TRANSF., sensibly: Pl.

soccātus -a -um (soccus), wearing the soccus: Sen.

soccūlus -ī, m. (dim. of soccus), a little soccus: Sen., Plin. L., etc.

soccus -ī, m. a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks: Pl., Cic., Cat. Esp., the low shoe worn by comic actors (as the cothurnus by tragic): Ov.; hence, comedy, comic style: Hor.

sōcer -ēri, m. (connected with ἑκσρός), a father-in-law: Cic., Ov., etc.; plur.: soceri, the father- and mother-in-law, Verg., Ov.

sōcia -ae, f., see socius.

sōcīābilis -e (socio), easily united, compatible: consortio inter reges, Liv.

sōcīālis -e (socius), of partners. (1) of allies: lex, Cic.; exercitus, Liv.; bellum, Juv. (2) conjugal: amor, Ov. (3) in gen., sociable: homo sociale animal, Sen.

¶ Adv. **sōcīālītēr**, sociably: Hor.

sōcīeniūs -ī, m. (socius), a companion, comrade: Pl.

sōcīētās -ātis, f. (socius), partnership, companionship, fellowship, association.

(1) political: alliance, confederacy: societatem belli facere, Caes.; Tac.

(2) commercial: societatem facere, Cic.; gerere, Cic.; iudicium societatis, relating to partnership, Cic.; esp. a partnership of the publicani to farm taxes: provinciarum, Caes.; Cic.

(3) in gen.: hominum inter ipsos, Cic.; vitae, beate vivendi, sceleris, Cic.; societatem coire, inire, conflare, Cic.

sōcīo -are (socius), to unite, combine, associate: vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, Cic.; vitae tuae periculum mecum, Cic.; omne genus hominum sociatum inter se, Cic.; nos urbe, domo socias, givest us a share in, Verg.; sociati parte laboris functus, Ov.

sōcīofraudus -ī, m. (socius/fraudo), one who cheats a comrade: Pl.

sōcīus -a -um (connected with sequor), sharing, accompanying. (1) acting together, allied: socii Carthaginensium populi, Liv.; classis socia, Ov.; Cic., Verg., etc. (2) of things, joint, common: consilia, Cic.; Ov.

¶ As subst., m. **socius** -ī and f. **sōcia** -ae, a partner, companion, comrade, associate.

(1) political, an ally: huic populo socii fuerunt, Cic.; Liv., etc.; esp. socii, the Italians outside Latium in alliance with the Romans, the Allies: Socii et Latini, Cic.; socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, Liv. (2) commercial, a partner: iudicium pro socio, a judgment in a partnership suit, Cic.; esp. socii, an association of publicani for the purpose of farming the taxes: Cic. (3) of relationship or marriage: socius sanguinis, a brother, Ov.; socius tori, a husband, Ov.; socia tori, a wife, Ov. (4) in gen.: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Pl.; socius regni, periculi, belli, an associate in, Cic.

sōcōrdia (sēcōrdia) -ae, f. (socors). (1) folly, stupidity, weakness of intellect: Suet.

(2) negligence, indolence, inactivity: Liv., Tac.

sōcōrs -cordis (se/cor). (1) weak-minded, stupid, silly: Cic., Liv., Tac. (2) negligent, slothful, inactive: Sall.; with genit., careless about: Ter., Tac.

¶ Compar. adv. **sōcōrdīus**, too feebly: ab Albanis socordius res acta, Liv.

Sōcrātēs -is, m. (Σωκράτης), the famous Athenian philosopher, put to death in 399 B.C. Adj. **Sōcrātīcus** -a -um, Socratic: chartae, philosophy, Hor. M. pl. as subst. **Sōcrātīci** -ōrum, the followers of Socrates.

socrus -ūs, f. (socer), a mother-in-law: Cic., Ov., etc.

sōdālīcīum -ī, n. (sodalis). LIT., an association; esp. a secret society: lex Licinia quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. TRANSF., in gen., comradeship, intimacy: Cat.

sōdālīcīus -a -um (sodalis), of companionship: iure sodalicio, Ov.

sōdālīs -is, c. LIT., a member of an association. Esp. (1) of a college of priests: sibi in Lupercis sodalem esse, Cic.; sodales Augustales, Tac. (2) of a secret society: Pl., Cic. TRANSF., in gen., a comrade, intimate companion, mate. Of persons: Pl., Cic., etc. Of things, a companion, attendant on: sodalis hiemis (of the Hebrus), Hor.; poet. as adj.: sodalis Hebrus, Hor.

sōdālītās -ātis, f. (sodalis). LIT., an association. Esp. (1) a club for feasting: Pl., Cic. (2) a religious brotherhood: quaedam sodalitas Lupercorum, Cic. (3) a secret society: Cic. TRANSF., in gen., comradeship, intimacy: officia sodalitatē familiaritatisque, Cic.

sōdēs (for si audes), if you please, with your leave (colloq.): iube sodes nummos curari, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

sōl sōlis, m. the sun.

LIT., oriente sole, Caes.; solis occasu, Caes., Liv.; sol praecipitans, inclining towards evening, Cic.; supremo sole, at evening, Hor.; prov.: nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, the sun has not yet set for ever, Liv. Geograph. terms: oriens sol, ortus solis, the east; occidens sol, occasus solis, the west: Caes., Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) the light, warmth, heat of the sun: sol nimius, Ov.; ambulare in sole, Cic. Hence of work done in the sun: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor.; cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, Cic. (2) a day: tres soles erramus, Verg.; Lucr., etc. (3) of distinguished persons: P. Africanus sol alter, Cic.; solem Asiae

Brutum appellat, Hor. (4) personif., *the Sun-god, the Phoebus of the Greeks, father of Phaethon, Pasiphae, Circe*: Pl., Cic., etc.

sōlāciōlum -i, n. (dim. of solacium), *a small consolation*: Cat.

sōlācium -i, n. (solor), *a consolation, comfort, solace, relief*: servitutis, Cic.; solacium adferre, praebere, Cic.; absenti magna solacia dedisse, Cic.; id solacio est, Pl., Caes.; aves, solacia ruris, Ov.

sōlāmen -inis, n. (solor), *a consolation, comfort*: Verg.

sōlāris -e (sol), *of the sun, solar*: lumen, Ov.

sōlārium -i, n. (sol). (1) *a sundial*: Pl., Varr. Hence *a place in the Forum, where a sundial stood*: non ad solarium versatus est, Cic. (2) *a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun*: Pl., Suet.

sōlāt-, see solac-.

sōlātor -ōris, m. (solor), *a consoler, comforter*: Tib., Stat.

soldurii -ōrum, m. pl. (a Celtic word), *retainers, vassals*: Caes.

soldus=solidus; q.v.

sōlēa -ae, f. (solum), *a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal*. LIT., soles poscere (after dinner), Hor.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., (1) *a species of fetter*: ligneae, Cic. (2) *a kind of shoe for animals, not nailed, but tied on*: Cat., Suet. (3) *a fish, the sole*: Ov., Plin.

sōlēārius -i, m. (solea), *a sandal-maker*: Pl.

sōlēātus -a -um (solea), *wearing sandals*: Cic., Mart.

sōlennis, solennitas=sollemnis, etc.; q.v.

sōlēo sōlēre sōlitus sum, *to be accustomed*: sic soleo, Ter.; ut solet, as usual, Cic.; with infin.: mentiri, Cic.; quā solitus sum uti, Cic.; Verg., etc.

¶ Hence partic. **sōlītus** -a -um, *accustomed, wonted, habitual, usual*: solito matrum de more, Verg.; locus, Ov.; with dat.: Tac.

N. as subst. **sōlītum** -i, *that which is usual or customary*: praeter solitum, Verg., Hor. Esp. in. abl. with compar.: plus solito, Liv.; Ov.

sōlers, solertia=sollers, sollertia; q.v.

Sōli -ōrum, m. (Σολοί), *a town in Cilicia, a Greek colony, native place of the Stoic Chrysippus, of Philemon, and of the astronomer Aratus*.

sōlidē, adv. from solidus; q.v.

sōliditās -ātis, f. (solidus), *solidity*: nec dii habent ullam soliditatem nec eminentiam, Cic.

sōlido -are (solidus), *to make dense, firm, or solid*: area cretā solidanda, Verg.; muros, Tac.

sōlidus (soldus) -a -um (cf. Gr. ὀλος), *dense, firm, solid*.

LIT., paries, Cic.; crateres auro solidi, Verg.; adamas, Verg.; superl.: Lucr., Ov. N. as subst. solidum -i, *firm ground, solid substance*, etc.: aliquem in solido locare, Verg.; Cic., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *whole, complete, entire*: partem solido demere de die, Hor.; Verg., Liv. N. as subst., *the whole sum*: Cic. (2) *of abstr. things, firm, enduring, real*: fides, Pl.; laus, Cic.; utilitas, Cic.; libertas, Liv.

¶ Adv. **sōlidē**, *firmly*: scire, to know for certain, Pl., Ter.

sōlīfēr -fēra -fērum (sol/fero), *sun-bringing*: Sen.

sōlīferrēum -i, n. (sollus=totus/ferrum), *a javelin entirely of iron*: Liv.

sōlistīmus -a -um (solus/sto), *full, complete*; see tripudium.

sōlītārius -a -um (solus), *solitary, alone, lonely*: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, Cic.; quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea pervenire, Cic.; Quint.

sōlītūdo -inis, f. (solus). (1) *solitude, loneliness*: loci, Cic.; in solitudine secum loqui, Cic.; ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant, Tac.; plur.: in animi doloribus solitudines captare, Cic.; Caes. (2) *a state of desertion, deprivation, want*: liberorum, Cic.; Ter., Liv.

sōlītus -a -um, partic. from soleo; q.v.

sōlium -i, n.

(1) *a chair of state, royal or official seat, throne*. LIT., more patrio sedens in solio consulentibus respondere, Cic.; regale, Liv.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., *dominion, regal power*: in paterno solio locare, Liv.; Lucr., Hor., Ov., Tac.

(2) *a bath-tub*: Lucr., Liv.

(3) *a stone coffin, sarcophagus*: Suet.

sōlīvāgus -a -um (solus/vagus), *wandering alone*. LIT., bestiae, Cic. TRANSF., *solitary, lonely, single*: cognitio, Cic.

sollemnis -e (sollus=totus/annus), *yearly, annual, recurring*.

LIT., sacra, Cato.; sacrificia, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *solemn, festive, religious*: epulae, Cic., Tac.; ludi, Cic., Ov. (2) *usual, customary, wonted*: lascivia militum, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

¶ N. as subst. **sollemne** -is. (1) *a solemn feast, sacrifice, religious rite*: sollemne clavi figendi, Liv.; Verg., Tac. (2) *a custom*: nostrum illud sollemne servemus, Cic. L.; inter cetera sollemnia, Liv.; Tac.

¶ Adv. **sollemnītēr**, *solemnly, religiously*: omnia peragere, Liv.; according to use, custom: Plin.

sollers -ertis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (sollus=totus/ars), *clever, skilful*. LIT., of persons: Ulysses, Ov.; quo quisque est sollertior, Cic.; sollertissimum omnium, Sall.; with infin.: Hor., Ov.; with genit.: Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. TRANSF., of things: natura, Cic.; descriptio, Cic.; Verg., Liv., Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sollertēr**, *cleverly, skilfully*: Cic., Tac.

sollertia -ae, f. (sollers), *cleverness, skill, ingenuity*: Caes., Cic.; ingenii, Sall.; cogitandi, iudicandi, Cic.

sollicitatio -ōnis, f. (sollicito), *an inciting, instigation*: Cic.

sollicitē, adv. from sollicitus; q.v.

sollicito -are (sollicitus), *to move violently, disturb, shake, agitate*.

LIT., tellurem, to plough, Verg.; freta remis, Verg.; spicula, Verg.; stamina docto pollice, Ov.; mala copia aegrum stomachum, Hor.

TRANSF., *to rouse, vex, disquiet*: haec cura me sollicitat, Cic.; pacem, Liv.; Verg.; pass.: sollicitatus luppiter, Liv.; with infin.: Lucr., Ov. Esp. of bad influence, *to incite, instigate, tamper with*: civitates, Caes.; sollicitatus ab Arvernīs pecuniā, Caes.; sollicitare, servos

ad hospitem necandum, Cic.; dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet, Cic. L.; sollicitare iudicium donis, *seek to obtain by bribery*, Ov.

sollicitudo -inis, f. (sollicitus), *uneasiness, disquiet, anxiety, care*: cura et sollicitudo, Cic.; with objective genit.: nuptiarum, Ter.; in dat., *a cause of anxiety*: Pl., Ter.; plur.: sollicitudines domesticae, Cic.; Hor.

sollicitus -a -um (sollus=totus/cieo), *thoroughly or violently moved, disturbed, agitated, restless*.

LIT., motus, Lucr.; mare, Verg.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *mentally disturbed, anxious, uneasy, worried*: a, of persons, minds, communities: anxius animus aut sollicitus, Cic.; aliquem sollicitum habere, *to keep in a state of anxiety, to trouble*, Cic.; sollicitum esse de alicuius valetudine, Cic. L.; Aetolis sollicitus, Liv.; sollicitus propter difficultatem locorum, Liv.; meam vicem sollicitus, Liv.; sollicitus morte Tigelli, Hor.; with ne and the subj.: Cic., Liv.: b, of animals: canes, *watchful*, Liv., Ov.: c, of abstr. things: amor, Cic.; vita, Hor. (2) act., *disquieting, causing trouble*: opes, Hor.; cura, Ov.; Cic.

¶ Adv. **sollicitē**, *anxiously, carefully*: Sen., Plin. L.

solliferrēum=soliferreum; q.v.

sollistimus=solistimus; q.v.

sollus -a -um (Oscan)=totus; q.v.

sōlo -are (solus), *to make solitary, make desert*: Sen.

sōloecismus -i, m. (σολοικισμός), *a grammatical error, solecism*: Sen., Quint., Juv.

Sōlōn -ōnis, m. (Σόλων), *one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, a famous Athenian legislator, active about 600 B.C.*

sōlor -ari, dep. (1) *to comfort, console a person*: inopem, Hor.; Verg., Tac., etc. (2) *to assuage, soothe, relieve a trouble or disturbance*: famem, Verg.; laborem cantu, Verg.; aestum fluviis, Hor.; cladem, Tac.

solstitiālis -e (solstitium), *of the summer solstice*.

LIT., dies, Cic.; nox, Ov.; orbis, *the tropic of Cancer*, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *of summer or of the warmth of summer*: solstitiali tempore, Liv. (2) *of the sun, solar*: orbis, Liv.

solstitium -i, n. (sol/sisto), *the solstice*. LIT., Plin. Esp., *the summer solstice, the longest day*: Cic. TRANSF., *summer, summer-heat*: solstitium pecori defendite, Verg.; Hor., Ov., etc.

solum -i, n. *the bottom or lowest part of anything*.

(1) in gen. LIT., fossae, Caes.; clivus ad solum exustus est, Liv.; astra tenent caeleste solum, *the floor of heaven*, Ov. TRANSF., *ground, foundation*: solum et quasi fundamentum oratoris, locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic.; Liv.

(2) *the sole of a foot, or of a shoe*: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

(3) *soil, ground, earth, land*. LIT., terrae, Lucr., Cat.; terrarum ultimarum, Cic.; solum exercere sub vomere, Verg. TRANSF., *country*: solum patriae, *the soil of one's native country*, Cic.; solum vertere, *to leave one's country, go into exile*, Cic., Liv.; solum natale, Ov.

Sōluntinus, see ²Solus.

¹**sōlus** -a -um, genit. sōlius, dat. usually sōli (connected with sollus), *alone, only, sole*. LIT., cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic.; per se solus, Liv.; solos novem menses, *only nine months*, Cic. TRANSF., of places, *solitary, uninhabited*: cum in locis solis maestus errares, Cic.; loca, Lucr.; Verg., etc.

¶ N. acc. as adv. **sōlum**, *alone, only, merely*. Affirmatively: unā de re solum est dissensio, Cic. Negatively: non solum... verum (sed) etiam, *not only... but also*, Cic., Hor., etc.; non solum... sed ne quidem, *not only not... but not even*, Cic.

²**Sōlūs** -untis, f. (Σολοῦς), *a town on the north coast of Sicily near the modern Bagheria*.

¶ Hence subst. **Sōluntinus** -i, m. *an inhabitant of Solus*: Cic.

sōlūtē, adv. from solutus, see solvo.

sōlūtīlis -e (solvo), *easily coming to pieces*: Suet.

sōlūtio -ōnis, f. (solvo). (1) *a loosening*: linguae, Cic. (2) *a paying, payment*: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic.; Caes., Liv. (3) *a solution, explanation*: Sen.

sōlūtus -a -um, partic. from solvo; q.v.

solvo solvere solvi (poet. sōlvi, rare) sōlūtum (se/luo), *to loosen*.

(1) *to untie, unbind, free, release a person or thing*. LIT., a, *to release from fetters*, etc.: aliquem, Cic., Verg., etc.; crines, capillos, Hor.; canem catenā, Phaedr.; equum senescentem, *to unyoke*, Hor.; epistulam, *to open*, Ov.; ora, Ov.; often of ships: naves, Caes., Liv.; classem, Liv.: b, *to release a thing from what holds it together; to dissolve, break up*: pontem, Tac.; Lucr.; pass.: solvuntur viscera, *putrefy*, Verg.; nives, Ov.; rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. TRANSF., a, *to free from restrictions*: religione civitatem, Cic.; urbem obsidione, Liv.; formidine terras, Verg.; legibus solvi, *to be exempted from*, Cic., Liv.: b, *to break up, weaken, or bring to an end*: agmina diductis choris, Verg.; solvuntur frigore membra, Verg.; solvitur in somnos, Verg.; solvitur acris hiems, Hor.; homines solverat alta quies, Ov.

(2) *to loosen what restricts*. LIT., of physical bonds: zonam diu ligatam, Cat.; corollas de fronte, Prop.; catenas, Ov. Of untying a ship and setting sail: solvere funem, Verg.; retinacula, Ov.; absol.: naves ex portu solverunt, Caes. TRANSF., a, *to pay off, discharge a debt*: alicui pecuniam debitam, Cic.; Liv., etc.; solvendo non esse, *not to be up to paying, i.e. to be insolvent*, Cic.: b, *to pay abstr. things as due, to meet engagements*: vota, Cic., Ov.; exsequias, Liv.; iusta paterno funeri, Cic.; esp.: poenas, *a penalty*, Cic., Sall., etc.: c, *to throw off, break down any restraining influence*: luxuriā disciplinam militarem, Liv.; traditum a prioribus morem, Liv.; nodum amicitiae, Hor.; curam Lyaeo, Hor.; pudorem, Verg.; metum corde, Verg.: d, *to solve a problem, explain a difficulty*: carmina non intellecta, Ov.; iuris nodos et legum aenigmata, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar. and superl.) **sōlūtus** -a -um, *loosened, unbound, free*. LIT., reus solutus causam dicis, testes vinctos attines, Pl.; Cic., Liv. Of soil, *loose*: Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *free from restrictions, independent*: solutus liberque animus, Cic.; soluta optio eligendi, Cic.; with ab: soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic.; ab omni imperio externo, Liv.; with abl. alone: ambitione, omni faenore, Hor.; with genit.: famuli operum soluti, Hor.; praedia, *unencumbered*, Cic. (2) in a bad sense, *unrestrained, unbridled, licentious*: libido solutior, Liv.; amores, Cic.; P. Clodi praetura, Cic. (3) *lax, lazy, negligent*: Cic., Liv. Tac. (4) of style: a, *fluent*: solutus atque expeditus ad dicendum, Cic.: b, *free from metrical restrictions, in prose*: oratio, verba, Cic.; verba soluta modis, Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) *sōlūtē*. LIT., loosely: Lucr. TRANSF., (1) *freely*: moveri, Cic. (2) *carelessly, negligently*: Cic.

somniātor -ōris, m. (somnia), *a dreamer*: Sen. **somnicūlosus** -a -um (sommus), *sleepy, drowsy, sluggish*: senectus, Cic.; glires, Mart.

¶ Adv. *somniculōsē*, *sleepily*: Pl.

somnifēr -fēra -fērum (sommus/fero), *sleep-bringing, sleep-causing*. LIT., virga (Mercurii), Ov. TRANSF., *narcotic, deadly*: venenum, Ov.; Luc.

somnio -are (somnia), *to dream*.

LIT., totas noctes, Cic.; de aliquo, Cic. With acc., *to dream of*: ovum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: ovum pendere ex fascia lecti, Cic.; Pl.

TRANSF., *to imagine foolishly*: portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium, Cic.; with acc.: Pl., Cic.

somnium -i, n. (sommus), *a dream*. LIT., per somnia (in a dream) loqui, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a fancy, day-dream; foolishness, nonsense*: Ter. Plur.: Cic., Hor., etc.

somnus -i, m. (for sopnus, from root of sopor and sopio), *sleep, slumber*.

LIT., Endymionis, Cic.; somnum capere non posse, *not to be able to sleep*, Cic.; somnum tenere, *to keep oneself from sleeping*, Cic.; petere, Ov.; invitare, Hor.; dare se somno, Cic.; in somnis (per somnum) aliquid videre, Pl., Cic., etc.; somnus altus, Hor.; aliquem ex somno excitare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *drowsiness, laziness, inactivity*: somno nati, Cic.; dediti somno, Sall. (2) with suitable adj., *the sleep of death*: longus, Hor. (3) *night*: libra die (=diei) somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg. (4) *personif.*: Verg., Ov.

sōnābilis -e (sono), *resounding*: sistrum, Ov. **sōnīpēs** -pēdis (sonus/pes), *sounding with the feet*. Usually m. as subst., *a horse*: Cat., Verg.

sōnītus -ūs, m. (sono), *a sound, noise*: ventorum, Lucr.; verborum, Cic.; Olympi, *thunder*, Verg.

sōnīvius -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., see tripudium.

sōno sōnare sōnūi sōnītum; pres. infin. sōnēre: Lucr.; fut. partic. sōnātūrus: Hor. (sonus).

LIT., *to sound, resound, make a noise*: sonuerunt tympana, Caes.; classica sonant, Verg.; sonare inani voce, *to produce an empty jingle of words*, Cic.; ripae sonant, *re-echo*, Verg.; silvae Aquilone, Hor. With acc. of the sound made: amnis rauca sonans, *sounding harshly*, Verg.; inconditis vocibus incohatum quiddam atque peregrinum

sonantes, Cic.; nec vox hominem sonat, *sounds human*, Verg.; furem sonuere iuveni, i.e. *gave the alarm*, Prop.

TRANSF., (1) *to mean*: quid sonet haec vox, Cic. (2) *to sing of, to celebrate*: atavos et atavorum antiqua nomina, Verg.; bella, Ov.; pass.: lyrā sonari, Hor.

sōnor -ōris, m. (sono), *a sound, noise, din*: sonorem dant silvae, Verg.; Lucr., Tac.

sōnōrus -a -um (sonor), *sounding, resonant, ringing, loud*: cithara, Tib.; tempestas, Verg.

sons sontis (?sum), *guilty*: anima, Verg.; sanguis, Ov. As subst., esp. plur.: punire sontes, *the guilty*, Cic.; Liv., etc.

Sontiātes -um, m. *a people in Gallia Aquitania*: Caes.

sonticus -a -um (sons), *important, critical*: morbus (such a disease as excuses failure to appear in court), Plin.; causa, *weighty, serious*, Tib.

sōnus -i, m. *a noise, sound, din*. LIT., tubae, Caes.; ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the deepest bass*, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *tone, character, style*: Cic., Quint.

sōphīa -ae, f. (σοφία), *wisdom*: Enn., Mart.

sōphisma -ātis, n. (σόφισμα), *a sophism, fallacy*: Sen.

sōphistes -ae, m. (σοφιστής), *a sophist*: Cic.

Sōphoclēs -is and -i; voc. Sophocle; m. (Σοφοκλῆς), *the Greek tragic poet*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sōphoclēus** -a -um, *Sophoclean, of Sophocles*: Cic., Verg.

sōphōs (-ūs) -i, m. (σοφός), *wise*: Phaedr. As subst., *a wise man*: Mart.

sōphōs (σοφῶς), adv. *bravo! well done!* Mart.

sōpio -ire.

(1) *to put to sleep, lull to sleep*. LIT., pervigilem draconem herbis, Ov.; esp. in perf. partic., *sopitus, lulled to sleep*: sopito corpore, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv. Of the sleep of death: Lucr. TRANSF., of things, *to lull, quiet*: virtus sopita sit, Cic.; ignis sopitus, *slumbering under the ashes*, Verg.

(2) *to stun, render senseless*: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, Liv.

sōpor -ōris, m. (connected with somnus), *deep sleep*.

LIT., sopor aliquem opprimit, Liv.; Lucr., Verg., etc. Sometimes *the sleep of death*: perpetuus sopor, Hor.; Pl., Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *laziness, inactivity*: Tac., Mart. (2) *a sleeping draught*: patri soporem dare, Nep.

sōpōrātus -a -um (sopor), *full of sleep*: hostes, Ov.; ramus vi soporatus Stygiā, Verg.

¶ Hence **sōpōro** -are, *to put to sleep*: Plin.

sōpōrifēr -fēra -fērum (sopor/fero), *causing deep sleep*: Verg., Ov.

sōpōrus -a -um (sopor), *sleep-bringing*: Nox, Verg.

Sōra -ae, f. *a town in Latium, on the right bank of the Liris (still called Sora)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sōrānus** -a -um, *belonging to Sora*.

Sōractē -is, n. *a mountain in Etruria, on which stood a temple of Apollo (now Monte di S. Oreste)*.

Sōrānus -a -um, *see Sora*.

sōrācum -i, n. (σώρακος), *a panther, hamper*: Pl. **sorbēo** -ēre -ūi (cf. ῥοφέω), *to suck in, drink down, swallow*.

LIT., sanguinem, Pl.; Charybdis vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg.; sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, Ov.

TRANSF., odia, to swallow, put up with, Cic. L.

sorbillo -are (sorbeo), to sip: Ter.

sorbilo, adv. (sorbeo), by sipping; hence, drop by drop: Pl.

sorbītio -ōnis, f. (sorbeo), a draught, potion: Pers.

sorbum -i, n. the fruit of the sorbus, a service-berry: Verg.

sorbus -i, f. the service-tree: Plin.

sordēo -ēre (sordes), to be dirty, be unwashed.

LIT., D. iam lavisti? Ph. num tibi sordere videor? Pl.; Sen. TRANSF., to appear mean, vile, worthless: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor.; sordent tibi munera nostra, Verg.; with dat.: adeo se suis etiam sordere, Liv.

sordes -is, f. and often plur. **so. dēs** -ium, dirt, filth.

LIT., sine sordibus unguis, Hor.; in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic. Esp. shabby or dirty garments, used by mourners and persons accused: sordes lugubres, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) baseness of rank or station: fortunae et vitae, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; apud sordem urbis et faecem, the dregs of the people, Cic. L. (2) sordid conduct, meanness; rarely in sing.: nulla in re familiari sordes, Cic.; gen. in plur.: mens oppleta sordibus, Cic.; Hor., Tac., Juv.

sordesco sordescere sordūi (sordeo), to become dirty: Hor., Plin.

sordidātus -a -um (sordidus), wearing shabby or dirty clothes: Pl., Ter., Cic.; esp. of mourners: Cic., Liv.

sordidūlus -a -um (dim. of sordidus), somewhat dirty or mean: servoli, Pl.; toga, Juv.

sordidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (sordeo), dirty, filthy, shabby.

LIT., amictus, Verg.; mappa, Hor.; Ov. Esp. in shabby or dirty clothes, as a sign of mourning: squalore sordidus, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) poor, mean, base in rank or condition: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido natus, Liv.; rura, Verg.; Cic. (2) mean in conduct, base, vile: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.; cupido, Hor.; adulterium, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **sordidē**. (1) meanly, in a low station: nasci, Tac. (2) TRANSF., a, vulgarly, meanly: dicere, Cic.: b, sordidly, stingily: Cic.

sordītūdo -īnis, f. (sordes), dirt, filth: Pl.

sōrex -īcis, m. (cf. *ῥαξ*), a shrew-mouse: Ter., Varr.

sōricinus -a -um (sorex), of a shrew-mouse: Pl.

sōrītēs -ae (dat. sōrītī: Cic.), m. (σωρητης), a sorites, a conclusion reached by accumulation of arguments: Cic.

sōror -ōris, f. a sister.

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.; plur.: sorores, the Parcae, Ov.; so: tres sorores, Cat., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) a cousin: Ov. (2) a friend, playmate: sorores meae, Verg. (3) of things alike or connected: per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl.; Cat., Verg.

sōrōricida -ae, m. (soror/caedo), one who murders a sister: Cic.

sōrōrius -a -um (soror), of or for a sister,

sisterly: stupra, incest, Cic.; oscula, Ov.; Pl., Liv.

sors sortis (abl. sorti: Pl., Liv.), f. (from 'sero, as fors from fero), a lot.

LIT., conicere sortes in hydriam, Cic.; sors mea exit, comes out, Cic.; omnium versatur urnā serius ocus sors exitura, Hor.; ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a casting of lots: res revocatur ad sortem, Cic.; alicui provincia sorte obvenit, Cic.; evenit, Liv. (2) an oracular response, prophecy: sors oraculi, Liv.; Cic., Verg. (3) official duty as allotted, esp. to a praetor: nunquam afit nisi sorte, Cic.; sors urbana, peregrina, Liv. (4) with genit., share, part: in nullam sortem bonorum nato, Liv.; Ov. (5) fate, fortune, destiny: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg.; inlacrimare sorti humanae, Liv.; Hor., Ov. (6) money, capital out at interest: sorte caret, usurā nec eā solidā contentus est, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter., Liv.

sorticūla -ae, f. (dim. of sors), a little lot or ticket: Suet.

sortilēgus -a -um (sors/lego), prophetic, oracular: Hor. M. as subst. **sortilēgus** -i, a soothsayer, fortune-teller: Cic., Luc.

sortior -iri, dep.; and **sortio** -ire: Pl., Varr. (sors).

(1) intransit., to cast lots: Pl., Cic., Liv., Tac.

(2) transit., to allot, cast lots for; also to obtain by lot. LIT., provincias, Liv.; iudices, Cic.; Hor.; with clause as object: consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, Liv.; quasi sortiri, quid loquere, Cic. TRANSF., a, to choose, select: subolem, Verg.: b, to share, divide: laborem, Verg.: c, in gen., to get, receive, obtain: mediterranea Asiae, Liv.; amicum casu, Hor.; Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **sortītus** -a -um. (1) dep. sense, having obtained (by lot) or cast lots for: Cic., etc. (2) pass. sense, gained by lot: Cic. L., Prop. N. abl. sing. as adv. **sortītō**. LIT., by lot: Cic., Suet. TRANSF., by fate: Pl., Hor.

sortitio -ōnis, f. (sortior), a casting lots, deciding by lot: iudicum sortitio fit, Cic.; Pl.

sortitor -ōris, m. (sortior), one who draws lots: Sen.

¹**sortītus** -ūs, m. (sortior), a casting of lots, deciding by lot: Pl., Cic., Verg.

²**sortītus** -a -um, partic. from sortior; q.v.

sospēs -ītis (connected with *σῶς*). (1) safe, unhurt, uninjured: sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restitunt, Liv.; navis sospes ab ignibus, Hor.; Ov., etc. (2) lucky, favourable: diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agundis, Pl.

Sospīta -ae, f. (sospes), the Saviour; an epithet of Juno: Cic., Ov.

sospītālis -e (sospes), salutary: Pl.

sospito -are (sospes), to keep safe, preserve: Romuli gentem, Cat.; suam progeniem, Liv.; Pl.

sōtēr -tēris; acc. -tēra; m. (σωτηρ), a saviour: Cic.

sōtēria -ōrum, n. pl. (σωτήρια), presents given to celebrate a recovery from sickness: Mart.

spādix -dīcis (σπάδις), date-coloured, chestnut-coloured: equi, Verg.

spādo -ōnis, m. (σπάδων), a eunuch: Liv., etc.

spargo spargere sparsi sparsum (connected with *σπειρω*).

(1) *to scatter, strew, sprinkle, pour forth, throw about.* LIT., nummos populo, Cic.; nuces, flores, Verg.; per totam domum aquas, Hor.; semina humo, Ov. TRANSF., *a, to scatter abstract things, spread, circulate:* animos in corpora humana, Cic.; arma (war) per agros, Liv.; voces in vulgum ambiguas, Verg.; Argolicas nomen per urbes Theseos, Ov.; *b, to send in various directions, distribute:* per vias speculatores, Liv.; also, *to disperse, scatter in flight:* spargere se in fugam, Liv.; of property, *to dissipate:* spargas tua prodigus, Hor.

(2) *to besprinkle a person or thing with something.* LIT., humum foliis, Verg.; aurora spargebat lumine terras, Verg.; debitā sparges lacrimā favillam vatis amici; Hor.; Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., litterae humanitatis sale sparsae, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **sparsus** -a -um. (1) *spread out, scattered:* crines, dishevelled, Liv. (2) *speckled, spotted:* anguis maculis sparsus, Liv.; sparso ore, with a freckled face, Ter.

sparsio -ōnis, f. (spargo), *a sprinkling, esp. of perfumes or presents in a theatre:* Sen., Stat.

Sparta -ae, f. and poet. **Spartē** -ēs, f. (Σπάρτη), *Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

¶ Hence adj. **Spartānus** -a -um, *Spartan;* m. as subst. **Spartanus** -i, *a Spartan;* adj. **Spartīaticus** and **Sparticus** -a -um, *Spartan;* subst. **Spartīātes** -ae, m. *a Spartan.* **Spartācus** -i, m. *a Thracian gladiator, leader in the gladiatorial war against the Romans, 73-71 B.C.; defeated by Crassus.*

spartum -i, n. (σπάρτον), *a plant, Spanish broom, of which ropes, etc. were made:* Varr., Liv. **spārūlus** -i, m. (dim. of sparus), *a kind of fish, a sea-bream:* Ov.

spārus -i, m. *a small spear or javelin with a curved blade:* Verg., Sall., Liv.

spātha -ae, f. (σπάθη). (1) *a wooden instrument for stirring or mixing, a spatula:* Plin. (2) *an instrument of similar shape used by weavers:* Sen. (3) *a broad two-edged sword without a point:* Tac.

spātiōr -ari, dep. (spatium), *to walk, walk about, take a walk, promenade.* LIT., in xysto, Cic.; in siccā harenā, Verg.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., of things, *to spread out, expand:* alae spatiantes, Ov.; Plin., Sen.

spātiōsus -a -um (spatium), *ample, wide, spacious, large.* LIT., insula, Plin.; taurus, Ov. Fig., of time, *long:* nox, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **spātiōsē**. (1) *a, widely, extensively:* Plin.; *b, greatly:* spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov. (2) fig., of time, *long:* Prop. **spātium** -i, n. *space.*

LIT., *space, extent, room.* In gen.: locus ac spatium, Lucr.; spatia locorum, Caes.; caeli spatium, Verg. Esp. (1) *distance between two points, interval:* paribus spatiis intermissae trabes, Caes.; Ov. (2) *dimensions, size, length:* oris et colli, Ov.; serpentis, Ov.; viae, Ov. (3) *a measured distance, tract, course:* eadem spatia quinque stellae conficiunt, Cic.; often *the course in a race:* spatia corripere, Verg.; quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; duobus spatiis tribusve factis, Cic.; fig.: decurrere spatium aetatis, Pl.; vitae, Ov. (4) *an open space, place for walking in, walk, promenade:* spatia silvestria, Cic.; locus planis porrectus spatiis, Hor.

TRANSF., of time. In gen., *a space of time, period:* spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.; diei, Caes.; spatio pugnae defatigati, Caes. Esp. (1) *sufficient time, leisure, opportunity:* nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic.; si mihi aliquid spatii ad scribendum darent, Cic.; irae spatium dare, Liv.; Verg., etc. (2) *metrical time, measure, quantity:* Cic.

spēcīālis -e (species), *individual, particular, special:* Sen., Quint.

¶ Adv. **spēcīālītēr**, *particularly:* Quint. **spēcies** -ēi; genit. and dat. plur. not found; f. (specio).

(1) act., *a seeing, view, look:* speciem aliquo vertere, Lucr.; invida praeculit speciem natura videndi, Lucr.; doloris speciem ferre non possunt, Cic.

(2) pass., *sight, look.* LIT., in gen., *shape, form, outward appearance:* speciem boni viri prae se ferre, Cic.; speciem ridentis praebere, Liv.; species urbis, Pl.; humana, Cic.; divina, Liv. Esp.: *a, beautiful form, beauty:* mulieris, Pl.; caeli, Cic.; triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma praebuere, Liv.: *b, outward show, opp. reality:* paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes.: *c, a vision, dream, phantom:* consuli visa species viri, Liv.; Lucr., Ov.: *d, a representation, image, statue:* Cic. poet. TRANSF., of mental showing: *a, appearance, opp. reality, pretext, pretence:* sub specie infidae pacis, Liv.; Cic.: *b, notion, idea:* eloquentiae, Cic.; Hor., Liv.: *c, a kind, species, division of a genus:* Cic., Quint.

spēcillum -i, n. (specio), *a surgeon's probe:* Cic.

spēcimen -inis, n. (specio), *a visible mark, token, example, model.* LIT., creandi, Lucr.; ingenii, Cic.; specimen dare, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., *a pattern, ideal:* prudentiae, Cic.; num dubitas quin specimen naturae capi debeat ex optima quaque natura? Cic.

spēcio (spēcio) spēcere spexi (cf. σκέπτομαι), *to look at, behold, see:* Pl.

spēcīōsus -a -um (species), *beautiful, splendid, handsome.* LIT., to the sight: mulier, Ov.; Hor. TRANSF., to the mind, *imposing:* opes, Tac.; exemplum, Liv. In a bad sense, *plausible, specious:* causa, Cic. L.; titulus, Liv.; nomina, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **spēcīōsē**, *beautifully, splendidly, handsomely, showily:* speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv.

spectābilis -e (specto). (1) *visible:* corpus, Cic.; Ov. (2) *worth seeing, notable, remarkable:* heros, Ov.; victoria, Tac.

spectācūlum (spectaculum: Prop.) -i, n. (specto), *a sight, show, spectacle.*

LIT., in gen.: luctuosum, Cic.; rerum caelestium, Cic.; (alicui) spectaculum praebere, Cic., Liv., Ov.; spectaculo esse, Cic. L. Esp., *a spectacle in the theatre or circus:* apparatissimum, Cic.; gladiatorum, Liv.; circi, Liv.

TRANSF., gen. plur., *spectacula, the seats in theatre or circus:* spectacula sunt tributum data, Cic.; Liv., etc.

spectāmen -inis, n. (specto), *a sign, token, proof:* Pl.

spectātio -ōnis, f. (specto), *a looking, watching, viewing.* In gen.: apparatūs, Cic.; animum

spectatione levare, Cic. L. Esp. *inspection or testing of money*: Cic.

spectātor -ōris, m. (specto). (1) *a watcher, a spectator, observer*: quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic.; certaminis, Liv. Esp. *a spectator at the theatre or public games*: Pl., Cic. (2) *an inspector, examiner, critic*: formarum, Ter.; acrior virtutis spectator ac iudex, Liv.

spectātrix -trix, f. (spectator), *a female watcher, spectator, observer*: Pl., Ov.

spectātus -a -um, partic. from specto; q.v.

spectio -ōnis, f. (specio), *the right of certain magistrates to observe the auspices*: nos (augures) nuntiationem solum habemus, consules et reliqui magistratus etiam speculationem, Cic.

specto -are (freq. of specio), *to look at carefully, contemplate, observe, watch*.

LIT., in gen.: e terra alterius laborem, Lucr.; tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, Cic.; spectatumne huc venimus? Liv.; Pl., Ov., etc. Esp. (1) *to watch as a spectator, look on at*: fabulam, Pl.; ludos, Hor.; Megalesia, Cic. (2) *to look at for the purpose of examining or testing; to test, to examine*: spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov.; Pl., Cic. (3) *of places, to look towards, face towards*: collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Caes.; spectare in Etruriam, Liv.; spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes.; with acc.: solem occidentem, Liv.

TRANSF., mentally. (1) *to consider, contemplate, observe*: audaciam meretricum, Ter.; Pl., Cic. Esp. *to look for*: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes. (2) *to bear in mind, have a regard to, have in view*: magna, Cic.; fugam, Cic.; ad imperatorias laudes, Cic.; with ut and the subj.: spectavi semper ut possem, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: Cic. L. (3) *of things, to tend to, incline to*: ad perniciem, Cic.; ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic.; quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. (4) *to consider critically, to judge, test*: aliquem ex trunco corporis, Cic.; non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **spectātus** -a -um, *tried, proved, approved*; hence often *esteemed, respected*: homo, Cic.; castitas, Liv.; superl.: vir spectatissimus, Cic.

spectrum -i, n. (specio), *a spectre, apparition*: Cic.

spēcūla -ae, f. (specio), *a look-out, watch-tower*.

LIT., speculas per promunturia omnia ponere, Liv.; multo ante tamquam ex specula prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *homines in speculis sunt, are on the watch*, Cic. (2) *any lofty place*: Verg.

spēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of spes), *a little hope, ray of hope*: qui aliquid ex eius sermone speculae degustarat, Cic.; Pl.

spēcūlābundus -a -um (speculor), *watching, on the watch*: Tac., Suet.

spēcūlāris -e (speculum). (1) *like a mirror*: Sen. (2) *transparent*: lapis, *a species of transparent stone, perhaps mica*, Plin.

¶ Hence **spēcūlāria** -iōrum, *window-panes*: Sen., Mart., etc.

spēcūlātor -ōris, m. (speculor). LIT., as milit.

t. t., *a scout, spy*: Caes., Cic., etc. TRANSF., in gen., *an observer, investigator*: naturae, Cic.; Prop.

spēcūlātōrius -a -um (speculator), *of a look-out or scout*: navigia, Caes.; naves, Liv. F. as subst.: speculatoria -ae, *a spy-boat*: Liv.

spēcūlātrix -icis, f. (speculor), *a female observer, watcher*: Furiae sunt speculatrices et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic.

spēcūlor -ari, dep. (specula), *to look out, spy out, watch, observe*: unde sedens partes speculatur in omnes, Ov. With acc.: loca, Pl.; avem, Verg.; alicuius consilia, Sall.; Cic. With indir. quest.: quae fortuna esset, Liv.; Pl.

spēcūlum -i, n. (specio), *a mirror (made of polished metal)*.

LIT., speculum suum consulere, Ov.; se speculo videre alterum, Hor.; Lucr., Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) *of water*: lympharum, Phaedr. (2) in gen., *image, copy*: quae (parvos et bestias) putat esse specula naturae, Cic.; Lucr.

spēcus -ūs, m., f., and n. (cf. σπέος). LIT., *a cave, natural or artificial*: horrendum, Verg.; Cic. L., Ov., etc. TRANSF., *a hole, hollow*: vulneris, Verg.

spēlaeum -i, n. (σπήλαιον), *a cave, grotto, den*: ferarum, Verg.

spēlunca -ae, f. (σπήλυνξ), *a cave, grotto, den*: Cic., Verg., etc.

spērābilis -e (spero), *that may be hoped for*: Pl. **Sperchēōs** and **Sperchīus** -i, m. (Σπερχειός), *a river in Thessaly*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Sperchēīs** -ēidis, *of Spercheus*; subst. **Spērchiōnīdēs** -ae, m. *one who lives near the Spercheus*.

sperno spernere sprēvi sprētum. LIT., *to put away, remove*: Pl. TRANSF., *to reject, despise, scorn, spurn*: nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.; voluptatem, Hor.; Verg., etc.; poet. with infin.: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.

spēro -are (spes), *to look for, to expect*.

(1) *most commonly, of good things, to hope, hope for, promise oneself, flatter oneself*: bene, recte, Cic.; ut spero (in a parenthesis), Cic.; de otio nostro, Cic. L.; meliora, Cic. L.; omnia ex victoria, Caes.; in pass.: sperata gloria, Cic. With acc. and fut. infin.: sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.; Pl., etc.; more rarely with pres. or perf. infin.: spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, Cic.; spero cum Crasside nos confecisse, Cic. L.; with ut and subj.: Liv.

(2) *of bad things, to anticipate, forebode, fear*: id quod non spero, Cic.; tantum dolorem, Verg.; Cat., etc.

(3) *to believe in, trust in*: deos, Pl.

¶ Hence partic. **spēratus** -a -um, *hoped for*: Cic. F. as subst. **spērāta** -ae, *one's 'intended', betrothed, bride*: Pl. N. pl. as subst. **spērāta** -ōrum, *one's hopes*: potiri speratis, *to realize one's hopes*, Liv.

spēs -ēi, f. *expectation*.

(1) *most commonly, of good things, hope*. LIT., spes est expectatio boni, Cic.; spes emptionis, Cic.; summae spei adulescentes, *of great promise*, Caes.; spes est in vobis, *rests in you*, Cic.; omnem spem salutis in virtute ponere, Caes.; spem fallere, eripere, adimere,

perdere, Cic.; praeter spem, Cic.; contra spem, Liv. Foll. by acc. and infin., in such phrases as: magna me spes tenet, Cic.; in spem adducti, Cic.; magnam in spem venire, Caes. Foll. by ut and subj., in similar phrases: spem adferre, Cic.; spe agitari, Tac. Esp. *prospects, expectations*, as an heir: Hor., Tac. TRANSF., a, personif.: Spes, *Hope as a goddess*, with several temples in Rome, Cic., Ov., etc.: b, concr., *that which is hoped for, hope*: spe potitur, *realizes his hope*, Ov.; castra Achivom, *vestras spes, uritis*, Verg.; of living creatures: spes gregis, Verg.; spes nostra reliqua, Cicero, Cic. L.

(2) of bad things, *anticipation, fear, foreboding*: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall.; Cic., Liv.

sphaera -ae, f. (σφαῖρα), *a globe, sphere*. In gen.: Cic. Esp. *an astronomical globe or sphere*: Cic.

sphaeristērīum -ī, n. (σφαίριστήριον), *a place for playing ball*: Plin. L., Suet.

sphaerōmāchiā -ae, f. (σφαίρομαχία), *a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands*: Sen.

Sphinx Sphingis, f. (Σφίγξ), *the Sphinx, a mythical monster at Thebes, who set riddles to the passers-by, and destroyed them if they could not answer*: Pl., Plin., etc.

spīca -ae, f. (spīcum -ī, n.: Cic. poet.) (from same root as spina). LIT., *a spike*; hence, *an ear of corn*: ad spicam perducere fruges, Cic.; Ov., etc. TRANSF., (1) *the brightest star in the constellation Virgo*: Cic. poet., Plin. (2) *the tuft or head of other plants resembling the shape of an ear of corn*: Ov.

spīcēus -a -um (spica), *consisting of ears of corn*: corona, Tib.; sarta, Ov.; messis, Verg.

spīcīfēr -fēra -fērūm (spica/fero), *wearing or carrying ears of corn*: Sen., Mart.

spīcīlēgiūm -ī, n. (spica/lego), *a gleaning*: Varr.

spīco -are (spica), *to furnish with spikes or ears*: Plin.

spīcūlūm -ī, n. (dim. of spicum), *a sharp point, sting*. LIT., of bees: Verg.; of the scorpion: Ov.; *the point of a spear, arrow, javelin*: Cic., Liv., Hor. TRANSF., *a spear, javelin, dart*: Cic., Verg., Ov.

spīna -ae, f. (from same root as spica), *a thorn*. LIT., Lucr., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a thorn-bush*: Ov., Plin. (2) of the *prickles or prickly bones of animals and fish*: Cic., Verg., Ov. (3) *anxieties, difficulties, subtleties, perplexities*: disserendi, Cic.; spinas animo evellere, Hor.

spīnētūm -ī, n. (spina), *a thorn-hedge, thorn-brake*: Verg., Plin.

spīnēus -a -um (spina), *made of thorns, thorny*: Ov.

spīnīfēr -fēra -fērūm (spina/fero), *thorn-bearing*: Cic. poet.

spīnōsus -a -um (spina), *full of thorns, thorny, prickly*. LIT., herbae, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of style, *thorny, crabbed, obscure*: disserendi genus, Cic.; compar.: Cic. (2) *full of cares, anxious*: Cat.

spīntēr -ērīs, n. (σφιγκτήρ), *a bracelet*: Pl.

spīnus -ī, m. (spina), *the blackthorn*: Verg.

spīra -ae, f. (σπείρα), *anything coiled, wreathed, twisted*; *a coil of a snake*: Verg.; *the base of a column*: Plin.; *a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin*: Juv.

spīrābīlis -e (spiro). (1) pass., *that may be breathed*: natura, cui nomen est aēr, Cic.; lumen caeli, Verg. (2) Act., *able to breathe*: viscera, Plin.

spīrācūlūm -ī, n. (spiro), *an air-hole*: Lucr., Verg., Plin.

spīrāmen -īnis, n. (spiro). (1) *an air-hole*: Enn., Luc. (2) *a breath, puff*: Luc., Stat.

spīrāmentūm -ī, n. (spiro). LIT., *a breathing-hole, air-hole*: Verg. TRANSF., *a breathing-time, short pause, interval*: temporum, Tac.

spīrītus -ūs, m. (spiro), *breathing, breath, breeze*.

LIT., spiritus Boreae, Verg.; unguenti, *exhalation*, Lucr.; spiritum ducere, *to draw breath*, Cic.; angustior, *short breath*, Cic.; spiritum intercludere, Liv.; petitus imo spiritus, *a sigh*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the breath of life, life*: spiritum auferre, Cic.; extremum spiritum effundere in victoria, Cic.; dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. (2) *divine or poetic inspiration*: poetam quasi divino quoddam spiritu inflari, Cic.; spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae, Hor.; Prop., Liv. (3) in gen., *spirit, disposition*, esp. *a high spirit, pride*; sing. and plur.: fiducia ac spiritus, Caes.; filia Hieronis, inflata muliebri spiritu, Liv.; spiritus tribunicii, Cic.

spīro -are, *to breathe, blow*.

(1) intransit. LIT., zephyri spirant, Verg.; freta spirantia, *surging*, Verg.; spirat e pectore flamma, Verg.; graviter spirantis thymbrae, *heavy-scented*, Hor. Esp. of living creatures, *to breathe, draw breath*: dum spirare potero, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., a, *to be alive*: ab eo spirante defendi, Cic.; videtur Laelii mens spirare in scriptis, Cic.; Hor.: b, *to seem to live*, of works of art: spirantia signa, Verg.: c, *to have poetic inspiration, to be inspired*: quod spiro et placeo tuum est, Hor.

(2) transit. LIT., *to breathe out, exhale*: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr.; spirare ignem naribus, Verg.; zephyros spirare secundos, Verg.; ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem spiravere, Verg. TRANSF., homo tribunatum etiamnunc spirans, *inspired with the spirit of a tribune*, Liv.; tragicum satis, *to have tragic genius*, Hor.; Lucr., etc.

spīssāmentūm -ī, n. (spisso), *a stopper, plug*: Sen.

spīssē, adv. from spissus; q.v.

spīssesco -ēre (spissus), *to become thick, thicken*: Lucr.

spīssigrādus -a -um (spissus/gradior), *stepping slowly*: Pl.

spīssitūdo -īnis, f. (spissus), *closeness, density*: Sen.

spīso -are (spissus), *to make thick, thicken*: Ov., Plin.

spīssus -a -um, *close, dense, thick*. LIT., corpus, Lucr.; theatrum, *full*, Hor.; harena, Verg.; nubes, Ov.; with abl.: corona spissa viris, Verg. TRANSF., *slow, tardy, difficult*: spissum opus et operosum, Cic. L.; Cic.; compar.: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **spīssē**. LIT., *densely, closely*: Plin. TRANSF., *slowly*: spisse atque vix ad aliquem pervenire, Cic.

spīlēs spīlēs, m. (σπλήν), *the spleen, milt*: Plin., Pers.

splendēo -ēre, to shine, glitter, be bright. LIT., splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg.; Pl., Lucr., etc. TRANSF., virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.; Liv.

splendesco -ēre (splendeo), to become bright. LIT., Verg. TRANSF., nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

splendidus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (splendeo), shining, clear, bright, brilliant, splendid.

LIT., lumina solis, Lucr.; fons splendidior vitro, Hor.; splendidissimus candor, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of sound, clear: vox, Cic. (2) of rank, style, dignity, etc., fine, brilliant, distinguished, outstanding: oratio, Cic.; domus, Cat.; facta, Hor.; vir splendidissimus, Cic. (3) showy, specious: verba, Ov.; Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **splendidē**. LIT., splendidly, magnificently: ornare convivium, Cic. TRANSF., finely, nobly: acta aetas honeste ac splendide, Cic.; loqui, Cic.; splendide mendax, Hor.

splendor -ōris, m. (splendeo), brilliance, brightness, lustre.

LIT., flammae, Ov.; argenti, Hor.; Pl., Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of sound, clarity: vocis, Cic. (2) of rank, style, dignity, etc., brilliance, splendour, lustre, distinction: animi et vitae, Cic.; imperii, Cic.; verborum Graecorum, Cic.

splēniātus -a -um (splenium), plastered: Mart. **splēnium** -i, n. (σπλήνιον), an adhesive plaster: Mart., Plin.

Spōlētium -i, n. a city of Umbria (now Spoleto).

¶ Hence adj. **Spōlētīnus** -a -um, of Spoletum.

spōliārīum -i, n. (spolium), the place in the amphitheatre where the slain gladiators were stripped of their arms and clothing: Sen.

spōliātio -ōnis, f. (spolio), a plundering, stripping. LIT., omnium rerum, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., consulatūs, dignitatis, Cic.

spōliātor -ōris, m. (spolio), a plunderer: monumentorum, Cic.; templorum, Liv.; Juv.

spōliātrix -trīcis, f. (spoliator), a female plunderer: Venus, Cic.; Mart.

spōlio -are (spolium), to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil.

LIT., aliquem vestitu, Cic.; corpus caesi hostis, Liv.

TRANSF., in gen., to plunder, rob, despoil: aliquem, Pl.; fana sociorum, Cic.; aliquem argento, dignitate, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **spōliātus** -a -um, plundered: Cic. L.

spōlium -i, n., usually plur., the skin or hide stripped from an animal.

LIT., ferarum, Lucr.; leonis, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) arms and clothing, esp. when stripped from an enemy: spolia caesorum legere, Liv.; spolia ampla referre, Verg.; for spolia opima, see opimus. (2) any booty or plunder taken from an enemy, spoils: spolia classium, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Liv. (3) in gen., any kind of plunder or booty: aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus, Cic.; sceleris, the golden hair which Scylla robbed from her father, Ov.

sponda -ae, f. the frame of a bed or sofa, a

bedstead: Ov. Hence a bed: Hor.; a sofa: Verg.; a bier: Mart.

spondālium (spondaulium) -i, n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute: Cic.

spondēo spondēre spōpondi sponsum (perhaps connected with σπένδω), to pledge oneself to a thing, promise solemnly, engage.

LIT., (1) as polit. and legal t. t.: quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic.; spondere pacem, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: si spopondissemus urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum, Liv. Esp. to be a security, go bail for a person: hic sponsum (supine) vocat, Hor.; pro multis, Cic.; Liv. (2) in gen., to promise, vow; with acc.: iis honores et praemia, Cic.; fidem, Ov.; quod de me tibi spondere possum, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: promitto, recipio, spondeo C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem qualis, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., of things: quod propediem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. as subst.: m. **sponsus** -i, a betrothed man, bridegroom: Cic., Hor.; f. **sponsa** -ae, a betrothed woman, bride: Pl., Ter., Cic. L., Hor.; n. **sponsum** -i, a covenant: sponsum negare, Hor.; Cic.

spondeus -i, m. (σπονδαίος), a spondee, a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (—): Cic., Hor.

spondylus -i, m. (σπόνδυλος), a kind of mussel: Plin., Sen., Mart.

spongīa (spongēa) -ae, f. (σπογγιά), a sponge.

LIT., raritas quaedam et adsimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic.; Lucr., etc.

TRANSF., (1) an open-worked cuirass: Liv. (2) the roots of the asparagus: Plin., Mart.

sponsa -ae, f. subst. from spondeo; q.v.

sponsālis -e (spondeo), of betrothal: Varr. N. pl. as subst. **sponsālia** -ium or -iōrum, a betrothal: sponsalia facere, Cic. L., Liv., Ov. Also a betrothal feast: Cic. L.

sponsio -ōnis, f. (spondeo), a solemn promise, engagement, guarantee.

In gen.: non forede sed per sponsionem pax facta est, Liv.; Sall.

Esp., in civil process, a solemn promise or engagement between two parties that the loser shall forfeit a certain sum, a kind of legal wager: sponsionem facere, Cic.; Liv. Hence a wager, in gen.: Juv.

sponsor -ōris, m. (spondeo), a surety, bail, guarantor: Cic., Ov.

sponsū, abl. as from sponsus, m. (spondeo), by an engagement: Cic. L.

sponsus -i, m. and **sponsum** -i, n. subst. from spondeo; q.v.

spontē, abl., and **spontis**, genit., as from spons, f. (spondeo).

Abl. **spontē**. (1) of persons: a, willingly, voluntarily, of one's own accord: Italiam non sponte sequor, Verg.; usually with possessive adj. agreeing, sponte meā, tuā, etc., or with possessive genit.: sponte deorum, Luc.; Cic., Verg., Liv., etc.: b, by oneself, unaided: nec sua sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic. L.; Pl., Caes. (2) of things: a, by itself, automatically: clamor sua sponte ortus, Liv.; Cic., Verg., etc.: b, in itself, for its own sake, alone: an est aliquid quod te sua sponte delectet? Cic.

Genit. **spontis**, in phrase: suae spontis, one's own master, Varr.

sporta -ae, f. (connected with *σπογῆς*), a basket, hamper: Cato, Plin., Mart.
sportella -ae, f. (dim. of sporta), a little basket, fruit-basket: Cic. L., Suet.
sportula -ae, f. (dim. of sporta). LIT., a little basket: Pl. TRANSF., the dole which great men were accustomed to give to their clients, in the form of either food or money: Juv., Mart., Suet. Hence, any gift, present: Plin. L.
sprētio -ōnis, f. (sperno), contempt, disdain: Liv.
sprētor -ōris, m. (sperno), a despiser: deorum, Ov.
spūma -ae, f. (spuo), foam, froth, scum: spumas agere, to foam at the mouth, Lucr., Cic.; Venus spumā procreata, from the foam of the sea, Cic.; spumas salis aere ruebant, Verg.; spuma caustica, a soap used by the Germans and Gauls for dyeing their hair red, Mart.
spūmātus -a -um (spuma), covered with foam: Cic. poet.
spūmesco -ēre (spuma), to begin to foam: Ov.
spūmēs -a -um (spuma), foaming, frothy: Verg., Ov.
spūmifer -fēra -fērum (spuma/fero), foam-bearing, foaming: amnis, Ov.
spūmiger -gēra -gērum (spuma/gero), foaming: Lucr.
spūmo -are (spuma), to foam, froth: spumans aper, Verg.; Lucr., Juv.
spūmōsus -a -um (spuma), foaming, full of foam. LIT., Cat., Ov., Verg. TRANSF., carmen, frothy, Pers.
spūo spūere spūi spūtum (cf. πύω), to spit out: terram, Verg.
 N. of partic. as subst. **spūtum** -i, spittle: Lucr., etc.
spurcē, adv. from spurcus; q.v.
spurcīdīcus -a -um (spurcus/dico), talking obscenely: Pl.
spurcīfīcus -a -um (spurcus/facio), making filthy, polluting: Pl.
spurcītīa -ae, f. and **spurcītīes** -ēi, f. (spurcus), dirt, filth. LIT., Lucr., Varr., Plin. TRANSF., of character: Lucr.
spurco -are (spurcus), to make dirty, defile, pollute: Pl.
 ¶ Hence partic. **spurcātus** -a -um, foul; superl.: helluo spurcatissimus, Cic.
spurcus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), dirty, filthy, unclean, impure. LIT., Lucr., Cat. TRANSF., of character and life: homo spurcissimus, Cic.; Hor., Mart.
 ¶ Hence adv. **spurcē**, basely, impurely: quin in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, Cic.
spūtātīlicus -a -um (spuito), abominable, detestable: ap. Cic.
spūtātor -ōris, m. (spuito), a spitter: Pl.
spūto -are (freq. of spuo), to spit, spit out. LIT., cum atro mixtos sanguine dentes, Ov.; Pl. TRANSF., to avert by spitting: morbus, qui sputatur, Pl.
spūtum -i, n. subst. from spuo; q.v.
squālēo -ēre, to be rough, stiff.
 LIT., squalentes conchae, Verg.; with abl.: tunica squalens auro, stiff with, Verg.
 TRANSF., (1) to be overgrown or dirty from neglect: squalent abductis arva colonis, Verg.; barba squalens, Verg.; coma squalens, Ov.; Tac. (2) to wear mourning: squalent municipia, Cic.

squālīdus -a -um (squalleo), rough, stiff, scaly. LIT., corpora, Lucr.
 TRANSF., (1) rough from want of attention, squalid, dirty: homo, Pl.; humus, Ov. (2) in mourning: reus, Ov.; Tac. (3) of style, rough; compar.: suā sponte squalidiora sunt, Cic.
 ¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **squālīdē**, roughly, in a slovenly manner: dicere, Cic.
squālor -ōris, m. (squalleo), roughness, stiffness. LIT., Lucr.
 TRANSF., (1) dirt or roughness arising from neglect: squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic.; obsita squalore vestis, Liv.; Pl., Tac. (2) mourning: squalor et maeror, Cic.; Liv., Tac. (3) of style, roughness: Quint.
squālus -i, m. a kind of fish: Ov., Plin.
squāma -ae, f. a scale. LIT., of a fish, serpent, etc.: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., (1) scale armour: Verg. (2) a fish: Juv.
squāmēs -a -um (squama), scaly: Verg., Ov.
squāmifer -fēra -fērum (squama/fero), scale-bearing, scaly: Sen.
squāmiger -gēra -gērum (squama/gero), scale-bearing, scaly: Ov. M. pl. as subst.
squāmigeri -ōrum, fishes: Lucr., Plin.
squāmōsus -a -um (squama), covered with scales, scaly: Pl., Verg., Ov.
st! interj. hush! hist!: Pl., Cic. L.
Stābīae -ārum, f. a town in Campania, destroyed with Pompeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
stābīlīmen -īnis, n. (stabilio), a stay, support: Acc.
stābīlimentum -i, n. (stabilio), a stay, support: Pl., Plin.
stābīlīo -ire (stabilis), to make firm. LIT., stipites, Caes.; Lucr. TRANSF., to make stable, to establish: rempublicam, Cic.; Pl., Liv.
stābīlis -e, adj. (with compar.) (sto), firm, steady, stable. LIT., via, Cic.; solum, Liv.; stābīlior Romanus erat, Liv. TRANSF., amici, matrimonium, oratio, Cic.; nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile, Cic.; Hor., Ov., etc.
 ¶ Hence adv. **stābīlītēr**, firmly, durably: compar.: Suet.
stābīlītās -ātis, f. (stabilis), firmness, stability. LIT., peditum in proeliis, Caes.; stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. TRANSF., durability, steadfastness: amicitiae, Cic.; fortunae, Cic.
stābīlītor -ōris, m. (stabilio), one who makes firm: Sen.
stābūlārīus -i, m. (stabulum), a low innkeeper: Sen.
stābūlo -are (stabulum). (1) transit., to stable cattle: Varr. Pass.: Ov. (2) intransit., to have a stall: centauri in foribus (Orci), Verg.
stābūlum -i, n. (sto), standing-room, quarters: stabula alta ferarum, Verg.; taurorum, apium, Verg. Also of human accommodation: pastorum, Cic.; esp. in disparaging sense, a pothouse, haunt, brothel: Pl., Cic., Mart., Plin. L. Hence as a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl.
stacta -ae, f. and **stactē** -ēs, f. (στακτή), oil of myrrh: Pl., Lucr., Plin.
stādīum -i, n. (στάδιον). (1) a stade, a Greek measure of length, nearly 607 ft. (2) a race-course: qui stadium currit, Cic.
Stāgīra -ōrum, n. pl. (Στάγειρα), a town in Macedonia, birth-place of Aristotle.

¶ Hence subst. **Stāgīrītēs** -ae, m. (Σταγίριτης), the *Stagirite*, i.e. *Aristotle*.
stagno -are (stagnum). (1) intransit. LIT., of water, to form a pool, stagnate: stagnans flumine Nilus, Verg. TRANSF., of places, to be overflowed, lie under water: orbis stagnat paludibus, Ov. (2) transit., to overflow, inundate: Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac.; Ov.
stagnum -i, n. (connected with sto).
 LIT., standing water, a pool, pond, marsh, swamp: Liv., Verg., etc.
 TRANSF., any narrow or enclosed stretch of water: Phrixiae stagna sororis, the *Hellespont*, Ov.; stagnum navale, Tac.; Verg.
stālagmīum -i, n. (στάλαγμα), an ear-drop, pendant: Pl.
stāmen -inis, n. (connected with sto; cf. στήμων from στῆμι), the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction.
 LIT., stamen secernit arundo, Ov.; Varr., Tib.
 TRANSF., (1) the thread hanging from the distaff: stamina ducere, or torquere, to spin, Ov.; esp. the thread spun by the *Parcae*, Ov.; hence: de nimio stamine queri, of too long a life, Juv. (2) 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. (3) cloth woven of thread; hence, the fillet worn by priests: Prop.
stāmīneus -a -um (stamen), full of threads: Prop.
stannum -i, n. an alloy of silver and lead: Plin., Suet.
Stāta mater, f. a goddess, perhaps *Vesta*: Cic.
stātārius -a -um (sto), standing firm, steady, stable, stationary: miles, Liv.; orator, calm, Cic.
 ¶ As subst., f. **stātāria** -ae (sc. comoedia), a quiet kind of comedy: Ter.; m. pl. **stātārii** -ōrum, the actors in the comoedia stataria: Cic.
Statelli and **Statelli** -ōrum, m. a people of *Liguria*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Statellās** -ātis, belonging to the *Statelli*: Liv.
stātēra -ae, f. (στατήρη), a steelyard a balance: aurificis, Cic.; Suet.
stātīcūlum -i, n. (statua), a small statue: Plin.
stātīcūlus -i, m. (sto), a kind of slow dance: Pl.
stātīm, adv. (sto). LIT., without yielding, firmly, steadfastly: rem gerere, Pl. TRANSF., (1) regularly: Ter. (2) on the spot, immediately, at once: Pl., Caes., Cic., etc.; statim ut, as soon as, Cic.
stātio -ōnis, f. (sto), a standing, standing still.
 LIT., manere in statione, to stand still, Lucr.; Ov., Plin.
 TRANSF., a place of abode or sojourn. In gen.: pone recompositas in statione comas, in place, Ov.; Cic. L., Verg. Esp. (1) as milit. t. t.: a, post, station: in statione esse, Caes.; stationem relinquere, Verg.; Liv., etc.; fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic.: b, a picket, esp. in plur.: stationes dispositas, Caes., Liv. (2) nautical t. t., a roadstead, anchorage: statio male fida carinis, Verg.; Caes., Liv.; fluctibus eiectionem tutā statione recepi, Ov.

Stātius -i, m. (1) *Caecilius Statius*, a Roman comic poet, born 168 B.C. (2) *P. Papinius Statius*, a poet of Domitian's time, author of the *Silvae*, a *Thebais*, and an unfinished *Achilleis*.
stātīvus -a -um (sto), standing still: praesidium, Cic.; castra, fixed quarters, Liv., etc. N. pl. as subst. **stātīva** -ōrum (sc. castra): Liv., Tac.
¹**stātor** -oris, m. (sto), a magistrate's attendant: Cic. L.
²**Stātor** -ōris, m. (sisto), the stayer of flight; a surname of *Jupiter*: Cic., Liv., Ov.
stātūa -ae, f. (status), a statue, image. LIT., simulacra deorum, statucae veterum hominum, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., of an impassive person, an image: Pl.
stātūārius -a -um (statua), of or relating to statues: Plin.
 ¶ As subst., f. **stātūāria** -ae (sc. ars), the art of sculpture: Plin.; m. **stātūārius** -i, a maker of statues; a statuary: Quint.
stātūmen -inis, n. (statuo), a stay, support, prop: Plin. Plur., the ribs of a ship: Caes.
stātūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (status, from sto), to cause to stand, put, place, set, set up.
 LIT., aram et statuum, Pl.; tropaeum, Cic.; tabernacula, to pitch, Caes.; urbem, Verg.; captivos in medio, Liv.
 TRANSF., (1) to establish, settle a principle or point: exemplum, Pl., Cic.; modum, with dat., a limit to, Cic., Hor., Liv.; ius, iura, Cic., Liv.; pretium, diem, Liv. (2) to give a ruling or make arrangements affecting other persons: de aliquo, Caes., Sall., Tac.; de capite civis, Cic.; in aliquem aliquid gravius, Caes.; stipendium alicui de publico, Liv.; with ut or ne and subj.: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov. (3) to decide on a course of action for oneself; with infin.: Caes., Cic., Liv., etc. (4) to decide on a matter of fact, come to a considered opinion; with acc. and infin.: laudem statuo esse maximam, Cic.; Cat., Ov., etc.; with double acc.: voluptatem summum bonum statuens, Cic.
stātūra -ae, f. (sto), stature, height size of a person: homines tantulae staturae, of such small stature, Caes.; Pl., Cic.
¹**stātus**, partic. from sisto; q.v.
²**stātus** -ūs, m. (sto), a standing, standing position, posture.
 LIT., in gen.: status, incessus, sessio, Cic.; erectus, Cic. Milit. t. t., a position: statu movere hostem, Liv.; fig.: Cic.
 TRANSF., of abstr. things, position, condition, state, mode of operation. (1) in human affairs, private or political: restituere aliquem in pristinum statum, Cic.; omnes vitae status, Cic.; agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic.; civitatis, Cic., etc.; reipublicae, Cic., etc. (2) in nature: mundi atque naturae, Cic.; caeli, Liv.; Lucr. (3) as rhet. t. t., the answer to the action brought: Cic. Also the essential point: Quint.
stēga -ae f. (στέγη), a ship's deck: Pl.
stella -ae, f. (=sterula, connected with ἀστήρ), a star.
 LIT., Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc.; stella Saturni, stella Iovis, the planet Saturn, planet Jupiter, Cic.; stellae inerrantes, fixed stars, Cic.; vagae, planets, Cic.; stella comas, a comet, Ov. Poet., a constellation (cf. sidus): Verg., Ov.; also the sun: auget geminos stella serena polos, Ov.

TRANSF., a figure in the form of a star: Plin., Suet.

stellans -antis (stella), starry, set with stars. LIT., caelum, Lucr., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., bright, shining, glittering: gemma, Ov.

Stellātis campus or **ager**, a fruitful district in Campania.

¶ Hence adj. **Stellātīnus** -a -um, *Stellatian*.

stellātus -a -um (stella), set with stars, starry: Cepheus, made into a star, Cic.; Argus, having many eyes, Ov.; ensis, bright, glittering, Verg.

stellifer -fēra -fērū (stella/fero), star-bearing, starry: stellifer cursus, Cic.

stelligēr -gēra -gērū (stella/gero), star-bearing, starry: Varr., Cic. poet.

stellio (stēlio) -ōnis, m. a lizard with spots on its back: Verg.

stemma -ātis, n. (στέμμα). LIT., a garland, chaplet: Plin., Sen. TRANSF., (1) a genealogical tree: Juv., etc. (2) antiquity: Mart.

stercōrēs -a -um (stercus), filthy, foul: miles, Pl.

stercōro -are (stercus), to dung, manure: agrum, Cic.

stercus -ōris, n. dung, muck, manure: Cic., Hor., etc.; as a term of reproach: stercus curiae, Cic.

stērilis -e (connected with Gr. στερεός, στεργός), barren, unfruitful.

LIT., of animals and plants: ager, Verg.; vacca, Verg.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) act., making unfruitful: robigo, Hor.; hiems, Mart. (2) bare, empty: corpora sonitu sterila (= sterilia), Lucr.; Pl., Juv. (3) in gen., fruitless, vain: amor, unrequited, Ov.; pax, Tac.; with genit.: virtutum, unproductive of, Tac.

stērilitās -ātis, f. (sterilis), unfruitfulness, barrenness. LIT., agrorum, Cic.; mulierum, Plin. TRANSF., fortunae, Plin.

sternax -ācis (sterno), throwing to the ground: equus, throwing his rider, Verg.

sterno sternēre strāvi strātum (cf. στρογγυλναι).

(1) to stretch out, spread out. LIT., corpora passim, Liv.; vellus in duro solo, Ov.; strata iacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma, Verg.; reflex., se sternere, to lie down: se somno in litore, Verg.; pass. as middle: sterna passim ferarum ritu, Liv. Esp. to throw down violently, strike to the ground, lay low: caede viros, Verg.; ariete muros, Liv.; ingenti caede sterna, Liv.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., to overthrow: adflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, Cic.

(2) to strew, spread a thing (with something else). LIT., with abl.: cubilia herbis, Lucr.; solum telis, Verg.; foliis nemus, Hor.; semitam saxo quadrato, Liv. Absol.: lectum, to make, make up, Pl., Cic.; equos, to saddle, Liv.; viam, to pave, Lucr. TRANSF., placidi straverunt aequora venti, made smooth, Verg.; odia militum, to calm, allay, Tac.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **strātum** -i, a covering. (1) a bed-covering, coverlet, blanket: Lucr., Ov.; hence a bed: molle stratum, Liv.; strato surgere, Verg. (2) a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, saddle: Ov., Liv. (3) a pavement: strata viarum, Lucr.

sternūmentum -i, n. (sternuo), a sneezing, sneeze: Cic., Plin.

sternūo -ūēre -ūi (connected with στέρναι),

to sneeze. LIT., Plin.; with internal acc.: omen, Prop.; Cat. TRANSF., of a light, to crackle, sputter: Ov.

sternūtāmentum -i, n. (sternuo), a sneezing, sneeze: Sen.

sterquilīnium -i, n. (stercus), a dung-heap: Pl., Ter., Varr.

Stertinus -i, m. a Stoic philosopher: Hor.

sterto -ēre, to snore: Pl., Lucr., Cic.

Sthēnēlus -i, m. (Σθένης). (1) one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomedes at Troy. (2) a king of Liguria, whose son Cynus was changed into a swan.

¶ Hence adj. **Sthēnēlēius** -a -um, *Sthenelean*: proles, Cynus, Ov.; f. adj. **Sthēnēlēis** -idis, *Sthenelean*: volucris, the swan, Ov.

stībādium -i, n. (στίβαδιον), a semicircular seat: Mart., Plin. L.

stībium -i, n. (στίβι), antimony, used for dyeing the eyebrows and as an eye-salve: Plin.

stigma -ātis, n. (στίγμα). LIT., a brand put upon slaves: Sen., Juv., etc. TRANSF., (1) infamy, stigma: Mart., Suet. (2) a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber: Mart.

stigmātīās -ae, m. (στυγματίας), a branded slave: Cic.

stilla -ae, f. (dim. of stiria), a drop: Cic., Mart.

stillicīdium -i, n. (stilla/cado), dripping or dropping moisture: Lucr., Sen. Esp. rain-water falling from the eaves of houses: Cic.

stillo -are (stilla).

(1) intransit., to drip, drop. Of liquids, to drip down: de illic stillabant mella, Ov.; Lucr. Of other things, to drip with liquid: saxa guttis, Lucr.; pugio stillans, dripping with blood, Cic.; Ov., Juv. (2) transit., to drop, let drop. LIT., ex oculis rorem, Hor.; Ov. TRANSF., to instil feelings or ideas: tuae litterae, quae mihi quiddam quasi animulae stillarunt, Cic.; Juv.

stilus (not stȳlus) -i, m. (for stiglus; cf. στίλω, στίγμα).

(1) a stake, pale: Auct. B. Afr.

(2) the pointed iron or bone instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets. LIT., Pl., Cic., Hor.; vertere stilum, to turn the stilus, in order to erase with its blunt end, Cic., Hor. TRANSF., a, writing, composing, written composition: Cic., Quint., Plin. L.: b, mode of writing, speaking, style: stilus exercitatus, a practised pen, Cic.; unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, Cic.

stīmūlātio -ōnis, f. (stimulo), a spurring on, stimulating: Plin., Tac.

stīmūlātrix -īcis, f. (stimulator), she that incites, a female stimulator: Pl.

stīmūlēus -a -um (stimulus), relating to the goad: supplicium, punishment (of slaves) with the goad, Pl.

stīmūlo -are (stimulus).

LIT., to goad, prick: Luc.

TRANSF., (1) to disquiet, vex, annoy: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic.; Pl., Cat., Liv. (2) to incite, stir up, stimulate: mentes, Lucr.; aliquem, Liv.; ad huius salutem defendendam stimulari, Cic.; ad arma, Liv.; ad iram, Tac. With infin.: Verg., Luc.

stīmūlus -i, m. and **stīmūlum**, n.: Pl. (for stig-mulus; cf. στίλω).

(1) milit. t. t., a pointed stake to check the advance of troops: Caes.

(2) a goad, used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. LIT., Pl., Tib., Ov. TRANSF., a, a sting, torment: doloris, Cic.; amoris, Liv.; Ov.: b, a goad, spur, incentive: gloriae, Cic.; alicui stimulos admovere, Cic.; Liv., etc.

stinguo -ēre, to extinguish or annihilate: Lucr. **stipatio** -ōnis, f. (stipo), a crowd of attendants, retinue: Cic., Plin. L.

stipator -ōris, m. (stipo), an attendant, follower; plur., a suite, train, retinue: Cic., Sall., Hor. **stipendiarius** -a -um (stipendium).

(1) liable to taxes or tribute, tributary: Aeduos sibi stipendarios factos, Cic.; vectigal, a yearly contribution, Cic. M. pl. as subst. **stipendiarii** -ōrum, tributaries: socii stipendiarii que populi Romani, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

(2) of soldiers, serving for pay: Liv.

stipendium -i, n. (=stipendium, from stips/pendo).

(1) a tax, tribute, contribution. LIT., stipendium imponere alicui, Caes.; pacisci annum stipendium, Liv.; pendere, Caes., Liv., etc. TRANSF., punishment: quod me manet stipendium? Hor.; Cat.

(2) the pay of a soldier. LIT., stipendium numerare militibus, Cic.; dare, Liv.; persolvere, Cic. L.; flagitare, Caes.; stipendia merere, mereri, to serve in the army, Cic. TRANSF., a, military service: finis stipendiorum, Cic.; Sall., Liv., Tac.: b, a year's service, campaign: septem et viginti enumerare stipendia, Liv.; Pl., Tac.; fig.: tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, ambitionis, Cic.

stipēs -itis, m. a log, stump, trunk of a tree. In a rough state: Verg.; poet., a tree: Ov.; a branch: Luc., Mart. Fashioned, a post: Caes.; a club: Ov. As a term of reproach, blockhead: Ter.

stipo -are (connected with στέγω).

(1) to press closely together, compress: mella (of bees), Verg.; in arto stipatae naves, Liv.; Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic.

(2): a, to crowd a place: curia patribus stipata, Ov.; Plin. L.: b, to press round a person, accompany, surround, attend: senatum armatis, Cic. TRANSF., senectus stipata studiis iuventutis, Cic.

stips stipis, f. a small coin, as a religious offering, gift, or fee: stipem conferre, Liv.; Cic., Ov., Tac.

stipula -ae, f. a stalk, haulm: Verg., Plin. Hence stubble: Verg., etc. Of a flute made of a reed, a reed-pipe: Verg.

stipulatio -ōnis, f. (stipulor), an agreement, covenant, stipulation: Cic.

stipulatiuncula -ae, f. (dim. of stipulatio), a trifling engagement or stipulation: Cic.

stipulātor -ōris, m. (stipulor), one who demands a formal agreement: Suet.

stipulor -ari, dep. (stipula), to demand a formal agreement, to bargain, stipulate: Pl., Varr., stiria -ae, f. an icicle: Verg., Plin., Mart.

stirpitūs, adv. (stirps), root and branch, thoroughly, entirely: Cic.

stirps (stirpes, stirpis), stirpis, f. rarely m., the stock or stem of a tree or other plant, with the roots.

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. Sometimes a young

shoot or sprout: Lucr. Also a plant: stirpes et herbae, Cic.; Luc., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) of men, stock, source, origin: divina, Verg.; ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv.; Herculis, Cic. Also concr., offspring: stirpem ex se relinquere, Liv. (2) the root of a race, city, etc., often with reference to wholesale destruction: Carthago ab stirpe interiit, root and branch, Sall.; Liv. (3) of abstr. things, root, foundation, origin: virtutis, stultitiae, superstitionis, Cic.

stīva -ae, f. a plough-handle: Verg.

stlātārius -a -um (from stlata, a kind of ship), brought by sea, and therefore, costly: Juv.

stlīs, archaic=lis; q.v.

stloppus -i, m. the noise of a slap on the inflated cheeks: Pers.

sto stāre stēti stātum (cf στῆμι, ἕστην), to stand, stand still, remain standing.

LIT., (1) of persons. In gen.: cum virgo staret, et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.; ad ianuam, Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp.: a, milit. t. t., to stand, to be stationed: ut quisque steterat, iacet, Pl.; pro portā, Liv.; Caes. Also to stand firm: stare in pugnā, Liv.; Caes.: b, in gen., to stand fast, stay: Cic., Hor. (2) of lifeless objects: a, to stand up, stand firm: domus, Cic.; statuae in rostris, Cic.; muri, Liv.; iam stabant Thebae, Ov.: b, of ships, to lie at anchor: stant litore puppes, Verg.; stare ad ancoram in salo Romana classis non poterat, Liv.: c, to stand stiffly, be rigid: obstipui, steteruntque comae, Verg.; with abl.: vides ut alta stet niva candidum Soracte, Hor.

TRANSF., in gen., to stand, of abstr. things: mentes rectae quae stare solebant, Enn.; pericula stant circum aliquem, Verg. Esp. (1) to remain, be fixed: stat sua cuique dies, Verg.; diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, Liv.; (natura) tantā stat praedita culpā, Lucr.; omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis, rests upon, Verg.; stat alicui sententia, with infin., one is resolved to, Liv., Ov.; so stat, alone: Cic. L., Verg. (2) to stand firm, persist: utinam respublica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic.; respublica stetit virtute tuā, Liv.; stas animo, Hor.; in fide stare, Cic.; in sententiā, Liv.; with abl.: suis stare iudiciis, to stand by, Cic. (3) of a play, to succeed, hold the stage: Hor. (4) with ab, cum, pro, to stand by, be on the side of, support: a senatu et a bonorum causā, Cic.; di cum Hannibale, Liv.; pro vobis adversus reges, Liv. (5) to cost (like English stand); with abl. of price, dat. of the party paying: centum talentis ea res Achais, Liv.; multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv.; Cic., Verg., etc. (6) stare per aliquem, to happen through someone's fault, be due to someone: per me stetisse ut credat, Ter.; a negative consequence is expressed by a clause with ne, quin, or quominus, e.g.: ne praestaremus per vos stetit, it was your fault that we did not, Liv.

Stoīcus -a -um (Στωικός), of the Stoic philosophy, Stoic: schola, Cic. L.; libelli, Hor. As subst., m. **Stoīcus** -i, a Stoic philosopher, Stoic: Cic., Hor.; n. pl. **Stoīca** -ōrum, the Stoic philosophy: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **Stoīcē**, like a Stoic, stoically: Cic.

stōla -ae, f. (στολή), a long outer garment; esp. as worn by Roman matrons, and by musicians: Cic., Hor., Ov. TRANSF., a matron: Plin., Stat.

stōlātus -a -um (stola), clad in a stola: Suet. TRANSF., matronly: Mart.

stōlīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), stupid, foolish, dull, obtuse; of persons: o vatum stolidissime, Ov.; Lucr., Hor., etc.; of things: fiducia, superbia, Liv.; Cic., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **stōlīdē**, stupidly: stolidē laetus, stolidē ferox, Liv.; Sall., Tac.

stōmāchor -ari, dep. (stomachus), to be angry, irritated, vexed: stomachari coepit, Cic.; cum Metello, Cic.; iucundissimis tuis litteris, Cic.; quod de eādem re agam saepius, Cic. L.; se quid asperius dixeram, Cic.; with n. acc.: omnia, Cic. L.

stōmāchōsus -a -um (stomachus), peevish, irritable, cross: Cic., Hor.; compar.: Cic. L. ¶ Hence compar. adv. **stōmāchōsiūs**, rather angrily: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. L.

stōmāchus -i, m. (στόμαχος), the gullet, the oesophagus.

LIT., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the stomach: stomachi calor, Cic.; stomachus aeger, Hor. (2) stomachus bonus, a good digestion; hence good humour, Mart., Quint. (3) taste, liking: ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi, Cic. L.; Plin. L. (4) distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger: stomachum facere, or movere, aliquid, Cic.; epistula plena stomachi, Cic.; Horic.

stōrēa (stōrīa) -ae, f. (connected with στρόγγυλι), a rush mat: Caes., Liv.

strābo -ōnis, m. (στραβών), a squinter: Cic., Hor. Hence, an envious person: Varr.

strāges -is, f. (sterno), a throwing to the ground, overthrowing, as a process; also, as a result, debris. In gen.: armorum, Liv.; aedificiorum et hominum, Tac.; stragem facere, Liv.; dare, Verg. Esp., a slaughter, massacre, carnage: confusae stragis acervus, Verg.; strages (plur.) facere, Cic.; edere, Cic., Verg.

strāgūlus -a -um (sterno), covering, serving as a cover, carpet, etc.: vestis stragula, Cic., Hor., Liv. N. as subst. **strāgūlum** -i, a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.: textile, Cic.; Suet., Mart.

strāmen -inis, n. (sterno), straw, litter: Verg., Ov., Plin.

strāmentum -i, n. (sterno), straw, litter. LIT., casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes.; Verg., Hor., Liv. TRANSF., a saddle, housing (for mules): Caes.

strāminēus -a -um (stramen), made of straw: casa, Prop.; Quirites, figures of straw thrown every year into the Tiber, Ov.

strangūlo -are, to choke, strangle, throttle. LIT., aliquem, Cic. L.; strangulata laqueo, Tac.; Suet. TRANSF., vocem, Quint.; strangulat inclusus dolor, Ov.

strangūria -ae, f. (στρογγυρία), a painful discharge of urine, strangury: Cic., Plin.

strātēgēma -ātis, n. (στρατήγημα), a piece of generalship, a stratagem. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., strategemate hominem percussit, Cic. L.

strātēgus -i, m. (στρατηγός), a general. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., the president at a banquet: Pl.

strātīōticus -a -um (στρατιωτικός), soldierly, soldierlike: homo, Pl.

Strātōnicēa -ae, f. (Στρατονίκη), a town in Caria.

¶ Hence adj. **Strātōnicēus** -a -um and **Strātōnicensis** -e, belonging to Stratonicea.

strātum -i, n., subst. from sterno; q.v.

strātūra -ae, f. (sterno), a paving, pavement: Suet.

strēna -ae, f. LIT., a favourable omen: Pl.

TRANSF., a new year's gift (Fr. étrennes): Suet.

strēnūtās -ātis, f. (strenuus), briskness: Ov.

strēnūo -are (strenuus), to be brisk, prompt, active: Pl.

strēnūus -a -um, brisk, prompt, active, vigorous.

LIT., of persons: homo, Ter.; Cic.; fortis ac strenuus socius, Liv.; gens linguā strenua magis quam factis, Liv.; compar.: strenuior, Pl.; superl.: strenuissimus quisque ut occiderat in proelio, Sall. In a bad sense, turbulent, restless: Tac.

TRANSF., navis, fast, Ov.; inertia, masterly inactivity, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. **strēnūē**, briskly, promptly, actively: arma capere, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

strēpīto -are (freq. of strepo), to make much noise; to rustle, rattle, clatter: Verg., Tib.

strēpītus -ūs, m. (strepo), a loud noise; a clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling. In gen.: rotarum, Caes.; fluminum, Cic.; valvarum, Hor.; inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv.; plur.: strepitus nocturni, Liv. Of music: testudinis aureae dulcem strepitum, Hor.

strēpo -ēre -ūi -itum, to make a loud noise; to clatter, creak, rattle, clash, rumble.

(1) with the source of the noise as subject. LIT., mixti strepentium paventiumque clamores, Liv.; arma et scuta offensa quo levius streperent, might make less noise, Sall.; fluvii strepunt hibernā nive turgidi, Hor.; litui, Hor.; galea, Verg. With acc. of the noise made: haec cum (milites) streperent, cried out, Liv. TRANSF., intra arcem sententia Messalini strepebat, Tac.

(2) with places, etc., as subject, to resound, ring with noise: murmure campus, Verg.; aures clamoribus, Liv.

strīa -ae, f. a furrow, groove: Varr.

strictim, adv. (stringo), grazingly. Hence (1) close to the skin: attondere, Pl. (2) superficially, slightly, briefly, summarily: aspicere, dicere, Cic.

strictūra -ae, f. (stringo), a mass of iron: Verg.

strictus -a -um, partic. from stringo; q.v.

strīdēo strīdēre strīdi and **strīdo** strīdēre strīdi, to make a harsh noise; to creak, grate, hiss, etc.; of a metal: Lucr., Verg.; of a missile: Verg.; of the wind: Verg.; of the rope of a ship: Ov.; of a waggon: Verg.; of the sea: Verg.; of snakes: Tib., Verg.; of bees, to hum: Verg.

strīdor -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 elephants, trumpeting: Liv.; of a snake: Ov.; of a pig, grunting: Ov.; of asses, braying: Ov.; of bees, humming: Ov.; of men: tribuni plebis, Cic.

strīdūlus -a -um (strido), creaking, hissing, whistling, grating: cornus (of a spear), Verg.; plaustra, Ov.; Sen.

strīgīlis -is (stringo), *a scraper used at the baths*: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

strīgo -are. LIT., *to halt in ploughing*: Plin.

TRANSF., in gen., *to check, stop*: Verg., Sen. **strīgōsus** -a -um (stringo), *lean, thin*. LIT., compar.: equi strigosiores, Liv. TRANSF., of an orator, *dry, meagre*: Cic.

stringo stringere strinxi strictum.

(1) *to draw tight together, to bind, tie*: tamquam laxaret elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, Liv.; stringebant magnos vincula parva pedes, Ov.; of cold: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv.

(2) *to strip off, pluck, clip, prune*. LIT., folia ex arboribus, Caes.; frondes, Verg.; rubos, Liv.; esp., *to draw a weapon from its sheath, to unsheathe*: gladium, Caes., Verg., Liv.; ferrum, cultrum, Liv. TRANSF., stringatur iambus in hostes, Ov.

(3) *to graze, to touch lightly*. LIT., metas interiore rotā, Ov.; Verg., Prop. TRANSF., a, *to affect, injure*: nomen, Ov.; animum strinxit patriae pietatis imago, Verg.: b, in speech, *to touch upon*: Quint.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **strictus** -a -um, *drawn together*. Hence (1) *close, tight*: nodus, Liv.; superl.: ianua strictissima, Ov. (2) of style, *brief, concise*: Quint. (3) *rigid, severe, strict*: Stat.

stringor -ōris, m. (stringo), *a shock from a touch, a twinge*: gelidai aquai, Lucr.

strix strigis, f. (στρίγξ), *a screech-owl*: Pl., Ov., etc.

strōpha -ae, f. (στροφή), *a trick, device, artifice*: Sen., Mart., Plin. L.

strōphīārius -i, m. (strophium), *one who makes or sells strophia*: Pl.

strōphūm -i, n. (στροφίον). (1) *a breast-band, stay, stomacher*: Pl., Cic., Cat. (2) *a head-band, a chaplet*: Verg.

Strōphīus -i, m. (Στροφίος), *king of Phocis, father of Pylades*: Strophio natus, Pylades, Ov.

structīlis -e (struo), *of building, used in building*: Mart.

structor -ōris, m. (struo). (1) *a builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic. L. (2) *a waiter, server, carver*: Mart., Juv.

structūra -ae, f. (struo), *a building, erecting, constructing*.

LIT., parietum, Caes. Also concr., *a building*: Plin.

TRANSF., of style, *arrangement, putting together*: verborum, Cic.; carminis, Ov.; Quint., Tac.

strūēs -is, f. (struo), *a heap*: pontes et moles ex humanorum corporum strue facere, Liv.; lignorum, Liv.; Cic. L., Tac. Esp., *a heap of small sacrificial cakes*: Cato, Ov.

strūix -īcis, f. (struo), *a heap*: Pl.

strūma -ae, f. (?struo), *a scrofulous tumour, struma*: Cic., Plin.

strūmōsus -a -um (struma), *afflicted with struma, scrofulous*: Juv.

strūo strūere struxi structum (connected with στρούννυμι, sterno), *to put together, put in order*.

LIT., (1) *to pile up*: ordinatim trabes, Caes.; arbores in pyram, Ov.; altaria donis, *to load with*, Verg., Hor. (2) *to build, erect, construct*: pyras, Verg.; domos, Hor.; Tac.; fornices, Liv. (3) *to arrange, dispose*: aciem, Verg., Liv., Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *to prepare* (something bad), *to devise, contrive*: alicui aliquid calamitatis, Cic.; periculosas libertati opes, Liv.; crimina et accusatores, Tac. (2) *to set in order, arrange*: rem domi, Pl.; compositi oratoris bene structa conlocatio, Cic.

strūthēus (strūthius) -a -um (στρούθειος), *of a sparrow*: māla, *sparrow-apples, quinces*, Pl., Cato.

strūthiōcāmēlus -i, m. (στρουθιοκάμηλος), *an ostrich*: Plin.

Strŷmō (-ōn) -mōnis, m. (Στρυμών), *a river on the border of Thrace (now Struma)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Strŷmōnīus** -a -um, *Strymonian*; poet. = *Thracian*: Ov.

stūdēo -ēre -ūi (perhaps connected with σπεύδω, σπουδή, σπουδάζω), *to be eager, be earnest, take pains, strive after, be busy with*.

In gen., usually with dat.: praeturae, Cic.; novis rebus, *political change*, Caes., Cic.; laudi, Cic. With acc., esp. n.: id studere, ne super impunitatem etiam praemio sceleris frueretur, Liv.; id ut, Pl., Ter.; hoc unum, Hor. With infin., or acc. and infin.: studeo scire quid egeris, *I should like to know*, Cic.; Pl., Caes., etc.

Esp. (1) *to side with, support, favour*: Catilinae, Cic.; Ov., etc. (2) *to study a subject*: litteris, arti, Cic.; Quint., Tac.

stūdīōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (studium), *eager, zealous, diligent, anxious, striving*.

In gen.: homo, Cic.; with genit.: venandi aut pilae, Cic.; dicendi, Cic.; studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; with dat.: Pl.

Esp. (1) *favouring a person or side, partial, attached, devoted*; with genit.: studiosissimus existimationis meae, Cic. (2) *devoted to learning, studious*: cohors, Hor.; with genit.: litterarum, Cic.; m. pl. as subst., *students*: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **stūdīōsē**, *eagerly, zealously, diligently*: qui haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, Cic.; Ter., Ov., etc.

stūdīum -i, n. (studeo), *zeal, eagerness, application, fondness, enthusiasm, striving*. In gen.: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes.; studio duci, Cic. With subjective genit.: amici, Cic.; with objective genit.: pugnae, Lucr.; pugnandi, Caes.; dicendi, Cic.; visendi, Verg. Plur.: Cic., Hor.

Esp. (1) *attachment to, zeal for, devotion to, goodwill towards a person or cause*: Diviciaci in populum Romanum, Caes.; studia Numidarum in Iugurtham accensa, Sall.; aliquid studio partium facere, Cic.; contraria studia, Verg. (2) *application to learning, study*; with genit.: doctrinae, Cic.; plur.: se studiis illis dedisse, Cic.; Hor.

stultē, adv. from stultus; q.v.

stultilōquentia -ae, f. and **stultilōquium** -i, n. (stultus/loquor), *foolish talk*: Pl.

stultilōquus -a -um (stultus/loquor), *talking foolishly*: Pl.

stultitīa -ae, f. (stultus), *foolishness, folly, silliness*: multorum stultitiam perperum esse, Cic.; plur.: hominum ineptias ac stultitias non ferebat, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

stultivīdus -a -um (stultus/video), *seeing things in a foolish light*: Pl.

stultus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with stolidus), *foolish, silly, fatuous*. LIT., of persons: reddere, Pl.; Cic., etc. M. as subst., *a simpleton, a fool*: Pl.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., of things: loquacitas, Cic.; consilium stultissimum, Liv.; Ov., etc.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **stultē**, *foolishly, sillily*: Pl.; Cic., Liv.

stūpa = stuppa; q.v.

stūpēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum, and pass. **stūpēfio** -fieri -factus sum (stupeo/facio), *to make senseless, benumb, stun*: privatos luctūs stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.; stupefacti dicentium intuentur, Cic.; Verg., etc.

stūpēo -ēre -ūi, *to be stunned, struck senseless, astounded, amazed*.

LIT., of persons: cum semisomnus stupelet, Cic.; haec cum loqueris nos stupemus, Cic.; with abl. (at or by): carminibus, Hor.; Liv.; with in and abl.: in Turno, Verg.; Hor.; with ad: ad auditas voces, Ov.; Sen.; with acc.: donum exitiale Minervae, Verg.

TRANSF., of inanimate things, *to stand still, halt, cease*: stupuit Ixionis orbis, Ov.; stupente seditione, Liv.; stupuerunt verba palato, *died away*, Ov.

stūpesco stūpescere stūpui (stupeo), *to become amazed, astounded*: Cic.

stūpīditās -ātis, f. (stupidus), *dullness, senselessness*: Cic.

stūpīdus -a -um (stupeo). LIT., *senseless, stunned*: Pl.; Cic. TRANSF., *stupid, dull*: stupidum esse Socratem dixit, Cic.; Mart., Juv.

stūpor -ōris, m. (stupeo).

LIT., (1) *senselessness, insensibility*: sensūs, Cic.; in corpore, Cic. (2) *astonishment, amazement*: stupor patres defixit, Liv.

TRANSF., *dullness, stupidity*: Cic.

stuppa (stūpa) -ae, f. (σύνπη), *tow, oakum*: Caes., Liv., etc.

stuppēus -a -um (stuppa), *made of tow*: vincula, Verg.; Ov.

stuprātor -ōris, m. (stupro), *a ravisher, defiler*: Quint., Suet.

stupro -are (stuprum), *to ravish*: Pl.; Cic., Liv. Also, in gen., *to defile, pollute*: pulvinar, Cic.

stuprum -i, n. *disgrace, defilement*; esp. *ravishing, violation*: stuprum facere, inferre, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.

sturnus -i, m. *a starling*: Plin., Stat.

Stygiālis, Stygius; see Styx.

stȳlōbātēs -is and **stȳlōbāta** -ae, m. (στυλοβίτης), *the pedestal of a row of columns*: Varr.

stȳlus, see stilus.

Stymphālus -i, m. and **Stymphālum** -i, n. (Στύμφαλος), *a lake with a river and town of the same name in Arcadia, haunt of mythical birds of prey with iron feathers, which were destroyed by Hercules*.

¶ Hence adj. **Stymphālīcus** and **Stymphālīus** -a -um, *Stymphalian*; and f. adj. **Stymphālīs** -idis, *Stymphalian*.

Styx, Stȳgis and Stȳgos; acc. Stȳgem and Stȳga; f. (Στῆξ).

(1) *a river in Arcadia*.

(2) *a river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore; meton., the lower world*: Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Stȳgiālis** -e, *belonging to the Styx, Stygian*; and adj. **Stȳgius** -a -um, *Stygian, infernal*: cymba (or carina), *the boat of Charon*, Verg.; Iuppiter, or pater, or rex,

Pluto, Verg.; bubo, *dismal*, Ov.; vis, *fatal*, Verg.

suādēla -ae, f. (suadeo), *persuasion*: Pl. Personif. = Πειθώ, *the goddess of persuasion*: Hor.

suādēo suādēre suāsi suāsum, *to present in a pleasing manner; hence to recommend, advise*.

LIT., usually with dat. of person advised, the course advised being expressed by an acc., or an infin., or ut/ne with subj.: an C. Trebonio persuasi cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem? *to give advice*, Cic.; suadere pacem, legem, Cic.; quod ipse tibi suaseris, Cic.; mori, Cic.; ut decumbamus suadebo, Pl.; with subj. alone: se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotium daret, Nep. Sometimes, *to advise a person of a fact, to convince, persuade that*, with acc. and infin.: suadebant amici nullam esse rationem amittere eiusmodi occasionem, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: suadet enim vesana fames, Verg.; tantum religio potuit suadere malorum, Lucr.

suādus -a -um (suadeo), *persuasive*: Stat. F. as subst., personif. **Suāda** -ae, *Persuasion*: Enn., Cic.

suāsio -ōnis, f. (suadeo), *recommending, advice*: Sen. Esp. (1) *polit. t. t., the advocacy of a proposed law*: legis Serviliae, Cic. (2) *as rhet. t. t., eloquence of the persuasive kind*: Cic.

suāsor -ōris, m. (suadeo), *an adviser, recommender*: deditionis, Cic.; pacis, Ov. Esp., *one who advocates a proposed law*: legis, Liv.

suāsōrius -a -um (suadeo), *relating to persuasion*: Quint. F. as subst. **suāsōria** -ae (sc. oratio), *persuasive discourse*: Quint.

suāsus -ūs, m. (suadeo), *an advising, persuading*: Ter.

suāvēolens -entis (suavis/oleo), *sweet-smelling*: Cat.

suāvīdicus -a -um (suavis/dico), *sweetly speaking*: Lucr.

suāvīloquens -entis (suavis/loquor), *sweetly speaking*: Enn., Lucr.

suāvīloquentia -ae, f. (suaviloquens), *sweetness of speech*: Cic.

suāvīolūm = saviolum; q.v.

suāvior = savior; q.v.

suāvis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with ἡδύς), *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*.

LIT., to the senses: odor, Cic.; flores, Lucr. N. acc. like adv.: suave rubens, Verg.; Hor.

TRANSF., to the mind, of things or persons: homo, Ter.; litterae tuae, Cic. L.; Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence adv. (with superl.) **suāvītēr**, *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly*. LIT., to the senses: quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blandiatur, Cic. TRANSF., to the mind: meminisse, Cic.; suavissime scriptae litterae, Cic. L.; Hor.

suāvītās -ātis, f. (suavis), *sweetness, pleasantness*. LIT., to the senses: cibi, odorum, coloris, Cic.; plur.: Cic. TRANSF., to the mind: vitae, hominis, Cic.; plur.: Cic.

suāvītūdo -inis, f. (suavis), *sweetness, pleasantness*: Pl.

suāvium = saviium; q.v.

sūb, prep. with abl. and acc. (connected with ὑπο).

With abl. LIT., of place. (1) *underneath*, *under*: sub terra habitare, Cic.; sub pellibus hiemare, Cic.; vitam sub divo agere, Hor.; sub armis esse, *to be under arms*, Caes.; sub corona, sub hasta vendere, Cic.; sub hoc iugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv. (2) *nearly under, close under, at the bottom of, at the foot of*: sub monte conedit, Caes.; sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic.; Troiae sub moenibus altis, Verg.; sub oculis domini, Liv.; quo deinde sub ipso ecce volat, *just behind*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of time, *at, near to*: sub luce, Hor., Ov., Liv.; sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. (2) *in the power of, under*: sub imperio alicuius, Caes.; sub regno alicuius, Cic.; sub rege, *under the rule of a king*, Cic., Hor.; sub iudice lis est, *before the judge*, Hor. (3) *under cover of*: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic.; sub specie pacis, Liv. (4) *at, on*: Bacchi sub nomine risit, Ov.

With acc. LIT., of place. (1) *to or along the underside of; up under, down under, along under*: manum sub vestimenta deferre, Pl.; exercitum sub iugum mittere, Caes.; sub terras ire, Verg. (2) *to nearly under, close up to*: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes.; missi sub muros, Liv. TRANSF., (1) of time, *towards, just before*: Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes.; sub galli cantum, *about cockcrow*, Hor. (2) of time, *immediately after*: sub eas litteras statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. L.; Hor. (3) *into the power of, under*: sub legum potestatem cadere, Cic.; matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv.

subabsurdus -a -um, *somewhat absurd*: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **subabsurdē**, *somewhat absurdly*: Cic.

subaccūso -are, *to accuse or blame a little*: Cic.

subactio -ōnis, f. (subigo), *a working up; hence preparation, discipline*: Cic.

subadrōgantēr, adv. *somewhat arrogantly*: Cic.

subaerātus -a -um, *having bronze underneath*: Pers.

subagrestis -e, *somewhat rustic, somewhat boorish*: consilium, Cic.

subālāris -e, *under the arms*: Nep.

subalbus -a -um, *whitish*: Varr.

subāmārus -a -um, *somewhat bitter*: Cic.

subāquīlus -a -um, *somewhat dark-coloured, brownish*: Pl.

subausculto -are, *to listen secretly*: Pl., Cic.

subbāsīlicānus -i, m. (sub/basilica), *one who lounges about the basilicas*: Pl.

subbibō -bibere -bibī, *to drink a little*: Suet.

subblandior -īri, *to flatter, coax, caress a little*: Pl.

subc-, *see succ-*.

subdēbilis -e, *somewhat crippled*: Suet.

subdifficilis -e, *somewhat difficult*: quaestio, Cic.

subdiffido -ēre, *to be somewhat mistrustful*: Cic.

subditicius -a -um (subdo), *substituted, counterfeit*: Pl.

subditivus -a -um (subdo), *supposititious, substituted, counterfeit*: Pl., Cic.

subdo -dēre -didi -ditum.

(1) *to put, place, lay, set, under*. LIT., ignem, Cic., Liv.; with dat. of indir. object: manum oculo, Lucr.; subdita templo Appia,

lying under, or near, Ov. TRANSF., a, irae facem, Lucr.; alicui aciores ad studia dicendi faces, Cic.; ingenio stimulos, Ov.: b, *to subject, subdue*: ne feminae imperio subderentur, Tac.

(2) *in the place of another, substitute*: me in Hirtii locum, Cic. Esp., *to substitute falsely, counterfeit*: testamenta, Tac.; me subditum et paelice genitum appellat, Liv.

subdōcēo -ēre, *to teach as an assistant, to assist in teaching*: Cic. L.

subdōlus -a -um, *concealing guile, secret, crafty*. LIT., of persons: homo, Pl.; adversus senem, Pl.; occultum ac subdolum, Tac. TRANSF., of things: oratio, Caes.; lingua, Ov.; Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence adv. **subdōlē**, *slyly, craftily*: Cic.

subdōmo -are, *to tame, subject*: Pl.

subdūbito -are, *to doubt or hesitate a little*: subdubitare te, quā essem erga illum voluntate, Cic. L.

subdūco -dūcere -duxi -ductum.

(1) *to draw up from under, pull up, raise, remove*. LIT., in gen.: lapides ex turri, Caes.; tunicas usque ad inguen, Hor.; subduc cibum athletae, *take away*, Cic.; cataractam in tantum altitudinis, Liv. Esp.: a, naut. t. t., *to draw or haul up a ship on shore*: classem, Liv.; naves, Caes., Liv.: b, as milit. t. t., *to withdraw*: cohortes e dextro cornu, Liv.; copias in proximum collem, Caes.; Sall. TRANSF., in gen.: terra se pedibus, Lucr.; colles se, Verg.; Cic. Esp., of accounts, *to balance, cast up*: ratiunculam, Pl.; summam, Cic. L.; in gen.: subducere rationem, or rationes, *to take account of the situation*, Ter., Cic.

(2) *to take away stealthily, steal away*: viatica, Hor.; furto obsides, Liv.; de circulo se, Cic.; with dat.: pugnae Turnum, Verg.

subductio -ōnis, f. (subduco). (1) *the drawing up of a ship on dry land*: Caes. (2) *a reckoning, computing*: Cic.

subēdo -esse -ēdi, *to eat from under, wear away*: scopulus, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov.

subēo -īre -īi or -īvi -itum.

(1) *to go under, pass under*. LIT., in gen.: subit oras hasta per imas clipei, Verg.; with acc.: limina, Verg.; aquas, Ov.; tectum non subisse, Caes.; mucronem, *to run under*, Verg. Esp., as a bearer, *to go under* and support: ingenti subiere feretro, Verg.; asellus onus dorso gravius, Hor. TRANSF., *to undergo, submit to, take upon oneself*: quamvis carnificinam, Cic.; pro amico periculum aut invidiam, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

(2) *to come up from under, approach, advance, mount, climb*. LIT., in adverbos montes, Liv.; in latebras, Ov.; ad urbem, Liv.; with dat.: muro, Verg.; with acc.: muros, Liv.; impositum saxis Anxur, Hor.; of things: ubi maxime montes Crotonenses Trasumenus subit, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., in gen., *to come up, approach*: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus et labor, Verg.; with acc.: umbra terras, Ov.; lumina fessa sopor, Ov. Esp., *to come into, or come over, the mind*: subiit cari genitoris imago, Ov.; with dat.: subeunt mihi fastidia cunctarum, Ov.; subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov.; with acc.: horror animum subit, Tac.; mentem patriae

subiit pietatis imago, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: cogitatio animi subiit indignum esse, etc., Liv.

(3) *to come on after, to follow*; sometimes *to come and support*. LIT., pone subit coniunx, Verg.; with dat.: primae legioni tertia, dexteræ alæ sinistra subiit, *came to help*, Liv.; with acc.: furcas subiere columnæ, *replaced*, Ov. TRANSF., in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **sūbitus** -a -um, as adj., *sudden*. (1) in act. sense, *coming suddenly, taking by surprise*: imbres, Lucr.; bellum, Caes.; Cic., etc. (2) pass., *suddenly done, hastily contrived, improvised* (cf. subitarius): consilia, Caes.; miles, Tac.; Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **sūbitum** -i, *a sudden occurrence, emergency*: Pl., Cic. L.; plur.: Liv., Tac.

¶ N. abl. sing. as adv. **sūbitō**, *suddenly*: Cic., Verg., etc.

sūber -ēris, n. *the cork-tree*; also *cork*: Verg.

subf-, see suff-

subg-, see sugg-

sūbhorridus -a -um, *somewhat rough*: Cic.

subiācēo -ēre -ūi, *to lie under or close to*; usually with dat. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to be subject to, belong to, be connected with*: Quint. **subicio** -icēre -iēcī -iectum (sub/iacio).

(1) *to throw, place, set, under*; usually with dat. of what is above. LIT., ignem, Cic.; aliquid oculis, Cic.; cervicē securi, Cic.; aedēs colli, *to build under*, Liv.; castra urbi, *to pitch under the walls of*, Liv.; Caes., etc. TRANSF., *a, to submit to a judge*: res sensibus, sub sensus, Cic.; Sullae libellum, Cic.; cogitationi aliquid, Cic.: **b**, *to subject to an authority*: Gallia securibus subiecta, Caes.; se alicui, se imperio alicuius, Cic.; gentes servitio, Liv.; fortunae innocentium fictis auditionibus, Caes.; aliquid praeconi, Liv., or voci praeconis, Cic., or sub praeconem, Cic., *to bring to the hammer, have sold by auction*: **c**, in thought, *to subordinate*: partes generibus, Cic.: **d**, in speech or writing, *to place after, append, subjoin, reply*: rationem, Cic.; pauca furenti, Verg.; Liv., etc.

(2) *to throw up from below, raise, lift*. LIT., corpora saltu in equos, Verg.; regem in equum, Liv.; tragulas inter carros, Caes. TRANSF., *to put into a mind, suggest*: aliquid, Ter.; subiciens quid dicerem, Cic.; consilia, Liv.; spem alicui, *to infuse*, Liv.

(3) *to substitute*: potiorē, Liv.; pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Esp. *to insert by guile*: testamenta, *to counterfeit*, Cic.; testes, *to suborn*, Quint.

¶ Hence partic. **subiectus** -a -um. LIT., of places, *lying near, adjacent*: Heraclea, quae est subiecta Candaviae, Caes.; viae campus, Liv.; Cic., Verg. TRANSF., *subjected, subject*: nulli est naturae oboediens aut subiectus deus, Cic.; compar.: subiectior invidiae, Hor.

¶ Superl. adv. **subiectissimē**, *most submissively*: Caes.

subiectio -ōnis, f. (subicio). (1) *a laying under, placing under*: rerum sub aspectum paene subiectio, Cic. (2) *a countering, forging*: testamenti, Liv. (3) as rhet. t. t. (= ἀνθωπολογία), *the suggesting of an answer to one's own question*: Quint.

subiecto -are (freq. of subicio). (1) *to put under, apply from below*: lasso stimulos, Hor.

(2) *to throw up from below*: saxa, Lucr.; Verg. **subiector** -ōris, m. (subicio), *a forger, counterfeiter*: testamentorum, Cic.

sūbigo -igēre -ēgi -actum (sub/ago).

(1) *to drive under*; hence *to subject, constrain, subdue*; of animals: belua facilis ad subigendum, Cic.; of persons and communities: populos armis, Cic.; urbes atque nationes, Sall.; subacti bello, Liv. Also *to compel to do a thing*; with ad or in and the acc.: Volscos ad deditionem, Liv.; with infin.: Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv.; Verg.; with ut and the subj.: ut relinquunt patriam atque cives, Liv.; Pl.

(2) *to drive up from below*. LIT., sues in umbrosam locum, Varr.; naves ad castellum, Liv.; adverso flumine lembum remigio, *to row*, Verg.; ratem conto, *to push*, Verg. Esp. *to work the soil, break up, plough, cultivate*: terrarum solum, Lucr.; glaebas, Cic.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., *to work up, work on*: in cote securus, Verg. Hence *to train, discipline*: subacto ingenio, Cic.; subacti atque durati bellis, Liv.

sūbimpūdēns -entis, *somewhat impudent*: Cic. L.

sūbinānis -e, *somewhat vain*: Cic.

sūbindē, adv. (1) *immediately afterwards*: Hor., Liv., etc. (2) *repeatedly, from time to time*: Mart., Plin. L.

sūbinulsus -a -um, *somewhat insipid*: Cic.

sūbinvidēo -ēre, *to envy somewhat*: subinvideo tibi, with acc. and infin., Cic.

¶ Partic. **sūbinvisus** -a -um, *somewhat hated*: Cic.

sūbinvito -are, *to invite mildly*; with ut and the subj.: Cic. L.

sūbīrascor -īrasci -īrātus, dep. *to be a little angry*; with dat.: brevitati litterarum, Cic. L.; with quod: quod me non invitas, Cic. L.

sūbītārius -a -um (subitus), *hastily contrived, improvised*: exercitus, milites, legiones, *gathered in haste*, Liv.; aedificia, Tac.

sūbītō, adv. from subeo; q.v.

sūbītus -a -um, p. adj. from subeo; q.v.

subiungo -iungere -iunxi -iunctum.

LIT., *to yoke beneath*: curru (dat.) tigres, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to join on, attach*: fundamenta rebus, Lucr.; puppis rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones, *having affixed to its beak*, Verg.; omnes artes oratori, Cic.; carmina percussis nervis, *to the strains of the lyre*, Ov. (2) *to subdue, subjugate*: urbes sub imperium, Cic.; mihi res, Hor.; Verg.

sublābor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. (1) *to glide up*: annis sublapsa vetustas, Verg. (2) *to glide from beneath, slip away*: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. L.; retro sublapsa spes, Verg.

sublātē, adv. from tollo; q.v.; fig.: **a**, *loftily, sublimely*: dicere, Cic.: **b**, *proudly, haughtily*: de se sublatus dicere, Cic.

sublātio -ōnis, f. (tollo). (1) *a lifting up, elevation*: animi, Cic. (2) *an annulling*: Quint.

sublātus -a -um, partic. from tollo; q.v.

sublecto -are (lacto), *to flatter, wheedle*: Pl.

sublēgo -lēgēre -lēgi -lectum. (1) *to gather from below, pick up*: Hor. (2) *to carry off*

secretly: liberos parentibus, *to kidnap*, Pl. TRANSF., clam nostrum sermonem, *to eavesdrop*, Pl.; carmina, Verg. (3) *to choose in the place of another*: in demortuorum locum, Liv.; Tac.

sublestus -a -um, *slight, weak, trivial*: Pl.

sublĕvatio -ōnis, f. (sublevo), *a relieving, lightning*: Cic.

sublĕvo -are, *to raise from beneath, lift up, support*.

LIT., ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit, Caes.; aliquem stratum ad pedes, Cic. L.; Verg. TRANSF., (1) *to encourage* a person: aratores, Cic.; Caes. (2) *to lighten, alleviate troubles*: laborem, Caes.; res adversas, Cic.

sublĭca -ae, f. *a pile, stake*: Caes., Liv. Esp. of the piles of a bridge: Caes.

sublĭciŭs -a -um (sublica), *resting upon piles: pons, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, said to have been built by Ancus Martius*, Liv., Tac.

subligācŭlum -i, n. (subligo), *a cloth worn round the loins, a kilt*: Cic.

sublĭgar -āris, n. = subligaculum; q.v.: Plin., Mart., Juv.

sublĭgo -are, *to bind below, bind on*: clipeum sinistrae, Verg.

sublĭmis -e (and archaic **sublĭmus** -a -um: Lucr.), *high, raised, lifted up*.

LIT., ipsa Paphum sublĭmis abit, *went away on high*, Verg.; iret consul sublĭmis curru multiugis equis, Liv.; sedens solio sublĭmis, Ov.; atrium, *lofty*, Hor.; columna, Ov.

TRANSF., *sublime, elevated, lofty*: mens, Ov.; Hor. Esp. of style, *lofty, sublime*: carmina, Juv.; Hor.; so of authors: Aeschylus, Quint.; Lucretius, Ov.

¶ N. acc. sing. as adv. **sublĭme**, *on high, aloft*: aer sublĭme fertur, Cic.; sublĭme elatus, Liv.; Lucr., Verg. Also compar. **sublĭmĭus**: Ov., Quint.

sublĭmitās -ātis, f. (sublĭmis), *loftiness, height*. LIT., Plin., Quint. TRANSF., *sublimity*: animi, Plin. Esp. of style: Quint., Plin. L.

sublĭmus, *see sublĭmis*.

sublingĭo -ōnis, m. (sub/lingo), *a scullion*: Pl.

sublĭno -linĕre -lĕvi -litum. (1) *to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground*: Plin. (2) *os alicui, to smear by stealth; hence to cozen, cheat*: Pl.

sublŭcĕo -ĕre, *to gleam faintly, glimmer*: Verg., Ov.

sublŭo -lŭĕre -lŭtum, *to wash below, bathe underneath*: Mart. TRANSF., of rivers, *to flow beneath*: hunc montem flumen subluebat, Caes.

sublustris -e, *gleaming faintly, glimmering*: nox, Hor., Liv., Verg.

subm-, *see summ-*.

subnascor -nāsci -nātus sum, dep. *to grow up under, grow up out of or after*: Ov., Plin.

subnecto -nectĕre -nexŭi -nexum, *to bind, tie, bind on beneath*. LIT., antennis totum subnectite velum, Ov.; aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem, Verg. TRANSF., Quint.

subnĕgo -are, *to deny a little, partly deny or refuse*: Cic.

subnĭger -gra -grum, *somewhat black, blackish*: Pl., Varr.

subnixus (subnĭsus) -a -um (sub/nitor), *propped up on, supported by, resting upon; usually with abl.* LIT., circuli verticibus

subnĭxi, Cic.; solio subnixa resedit, Verg.; Pl. TRANSF., auxiliis, victoriā, Liv.; qui artis adrogantiā ita subnĭxi ambulant, Cic.; Tac.

subnōto -are. (1) *to mark beneath, write underneath*: Plin. L. (2) *to notice secretly*: Mart.

subnŭba -ae, f. (sub/nubo), *a rival*: lecti nostri, Ov.

subnŭbĭlus -a -um, *somewhat cloudy*: nox, Caes.

sŭbo -are, *to be in heat*: Lucr., Hor., Plin.

sŭbobscĕnus -a -um, *somewhat obscene*: Cic.

sŭbobscŭrus -a -um, *somewhat obscure*: Cic.

sŭbŏdiŏsus -a -um, *somewhat odious, rather unpleasant*: Cic. L.

sŭbŏffendo -ĕre, *to give some offence*: apud faecem populi, Cic. L.

sŭbŏlĕo -ĕre, used only in 3rd pers., *to emit a smell; hence, to make itself felt*: subolet mihi, *I get it, I am on to it*, Pl.

sŭbŏlĕs -is, f. (alo).

LIT., of plants, *a sprout, shoot, sucker*: Plin.

TRANSF., of men and animals, *race, offspring, progeny*: iuventutis, Cic.; suboles imperatorum (Scipio), Liv.; deum, Verg.; haedus, suboles lascivi gregis, Hor.

sŭbŏlesco -ĕre, *to grow up*: Liv.

sŭbŏrior -ŏrĭri, dep. *to arise after or in succession, to be duly supplied*: Lucr.

sŭborno -are. (1) *to furnish, equip, provide*: a natura subornatus, Cic.; Sen. (2) *to instigate secretly, suborn*: medicum indicem, Cic.; aliquem ad caedem regis, Liv.

sŭbortus -ŭs, m. (suborior), *an arising after or in succession*: Lucr.

subp-, *see supp-*.

subrancĭdus -a -um, *somewhat putrid*: caro, Cic.

subraucus -a -um, *somewhat hoarse*: vox, Cic.

subrectus (surrectus), partic. from subrigo; q.v.

subrĕmĭgo (surrĕmĭgo) -are, *to row underneath*: Verg.

subrĕpo (surrĕpo) -rĕpĕre -repsi, *to creep or crawl up to from below*. LIT., sub tabulas, Cic.; with acc.: moenia, Hor. TRANSF., somnus in oculos subrepiť, Ov.; with dat.: quies ocellis, Ov.; subrepiť iners aetas, Tib.

subreptĭcius = surrepticius; q.v.

subrĭdĕo (surrĭdĕo) -rĭdĕre -rĭsi -rĭsum, *to smile*: Cic., Verg., etc.

subrĭdicŭlĕ, adv. *somewhat laughably*: Cic.

subrĭgo (surrĭgo) -rĭgere -rexi -rectum (sub/rego; cf. surgo), transit. verb., *to raise, lift up*: aures, Verg.; se, Plin.; pass: subrecto mucrone, Liv.; turres subrectae, Plin.

subringor -i, dep. *to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little put out*: Cic. L.

subrĭpio = surripio; q.v.

subrŏgo (surrŏgo) -are, *to suggest that a person be chosen as substitute for another* (used of the magistrate presiding at the comitia; sufficere of the people choosing): in annum proximum decemviro alios, Cic.; conlegam in locum Bruti, Liv.; with double acc.: sibi Sp. Lucretium conlegam, Cic.

subrostrāni -ŏrum, m. (sub/rostra), *loungers about the rostra, idlers*: ap. Cic. L.

subrŭbĕo -ĕre, *to blush slightly, be rather red, reddish*: Ov.

subrŭbĭcundus -a -um, *somewhat red, reddish*: Plin., Sen.

subrŭfus -a -um, *reddish*: Pl., Plin.

subrūo -rūere -rūi -rūtum, *to tear down below, undermine, overthrow.* LIT., arbores, Caes.; murum, Liv. TRANSF., *to destroy, undermine:* nostram libertatem, Liv.; Lucr., etc.

subrusticus -a -um, *somewhat clownish:* pudor, Cic.

subrūtīlus -a -um, *reddish:* color, Plin.

subscribo -scribere -scripsi -scriptum.

(1) *to write under, write beneath.* In gen.: statuis subscripsit reges esse exactos, Cic.; si quaeret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Esp. *to write at the foot of a document:* a, *to sign:* de supplicio ex more, Suet.; b, *of the censor, to write the ground of his censure beneath the name of the person censured:* istam causam, Cic.; c, *of an accuser, to attach details (names of accusers, charges, etc.) at the foot of an indictment;* hence, *to prosecute, accuse, help to accuse:* subscripsit quod is pecuniam accepisset, Cic.; Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit subscribente privigno, Cic. Hence, in gen., *to support, assent to:* odiis accusatorum, Liv.; irae Caesaris, Ov.

(2) *to note down, make a note of:* numerum aratorum, Cic.; Tac.

subscriptio -ōnis, f. (subscribo).

(1) *a writing beneath, subscription.* In gen.: Serapionis, Cic. L. Esp. *writing at the foot of a document:* a, *a signing, signature:* Suet.; b, *of the censor, the noting down of the offence censured:* subscriptiones censorum, Cic.; c, *the attaching of details at the foot of an indictment, esp. the name of the accuser, or joint-accuser:* Cic.

(2) *a record, register:* Cic.

subscriptor -ōris, m. (subscribo), *the signer of an indictment; an accuser or a joint-accuser:* Cic.

subsēcīvus = subsivus; q.v.

subsēcū -secare -sēcūi -sectum, *to cut away below:* unguis ferro, Ov.

subsellium -i, n. (sub/sella), *a bench below, seat on the floor.*

LIT., in the theatre: Pl., Cic., Suet.; in the senate-house: Cic.; in the market: Liv.; in the law-courts: Cic., Quint.

TRANSF., (1) *the occupants of a bench:* Mart.

(2) *a law-court:* habitare in subselliis, Cic.

subsentio -sentire -sensi, *to notice secretly:* Ter.

subsequor -sequi -sēcūtus sum, dep. *to follow, follow after.*

LIT., of persons: signa, Caes.; Liv., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of things:* stella subsequitur, Cic.; hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic.

(2) *of persons, to follow in opinion, comply with, imitate:* Platonem avunculum, Cic.

(3) *of persons, to support a cause, feeling, etc.: suo sermone humanitatem litterarum tuarum,* Cic. L.

subservio -ire, *to be subject to, serve, comply with;* with dat.: Pl., Ter.

subsivus (subsēcīvus) -a -um (sub/seco), *cut off and left over.*

LIT., t. t. of land-measuring; n. as subst., *a remainder or small patch of land:* Varr.

TRANSF., *extra, superfluous, spare:* tempora, Cic.; subsivis operis, Cic.; Plin. L.

subsidiarius -a -um (subsidium), *in reserve:* cohortes, Caes., Liv., Tac. M. pl. as subst.

subsidiarii -ōrum, *reserve troops:* Liv.

subsidium -i, n.

(1) as milit. t. t.: a, in concr. sense, *troops stationed in the rear, reserve troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces:* subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv.; subsidium submittere, Caes.; in subsidiis, Sall.: b, abstr., *military support, help, assistance:* subsidium ferre, Caes.; subsidio proficisci, Caes.

(2) in gen., *aid, help, succour, support:* subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic.; subsidio esse, *to be a help to,* Caes., Ov. In plur.: Caes., Cic., Tac.

subsido -sidere -sēdi -sessum.

(1) *to crouch down, settle down, sink.* Of men and animals: adversus emissa tela ab hoste, Liv.; elephantum clunibus subsidentes, Liv.; of females, *to submit to the male:* Lucr., Hor. Of things, *to sink down, subside:* subsidunt undae, Verg.; iussit subsidere valles, Ov.

(2) *to stay, remain, settle:* multitudo calorum in castris subsederant, Caes.; Cic. L., Verg.

(3) *to lie in wait, lurk in ambush:* in insidiis, Liv.; in loco, Cic.; with acc.: Asiam devictam, Verg.

subsignānus -a -um (sub/signum), *serving beneath the standard:* milites, legionary soldiers kept as a reserve, Tac.

subsigno -are. (1) *to write under, endorse;* with acc.: Cic. (2) *to enter on a list, to register:* praedia apud aerarium, Cic.

subsilio -silire -silui (sub/salio), *to leap up, spring up:* Pl., Lucr., Prop.

subsisto -sistere -stiti, *to stand.*

LIT., (1) *to make a stand:* Pl., Caes., Verg.; of things: neque ancorae funesque subsistebant, Caes. Esp. *to make a stand against, to withstand;* with acc.: feras, Liv.; Romanum nec acies subsistere ullae poterant, Liv.; with dat.: Hannibali atque eius armis, Liv. (2) *to come to a stand, stop, halt;* of persons: in itinere, Caes.; Liv., Verg.; of things: substitit unda, Verg. (3) *to stay, remain:* ipse Arimini, Caes.; Plin. L.

TRANSF., (1) *to withstand:* sumptui, ap. Cic. L. (2) *to stop, cease:* substitit clamor, Ov. (3) *to remain, continue:* intra priorem paupertatem, Tac.

subsortior -iri, dep. *to choose by lot as a substitute:* iudices, *to choose fresh jurymen for those challenged by either party,* Cic. Perf. partic. in pass. sense: Cic.

subsortitio -ōnis, f. (subsortior), *the choosing of a substitute by lot:* iudicium, Cic.

substantia -ae, f. (substo). (1) *substance, essence:* Quint. (2) *property, means of subsistence:* facultatum, Tac.

substerno -sternere -strāvi -strātum, *to strew or spread beneath, lay under.* LIT., verbenas, Ter.; gallinae nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *of water:* pelage late substrata, Lucr.; Prop. (2) *to set out, provide, make available:* delicias, Lucr.; Cic.

substitūo -ūere -ui -ūtum (sub/statuo). (1) *to put next;* of troops: Auct. B. Afr. (2) *to put under, place before:* substituerat animo speciem corporis, Liv.; funera fratrū oculis tuis, Ov. (3) *to put in the place of, to substitute:* in locum eorum cives Romanos, Cic.; aliquem pro aliquo, Cic.; heredem, *to name a second heir in case of the death of the first,* Suet.

substo -stare, to stand firm: Ter.

substringo -stringere -strinxi -strictum, to draw together, tie, bind up. LIT., crinem nodo, Tac.; aurem, to bunch up the ear for listening, Hor. TRANSF., to check: bilem, Juv.

¶ Hence partic. **substrictus** -a -um, narrow, tight, contracted, small: crura, Ov.

substructio -ōnis, f. (substruo), that which is built below, a base, foundation: Caes., Cic., Liv.

substruo -struere -struxi -structum, to build beneath, lay a foundation: Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, built with a foundation of hewn stone, Liv.; Pl.

subsultim, adv. (subsilio), by leaping: Suet.

subsulto -are (freq. of subsilio), to spring up, leap up. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., Quint.

subsum -esse -fui.

(1) to be near, be close at hand. LIT., in space: mons, Caes.; templa mari subsunt, Ov. TRANSF., in time: noxi, Caes.; dies, Cic.

(2) to be under. LIT., nigra subest lingua palato, Verg.; Hor. TRANSF., a, to be there, to exist: subest nulla periculi suspicio, Cic.; tamquam spes subesset. Liv.: b, to be subject: Ov.

subsutus -a -um, fringed, edged below: vestis, Hor.

subtemen -mīnis, n. (contr. from subtexmen), the weft or woof in weaving: fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes, Verg.; Pl., Ov., etc.

subtēr (supter), adv. and prep. (sub).

Adv., beneath, below, underneath: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, Cic.; Lucr. (In composition subter means under, beneath, as in subterlabor, or underhand, in secret, as in subterduco.)

Prep., beneath, below, underneath. (1) with acc., to or along the underside of: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic.; agere vias subter mare, Verg. (2) with abl.: subter litore, Cat.; Verg.

subterduco -ducere -duxi, to lead away secretly: Pl.

subterfugio -fugere -fugi. (1) intransit., to flee in secret: Pl. (2) transit., to evade, shun: poenam, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

subterlabor -lābi -lapsus sum, dep. (1) to glide under, flow under: fluctūs Sicanos, Verg. (2) to slip away, escape: Liv.

subtēro -tērere -trīvi -trītum, to wear away underneath: Pl., Plin.

subterrāneus -a -um (sub/terra), underground, subterranean: specus in fundo, Cic. L.; Juv., etc.

subtervācans -antis, empty below: Sen.

subtexo -texere -texui -textum, to weave beneath. TRANSF., (1) to draw together under: patrio capiti (the sun) bibulas nubes, Ov. (2) to cover, darken: caelum fumo, Verg.; subtexunt nubila caelum, Lucr. (3) to connect, join on: lunam alutae, Juv.; in speech: subtextit deinde fabulae huic legatos in senatu interrogatos esse, Liv.

subtilis -e, adj., with compar. (for subtēlis; from tela), finely woven.

LIT., mitra, Cat.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., slender, fine: corpus, filum, Lucr. (2) of the senses, discriminating: palatum, Hor. (3) of the judgment, discriminating, nice: iudicium, Cic. L.; iudex,

Hor. (4) of style, plain, simple, unadorned: oratio, Cic.; subtilis scriptor atque elegans, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **subtiliter**. (1) physically, by fine links or passages: Lucr. (2) of the judgment, acutely, with discrimination: iudicare, Cic.; Liv. (3) of style, plainly, simply, without ornament: dicere, Cic.; Quint.

subtilitās -ātis, f. (subtilis). (1) physical thinness, fineness, minuteness: linearum, Plin. (2) of the judgment, discrimination, acuteness: sententiarum, sermonis, Cic.; Tac. (3) of style, plainness, simplicity: orationis, Cic.

subtīmēo -ēre, to be a little afraid: Cic.

subtrāho -trāhēre -traxi -tractum. (1) to draw up from beneath: subtrahitur solum Oceani, Verg.; with dat.: subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, Liv. (2) to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, steal away. LIT., hastatos ex acie, Liv.; me a curia, Cic. L.; with dat.: alicui cibum, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., cui iudicio eum mors subtraxit, Liv.; alicquem irae militum, Tac.

subtristis -e, rather sad: Ter.

subturpiculus -a -um, rather on the disgraceful side: Cic. L.

subturpis -e, rather disgraceful: Cic.

subtūs, adv. (sub), beneath, below, underneath: Pl., Liv.

subtūsus -a -um (sub/tundo), somewhat bruised: Tib.

sūbūcula -ae, f. a man's garment, a shirt: Hor., Suet.

sūbūla -ae, f. (suo), a shoemaker's awl: Mart., Sen.

sūbulcus -i, m. (sus), a swineherd: Varr., Mart.

Sūbūra -ae, f. a quarter of Rome, north-east of the Forum. Adj. **Sūbūrānus** -a -um, belonging to the Subura.

sūburbānitās -ātis, f. (suburbanus), nearness to the city: Cic.

sūburbānus -a -um, near the city (Rome), suburban: ager, gymnasium, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

¶ As subst., n. **sūburbānum** -i (sc. praedium), an estate near Rome, a suburban estate: Cic.; m. pl. **sūburbāni** -ōrum, inhabitants of the towns near Rome: Ov.

sūburbium -i, n. (sub/urbs), a suburb: Cic.

sūburgēo -ēre, to drive close to: proram ad saxa, Verg.

sūbūro -ūrere, to burn a little, to singe: Suet.

subvectio -ōnis, f. (subveho), a carrying up, conveyance, transport: frumenti, Liv.; plur.: ne ab re frumentaria duris subvectionibus laboraret, Caes.; Tac.

subvecto -are (freq. of subveho), to carry up, convey, transport: saxa umeris, Verg.; Pl., Tac.

subvectus -ūs, m. (subveho), a carrying up: Tac.

subvēho -vēhēre -vexi -vectum, to bring up, carry up, convey, transport: frumentum flumine Arari, Caes.; subvecta utensilia ab Ostia, Tac.; commeatus ex Samnio, Liv.; pass.: ad arces subvehitur regina, Verg.

subvēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum, to come up to aid, to succor, relieve. Absol.: Cic., Liv., etc. With dat.: circumvento filio subvenit, Caes.; patriae, Cic.; gravedini, Cic.; impers. pass.: reipublicae difficillimo tempore esse subventum, Cic.; Liv., etc.

subvento -are (freq. of subvenio), *to come to the help of*: Pl.

subvērēor -ēri, dep. *to fear a little, be rather anxious*: Cic. L.

subversor -ōris, m. (subverto), *an overthrower*: suarum legum, Tac.

subverto (subvorto) -vertēre -verti -versum, *to turn upside down, overthrow, overturn*. LIT., mensam, Suet.; montes, Sall.; Hor. TRANSF., *to ruin, destroy*: probitatem ceterasque artes bonas, Sall.; iura, Tac.

subvexus -a -um (sub/veho), *sloping upward*: Liv.

subvōlo -are, *to fly up*: rectis lineis in caelestem locum, Cic.; Ov.

subvolvo -ēre, *to roll up*: manibus saxa, Verg.

subvultūrius -a -um, *somewhat vulture-like*: corpus, Pl.

succāvus (subcavus) -a -um, *hollow underneath*: Lucr.

succēdānēus (succidānēus) -a -um (succedo), *taking another's place*: Pl.

succēdo -cēdere -cessi -cessum (sub/cedo).

(1) *to go under*; usually with dat. LIT., tecto, Cic.; tumultu terrae, Verg. TRANSF., *to come under, submit to*: sub acumen stili, Cic.; oneri, Verg.

(2) *to go from under, ascend, mount*. LIT., sub montem, Caes.; ad castra, sub vallum, in arduum, Liv.; with dat.: moenibus, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., *ad summum honorem*, Lucr.; Verg.

(3) *to come after or into the place of; to succeed, relieve*. LIT., of physical movement: in stationem, Caes.; in pugnam, Liv.; with dat.: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. Of proximity, *to come next*: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, Caes. TRANSF., *a, to follow, succeed in an office, etc.*: in Pompei locum heres, Cic.; in paternas opes, Cic.; Caes., Liv.; with dat.: Cic.: b, in time, *to follow, succeed*: Caes., Ov.; with dat.: aetas aetati succedit, Cic.; Liv.: c, of things, *to turn out well, prosper, succeed*: hoc bene successit, Ter.; res nulla successerat, Caes. Absol.: succedit, *things go well*, si ex sententia successerit, Cic. L.; with dat.: coeptis succedebat, Liv.; pass.: nolle successum patribus, Liv.

succendo -cendēre -cendi -censum (sub/*cando), *to set on fire from below*. LIT., pontem, Liv.; aggerem, Caes.; Cic. TRANSF., *to kindle, inflame*; of a blush: Luc.; of passion: Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov.; Prop., Juv.

succensēo = suscenseo; q.v.

¹succentūriō -are, *to receive in a century as a substitute*; hence, *to put in the place of another, to substitute*: Ter.

²succentūriō -ōnis, m. *an under-centurion*: Liv. **successio** -ōnis, f. (succedo), *a succeeding, or taking the place of, a person or thing*; esp. *succession in an office*: in locum Antoni, ap. Cic. L.; Tac.

successor -ōris, m. (succedo), *a successor, follower in office, possession*: Cic., Liv. With genit.: studii, heir to, Ov.

successus -ūs, m. (succedo). (1) *an advance uphill, approach*: hostium, Caes.; equorum, Verg. (2) *success, happy issue*: successu exsultans, Verg.; prosperos successus dare oris, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

succidia -ae, f. (succido), *a flitch of bacon*: Varr. TRANSF., hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch*, Cic.

¹succido -cidēre -cidi (sub/cado). (1) *to fall under*: Varr. (2) *to sink, flag, fail*: artus, Lucr.; in mediis conatibus, Verg.; Pl.

²succido -cidēre -cidi -cīsum (sub/caedo), *to cut from under, cut down*: arbores, Caes.; succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv.; florem, Verg.

succidūus -a -um (succido), *sinking, failing*: genu, Ov.

succinctus -a -um, partic. from succingo; q.v.

succingo -cingēre -cīxi -cinctum (sub/cingo), *to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle*.

LIT., esp. in pass., and in perf. partic.: Scylla feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov.; pallā succincta, Verg.; Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *succincta comas pinus, with bare trunk*, Ov. (2) *to equip, arm, esp. in perf. partic.*: gladiis, Enn.; pharetrā, Verg.; cultro, Liv. (3) in gen., *to surround, provide*: se canibus, Cic.; Carthago succincta portibus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

¶ Hence partic. **succinctus** -a -um, as adj., *concise, succinct*: Mart.

succingūlum -i, n. (succingo), *a girdle*: Pl.

succino -ēre, *to sing to, to accompany*: Petr. TRANSF., in speech, *to chime in*: succinit alter, Hor.

succlāmatio -ōnis, f. (succlamo), *found only in plur.; shouting in reply*: Liv.

succlāmo -are, *to shout at or after anything, call back*: haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, Liv.; impers. pass.: succlamatū est, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: cum succlamasset nihil se mutare sententiae, Liv.

succollo -are (sub/collum), *to take upon the neck, to shoulder*: Suet.

succontūmēliōsē (subcontumeliose), *somewhat insolently*: tractari, Cic.

succresco -crescere -crēvi, *to grow from beneath, grow up, increase*.

LIT., succrescit ab imo cortex, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen.: per seque vident succrescere vina, Ov.; Pl. (2) *to grow up to, match*: non enim ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic.; se gloriae seniorum succevisse, Liv.

succrispus = subcrispus; q.v.

succumbo -cumbēre -cūbui -cūbitum (sub/*cumbo, as decumbo, accumbo, etc.), *to lie down under, fall down, sink down*.

LIT., succumbens victima ferro, Cat.; omnes succubuisse oculos, had sunk in sleep, Ov.

TRANSF., *to yield, give way, succumb, surrender*; with dat.: labori, Caes.; senectuti, Cic.; tempori, pugnae, Liv.; malis, Ov.

succurro -currere -curri -cursum (sub/curro).

(1) *to run beneath, go under*; usually with dat. LIT., nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. TRANSF., *a, to undergo*: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, succurrā, Cic.: b, *to come into the mind* (perhaps with the notion *up from below*); *to occur to one*: ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic. L.; sed mihi succurrit numen non esse severum, Ov.; Liv., etc.

(2) *to hasten to help, come to aid, succour*, with dat. LIT., laborantibus, Caes., Cic.; impers. pass.: si celeriter succurratur, Caes. TRANSF., *to help, assist*: salutis fortunisque communibus, Cic.; hic tantis malis haec subsidia succurrebant, quominus omnis deleteretur exercitus, Caes.; Liv., etc.

succussio -ōnis, f. (succutio), *a shaking from beneath, earthquake*: Sen.

succussus -ūs, m. (succutio), *a shaking*: Pac. ap. Cic.

succūtio -cūtēre -cussi -cussum (sub/quatio), *to shake from beneath, fling aloft*: Lucr., Ov.

sūcīdus -a -um (sucus), *juicy, full of sap*: Pl., Mart., Juv.

sūcīnum -i, n. (sucus), *amber*: Plin.

sūcīnus -a -um (sucinum), *of amber*: gutta, Mart.; Plin.

sūco -ōnis, m. *a sucker*; applied to a usurer: ap. Cic. L.

Sucro -ōnis, m. *a river in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Xucar*); at its mouth was a town of the same name.

¶ Hence adj. **Sucrōnensis** -e, *of or near Sucro*.

sūcūla -ae, f. (dim. of sus), *a little sow*: Pl. In plur.: Suculae, a wrong translation of Gr. *ὑάδες*, a constellation, the *Hyades*: Cic.

sūcula -ae, *a winch, windlass, capstan*, Pl.

sūcus (succus) -i, m. (perhaps connected with sugo), *juice, sap*.

LIT., stirpes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.; sucus is quo utimur, Cic.; sucus olivi, Ov.; nectaris sucos ducere, *juice of nectar*, Hor.; esp., in medicine, *a draught, potion*: amarus, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *flavour, taste*: piscis suco ingratus, Ov.; Lucr., Hor. (2) *sap, vigour, energy*: amissimus succum et sanguinem, Cic. Esp. of orators and speeches: orationis, Pericli, Cic.

sūdārium -i, n. (sudo), *a handkerchief, towel*: Cat., Mart., etc.

sūdātio -ōnis, f. (sudo), *a sweating*: Sen.

sūdātōrius -a -um (sudo), *of sweating, producing perspiration*: unctio, Pl. N. as subst. **sūdātōrium** -i, *a sweating-room, sweating-bath*: Sen.

sūdātrix -trīcis, f. (sudator), *causing perspiration*: toga, Mart.

sūdis -is, f. *a stake, pile*. LIT., ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. TRANSF., *a spike, point*: Juv., etc.

sūdo -are.

(1) intransit., *to sweat, perspire*. LIT., puer sudavit et alsit, Hor.; Cic., etc. Esp. miraculously: Cumis Apollo (i.e., the statue of Apollo) sudavit, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a, *to drip with moisture*: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv.; cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae, Verg.: b, *to drip from, distil*: balsama odorato sudantia ligno, Verg. (3) fig., *to make a great effort, work hard*: vides, sudare me iamdudum laborantem, Cic. L., Lucr., etc.

(2) transit.: a, *to sweat out, to exude*: durae quercūs sudabunt roscida mella, Verg.; ubi tura balsamaque sudantur, Tac.: b, *to soak with sweat*: vestes sudatae, Quint.

sūdor -ōris, m. *sweat, perspiration*.

LIT., sudor a capite et a fronte defluens,

Cic.; simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *any kind of moisture*: veneni, Ov.; maris, Lucr. (2) *great exertion, labour, effort*: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic.; multo eius sudore ac labore sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque ceciderunt, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

sūdūcūlum -i, n. (sudor), *a whip, scourge*: Pl. **sūdus** -a -um (se/udus), *dry, without moisture*: Varr. Esp. of weather, *bright, cloudless*: ver, Verg. N. as subst. **sudum** -i, *fine weather*: Pl., Cic. L., Verg.

Suēbi (Suēvi) -ōrum, m. *a Germanic tribe*.

sūēmus or **sūēmus**, 1st pers. plur. as from sueo (cf. suesco), *we are accustomed*: Lucr.

suesco suescere suēvi suētum (the u and e commonly scan as one syllable).

(1) intransit., *to become accustomed*; with dat.: militiae, Tac.; with infin.: mittere suevit, Lucr.; with acc.: a te id, quod suesti (syncop. perf.) peto, Cic. L.

(2) transit., *to accustom*: viros, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **suētus** -a -um. (1) *accustomed to*; with dat.: latrociniiis, Tac.; Verg.; with infin.: Verg., Liv., etc. (2) *customary, usual*: sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.

Suessa -ae, f. (1) (Suessa Aurunca), *an old town of the Aurunci, in Campania, birth-place of the poet Lucilius* (now *Sessa*). (2) (Suessa Pometia), *a town in Latium, a colony of Alba*.

Suessiōnēs -um, m. pl. *a Gallic people, near the modern Soissons*.

Suētōnīus -i, m., C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *author of the Lives of the Caesars, a contemporary of the younger Pliny*.

suētus -a -um, partic. from suesco; q.v.

Suēvi = Suebi; q.v.

sūfes (suffes) -fētis, m. (from a Phoenician word = judge), *the chief magistrate at Carthage*: Liv.

suffarcīno -are, *to stuff full, cram*: Pl., Ter.

suffēro sufferre (sub/fero), *to hold up, support*; hence *to bear, endure, suffer*: plagas, Pl.; vulnera, Lucr.; poenam sui sceleris, Cic.

suffertus -a -um (sub/farcio), *stuffed full, crammed*: Suet.

suffes = sufes; q.v.

sufficio -ficere -fēci -fectum (sub/facio).

(1) transit.: a, *to put under*; hence, *to imbue, stain, steep, suffuse*: lanam medicamentis, Cic.; angues ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine, Verg.; also *to provide, supply*: ipsa satis tellus sufficit umorem et gravidas fruges, Verg.; Danaïs animos viresque secundas sufficit, Verg.; Lucr.: b, *to put in place of another, to substitute*: aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg.; polit. t. t., *to choose as a substitute*: consul in sufficiendo conlega occupatus, Cic.; conlegam suffici censori, Liv.; esp.: consul suffectus, Liv.; of bees: regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Verg.

(2) intransit., *to be sufficient, be adequate, suffice*; absol.: nec scribae sufficere, nec tabulae nomina eorum capere poterant, Cic.; Verg., Liv. With dat.: Volscis milites, Liv.; Caes., Verg. With prepositions: quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, Liv.; non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quattuor populos, Liv.; nec locus in tumultos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. With infin., *to be in a position to, to be able*:

nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, Verg.

suffigo -figĕre -fixi -fixum (sub/figo), *to fix up, to fasten*: aliquem cruci, Cic.; in cruce, Hor.; Pl.

suffimen = suffimentum; q.v.: Ov.

suffimentum -i, n. (suffio), *incense*: Cic.

suffio -ire (connected with *θύω*), *to fumigate, perfume*. LIT., locum, Prop.; thymo, Verg.; Lucr. TRANSF., *to warm*: Lucr.

sufflāmen -inis, n. *a brake, drag, clog*. LIT., Juv. TRANSF., *a hindrance*: Juv.

sufflāmīno -are (sufflāmen), *to check by a drag*: Suet.

sufflāvus -a -um (sub/flavus), *somewhat yellow*: Suet.

sufflo -are (sub/flo).

(1) *intransit.*, *to blow*: Mart., Pers.

(2) *transit.*, *to blow up, puff up, inflate*.

LIT., buccas, Pl. TRANSF., *se sufflavit uxori, he has got into a temper with*, Pl.

suffōco -are (sub/faux), *to strangle, choke, suffocate*. LIT., patrem, Cic.; Lucr. TRANSF., urbem et Italiam fame, Cic. L.

suffōdio -fōdĕre -fōdi -fossum (sub/fodio), *to pierce underneath, excavate, undermine*: murum, Sall.; sacella, Cic.; equos, *to stab from below*, Caes.

suffragātio -ōnis, f. (suffragor), *a voting in favour of, support*: urbana, *of the city*; militaris, *of the soldiers*, Cic.; consulatūs, *support in seeking the consulship*, Cic.; plur.: extinctae (sunt) suffragationes, Cic.

suffragātor -ōris, m. (suffragor), *a voter in favour of anyone; a political supporter, or, in gen., supporter*: Pl., Cic., Plin. L.

suffragātōrius -a -um (suffragor), *relating to the support of a candidate*: Q. Cic.

suffragium -i, n. (suffragor), *a voting tablet, a vote*.

LIT., polit. and judicial t. t.: ferre suffragium, *to vote*, Cic.; inire suffragium, Liv.; non prohiberi iure suffragii, Cic.; suffragia legitima, Liv.; libera, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) *the right to vote, franchise*: alicui suffragium impertire, Liv.; sine suffragio habere civitatem, Liv.; Cic. (2) *in gen., judgment; also approval, support*: Cic., Hor.

suffrāgo -inis, f. *the ham or hough on the hind leg of a quadruped*: Plin.

suffrāgor -ari, dep. *to vote in favour*. LIT., suffragandi libido, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *in gen., to favour, approve, support*: suffragante fortunā, Cic. L.; with dat.: domus domino, Cic.

suffringo -ĕre (sub/frango), *to break underneath*: talos alicui, Pl.; crura canibus, Cic.

suffūgio -fūgĕre -fūgi (sub/fugio). (1) *to flee, get under cover*: in tecta, Liv. (2) *to fly from, shun*: tactum, Lucr.; Suet.

suffūgium -i, n. (suffugio), *a shelter, place of refuge*. LIT., propinqua suffugia, Tac.; Ov. TRANSF., *a refuge, remedy*: urgentium malorum suffugium, Tac.

suffulcio -fulcire -fulsi -fultum (sub/fulcio), *to support beneath, underprop*: Pl., Lucr.

suffundo -fundĕre -fūdi -fūsum (sub/fundo).

(1) *to pour over, spread through, suffuse*: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.; of dropsy: intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, dropsy, Ov.; of blushing: virgineum

ore ruborem, Ov.; rubor Masinissae suffusus est, M. blushed, Liv.

(2) *to steep, stain, cover a thing (with fluids, etc.)*. LIT., suffundit lumina rore, Ov.; lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg.; aether calore suffusus, Cic. TRANSF., animus nullā in ceteros malevolentia suffusus, Cic. L.; Lucr., Ov.

suffūror -ari (sub/furor), *to abstract secretly, steal*: Pl.

suffuscus -a -um (sub/fuscus), *brownish, dark*: Tac.

Sūgambri (Sýgambri, Sigambri) -ōrum, m. *a Germanic tribe*.

suggĕro -gĕrĕre -gessi -gestum (sub/gero), *to bring up, supply, provide*.

LIT., flammam costis aēni, Verg.; tela mihi, Verg.; prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus suggerit, Ov.; Pl., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *to add, to attach*: verba quae desunt, Cic.; huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas, Cic.; Liv. (2) *to place next*: Bruto statim Horatium, Liv.

suggestio -ōnis, f. (suggero), *a rhetorical figure in which an orator answers his own question*: Quint.

suggestum -i, n. and **suggestus** -ūs, m. (suggero), *a raised place, height, elevation*. In gen.: Cato, Varr. Esp., *a platform from which an orator spoke to the people, soldiers, etc.*: illud suggestum ascendens, Cic.; in suggestis consistere, Cic.; Caes., Liv., Tac.

suggrandis -e (sub/grandis), *somewhat large*: Cic. L.

suggrĕdiōr -grĕdi -gressus sum, dep. (sub/gradior), *to go up to, approach*: Tac. With acc., *to attack*: Tac., Sall.

sūgillātio -ōnis, f. (sugillo), *a livid mark on the skin, weal, bruise*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *a mocking, insulting*: Liv., Plin.

sūgillo -are, *to beat black and blue*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to insult, affront*: aliquem, Liv.

sūgo sūgĕre sūxi suctum, *to suck*. LIT., Cic. TRANSF., cum lacte nutricis errorem, *to imbibe*, Cic.

sūillus -a -um (sus), *of swine*: caro, Juv.; caput, grex, Liv.

sulcātōr -ōris, m. (sulco), *a plougher*: Luc., Stat.

sulco -are (sulcus), *to furrow, plough*. LIT., humum vomere, Ov. TRANSF., cutem rugis, *to wrinkle*, Ov.; harenam (of a snake), Ov.; esp. in sailing: vada carinā, Verg.; undas rate, Ov.

sulcus -i, m. (connected with *δλκός*), *a furrow*. LIT., sulcum imprimere, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *a ploughing*: Plin., Plin. L. (2) *any trench or ditch*: Verg., Ov. (3) *the track, path of a moving body*: Verg. (4) *a wrinkle*: Mart.

sulfur (sulpur) -ūris, n. *sulphur*. LIT., Lucr., Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *lightning*: Pers., Luc.

sulfūrātus -a -um (sulfur), *full of sulphur, containing sulphur*: Plin., Mart. N. pl. as subst. **sulfūrāta** -ōrum. (1) *brimstone matches*: Mart. (2) *veins of sulphur*: Plin.

sulfūrĕus -a -um (sulfur), *sulphurous*: aqua, Verg.; Ov., Plin.

Sulla (Sylla) -ae, m. *a name of a family in the gens Cornelia; esp. of L. Cornelius Sulla, the dictator, rival of Marius*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sullānus** -a -um, *Sullan*; m. pl. as subst. **Sullāni** -ōrum, *the partisans of Sulla*; verb **sullātūrio** -ire, *to wish to imitate Sulla*: Cic.

Sulmo -ōnis, m. *a town in the country of the Pacligni, birth-place of Ovid (now Sulmona)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sulmōnensis** -e, *of Sulmo*. **Sulpicius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sulpiciānus** -a -um, *Sulpician*.

sulpur = sulfur; q.v.

sultis = si vultus; *see volo*.

sum esse, fūi; fut. partic. **fūtūrus**; fut. infin. often *fōre* and imperf. subj. *fōrem* for *essem*; pres. subj. *fūam* for *sim*, poet. an irregular verb, from two different roots; cf. *elul* and *plōw*.

(1) *to be, to exist, be living, be there, be so, happen*: adhuc sumus, Cic.; omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic.; non est periculum, Cic.; quid tibi est? *what is the matter with you?* Cic. Esp.: a, perf. fui, *to be over, be no more*: fuit, *he has lived*, Tib.; fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg.; Cic.: b, with relat., sunt qui, *there are some who*; with indic., when a definite known antecedent is meant: sunt qui audent, Cic.; with subj., indef.: sunt qui dicant, Cic.; sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curat habere, Hor.; est quod, *there is reason for, I (you, etc.) have reason to, cause to*: magis est quod gratuler, Cic.; nihil est quod (or cui), *there is no reason for*: nihil est, quod gestias, Cic.: c, est ut, with subj., *it is possible that, it may be that*: Cic.: d, with dat., *to be in one's possession*: est tibi, sitque, precor, natus, Ov.; cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic.; sibi cum illa nihil futurum, *that he would have nothing to do with her*, Cic.

(2) as copulative verb, *to be so and so*, with various kinds of complement: a, with a noun, pronoun, or adj. in the same case as its subject: homo sum, Ter.; praedara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.: b, with noun or pronoun in various other cases; with genit. of price or value: frumentum fuit tanti, Cic.; of quality, description, or measurement: summi ut sint laboris, Cic.; esse with genit. can also mean *to belong to*: Gallia est Ario-visti, Caes.; *to be devoted to*: me Pompeii totum esse, Cic.; *to be the duty or nature of, to be characteristic of*: cuiusvis hominis est errare, Cic.; so with poss. pron.: est tuum videre, Cic.; esse with dat., *to be good for, or equal to*: non esse solvendo, *to be insolvent*, Cic.; with predicative dat., *to be, to prove*: impedimento esse alicui, Cic.; with abl. of quality or description: aegro corpore esse, *to be ill*, Cic.; simus eā mente, *so disposed*, Cic.: c, with adv.: sic est, Cic.; sit ita, Cic.; mihi pulchre est, Cic.; procul este, Liv., etc.: d, with preposition and noun or pronoun: esse ab, *to be on the side of*, Cic.; esse cum, *to be with, stay with, consort with*, Cic.; esse de, *to be about*: is liber, qui est de animo, Cic.; esse ad, *to be serviceable for*: res quae sunt ad incendia, Caes.

(3) as auxiliary verb, with participles and gerundives.

¶ Fut. partic. **fūtūrus** -a -um, as adj., *future, about to be*: res., Cic.; tempus, Cic.; mors, Ov. N. as subst, **fūtūrum** -i,

the future: futurum prospicere, Cic.; haud ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurum, Liv. **sūmen** -inis, n. (= sugmen, from sugo), *a teat, breast*. LIT., Lucil. Esp., *the udder of a sow* (considered a delicacy by the Romans): Pl., Mart. TRANSF., *a sow*: Juv.

summa -ae, *see summus*.

Summānus -i, m. *an old Roman deity, to whom lightnings by night were ascribed*: Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **summānis** -e, *nightly*; perhaps once in Lucr.

summārium -i, n. (summa), *an epitome, summary*: Sen.

summās -ātis, m. and f. (summus), *of high birth, noble, illustrious*: Pl.

summātim, adv. (summa), *slightly, summarily, briefly*: quae longiorem orationem desiderant summātim perscribere, Cic. L.; Lucr., Liv.

summātus -ūs, m. (summus), *supremacy, chief authority*: Lucr.

summē, adv. from summus; q.v.

summergo -mergere -mersi -mersum, *to plunge under, to sink*: navem, Tac.; classem Argivum ponto, Verg.; often pass.: summersae beluae, *living under the water*, Cic.; summersus equus voraginibus, Cic.; ferrum summersum in unda, Ov.

summērus -a -um, *fairly pure*: Pl.

sumministrō -are, *to help by supplying*. LIT., tela clam, Cic.; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., huic arti plurima adiumenta, Cic.

summissē (submissē), adv. from summitto; q.v.

summissio (submissio) -ōnis, f. (summitto), *a letting down, sinking, lowering*: contentio vocis et summissio, Cic.; orationis, Cic.

summissus (submissus) -a -um, partic. from summitto; q.v.

summitto (submitto) -mittere -misi -missum.

(1) *to let down, send under*. LIT., fascēs, *to lower*, Liv.; alicui se ad pedes, *to fall at the feet of*, Liv.; caput in herba, Ov.; summisso vertice, Ov. TRANSF., a, with animum, or se, *to abase oneself, condescend, submit*: se in privatum fastigium, Liv.; animos amorī, Verg.; Cic., etc.: b, *to subject, subordinate*: imperium Camillo, Liv.; citharae cannas, Ov.: c, *to moderate, lower*: vocem, Quint.; furorem, Verg.

(2) *to send up from below, to raise*. LIT., oculos, Ov.; esp.: a, *to cause to spring up*: tellus flores, Lucr.; non monstrum summisere Colchi maius, Hor.: b, *to rear, raise* (of farmers): tauros, vitulos, Verg. TRANSF., crinem, *to let grow*, Tac.; capillum, Plin. L.

(3) *to send as help*: subsidia alicui, Caes.; cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes.

(4) *to send secretly*: Cic.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **summissus** (submissus) -a -um. (1) *let down, lowered*. LIT., compar.: summissiores, *in a lower position*, Liv. TRANSF., a, of voice or speech, quiet, mild, gentle: vox, Cic.; oratio, Caes., Cic.; orator, Cic.: b, of character; in a good sense, *humble*: summissi petimus terram, Verg.; in a bad sense, *mean, abject*: ne quid humile, summissum faciamus, Cic. (2) *allowed to grow*: capillo summissiore, Suet.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **summissē**. (1) of speech, *softly, calmly*: dicere, Cic.; Demosthenes summissius a primo, Cic. (2) of

character, *modestly, humbly*: supplicare, Cic.; summissus nos geramus, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Also adv. **summissim**, *gently, softly*: Suet.

Summoenium -i, n. (sub/moenia), *a place in Rome, notorious for low company*. Adj. **Summoeniānus** -a -um.

summolestus (submolestus) -a -um, *somewhat troublesome*: illud est mihi summolestum quod parum propere Brutus videtur, Cic. L.

¶ Hence adv. **summolestē** (submolestē), *with some vexation*: te non esse Romae summolestē fero, Cic.

summōnēo (submōnēo) -ēre -ūi, *to remind secretly*: Ter., Suet.

summōpēre, adv. (or **summo opere**), *very much, exceedingly*: Lucr., Cic., Liv.

summōrōsus (submōrōsus) -a -um, *somewhat peevish*: Cic.

summōvēo (submōvēo) mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum.

(1) *to move up from below*: cohortes, Caes.

(2) *to move away, drive off, remove*. LIT., in gen., of persons and things: arbitros, Liv.; strictis gladiis inertes, Liv.; populum aris, Ov.; maris litora, Hor.; silva suis frondibus Phoebeos summōvet ictus, *keeps off*, Ov.; summotis nubibus, Verg. Esp.: a, of the lictor, *to clear a way for a magistrate, to keep off, move back*: turbam, Liv.; impers. pass.: summoveri iubet, Liv.; abl. absol.: summoto, *when a way had been cleared*, Liv.: b, *to banish, expel*: aliquem patriā, Ov. TRANSF., a, of persons, *to force away from, compel to give up*: a bello Antiochum et Ptolemaeum reges, Liv.; aliquem magnitudine poenae a maleficio, Cic.: b, of abstr. things, *to remove, banish*: tumultus mentis et curas, Hor.: c, pass. partic., summotus, *lying out of the way, remote*: spelunca vasto summota recessu, Verg.; Ov.

summūto (submūto) -are, *to exchange*: verba pro verbis, Cic.

summūla -ae, f. (dim. of summa), *a little sum*: Sen.

summus -a -um, superl. of superus; q.v.

sūmo sumēre sumpsī sumptum (sub/emo), *to take*.

LIT., in gen.: fustem, Pl.; legem in manūs, Cic.; pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow*, Cic.; cyathos, Hor. Esp. of clothes, etc., *to put on*: calceos et vestimenta, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to take, choose, obtain* a thing: sumpta navis est, Cic.; genus signorum, *to buy*, Cic.; Hor. So of abstr. things: frustra operam, Ter.; laborem, Caes.; sibi studium philosophiae, Cic.; with infin. Hor.; of time: tempus cibi, Liv.; diem ad deliberandum, Caes. (2) *to exact* a punishment: de aliquo supplicium, Cic., Liv.; poenas, Verg. (3) in an unfavourable sense, *to take upon oneself*: sibi partes imperatorias, Cic.; mihi non tantum sumo, Cic.; sibi tantam adrogantiam, Caes. (4) *to cite, to mention*: homines notos, Cic. (5) *to take for granted, assume*: beatos esse deos sumpsisti, Cic.; Lucr., Liv.

sumptio -ōnis, f. (sumo), *the premiss of a syllogism*: Cic.

sumptuārius -a -um (sumptus), *relating to expense, sumptuary*: lex, Cic. L.; rationes, Cic. L.

sumptuōsus -a -um (sumptus). (1) of things, *costly, expensive*: cenae, Cic.; compar.: ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. L. (2) of persons, *lavish, extravagant*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **sumptuōsē**, *expensively, sumptuously*: Cat., Cic., Plin. L. **sumptus** -ūs, m. (sumo), *cost, expense*: sumptui esse alicui, Pl., Cic. L.; sumptum facere in rem, impendere, insumere, Cic.; suo sumptu fungi officio, Cic.; plur.: minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic.

sūo sūere sūi sūtum, *to sew, stitch together, join together*. LIT., tegimenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., Ter.

sūomet and **sūopte**, see suos.

sūōvētaurilia -ium, n. pl., sc. sacra (sus/ovis/taurus), *a sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull*: Liv., Tac.

sūpellex -lectilis, f. (super/lego), *household furniture*. LIT., multa et lauta supellex, Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc. TRANSF., in gen., *equipment*: amicos parare, optimam vitae supellectilem, Cic.; oratoria quasi supellex, Cic.; Pers., Quint.

¹**sūper** -a -um, see superus.

²**sūper**, adv. and prep. (cf. ὑπέρ).

Adv., *over, above*. LIT., in space: eo super tigna bipedalia incipit, Caes.; Verg. TRANSF., in other relations. (1) *besides, beyond, moreover*: satis superque, enough and more than enough, Cic., Hor.; super quam quod, *besides the fact that*, Liv.; his accensa super, Verg. (2) *remaining, left, over and above*: quid super sanguinis (esse), Liv.; Verg.

Prep. with abl. and acc. (1) with abl. LIT., of place, *over, above*: ensis super cervice pendet, Hor.; Caes., Verg. TRANSF., a, of time, *at*: nocte super media, Verg.: b, of relation, *concerning, about*: hac super re scribam ad te, Cic. L.; multa super Priamo rogans, Verg.; Liv.: c, *besides, beyond*: super his, Hor. (2) with acc. LIT., of place: a, *over, above, upon*: super aspidem addidēre, Cic.; aqua super montium iuga concreta erat, Liv.; super templum circaque, Liv.: b, *beyond*: super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, Sall.; Hor., Verg. TRANSF., a, of time, *during*: Plin. L.: b, *besides, beyond*: super ceteros honores, Liv.; super cetera, Liv.; vulnus super vulnus, *wound on wound*, Liv.; Tac.: c, of superiority, *above, more than*: aetas et forma et super omnia Romanorum nomen te ferociorem facit, *above all*, Liv.

sūpērā, see supra.

sūpērābilis -e (supero), *that can be surmounted*. LIT., murus, Liv. TRANSF., *conquerable*: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.; nullis casibus superabiles Romani, Tac.

sūpēraddo -addēre -additum, *to add over and above, put on besides*: Verg., Prop.

sūpērāns -āntis, partic. from supero; q.v.

sūpērātor -ōris, m. (supero), *one who overcomes, a conqueror*: Ov.

sūpērbē, adv. from superbus; q.v.

sūpērbia -ae, f. (superbus), *pride*. (1) in a bad sense, *haughtiness, arrogance*: Pl., Cic., Verg. (2) in a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride*: sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, Hor.; Tac.

sūpērbificus -a -um (superbus/facio), *making proud, making haughty*: Sen.

sūperbĭo -ire (superbus). (1) of persons, *to be proud, be haughty, pride oneself*; with abl.: *formā, Ov.*; foll. by quod: Tac. (2) of things, *to be splendid, superb*: Prop., Plin.

sūperbus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (super), *haughty, exalted, proud*.

(1) in a bad sense, *arrogant, overbearing, puffed up*. Of persons: *superbum se praeibit in fortuna, Cic. L.*; *superbiorem te pecunia facit, Cic. L.*; as surname of the younger Tarquinius, last king of Rome: Cic.; with abl.: *opibus, Verg.*; *pecuniā, Hor.* Of things: *oculi, Ov.*; *aures, Liv.*; *sceptra, Lucr.*; *victoria, virtus, Cic.*; *iudicium aurium superbissimum, most fastidious, Cic.*

(2) in a good sense, *brilliant, magnificent, splendid*: *triumphus, Hor.*; *populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg.*

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **sūperbē**, *haughtily, proudly*: *superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes.*; *preces superbissime repudiare, Cic.*; Pl., Liv.

sūpercīlĭōsus -a -um (supercilium), *haughty, censorious*: Sen.

sūpercīlĭum -i, n. *an eyebrow*; plur., and sing. in collective sense, *the eyebrows*.

LIT., *altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.*; *superciliorum aut remisso aut contractio, Cic.*; *capite et supercilis rasis, Cic.*; Pl., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *nod, beck* (as expression of will): *cuncta supercilio movere* (of Jupiter), Hor. (2) *arrogance, censoriousness*: *hunc Capuae Campano supercilio ac regio spiritu cum videremus, Cic.*; *supercilii severi matrona, Ov.* (3) (like English *brow*), *a ridge, summit*: *tramitis, Verg.*; *tumuli, Liv.*

sūpĕrĕmĭnĕo -ĕre, *to overtop*: *omnes viros, Verg.*; Ov.

sūpĕrfīcĭēs -ēi, f. (super/facies), *the top, the surface*. In gen.: *testudinum, Plin.* Esp. as legal t. t., *something* (e.g., *a building*) *placed on the ground so as to become attached to it*: Cic.

sūpĕrfĭo -fīĕri, *to be left over*: Pl.

sūpĕrfīxus -a -um, *fixed on the top*: Liv.

sūpĕrfĭūo -flūĕre, *to flow over, overflow*. LIT., of water: *superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac.*; Plin. TRANSF., (1) of style: *ut nos superfluentes iuvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā reprimeret, Cic.*, Quint., Tac. (2) in gen., *to be superfluous*: Sen.

sūpĕrfĭūs -a -um (superfluo), *overflowing, superfluous*: Sen.

sūpĕrfundo -fundĕre -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour over, pour upon*.

LIT., (1) of fluids; esp. pass. in middle sense, *to overflow*: *circus Tiberi superfuso inrigatus, Liv.*; Ov., Plin. L. (2) in gen., *to spread about, throw about*: *magnam vim telorum, Tac.*; pass. as middle: *hostes superfusi, rushing in numbers, Liv.*

TRANSF., (1) *superfudit se* (regnum Macedoniae) in Asiam, *extended, Liv.* (2) with acc. of what is covered, *to spread over*: Tac.

sūpĕrgrĕdiōr -grĕdi -gressus sum, dep. (super/gradior), *to step over or beyond, overstep*; hence *to exceed, surpass*: *aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac.*

heap upon: Plin., Stat.

sūpĕrinīcĭo -inīcĕre -inīĕci -inīectum, *to throw upon*: *raras frondes, Verg.*; Ov., Plin.

LIT., *membra superiecta cum tua veste foveo, Ov.* Also, with abl., *to overtop*: *scopulos superiacit undā pontus, Verg.*

TRANSF., *to exceed, go beyond*: *fidem augendo, Liv.*

sūpĕrimmĭnĕo -ĕre, *to overhang*: Verg.

sūpĕrimpendens -entis (super/impendeo), *overhanging*: Cat.

sūpĕrīmpōsītus -a -um (super/impono), *laid over, placed upon*: *saxum ingens machinā, Liv.*; Stat.

sūpĕrīncīdens -entis, *falling on top*: Liv.

sūpĕrīncūbāns -antis, *lying over or upon*: *superincubans Romanus, Liv.*

sūpĕrīncumbō -cumbĕre -cūbūi, *to lie on, lie over*: Ov.

sūpĕrīnduco -ducĕre -duxi -ductum, *to cover over*: Quint.

sūpĕrīndūo -ūĕre, *to put on over*: Suet.

sūpĕrīngĕro -gĕrĕre -gestum, *to throw upon, heap upon*: Plin., Stat.

sūpĕrīnīcĭo -inīcĕre -inīĕci -inīectum, *to throw upon*: *raras frondes, Verg.*; Ov., Plin.

sūpĕrīnsterno -sternĕre -strāvi, *to spread over, lay over*: *tabulas, Verg.*

sūpĕrīōr -ōris, compar. of **sūpĕrus**; q.v.

sūpĕrīūmentārius -i, m. *the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden*: Suet.

sūpĕrlātĭo -ōnis, f. (super/fero), rhet. t. t., *exaggeration, hyperbole*: *veritatis, Cic.*; Quint.

sūpĕrlātus -a -um (super/fero), *exaggerated, hyperbolic*: *verba, Cic.*; Quint.

sūpĕrnus -a -um (super), *above, upper, top*: *Tusculum, lying high, Hor.*; *numen, celestial, Ov.*

¶ Adv. **sūpĕrnĕ**, *above, or from above*: Hor., Liv.

sūpĕro -are (super).

(1) intransit., *to go above, overtop, project*.

LIT., *superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg.* TRANSF., a, *to have the upper hand, prevail, conquer*: *virtute facile, Caes.*; per biduum equestri proelio, Caes.; *superat sententia Sabini, Caes.*; *tantum superantibus malis, Liv.*; *totidem formā superante iuvencae, of surpassing beauty, Verg.*; b, *to abound, be in abundance*: *superante multitudine, Liv.*; Pl., Verg. c, *to remain, be over*: si quod superaret pecuniae retulisses, Cic.; Lucr.; esp. *to remain alive, to survive*: *uter eorum vitā superavit, Caes.*; *superatne et vescitur aurā? Verg.*; d, *to be too much, to exceed*: *illis divitiae, Sall.*; Cic.

(2) transit., *to rise above, surmount, overtop*.

LIT., *montes, Verg.*; *summas ripas fluminis, Caes.*; *turris superat fontis fastigium, Caes.* Also *to go past*: *promuntorium, Liv.*; Caes. TRANSF., in gen., *to surpass, excel, exceed*: *aliquem doctrinā, Cic.*; Pl., Verg., Ov. Esp. milit., *to overcome, conquer*: *bello superatos esse Arvernos a Q. Fabio Maximo, Caes.*; fig.: *iniurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis, Cic.*; *casus omnes, Verg.*

¶ Hence compar. of pres. partic.

sūpĕrāntiōr -ōris, *more dominant*: Lucr.

sūpĕrobrūo -ūĕre, *to overwhelm*: Prop.

sūpĕrpendens -entis, *overhanging*: *saxa, Liv.*

sūpĕrpōno -pōnĕre -pōsūi -pōsitum, *to lay, place, put over, or upon*.

LIT., *superpositum capiti decus, Liv.*; Ov., Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *to put in authority*: in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. (2) *to prefer*: Sen. (3) *to postpone*: Quint. **sūperscādo** -ēre, *to climb over*: superscandens vigilum strata somno corpora, Liv. **sūperscribo** -scribere -scripsi -scriptum, *to write over*: Suet. **sūpersēdō** -sēdere -sēdi -sessum, *to sit above, sit upon*.

LIT., with dat.: Suet.

TRANSF., (1) *to preside over*: Cato. (2) *to sit out from a thing, be above it; to forbear, refrain*; with abl.: labore, Cic. L.; proelio, Caes.; with infin.: loqui apud vos, Liv.; Tac. **sūperstagnō** -are, *to spread out into a lake*: Tac. **sūpersterno** -sternere -strāvi -strātum, *to spread over or upon*: superstratis Gallorum cumulis, Liv. **sūperstēs** -stis (super/sto).

(1) *standing over or near; present, witnessing*: suis utrisque superstitionibus praesentibus, old legal formula ap. Cic.; Pl.

(2) *surviving, living beyond another; of persons or things*; with dat.: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic.; gloriae suae, Liv.; Pl., Ov., etc.; with genit.: aliquem non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis suae superstitem relinquere, Cic.; Liv., Tac., etc. **sūperstītiō** -ōnis, f. (superstes), *unreasonable ideas, esp. about religion; superstition, fanaticism*: superstitiones aniles, Cic.; maiores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, Cic.; victi superstitione animi, Liv.; una superstitiō superis quae reddita divis, Verg.; quanam illa superstitiō, quod numen, interrogat, Tac.; exitialis, of Christianity, Tac.; so: prava, Plin. L.

sūperstītiōsus -a -um (superstītiō). (1) act., *superstitious*: philosophi, Cic.; Liv. (2) pass., *an object of superstition, superstitiously believed in*; hence *prophetic*: Pl.

¶ Adv. **sūperstītiōsē**. (1) *superstitiously*: Cic. (2) *over-scrupulously*: Quint.

sūperstīto -are (superstes). (1) transit., *to preserve*: Enn. (2) intransit., *to be over, remain*: Pl.

sūpersto -are, *to stand over or upon*: Verg., Liv.; with dat.: corporibus, Liv.; with acc.: Ov.

sūperstrūo -strūere -struxi -structum, *to build upon*: Tac., Quint.

sūpersum -esse -fui -fūtūrus, *to be over and above, either as remnant or as superfluity*.

(1) *as a remnant, to be left, remain*; of persons or things: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, Caes.; duae partes, quae mihi supersunt inlustrandae, Cic.; et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, Ov. quod superest, *for the rest*, Lucr., Cic. L., Verg.; superest, foll. by infin., Liv., Ov. With dat.: a, *to be left over for*: Verg., Liv.: b, *to survive*: alicui, Liv.; pugnae, Liv.

(2) *to be plentiful, to abound*: vereor ne iam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. L.; Ter., Verg., Liv. In a bad sense, *to be superfluous, be redundant*: ut neque absit quidquam neque supersit, Cic.

sūpertēgo -ēre, *to cover over*; in tmesis: Tib.

sūpēurgēo -ēre, *to press from above*: Tac.

sūpērus (rarely **sūpēr**) -a -um, adj. (with compar. **sūpērior**, superl. **sūpērēmus** and **summus**).

Posit. **sūpēr**us -a -um, *situated above, upper, higher*. In gen.: res superae, Cic.; mare superum, *the upper sea, i.e., the Adriatic Sea*, Pl. Cic.; superis ab oris, *from the upper world*, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **sūpēri** -ōrum. (1) *the gods above*: Verg., Hor., Ov. (2) *men on earth*: ad superos fleti, Verg. N. pl. as subst. **sūpēra** -orum. (1) *heights*: Verg. (2) *heavenly bodies*: Cic.

Compar. **sūpērīor** -ius, *higher, upper*. LIT., of place: pars collis, Caes.; domus, Cic.; ex loco superiore, Caes.; de loco superiore dicere, *from the tribunal* (as praetor), Cic. TRANSF., (1) of time, *earlier, former, past*; as applied to older: nox, *the night before last*, Cic.; omnes aetatis superioris, Caes.; tempus, annus, Cic. (2) of rank, power, etc., *higher, greater*: superioris ordinis nonnulli, Caes.; milit. t. t.: discessit superior, *gained the advantage*, Nep.; with abl.: loco, fortunā, famā, Cic.; facilitate et humanitate superior, Cic.

Superl. **sūpērēmus** -a -um. LIT., of place, *highest, uppermost*: montes, Verg.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., (1) in time or succession, *last, final*: sole supremo, *at the setting of the sun*, Hor.; Troiaae supremum audire laborem, Verg.; Ov.: esp. *of the end of life*: dies, *the day of death (or burial)*, Cic., Liv.; tempus, Hor.; honor, *last rites*, Verg.; Ov., Tac. (2) of degree, *highest, greatest*: supplicium, Cic.; Verg. (3) of rank, *highest*: Iuppiter supreme, Pl.

¶ N. sing. as subst. **sūpērēmum** -i, *the end*: ventum ad supremum est, Verg. Acc. as adv., *for the last time*: Ov. N. pl. as subst. **sūpērēma** -orum. (1) *death*: Plin., Tac. (2) *funeral rites*: Verg., Plin., Tac. (3) *a last will and testament*: Tac.

Used as another superl. **summus** -a -um (for submus), *highest, uppermost, at the top*. LIT., of place: summum iugum montis, Caes.; summa urbs, *the highest part of the city*, Cic.; in summa sacra via, Cic.; per summa aequora, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of the voice, *highest, loudest*: vox summa, Hor., etc. (2) of time or succession, *last*: venit summa dies, Verg.; senectus, *extreme old age*, Cic.; Hor., etc. (3) of degree, rank, etc., *greatest, highest, most distinguished, most important*: summi viri, Pl., Cic.; poet. n. pl.: summa ducum Atrides, Ov.; summus erga vos amor, Cic.; summo studio, Cic.; summa salus reipublicae, Cic.; quo res summa loco, *how is it with the state?* Verg.

¶ F. as subst. **summa** -ae. (1) *what is at the top; the highest place*; also *the main thing, most important point*; a summary, the gist: qui vobis summam ordinis consilii concedunt, Cic.; ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, Cic.; summa belli, *supreme command*, Caes.; rerum, *the highest power*, Cic.; imperii, Caes., Cic. (2) *the sum total of an amount*: equitum magnum numerum ex omni summa separare, Cic.; summarum summa, *the universe*, Lucr.; pecuniae, Liv.; vitae, Hor.

N. as subst. **summum** -i, *surface, top*: Caes., Cic. Acc. as adv., *at most*: quattuor aut summum quinque, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Adv. **summē**, in the highest degree, extremely: contendere, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

sūpervācānēus -a -um (super/vaco), superfluous, unnecessary: opus, done in leisure hours, Cic.; timor, Sall.; oratio, Liv.

sūpervācūus -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary: metus, Ov.; Hor., Liv.

sūpervādo -ēre, to go over, surmount: ruinas, Liv.; Sall.

sūpervēhor -vēhi -vectus sum, to ride or sail past: promunturium Calabriae, Liv.

sūpervēnio -vēnire -vēni -ventum. (1) with acc., to come upon, rise above: unda supervenit undam, Hor.; Ov. (2) to arrive, come up, esp. unexpectedly: legati superveniunt, Liv.; with dat.: huic laetitiae, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

sūpervēntus -ūs, m. (supervenio), a coming up, (unexpected) arrival: Tac.

sūpervivo -ēre, to survive; with dat.: Plin. L.

sūpervōlito -are, to fly over: sua tecta alis, Verg.; Tac.

sūpervōlo -are, to fly over, fly above: Verg.; with acc.: totum orbem, Ov.

sūpīno -are (supinus), to put face upwards, throw on the back: Verg., Quint. Pass. in middle sense: nasum nidore supinor, Hor.

sūpīnus -a -um (from sub; cf. Gr. ὑπίος), lying on the back, face-upwards.

LIT., motus corporis pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.; manus supinas ad caelum tendere, spread out with the palm upwards, Verg.; Lucr., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of streams, flowing up, returning: nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. (2) of ground, sloping upwards: collis, Verg.; vallis, Liv.; Hor. (3) of character, careless, negligent, lazy: Cat., Quint., Juv.

suppaenitet -ēre, to cause slight regret: illum furoris, Cic. L.

suppalpor -ari, dep. to caress, flatter a little; with dat.: Pl.

suppār -pāris (sub/par), almost equal: huic aetati suppaes Alcibiades, Critias, Cic.

suppārāsitor -ari, dep. (sub/parasitor), to flatter a little like a parasite; with dat.: Pl.

suppārūm -i, n. and **suppārus** -i, m. a linen garment, usually worn by women: Pl.

suppeditatio -ōnis, f. (suppedito), an abundant provision: bonorum, Cic.

suppedito -are.

(1) intransit., to be at hand, be ready, suffice; often with dat. of person: flumina suppeditant, Lucr.; cui si vita suppeditavisset, had lasted long enough, Cic.; ea quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic.; Liv.

(2) transit., to provide, supply, offer, give: alicui frumentum, Cic.; cibos, Cic.; patria nobis praecepta, Lucr.; pass.: suppeditari aliquā re, to be provided with, Cic.

suppernatūs -a -um (sub/perna), lamed in the hip. TRANSF., alnus supernata securi, Cat.

suppētiaē -ārūm, f. pl., used only in nom. and acc. (suppeto), help, aid: Pl., Suet. In acc., with verb of motion, to come to help: Pl.

suppētiōr -ari, dep. (suppetiae), to come to help, assist: mihi, Cic. L.

suppēto -ēre -īvi and -īi -itum (sub/peto), to be in store, be at hand.

LIT., ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.; ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic.; si vita suppetet, if I live so long, Cic.; of materials for a speech: vereretur ne mihi crimina non suppetarent, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., to suffice, be enough for: ut cotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

suppilo -are, to steal secretly, filch: mihi pallam ex arcis, Pl. With personal object, to rob, fleece: Pl.

suppingo -pingere -pactum (sub/pango), to fasten underneath: Pl.

supplanto -are (sub/planta), to throw down a person by tripping up his heels: aliquem, Cic. TRANSF., Plin., Pers.

supplēmentum -i, n. (suppleo), a filling up, completion. (1) as a process: in supplementum classis, Liv. (2) concr., as milit. t. t., a body of recruits, reinforcements: supplementi cogendi, Caes.

supplēo -plēre -plēvi -plētum, to fill up, make complete: summam, Lucr.; bibliothecam, Cic. L.; sanguine venas, Ov.; inania moenia, to people, Ov. Esp. milit. t. t.: legiones, Liv.; Verg., Tac.

supplex -plicis (sub/plico), kneeling; hence, humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant.

LIT., of persons: supplex te ad pedes abiciebas, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.; with dat.: alicui, Pl., Cic., etc. M. as subst., a suppliant: Caes., Cic. With possess. pron.: vester est supplex, Cic.; Hor. With objective genit.: misericordiae vestrae, Cic.

TRANSF., of things: multis et supplicibus verbis, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.

¶ Adv. **suppliciter**, suppliantly, humbly: respondere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

supplicatio -ōnis, f. (supplico), a solemn public entreaty or (more often) thanksgiving; a religious festival or fast on account of public success or misfortune: ad omnia pulvinaria supplicationem decernere, Cic.; prodigiorum averruncandorum causā supplicationes in biduum decernere, Liv.; Caes.

suppliciter, adv. from supplex; q.v.

supplicium -i, n. (supplico), a kneeling down, either in entreaty or to receive punishment.

Hence (1) a humble entreaty, supplication, prayer: a, to the gods: precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv.; Pl., Sall. b, to men: fatigati supplicii regis, Sall.

(2) punishment; esp., capital punishment: sumere supplicium de aliquo, to inflict punishment on, Pl., Caes., Cic., etc.; ad ultimum supplicium progredi, Caes.; satis supplicii tulisse, Caes.; supplicia, haurire, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

supplico -are (supplex), to kneel, beseech, entreat: Pl., Cic., etc.; with dat.: alicui publice, Cic.; Caesari pro te, Cic. L. Esp. to pray to the gods: per hostias diis, Sall.; Pl., Liv.

supplōdo -plōdēre -plōsi (sub/plaudo), to stamp: pedem, Cic.

supplōsiō -ōnis, f. (supplodo), a stamping: pedis, Cic.

suppōno -pōnēre -pōsi (-pōsi: Pl.) -pōsitum (syncop. partic., suppositus: Verg.).

(1) to put, place, lay under; with dat. LIT., ova gallinis, Cic.; falcem maturis aristis,

Verg.; aliquem tumulo, *to bury*, Ov.; terrae dentes vipereos, *to sow*, Ov.; Hor. TRANSF., *to subject*: aethera ingenio suo, Ov.

(2) *to put next to, to add*: generi partes, Cic.

(3) *to put in the place of*. In gen.: aliquem in alicuius locum, Cic.; Pl. Esp. *to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge*: testamenta falsa, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Liv.

supporto -are (sub/porto), *to bring, carry, convey, up to*: frumentum, Caes.; omnia hinc in castra, Liv.

suppositicius -a -um (suppono), *put in the place of another, substituted*: Mart. Esp. *supposititious, spurious*: Pl.

suppositio -ōnis, f. (suppono), *a substitution of one for another*: pueri, Pl.

suppositrix -trīcis, f. (suppono), *she that substitutes*: puerorum, Pl.

suppositus, see suppono.

suppressio -ōnis, f. (supprimo), *embezzlement*: iudiciales (sc. pecuniae), Cic.

suppressus -a -um, partic. from supprimo; q.v.

supprīmo -primere -pressi -pressum (sub/premo), *to press down, press under*.

LIT., navem, *to sink*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to hold down, check, restrain*: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.; vocem, fugam, Ov.; impetum, iram, Liv. (2) *to keep back, suppress, conceal*: famam decreti, Liv.; pecuniam, nummos, *to embezzle*, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **suppressus** -a -um, *checked, restrained*; as adj. (with compar.), of the voice, low, subdued: vox, Cic.; orator suppressior ut voce, sic etiam oratione, Cic.

supprōmus -i, m. (sub/promus), *an under-butler*: Pl.

suppūdet -ēre (sub/pudet), *to cause some shame*; with acc. and genit.: eorum (librorum) me suppudet, Cic. L.

suppuratio -ōnis, f. (suppuro), *a purulent ulcer, suppuration*: Plin., Sen. L.

suppūro -are (sub/pus), *to form matter, suppurate*: Cato, Plin.

suppus -a -um (sub), *head-downwards*: Lucr.

suppūto -are (sub/puto). (1) *to prune beneath*: Cato. (2) *to count up, compute*: et sibi quid sit utile sollicitis supputat articulīs, Ov.; Sen.

suprā, adv. and prep. (for superā, sc. parte; from superus).

Adv. (with compar. sūpērius), *above, over, on the top*. LIT., of place: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic.; et mare quod supra teneant, quodque adluit infra, Verg.; toto vertice supra est, *is taller*, Verg. TRANSF., (1) of time, *before, previously*: pauca supra repetere, Sall.; hence, in writing, *above*: ut supra dixi, Cic.; uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. (2) of amount, degree, etc., *over, more, beyond*: supra adiecit Aeschrio, Cic.; ita accurate ut nihil possit supra, Cic.; supra deos lacescere, Hor. With quam, *more than*: rem supra feret quam fieri potest, Cic.; Sall.

Prep., with acc. LIT., of place, with verbs of rest or motion, *above, over*: fera salta supra venabula fertur, Verg.; 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 imminent*, Sall.,

Verg., Liv. TRANSF., (1) of time, *before*: supra hanc memoriam, Caes.; Liv. (2) of amount, degree, etc., *more than, above, beyond*: supra millia viginti, Liv.; supra modum, Liv.; supra vires, Hor.; Cic.

suprascando -ēre, *to climb over, surmount*: fines, Liv.

suprēmus, etc.; see superus.

sūra -ae, f. *the calf of the leg*: Pl., Verg., Ov.

surcūlus -i, m. (dim. of surus). (1) *a young shoot, sprout, twig*: Verg.; surculum defringere (as a sign of taking possession), Cic. (2) *a slip, sucker*: Cic.

surdaster -tra -trum (surdus), *somewhat deaf*: Cic.

surditās -ātis, f. (surdus), *deafness*: Cic.

surdus -a -um, adj. (with compar.), *deaf*.

LIT., Cic.; prov.: surdis canere, *to preach to deaf ears*, Verg.; haud surdis auribus dicta, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *deaf=not willing to hear, insensible*: per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, Ov.; surdae ad omnia solacia aures, Liv.; leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. (2) *not heard, still, silent*: lyra, Prop.; gratia, Ov. (3) of sounds, smells, etc., *indistinct, faint*: Pers., Plin., Quint.

surēna -ae, m. *a grand vizier, prime minister among the Parthians*: Tac.

surgo surgere surrexi surrectum; syncop. perf. infin. surrexe: Hor. (sub/rege; cf. subrigo), intransit. verb., *to rise, get up, stand up*.

LIT., in gen.: e lectulo, Cic.; de sellā, Cic.; humo, Ov.; of orators: ad dicendum, Cic.; often *to rise from bed or sleep*: Cic., Hor., Ov. Of things: surgit dies, ventus, Verg.; sol, Hor.; ignis, Ov. Esp. of growing things or persons, *to spring up, arise*: surgens novae Carthaginiis urbs, Verg.; surgens Iulus, Verg.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., animo sententia surgit, Verg.; discordia, Verg.; Ov., Tac., etc.

surpūit, etc., forms from surripio; q.v.

surra-, see subra-.

surre-, see subre-.

surrepticius (subrepticius) -a -um (surripio), *stolen*. LIT., puer, kidnapped, Pl. TRANSF., *secret, surreptitious*: amor, Pl.

surri- see subri- (except surripio).

surripio -ripere -ripui -reptum; syncop. forms, surpere: Lucr.; surpiter: Hor.; surpuit: Pl.; surpuerat: Hor. (sub/rapio), *to take away secretly; to steal, filch, pilfer*.

LIT., vasa ex privato sacro, Cic.; filium ex custodia, Liv.; with dat.: me morti, Hor.; Pl. Esp. of plagiarism: a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic.; Sen.

TRANSF., virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic.; Lucr., Ov.

surrōgo=subrogo; q.v.

surru-, see subru-.

sursum (susum: Pl.; sursus: Lucr.), adv. (sub/verto), *upwards, on high*; with verbs of motion or rest: Ter., Cic., Lucr., etc.; sursum deorsum, *up and down, backwards and forwards*, Cic.

sūs suis, c. (ŭs). (1) *a sow, swine, pig, hog*: Cic. (2) *a kind of fish*: Ov.

suscenseo -ēre -ūi, *to be angry, bear a grudge*; with dat.: alicui vehementer, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; with n. acc.: illud vereor ne tibi illum

suscensere aliquid suspicere, Cic.; with propter and acc.: Ov.; with quia, or quod: Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Liv.

susceptio -ōnis, f. (suscipio), *an undertaking: causae*, Cic.

suscipio -cipere -cēpi -ceptum (subs=sub/capio), *to take up, catch up; to support or raise*.

LIT., in gen.: sol aeternam lampada mundi, Lucr.; dominam ruentem, Verg.; cruorem pateris, Verg. Esp., *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 a child*: liberos ex filiā libertini suscepisse, Cic.; de te subolem, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to accept, receive a person into a community or relationship*: aliquem in civitatem, Cic.; discipulos, Quint. (2) *to take a thing upon oneself; to undertake, begin, take up*: bellum, negotium, Cic.; personam viri boni, Cic.; sacra peregrina, *to adopt*, Cic.; invidiam, Cic.; dolorem, Cic.; magnam molestiam, Cic.; morbos, Lucr.; rem, Liv. (3) *to maintain a thing, be ready to prove*: quae si suscipimus, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

suscito -are, *to stir up, make to rise*.

LIT., in gen.: terga aratro, Verg.; lintea, Ov.; Cat., Lucr. Esp. *to arouse from sleep*: somno, Pl.; e somno, Cic.

TRANSF., of persons, feelings, movements, etc., *to arouse, excite*: te ab tuis subsellis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic.; ignes sopitos, Verg.; viros in arma, Verg.; Romanum cum Saguntino bellum, Liv.

suspecto -are (freq. of suspicio). (1) *to keep looking up at, regard, gaze upon*: Ter. (2) *to look upon with suspicion, suspect*: aliquem, Tac.; with acc. and infin.: Tac.

suspectus -a -um, partic. from ¹suspicio; q.v.

suspectus -ūs, m. (¹suspicio), *a looking upwards*. LIT., aetherium ad Olympum, Verg.; turris vasto suspectu, Verg. TRANSF., *looking up to; respect, esteem*: Ov.

suspendium -i, n. (suspendo), *a hanging of oneself*: suspendio perire, Cic.; Pl.; plur.: praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, *has served for hanging*, Ov.

suspendo -pendere -pendi -pensum, *to hang up*.

LIT., in gen.: in litore vestes, Lucr.; Verg. Esp. (1) *to hang a person*: se, Pl.; aliquem in oleastro, Cic.; se de ficu, Cic.; Ov. (2) *to hang as an offering in a temple*: vestimenta deo maris, Hor.; Verg. (3) *to prop up, support*: with abl.: murum furculis, Liv.; Caes. (4) *tellurem sulco tenui, to plough up*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to keep in suspense, leave undecided*: rem medio responso, Liv.; animos fictā gravitate, Ov.; in pass., *to hang upon, depend on*: Cic. L. (2) *to check, break off*: fletum, Ov.; spiritum, Quint. (3) *naso suspendis adunco ignotos, you sneer at*, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **suspensus** -a -um, *hovering, hanging, suspended*.

LIT., of position or movement: saxis suspensam rupem, Verg.; suspensio gradu ire, Ter.; aquila suspensis demissa leniter alis, Liv.; Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *hanging upon, dependent*: ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt, Cic.; Liv.

(2) *ambiguous, uncertain, doubtful, in suspense*: animus, Cic.; aliquem suspensum tenere, Cic.; tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv.; timor, Ov.; verba, Tac.

suspīcax -ācis (suspīcor). (1) act., *suspicious, suspecting*: animus, Tac.; Nep., Liv. (2) pass., *suspicious, suspected*: silentium, Tac.

suspicio -spicere -spexi -spectum (sub/specio).

(1) *to look from below, to look upwards*.

LIT., in caelum, Cic. With acc.: caelum, Cic.; ramos, Ov. TRANSF., *to look up to; to esteem, respect*: viros, Cic.; eloquentiam, Cic.; Hor.

(2) *to look askance at, to suspect*: suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere, Sall.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **suspectus** -a -um, *suspected*; of persons and things: aliquem suspectum habere, *to suspect*, Pl., Caes.; with dat.: meis civibus, Cic.; with de: cum filius patri suspectus esset de novercā, Cic.; with genit.: suspectus cupiditatis imperii, Liv.; with infin.: suspectus eius consilia fovisse, Tac.

suspicio -ōnis, f. (1) *mistrust, suspicion*: in qua nulla subest suspicio, Cic.; suspicionem movere, Cic.; suspicio cadit in aliquem, Cic.; est suspicio, foll. by acc. and infin., Pl., Cic.; in suspicionem alicui venire, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; with genit.: suspicio stupri, Pl.; belli, Caes. (2) *a faint idea, imperfect conception*: deorum, Cic.

suspiciōsus -a -um (²suspicio). (1) *feeling suspicion, suspecting, suspicious*: in aliquem, Cic.; Ter., Sen. (2) *exciting suspicion, suspicious*: crimen, Cic.; superl.: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **suspiciōsē**, *in a suspicious manner, suspiciously*: aliquid dicere, Cic.; suspiciosius dicere, Cic.

suspīcor -ari, dep. (and **suspīco** -are: Pl.).

(1) *to suspect*; with acc. of thing: res nefarias, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: ea quae fore suspicatus erat, Caes.; Pl., Ov., etc.; with acc. of person: Pl.

(2) *to conjecture, suppose, surmise*: licet aliquid etiam de Popilii ingenio suspicari, Cic.; quantum ex monumentis suspicari licet, Cic.; with indir. quest.: quid sibi impenderet coepit suspicari, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: quod valde suspīcor fore, Cic.; Ov.

suspīrātio -ōnis, f. (suspiro), *a deep breath, sigh*: Plin., Quint.

suspīrātus -ūs, m. (suspiro), *a deep breath, a sigh*: Ov.

suspīritus -ūs, m. (suspiro), *a breathing deeply, a sigh*: Pl., Cic. L., Liv.

suspīrium -i, n. (suspiro), *a deep breath, a sigh*: Pl., Cic., etc.

suspīro -are (sub/spiro). (1) *intransit., to draw a deep breath, to sigh*: occulte, Cic. L.; Lucr., Hor.; in aliquo, *to sigh for, long for*, Ov. (2) *transit., to sigh for, long for*: amores, Tib.; Chloen, Hor.

susque deque, adv. *up and down*; prov.: de Octavio susque deque (sc. fero, or habeo), *I do not trouble about O., one way or the other*, Cic.

sustentācūlum -i, n. (sustento), *a prop, support*: Tac.

sustentatio -ōnis, f. (sustento), *forbearance*: habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic.

sustento -are (freq. of sustineo), *to hold up, support, sustain*.

LIT., multosque per annos sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr.; fratrem ruentem dextrā, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to sustain, support, strengthen*: rempublicam, Cic.; Troianas opes, Verg.; aciem, Tac. (2) *to sustain with food or money, maintain, support*: familiam, Ter.; se amicorum liberalitate, Cic.; aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic.; frumento plebem, Liv. (3) *to put off, hinder, delay*: rem, Cic. L.; hostem, *to check*, Tac.

sustineō -tinēre -tinūi -tentum (subs=sub/teneo), *to hold up, support, sustain*.

LIT., (1) onus, Pl.; aër volatūs alitum sustinet, Cic.; se a lapsu, *to keep oneself from falling*, Liv.; so, simply: se, Caes.; of trees: (arbores) sustineant poma, Ov. (2) *to hold back, check, restrain*: equum incitatum, Cic.; exercitum, Caes.; gradum, Ov.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *to sustain a duty, or trouble*: munus in republica, Cic.; sustines non parvam expectationem, Cic.; labores, Cic.; vulnera, Caes.; certamen, Liv. With infin., *to endure to, have the heart to*: Liv., Ov.; with acc. and infin.: sustinebunt tales viri se tot senatoribus, tot populorum privatorumque litteris non credidisse, Cic.; Ov. (2) *to sustain with food, etc.; to support, maintain*: ager non amplius hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (3) *to put off, delay*: rem in noctem, Liv.; Caes. (4) *to check, restrain*: impetum hostis, Caes.; se a respondendo, Cic.; Liv.

sustollo -ēre. (1) *to lift up, raise*: Pl., Cat., Lucr., Ov. (2) *to take away, remove, destroy*: filiam, Pl.

susurrator -ōris, m. (susurro), *a mutterer*: ap. Cic. L.

susurro -are (susurrus), *to murmur, mutter, whisper*; of men: Ov.; of bees, *to hum*: Verg.; of water or wind: Verg.

¹**susurrus** -i, m. *a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing*: Cic., Verg., Hor., etc.

²**susurrus** -a -um (¹susurrus), *whispering, muttering*: lingua, Ov.

sūtēlae -arum, f. pl. (suo), *sewings together; fig., cunning tricks, artifices*: Pl.

sūtīlis -e (suo), *stitched together, fastened together*: cymba, Verg.; Ov.

sūtor -ōris, m. (suo), *a shoemaker, cobbler*: Pl., Cic.; prov.: ne sutor supra crepidam (sc. iudicet), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

sūtōrius -a -um (sutor), *of a shoemaker*: atramentum, *blacking*, Cic.

sūtrīnus -a -um (sutor), *of a shoemaker*: taberna, *cobbler's stall*, Tac.

¶ F. as subst. **sūtrīna** -ae. (1) (sc. ars), *a shoemaker's trade*: Varr. (2) (sc. taberna), *a shoemaker's shop*: Plin. N. as subst. **sūtrīnum** -i, *a shoemaker's trade*: Sen.

Sūtrīum -i, n. *a town in Etruria (now Sutri)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sūtrīnus** -a -um, *of Sutrium*; m. pl. as subst. **Sūtrīni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Sutrium*.

sūtūra -ae, f. (suo), *a seam, suture*: Liv.

sūus -a -um, reflexive possessive pronoun of 3rd person, *his, her, its, their (own)*.

(1) of simple possession; used of persons and things; the owner being the grammatical subject of clause or main sentence, or to be understood from context: Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes.; suus cuique erat locus definitus, Cic.; aliquem suum facere, *make one's own*, Liv. With proprius: sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.; with the ethic dat.: factus (consul) est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic.; with ipse: sua ipsam peremptam (esse) mercede, Liv.; strengthened by -pte or -met: Crassum suapte interfectum manu, Cic.; capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv.

(2) in special senses: a, *proper, due, suitable*: suum numerum habere, Cic.: b, *favourable, propitious*: utebatur populo suo, Cic.: c, *independent, in one's own power*: is poterit semper esse in disputando suus, Cic.; Pl.: d, *rarely objective*: iniuria sua, *against himself*, Sall.

¶ As subst., *one's own people, property*, etc.: quem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.; ad suum pervenire, *to come into one's own*, Cic.

Sŷbāris -ris, f. (Σύβαρις), *a river and town in Lucania, famous for luxury*.

¶ Hence subst. **Sŷbārīta** -ae, m. *a Sybarite*; **Sŷbārītis** -idis, f. *name of a wanton poem*; adj. **Sŷbārītānus** -a -um and **Sŷbārīticus** -a -um, *of Sybaris*.

Sŷchaeus -i, m. *husband of Dido*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sŷchaeus** -a -um, *belonging to Sychaeus*.

sŷcōphanta -ae, f. (συκοφάντης), *an informer, trickster, deceiver*: Pl., Ter.

sŷcōphantia -ae, f. (συκοφαντία), *craft, deception*: Pl.

sŷcōphantīōsē, adv. (sycophanta), *roguishly, craftily*: Pl.

sŷcōphantor -ari, dep. (συκοφαντέω), *to play tricks, act craftily*: Pl.

Sŷēnē -ēs, f. (Σνήνη), *a town in Upper Egypt, famous for its red granite (now Assouan)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sŷēnītēs** -ae, m. (Σνηνίτης), *of Syene*.

Sylla=Sulla; q.v.

syllāba -ae, f. (σλλαβή), *a syllable*. LIT., syllaba brevis, longa, Cic.; Pl., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., plur.: syllabae, *verses, poems*, Mart.

syllābātīm, adv. (syllaba), *syllable by syllable*: Cic.

syllōgismus (or -os) -i, m. (συλλογισμός), *a syllogism*: Sen., Quint.

syllōgisticus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), *syllogistic*: Quint.

Sŷmaethus -i, m. (Σύμαιθος), *a river in eastern Sicily*.

¶ Hence adj. **Sŷmaethūs** and **Sŷmaethius** -a -um, *Symaethian*: flumina, *which fall into the Symaethus*, Verg.; heros, *Acis, son of the nymph of the Symaethus*, Ov.; f. adj. **Sŷmaethis** -idis: *nympha, the nymph of the river Symaethus*.

symbolā -ae, f. (συμβολή), *a contribution of money to a common feast*: Pl., Ter.

symbolus -i, m. and **symbolūm** -i, n. (σύμβολος and -ον), *a sign, token, symbol*: Pl.

symmētrīa -ae, f. (συμμετρία), *symmetry*: Plin.

symphōnīa -ae, f. (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance: Cic., Hor., Liv.
symphōnīācus -a -um (συμφωνιακός), of or for a concert: pueri, singing boys, Cic.
symplegma -ātis, n. (σύμπλεγμα), a group of wrestlers, closely embracing each other: Plin., Mart.
syncerastum -i, n. (συγκεραστόν), a dish of hotchpotch, hash: Varr.
synecdochē -ēs, f. (συνεκδοχή), a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, or the cause for the result; synecdoche: Quint.
synedrus -i, m. (συνέδρος), a councillor among the Macedonians: Liv.
Synēphēbi -ōrum, n. (συνέφηβοι), The Young Companions (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.; ius dicere ex syngrapha, Cic.
syngraphus -i, m. (σύγγραφος), (1) a written contract: Pl. (2) a passport: Pl.
synl-, see **syll-**.
Synnāda -ōrum, n. pl. (τὰ Σύνναδα), a small town in Phrygia, famous for its marble.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Synnādensis** -e, of Synnada.
synōdūs -ontis, m. (συνόδους), a fish, perhaps a kind of bream: Ov.
synthēsinus -a -um (συνθέσις), of a dressing-gown: Suet.
synthēsis -is, f. (σύνθεσις, a putting together). (1) a dinner-service, set of dishes: Mart., Stat. (2) a suit of clothes: Mart. (3) a light upper garment, dressing-gown: Mart.
Sýphax -phācis, m. (Σύφαξ), king of Numidia, at the time of the second Punic war.
Sýrācūsae -ārum, f. pl. (Συρακοῦσαι), the chief town of Sicily, a Corinthian colony, birth-place of Archimedes and Theocritus.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Sýrācūsānus**, **Sýrācūsīus**, **Sýrācōsius** -a -um, Syracusan.
Sýria -ae, f. (Συρία), Syria, a country in Asia.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Sýrius**, **Sýrus**, **Sýriācus** -a -um, Syrian; subst. **Sýri** -ōrum, m. pl. (Σύριοι), the Syrians.
syрма -mātis, n. (сѣрма), a long, trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors: Juv.
 TRANSF., tragedy: Mart., Juv.
Sýrōphoenīa -nīcis, m. (Συροφονία), a Syro-phoenician.
Sýrōs -i, f. (Σύρος), an island in the Aegean Sea (now *Síra*).
Syrts -is, f. (Σύρτις), a sandbank, a quicksand; esp. one on the coast of Northern Africa, including Syrtis Major (now *Sídra*), and Syrtis Minor (now *Cabes*): Verg., Liv.
 TRANSF., the coast opposite the Syrtis: Hor.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Syrticus** -a -um, of the Syrtis.

T

T, t, the nineteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek tau (*T, τ*). For the use of **T**. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

tābānus -i, m. a gad-fly, horse-fly: Varr., Plin.
tābella -ae, f. (dim. of tabula), a small flat board or tablet.

In gen.: liminis, the threshold, Cat.; the tray or trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: Ov.; parva, a draught-board, Ov.

Esp. (1) a writing-tablet: cerata, covered with wax, Cic.; Ov. Hence a document, letter, record, etc.: tabellas proferri iussimus, Cic.; tabellae quaestionis, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc. (2) a votive tablet hung up in a temple: Hor., Ov. (3) a voting-ticket, ballot, as used at Cic., Prop. (4) a picture, painting: Cic. L., Hor., etc.

tābellārius -a -um (tabella).

(1) of or relating to letters: naves, mail-boats, Sen. M. as subst. **tābellārius** -i, a letter-carrier: Cic., Liv.

(2) relating to voting: lex, Cic.; Plin. L. **tābēo** -ēre (tabum). (1) to waste away, be consumed: Lucr., Ov. (2) to drip, run: artūs sale (sea-water) tabentes, Verg.

tāberna -ae, f. a booth, hut. Hence (1) a cottage, hovel: pauperum tabernae, Hor. (2) a stall, shop: libraria, a bookseller's shop, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc. (3) an inn, tavern: in tabernam devertere, Cic.; Pl., etc. (4) an arcade, or block of seats, in the Circus: Cic. (5) as a proper name: Tres Tabernae, a place on the Appian Road.

tābernācūlum -i, n. (taberna), a hut, a tent: tabernaculum in campo Martio sibi conlocare, Cic. Esp., in religious language, a place outside the city chosen by the augurs for taking the auspices before the comitia: capere tabernaculum, Cic., Liv.

tābernārius -i, m. (taberna), a shopkeeper: Cic.

tābernūla -ae, f. (dim. of taberna), a little shop, small tavern: Suet.

tābēs -is, f. (cf. tabum), wasting away, decay, melting.

LIT., liquescens nīvis, Liv.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., (1) a disease, plague, pestilence: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, Sall.; Liv. (2) moral decay, demoralization: Cic., Verg., etc. (3) decayed matter, corruption: sanguinis, Liv.; Lucr., etc. etc.

tābesco tābescere tābui (tabeo), to melt, waste away, be consumed.

LIT., corpora calore, Ov.; Cic., Lucr. TRANSF., to pine, be spoiled, be ruined: dolore, Cic.; nolite pati regnum Numidiae per scelus et sanguinem familiae nostrae tabescere, Sall.; Lucr., Hor., etc.

tābīdūlus -a -um (dim. of tabidus), wasting, consuming: mors, Verg.

tābīdus -a -um (tabes). (1) pass., melting, wasting, decaying, dissolving: nix, Liv.; mens, Ov. (2) act., consuming, causing to waste away: lues, Verg.; venenum, Tac.; Ov.

tābīficus -a -um (tabes/facio), melting, consuming, causing to waste away. LIT., Lucr., Suet. TRANSF., mentis perturbationes, Cic.

tābūla -ae, f. a board, plank.

In gen.: tabulam adripere de naufragio, Cic.

Esp. (1) a writing-tablet: Liv., etc. Hence a document; in plur., a record, register: tabulae publicae, Cic.; XII tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; of the censor's lists: Liv.; tabulae novae, new account-books, by which old debts were cancelled, Cic. (2) a catalogue, or notice, of an auction; hence an auction:

adest ad tabulam, *at the auction*, Cic. (3) *a gaming-board, draught-board*: Ov. (4) *a painted panel, a painting, picture*: tabula picta, *or, simply, tabula*, Cic.; Pl., etc.; prov.: manum de tabula, *hold! enough!* Cic. (5) *a votive tablet*: Hor. (6) *a map*: Cic. L.

tābŭlārĭum -i, n. (tabula), *archives, records*: Cic., Verg., etc.

tābŭlārĭus -i, m. (tabula), *a keeper of records*: Sen.

tābŭlātiō -ōnis, f. (tabula), *a flooring, planking, storey*: Caes.

tābŭlātus -a -um (tabula), *floored, boarded*: Plin. L. N. as subst. **tābŭlātum** -i, *a flooring, floor, storey*. LIT., turris quattuor tabulatorum, Caes.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *a row or layer of vines*: Verg.

tābum -i, n. (sing. only; connected with τήνω), LIT., *corrupt moisture, matter*: terram tabo maculant; Verg.; Tac., etc. TRANSF., *a plague, pestilence*: corpora adfecta tabo, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

Tāburnus -i, m. *a range of mountains between Samnium and Campania*.

tācēō -ēre -ŭi -itum, *to be silent, say nothing*.

(1) *intransit*. LIT., *not to speak*: an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis? Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc. TRANSF., in gen. (=silere), *to be noiseless, still, quiet*: tacet omnis ager, Verg.; fig.: indoles illa Romana, Liv.; Ov.

(2) *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.; gerundive: dicenda tacenda locutus, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **tācītus** -a -um. (1) *pass.*, *passed over in silence, unmentioned*. LIT., aliquid tacitum relinquere, Cic.; aliquid tacitum continere, Liv. TRANSF., *a, silently assumed, implied, tacit*: adsensio, Cic.: b, *secret, concealed*: iudicium, Cic.; vulnus, Verg.; Ov. (2) *act.*: a, *of persons, not speaking, silent, mute*: me tacito, *I being silent*, Cic.; hoc tacitus praeterire non possum, Cic.; often in the place of the adv.: tacita tecum loquitur patria, *silently*, Cic.; Pl., Hor., Liv.: b, *of things, still, quiet*: nox, Ov.; Verg., Hor.

¶ Adv. **tācītē**, *silently, quietly*: Cic., Liv., etc.

tācĭturnitās -ātis, f. (taciturnus), *silence, taciturnity*: opus est fide ac taciturnitate, Ter.; nosti hominis taciturnitatem, Cic.; Hor., etc.

tācĭturnus -a -um, adj. (with compar.: Hor., and superl.: Pl.) (tacitus), *silent*. Of persons, *taciturn* (opp. loquax): homo, Cic.; ingenium statuā taciturnius, Hor. Of things, *still, quiet*: silentia, Lucr.; amnis, Hor.; Ov.

¹**tācītus** -a -um, partic. from taceo; q.v.

²**Tācītus** -i, m., Cornelius, *historian, friend of the younger Pliny, born between A.D. 50 and 60*.

tactĭlis -e (tango), *that can be touched*: Lucr.

tactĭo -ōnis, f. (tango). (1) *a touching*: Pl. (2) *the sense of touch*: voluptates oculorum et tactionum, Cic.

tactus -ūs, m. (tango), *a touch, touching*.

LIT., chordae ad quemque tactum respondent, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *influence, operation*: solis,

Cic. (2) *the sense of touch*: res sub tactum cadit, Cic.; Lucr.

taeda -ae, f. *pine-wood*.

LIT., Caes., Verg., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *a board of pine*: Juv. (2) *a torch (of pine-wood)*: taedae ardentes, Cic. Esp. as used at weddings: taeda iugalis, Ov.; meton. = *marriage*: Verg., Ov., etc.; also as *an instrument of torture*: Lucr., Juv.

taedet taedēre taedūit, and taesum est, *impers.*, *it causes weariness or boredom*; usually with acc. of pers. and genit. of thing: sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.; Pl., etc.; with infin. as subject: Ter., Verg.

taedĭfēr -fēra -fērum (taeda/fero), *torch-bearing*: dea, Ceres (when searching for Proserpine), Ov.

taedĭum -i, n. (taedet), *disgust, weariness, boredom*: longinquae obsidionis, Liv.; taedio curarum fessus, Tac.; poet. in plur.: Verg., Ov.

Taenārus (-ōs) -i, c. and **Taenārum** (-on) -i, n. (Ταῖναρος and -ον), *a promontory and town in Laconia, with a temple of Neptune, near which was supposed to be a way down to the underworld (now Cape Matapan)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Taenārius** -a -um, *Taenarian*; poet. *Laconian, Spartan*: marita, Helen, Ov.; fauces, *entrance into hell*, Verg.; porta, Ov.; valles, *the lower world*, Ov.; f. adj. **Taenāris** -idis, *Taenarian*; poet., *Spartan, Laconian*: soror, Helena, Ov.; m. subst. **Taenārides** -ae, *a son of Taenarus; a Spartan*: Ov.

taenia -ae, f.; abl. plur., contr. taenis: Verg. (ταῖνα), *a fillet, head-band*: Enn., Verg.

taetēr -tra -trum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *foul, noisome, hideous, offensive*.

LIT., *to the senses, esp. of smell*: odor, Cic.; tenebrae, Cic.; illud taeterrimum non modo aspectu, sed etiam auditu, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *hateful, hideous, disgraceful, abominable*: homo, Cic. L.; sententia taeterrima, Cic.; libido, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. **taetrē**, *foully, hideously, offensively*: multa facere impure atque taetre, Cic.; religionem impurissime taeterrimeque violasse, Cic.

tāgax -ācis (tango), *thievish, given to pilfering*: Cic.

Tāges -is, m. *an Etruscan deity, grandson of Jupiter, said to have taught the Etruscans soothsaying*.

Tāgus -i, m. *a river in Lusitania (now Tagus or Tejo), celebrated for its golden sands*.

tālāris -e (talus), *of or stretching to the ankles*: tunica, Cic.

¶ N. pl. as subst. **tālāria** -ium. (1) *wings on the ankles, winged sandals*; assigned to Mercury: Verg.; Perseus: Ov.; Minerva: Cic. Prov.: talaria videamus, *let us think of flight*, Cic. L. (2) *a long robe reaching to the ankles*: Ov.

tālārĭus -a -um (talus), *of dice*: ludus, Cic. L., Quint.

tālassĭo -ōnis or **tālassĭus** -i, m. *an ancient cry, uttered at Roman weddings*: Cat., Liv.

Tālāus -i, m. (Ταλαός), *one of the Argonauts, father of Adrastus*: Talai gener, Amphiararus, husband of Eriphyle, Ov.

tālĕa -ae, f. (talus), a cutting, slip for planting: Cato, Varr., Plin.; a short stake or bar: talea ferrea, a bar of iron, used as money in Britain, Caes.

tālĕntum -i, n. (τάλαντον). (1) a (Greek) weight, which varied in different states, but was about half a hundredweight: aurique eborisque talenta, Verg. (2) a sum of money, also varying in amount: Pl., Cic., etc.

tālĭo -ōnis, f. (talis), retaliation: Cic., Mart. **tālĭs** -e, of such a kind, such.

In gen.: Cic., Verg., Liv., etc. Often such... as..., or such... that..., when 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.

Esp., of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind (good or bad): tali dignitate praediti, Cic.; in tali tempore, Lucr.; tale facinus, Nep.

tālĭtrum -i, n. (talus), a rap with the knuckles: Suet.

talpa -ae, f. (m.: Verg.), a mole: Cic., Verg.

tālĭs -i, m. the ankle, ankle-bone.

LIT., Ov., Plin., etc.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., the heel: purpura usque ad talos demissa, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) a die (made originally out of the ankle-bones of the hind feet of certain animals); these, as used among the Romans, had only four marked sides: talis ludere, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

tam, adv. (originally an accusative, like quam), so, so far, to such a degree. In gen., with adj., adv. or (rarely) verb: quid tu tam mane? Cic.; Pl., Lucr., etc. Often so... as..., or so... that, when foll. by quam, ut, atque, etc.: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; non essem tam inurbanus, uti ego graverer, Cic.; quis est tam lynceus, qui nihil offendat? Cic.; quam magis... tam magis, the more... the more, Verg. Esp. non tam... quam..., not so much... as...: utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset, Cic.

tāmārix -icis, f. the tamarisk: Luc.

Tāmāsos -i, f. (Ταμασός), a town in Cyprus.

¶ Hence **Tāmāsĕus** -a -um, belonging to Tamasos: ager, Ov.

tamdiū or **tam diū**, adv. so long: Pl., Cic. L. Often foll. by quamdiu, quoad, dum, quam, donec: tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu scribo, Cic. L.

tāmĕn, conj. adversat. (tam), however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that: hi non sunt permolesti; sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic.; naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Esp. resuming after a concessive clause introduced by quamquam, quamvis, si, etc.: quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic.; si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea condicione, etc., Cic.

Tāmĕsis -is, m. and **Tāmĕsa** -ae (Tac.), a river in Britain (now the Thames).

tāmetsi, conj. (tam/etsi), even if, although; foll. by indic.: Cic.; by indic. or subj.: Pl., Ter.

tamquam (tanquam), adv. so as, just as, like as.

In gen., in comparisons: quod video tibi

etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic.; gloria virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic.; foll. by sic or ita, tamquam bona valetudo iucundior est, sic, etc., Cic. In Tac. often introducing a simple reason; e.g.: tamquam apud senem festinantes, because he was an old man.

Esp. tamquam si, just as if, with subj.: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic.; Pl., Liv. So with tamquam alone: tamquam clausa sit Asia, as if, Cic.; Liv., etc.

Tānāger -gri, m. a river in Lucania.

Tānagra -ae, f. (Τάναγρα), a town in the east of Boeotia. Adj. **Tānagraeus** -a -um, of Tanagra.

Tānāis -idis and -is, m. (Τάναϊς), a river in Sarmatia (now the Don).

Tānāquil -quillis, f. the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, adv. (tam/demonstr. suffix -dem), at length, at last.

LIT., tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes.; Lucr., etc. Often strengthened by iam, or aliquando: Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., in questions, after all, pray, may I ask?: quid tandem agebatis? Cic.; quod genus est tandem ostentationis et gloriae? Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

tango tangĕre tĕtĭgi tactum, to touch.

LIT., physically. In gen.: terram genu, Cic.; aliquem cubito, Hor.; Lucr., etc. Esp. (1) of places: a, to border on: villa tangit viam, Cic.; Caes.: b, to reach: provinciam, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) to strike, push, hit: chordas, Ov.; de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, Cic., Verg., Liv. (3) to take or touch what one should not; to steal, or defile: non teruncium de praeda, Cic. L.; virginem, Ter.; Liv. (4) to sprinkle: corpus aquā, Ov.; to dye: Juv. (5) of food and drink, to touch, taste: cibos dente, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) of the feelings, to touch, move, affect, impress: minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic. L.; mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg.; Hor., Liv. (2) to touch upon, mention: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? Cic.; Ter. (3) to undertake: carmina, Ov. (4) to cheat: Pl.

Tantālus -i, m. (Τάνταλος), a son of Jupiter, father of Pelops and Niobe. Having divulged heavenly secrets, he was punished in Hades by being placed near food and drink which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy his everlasting hunger and thirst.

¶ Hence adj. **Tantālĕus** -a -um, of Tantalus; m. subst. **Tantālĭdēs** -ae, a son or descendant of Tantalus; Pelops: Ov.; Agamemnon: Ov.; Tantalidae fratres, Atreus and Thyestes, Ov.; f. subst. **Tantālĭs** -idis, a daughter or female descendant of Tantalus; Niobe, Hermione: Ov.

tantillus -a -um (dim. of tantulus), so little, so small: Pl., Ter., Lucr. N. as subst. **tantillum** -i, so small a thing, such a trifle: Pl.

tantispĕr, adv. (tantus), just so long: Pl., Cic., Liv. Often foll. by dum: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic.; Pl., Ter.

tantōpĕrĕ or **tanto opĕrĕ**, adv. so greatly, so much: discere, Cic.; Pl., etc.

tantŭlus -a -um (dim. of tantus), so small, so little: homines tantulae staturae, Caes.; Pl.,

Cic. N. as subst. **tantulum** -i, *so small a thing, such a trifle*: tantulo venierint, *at so small a price*, Cic.

tantum, *see tantus*.

tantummodo or **tantum modo**, adv. *only just*: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, Cic.; Caes., Hor.

tantus -a -um (tam), *of such a size, so great (sometimes so small)*. Absol.: tot tantaque vitia, Cic.; tanta pecunia, Cic. With clause indicating size, amount, effect, etc.: (1) tantus... quantus: nullam unquam vidi tantam (contionem), quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. (2) tantus... qui: nulla est tanta vis, quae non frangi possit, Cic. (3) tantus... quam: Liv., Verg. (4) tantus... ut: non fuit tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur, Cic.; ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta (*so small*) sunt, ut iis ad provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.

N. as subst. **tantum** -i, *so much*. In nom. and acc.: ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic.; tantum religio potuit suadere malorum, Lucr.; Caes., etc. In genit. of price, or of value (commercial or moral) **tanti**, *for so much, worth so much*: hortos emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, Cic.; est mihi tanti, huius invidiae crimen subire, *it is worth my while*, Cic.; tanti non sit harena Tagi ut somno careas, Juv. In abl. of measure **tanto**, *by so much*; esp. before comparatives: tanto nos submissius geramus, Cic.; tanto ante, *so long before*, Cic.; with verbs expressing a comparison, as praestare: Ov. In phrase, in tantum, *so far, so much*: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.

N. acc. **tantum**, used like an adv. (1) *so much, so far*; with verbs: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic.; with adj.: tantum magna, Hor. (2) *only*: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, Cic.; Hor., Liv., etc.; tantum non, *all but*: Liv., Suet.; tantum quod, *only just*: Cic. L., Suet.; tantum quod hominem non nominat, *only that... not*, Cic.; non tantum... sed etiam, *not only... but also*, Liv.

tantusdem tantādem tantundem, *just so much, just so great*: Pl., Liv. N. as subst. tantundem, *just so much, just that amount*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.; tantundemst, *it comes to the same thing*, Juv.; Pl., Liv., etc.; genit. of price: tantidem, *for just that price*, Pl., Ter., Cic.

tāpēta -ae, m. and **tāpēta** -orum, n. pl. and **tāpētia** -ium, n. pl. (τάπης), *drapery, tapestry*, as used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc.: Pl., Verg., Liv.

Tarbelli -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Aquitania*.

tardē, adv. from tardus; q.v.

tardesco -ēre (tardus), *to become slow*: Lucr., Tib.

tardigrādus -a -um (tardus/gradus), *slowly stepping*: Pac. ap. Cic.

tardipēs -pēdis (tardus/pes), *slow-footed, limping*: deus, i.e., Vulcan, Cat.

tarditās -ātis, f. (tardus), *slowness, tardiness*.

LIT., of persons: plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.; of things: pedum, Cic.; navium, Caes.;

esp., *slowness in speaking*: cursum contentiones magis requirunt, expositiones rerum tarditatem, Cic.

TRANSF., *mental slowness, dullness, stupidity*: ingenii, Cic.

tarditūdo -inis, f. (tardus), *slowness*: Pl.

tardiscūlus -a -um (tardus), *somewhat slow, tardy*: Ter.

tardo -are (tardus).

(1) *intransit., to loiter, to be slow*: num quid putes reipublicae nomine tardandum esse nobis? Cic. L.

(2) *transit., to make slow, slow down, to hinder, delay*: cursum, Cic.; with infin.: ut reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur, Caes.; Hor., Ov.

tardus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *slow, tardy*.

LIT., (1) of living creatures: pecus, Cic.; homo, Cic.; in decedendo tardior, Cic.; tardior ad discedendum, Cic.; Verg., etc. (2) of things: tibicinis modi, Cic.; poena, Cic.; menses, Verg.; poet., *making slow*: podagra, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *slow of comprehension, dull, stupid*: nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic.; ingenium, Cic. (2) of speech or a speaker, *slow, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **tardē**, *slowly*: Pl., Caes., Cic., Verg.

Tārentum -i, n. (Τάρας), *a wealthy town on the coast of Magna Graecia, famous for its purple dyes (now Taranto)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tārentinus** -a -um, *Tarentine*; m. pl. as subst. **Tārentini** -ōrum, *inhabitants of Tarentum*.

tarmēs -itis, m. *a wood-worm*: Pl.

Tarpēus -a -um, *name of a Roman family, esp. of Sp. Tarpeius, commander of the citadel at Rome, whose daughter Tarpeia was said to have admitted the Sabines into the citadel, and to have been crushed beneath their shields as her reward*. As adj., *Tarpeian*: lex, Cic.; mons Tarpeius, *the Tarpeian rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown*.

Tarquīnii -ōrum, m. pl. *an old town in Etruria, whence came the Tarquin family*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarquīnius** -a -um, of *Tarquīnii*; the name of two kings of Rome, Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus; also adj. **Tarquīniensis** -e, of *Tarquīnii*.

Tarrācina -ae, f. and **Tarrācināe** -ārum, f. *a town in Latium, formerly called Anxur (now Terracina)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarrācinensis** -e, of *Tarracina*.

Tarrāco -ōnis, f. *a town in Spain (now Tarragona)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarrācōnensis** -e, of *Tarraco*: Hispania Tarracōnensis, *name of the north-east division of Spain*.

Tarsus -i, f. (Ταρόος), *the chief town of Cilicia*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tarsensis** -e, of *Tarsus*.

Tartārus (-ōs) -i, m.; plur. **Tartārā** -ōrum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur., Τάρταρα), *the infernal regions*: Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Tartārēus** -a -um, *Tartarean*: custos, Cerberus, Verg.; sorores, *the Furies*, Verg.

Tartessus (-ōs) -i, f. (Ταρτησσός), a town in Hispania Baetica, on the Baetis.

¶ Hence adj. **Tartessius** -a -um, *Tartessian*: litora, Ov.

Tarusātes -ium, m. pl. a people of Aquitania. **tāt!** an exclamation of astonishment; *what!*: Pl.

tāta -ae, m. *daddy* (colloq. for *father*): Varr., Mart.

tātae = tat; q.v.

Tātius -i, m., Titus Tattius, king of the Sabines, later co-regent with Romulus. Adj. **Tātius** -a -um, of Tattius.

taurēs -a -um (taurus), of a bull: terga, ox-hides, Verg.; meton., a drum: Ov. F. as subst. **taurēa** -ae, a whip of bull's hide: Juv.

Tauri -ōrum, m. a people of Scythian descent, living in the Crimea. Adj. **Tauricus** -a -um, *Tauric*.

taurifer -fēra -fērum (taurus/fero), bull-bearing: Luc.

tauriformis -e (taurus/forma), shaped like a bull; of the river Aufidus: Hor.

Tauriī ludi -ōrum, m. pl. games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome in honour of the infernal deities: Liv.

Taurini -ōrum, m. pl. a people in Gallia Cisalpina, with capital Augusta Taurinorum (now Turin).

¶ Hence adj. **Taurinus** -a -um, of the Taurini.

¹**taurinus** -a -um (taurus), of or like a bull: tergum, Verg.; frons, Ov.; Lucr.

²**Taurinus** -a -um, see Taurini.

Taurōmēnium (**Taurōminium**) -i, n. a town on the east coast of Sicily (now Taormina).

¶ Hence adj. **Taurōmēnitānus** -a -um.

¹**taurus** -i, m. (ταῦρος), a bull.

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) the sign of the Zodiac so called: Verg. (2) the brazen bull of Phalaris: Cic., Ov.

²**Taurus** -i, m. (Ταῦρος), a high mountain range in Asia Minor (now Allah Dag). Tauri Pylae, a narrow pass between Cappadocia and Cilicia: Cic. L.

tax = tuxtax; q.v.

taxatio -ōnis, f. (taxo), a rating, valuing, appraising: eius rei taxationem facere, Cic.

taxillus -i, m. (talus), a small die: Cic.

taxo -are (freq. of tango), to touch, to handle. Hence (1) to reproach, tax with a fault: aliquem, Suet. (2) to estimate, rate, appraise: Sen., Suet.

taxus -i, f. a yew-tree: Caes., Verg., Ov.

¹**tē**, see tu.

²**tē**, pronom. suffix added to tu, etc.

Tēānum -i, n. (Τέανον). (1) Teanum Sidicinum, a town in Campania (now Teano). (2) Teanum Apulum or Apulorum, a town in Apulia (near the modern Serracapriola).

¶ Hence **Tēānensēs** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Teanum.

techna -ae, f. (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice: Pl., Ter.

tectē, adv. from tego; q.v.

tector -ōris, m. (tego), a plasterer: Varr., Cic. **tectoriolum** -i, n. (dim. of tectorium), plaster or stucco work: Cic. L.

tectorius -a -um (tector), used for covering. In gen.: paniculum, straw for thatching, Pl.

Esp. relating to the plastering or stuccoing of walls: opus tectorium, Cic.; Plin.

N. as subst. **tectorium** -i, plaster, stucco, fresco painting: concinnum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) paste put on the face: Juv. (2) in speech, whitewash, flattery: Pers.

Tectōsāges -um, m. and **Tectōsāgi** -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.

tectum -i, n. subst. from tego; q.v.

tectus -a -um, partic. from tego; q.v.

Tēgēa -ae, f. (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēgēāeus** -a -um, Tegean, and poet. Arcadian: virgo, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, Ov.; aper, the wild boar of Erymanthus, Ov.; parens, Carmenta, mother of Evander (also called Tegeaea sacerdos), Ov.; domus, of Evander, Ov. M. as subst., Pan; f. as subst., Atalanta: Ov. Subst. **Tēgēātae** -arum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Tegea.

tēgēs -ētis, f. (tego), a mat, rug, covering: Varr., Juv.

tēgētīcula -ae, f. (dim. of teges), a little mat or rug: Mart.

tēgillum -i, n. (dim. of tegulum), a small hood or cowl: Pl., Varr.

tēgimen, **tēgūmen**, and **tegmen** -inis, n. (tego), a cover, covering: mihi amictui est Scythicum tegumen, Cic.; Lucr., Liv., Verg.

tēgimentum, **tēgumentum**, and **tegmen** -i, n. (tego), a covering: tegimenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.

tegmen = tegimen; q.v.

tēgo tēgēre texi tectum (cf. στέγω), to cover.

LIT., in gen.: amica corpus eius texit suo pallio, Cic.; casas stramentis, Caes.; Hor., etc. Esp. (1) to bury, cover with earth: ossa tegebat humus, Ov.; Mart. (2) to conceal, hide: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic.; Caes., etc. (3) to cover so as to protect, to shield: aliquem, Cic.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., esp. (1) to conceal: aliquid mendacio, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) to protect: legatos ab ira, Liv.; Cic., etc.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tectus** -a -um, covered, concealed. LIT., naves, Liv.; scaphae, Caes. TRANSF., concealing oneself, close, reserved, cautious: tectior, cupiditas, Cic.; verba, Cic. L.; Verg.

¶ N. as subst. **tectum** -i. LIT., a roof or ceiling: Cic., Verg., Hor. TRANSF., a shelter, abode, dwelling: ager sine tecto, Cic.; aliquem tecto ac domo invitare, Cic.; inter annos XIV tectum non subire, had not come under a roof, Caes.; Triviae tecta, her temple, Verg.; Sibyllae, grotto, Verg.; doli tecti, of the labyrinth, Verg.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **tectē**, covertly: Cic., Ov.

tēgūla -ae, f. (tego), a roof-tile: Cic. L., Ov., etc. In plur., tegulae, a roof: per tegulas demitti, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

tēgumentum = tegimentum; q.v.

tēgūmen = tegimen; q.v.

tēla -ae, f. (for texta, from texo).

LIT., that which is woven. Hence a web: Penelope telam retexens, Cic.; Verg., etc.; a spider's web: Pl., Cat., Juv. Also the warp: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) a loom: Lucr., Ov. (2) fig., a design: Pl., Cic.

Tēlāmōn -ōnis, m. (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēlāmōnius** -a -um, *Telamonian*; m. as subst., *Ajax*: Ov.; subst. **Tēlāmōniādēs** -ae, m. a son of Telamon, i.e., *Ajax*: Ov.

Tēlēgōnus -i, m. (Τηλέγονος), son of Circe and of Ulysses (whom he unintentionally killed); builder of Tusculum: Telegoni moenia, Tusculum, Ov.

Tēlēmāchus -i, m. (Τηλέμαχος), son of Penelope and Ulysses.

Tēlēthūsa -ae, f. mother of Iphis.

Tellēna -ōrum, n. a town in Latium.

tellus -ūris, f. the earth.

LIT., either as the world, the globe, or as earth, soil: Cic., Verg., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., poet. (1) a land, district, country: Gnosia, Verg.; Hor., Ov. (2) land, possessions: propria, Hor.

Personif.: Tellus, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, Cic., Hor., Liv.

Telmessus -i, f. (Τελμησσός), an old town in Lycia on the borders of Caria.

¶ Hence subst. **Telmesses** -ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of Telmessus; adj. **Telmessicus** and **Telmessus** -a -um, *Telmessian*.

tēlum -i, n. a missile; a dart, javelin, spear, etc.

LIT., volatile telum, Lucr.; arma atque tela militaria, Sall.; tela intendere, iacere, excipere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., Hor., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) any weapon; a dagger, etc.: stare cum telo, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; hence of the caestus: Verg.; of the horns of a bull: Ov. (2) a beam of light: lucida tela diei, Lucr.; arbitrium est in sua tela Iovi, his lightning, Ov. (3) fig., weapon, arrow, dart: tela fortunae, Cic. L.; isto telo tutabimur plebem, Liv.; Ov.

tēmērārius -a -um (temere). (1) accidental, fortuitous, casual: Pl. (2) inconsiderate, thoughtless, rash; of persons or things: homo, Caes.; consilium, Liv.; cupiditas, Cic.; bella, Ov.

tēmērē, adv. blindly, by chance, accidentally, casually, heedlessly, without cause or purpose.

In gen.: equo temere acto, Liv.; domus quae temere et nullo consilio administratur, Cic.; nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum, Caes.

Esp. with neg. (1) non temere est quod, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance or meaning, Pl.; haud temere est visum, Verg. (2) non temere, not lightly, not easily: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.; not often: Liv.

tēmēritās -ātis, f. (temere). (1) chance, accident: temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. (2) rashness, heedlessness, in thought or in action: temeritas cupiditasque militum, Caes.; numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.; Liv.

tēmēro -are (cf. temere), to darken; hence to defile, dishonour: templa, Verg.; thalamos, Ov.

Tēmēsē -ēs, f. and **Tempsa** -ae, f. an old town in Bruttium, famous for its copper mines.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēmēsaeus**, of Temese; also **Tempsānus** -a -um.

tēmētum -i, n. (cf. temulentus), any intoxicating drink; wine, etc.: Pl., Cic., Hor.

temno temnere tempsi temptum, to despise, condemn: praesentia, Lucr.; vulgaria, Hor.; Verg., Tac.

tēmō -ōnis, m. a pole. LIT., the pole or beam of a waggon: Verg.; of a plough: Verg., Caes., Ov., Juv. TRANSF., (1) a waggon: Juv. (2) the constellation of Charles's Wain, the Great Bear: Ov.

Tempē, n. pl., indecl. (τὰ Τέμνη), a valley in Thessaly, famous for its beauty, through which the river Peneus flowed. TRANSF., any beautiful valley: Ov., Verg.

tempērāmentum -i, n. (tempero), a right proportion of things mixed together. LIT., eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, Plin. TRANSF., in gen., a middle way, mean, moderation: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic.; Tac.

tempērāns -antis, partic. from tempero; q.v. **tempērantiā** -ae, f. (temperans), temperance, moderation, self-control: temperantia in praetermittendis voluptatibus cernitur, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

tempērātiō -ōnis, f. (tempero). (1) moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients: caeli, caloris, corporum, civitatis, reipublicae, Cic. (2) an organizing principle: sol mens mundi dei temperatio, Cic.

tempērātor -ōris, m. (tempero), one who arranges or governs: varietatis, Cic.; Mart.

tempērātus -a -um, partic. from tempero; q.v. **tempēri** temperius; see tempus.

tempēriēs -ēi, f. (tempero). (1) a proper mixture, tempering: temperiem sumpsere umorque calorque, Ov.; Plin. L. (2) of climate, mildness: Hor., Plin. L.

tempēro -are (tempus), to set bounds, keep within limits.

(1) intransit., to observe proper limits, be moderate, control oneself. In gen.: in multa, Liv. With dat.: a, to control, use with moderation: victoriae, Sall.; linguae, Liv.: b, to spare: hostibus superatis, Cic.; templis, Liv. With ab, or with plain abl., to keep from, refrain from: ab iniuriā, Caes.; a lacrimis, Verg.; Liv., Tac. With infin., or with ne and subj.: Pl. In neg., esp. with dat., foll. by quominus or quin and subj., not to refrain from: neque sibi temperatos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.; Liv., Tac.

(2) transit., to distribute or mix properly, to temper. LIT., acuta cum gravibus, Cic.; esp., to mix a drink, prepare: poculum, Hor. TRANSF., a, to mitigate: amara lento risu, Hor.; Cic.: b, to rule, regulate: rempublicam legibus, Cic.; res hominum ac deorum, Hor.; Verg., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tempērāns** -antis, moderate, temperate, continent, restrained: homo temperantissimus, Cic.; temperantiores a cupidine imperii, Liv.; with genit.: Ter., Tac.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **tempērāntēr**, temperately, moderately: temperantius agere, Cic. L.; Tac.

¶ Perf. partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tempērātus** -a -um, properly mixed, tempered, ordered, moderate. LIT., esca, Cic.; loca temperatiora, Caes.; temperato usu, Hor. TRANSF., moderate, quiet, temperate:

mores, Cic.; homo temperatissimus, Cic.; oratio temperator, Cic.; Hor., Liv.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **tempērātē**, *moderately, temperately*: agere, Cic. L.; temperatius scribere, Cic. L.

tempestās -ātis, f. (tempus), *a space or period of time*.

(1) *a period, a season*: eā tempestate, at that time, Sall.; eādem tempestate, Cic.; multis ante tempestatibus, Liv.

(2) *weather*. In gen.: bona, certa, Cic.; clara, Verg.; turbulenta, Cic.; perfrigida, Cic.; tempestates, *kinds of weather*, Cic. L.; Lucr. Esp. *bad weather, storm, tempest*: immoderate tempestates, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *a tempest, attack, fury*: invidiae, Cic.; querelarum, Cic.; telorum, Verg.; of persons: Sicularum tempestas (of Verres), Cic.; turbo ac tempestas pacis (of Clodius), Cic.

tempestīvītās -ātis, f. (tempestivus), *fit time, proper season*: sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, Cic.

tempestīvus -a -um (tempus), *happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate*.

In gen.: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Cic.; oratio, Liv.; multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, *convenient opportunities*, Cic.

Esp. (1) *early*: cena, convivium, Cic.; Plin., Tac. (2) *ripe*: fructus, Cic.; pinus, Verg. Of persons, *ripe, mature*: puella tempestiva viro, Hor.; Ov.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **tempestivē**, *at the right time, seasonably*: caedi (of trees), Cic.; tempestivus in domum Pauli comisabere, Hor.

templum -ī, n. (cf. τέμενος), *a section, a part cut off*.

LIT., (1) *a space in the sky or on the earth marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices*: Liv. (2) *a consecrated piece of ground, esp. a sanctuary, asylum*: Liv.; of the curia, because consecrated by an augur: curia, templum publici consilii, Cic. (3) *a place dedicated to a particular deity, a shrine, temple*: Iovis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *any open space, quarter, region*: caeli templa, Enn., Lucr.; deus, cuius hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic.; templa Parnassia, Mount Parnassus, Ov.; of the sea: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Pl. (2) *fig., shrine, sanctuary*: templa mentis, Lucr. (3) *a rafter, crossbeam*: Lucr., Vitr.

tempōrālis -e (tempus), *temporary, lasting for a time*: laudes, Tac.; Sen.

tempōrārius -a -um (tempus). (1) *temporary*: Plin. L., Sen. (2) *seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances*: Nep.

tempōri, see tempus.

Tempsa, Tempśānus, see Temesa.

temptābundus -a -um (tempto), *trying, attempting*: Liv.

temptāmen -inis, n. (tempto), *a trial, attempt*; found only in plur.: Ov.

temptāmentum -ī, n. (tempto), *a trial, attempt, test, essay*: Verg., Ov., Tac.

temptātiō -ōnis, f. (tempto). (1) *a trial, test*: Liv. (2) *an attack*: novae tentationes, new attacks of disease, Cic.

temptātor -ōris, m. (tempto), *an assailant*: Hor.

tempto -are, *to prove, try, test*.

LIT., of physical objects: in gen.: pectora manibus, Ov.; flumen pede, Cic.; venas, to feel the pulse, Quint.; Thetis ratibus, to essay, Verg. Esp. *to test by attack, to assail*: Achaia, Caes.; castra, Liv.; of diseases: morbo temptari, Cic.; frigore corpus, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to test*: alicuius patientiam, Cic.; belli fortunam, Cic.; Liv. With indir. quest.: temptavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) *to attempt*: rem frustra, Caes.; quaestionem, Cic. With ut and the subj.: cum ille Romuli senatus temptaret, ut ipse gereret rempublicam, Cic. With infin.: irasci, Verg.; Liv., Ov. (3) *to work upon, tamper with, excite, disturb*: animos spe et metu, Cic.; iudicium pecuniā, to try to bribe, Cic.; animum precando, Verg.; Tac., etc.

tempūs -ōris, n. (cf. τέμενος, from τέμνω), *a division, section*.

(1) in space; only of the temples of the head, usually plur. LIT., Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., in gen., the head: Cat., Prop.

(2) in time; *a portion of time, period of time*. LIT., extremum tempus diei, Cic.; matutina tempora, the morning hours, Cic.; hibernum tempus anni, Cic.; certis temporibus, Cic.; praesens in tempus, Hor.; Lucr., etc. Also time, in gen.: fugit inreparabile tempus, Verg.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., *a, a fit time, occasion, opportunity*: tempus amittere, Cic.; tempus habere, Cic.; see also adverbial phrases, below. Esp. tempus est, with infin., *it is high time to*: tempus est dicere, Cic.; Verg., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: tempus est iam hinc abire me, Cic.; Verg.: b, the state, condition of things; freq. plur., the times: temporibus servire, Cic. Esp. *calamitous or dangerous circumstances*: nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat, Lucr.; o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, Hor.; Cic.: c, time in pronouncing a syllable, quantity: Cic., Hor., Quint.: d, time in grammar, tense of a verb: Varr., Quint.

¶ As adv. **tempōrē**, **tempōrī**, and **tempērī** (with compar. tempērius), *at the right time, seasonably*: Pl., Cic., etc.

¶ Adverbial phrases: **ad tempūs**, *at the right time, or for the occasion*: Cic., Liv.; **in tempōrē**, *at the right moment*: Ter., Liv., Tac.; **ex tempōrē**, *on the spur of the moment, or as the occasion demands*: Cic.; **pro tempōrē**, *as the occasion demands*: Caes., Verg., etc.

tēmūlentus -a -um (cf. temetum), *drunken, intoxicated, tipsy*: Cic., Liv., etc.

tēnācītās -ātis, f. (tenax), *a firm holding, tenacity*: unguium tenacitate adripiunt, Cic.

In relation to money, *stinginess*: Liv.

tēnācītēr, adv. from tenax; q.v.

tēnax -ācis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (teneo), *holding fast, griping, clinging, tenacious*.

LIT., forceps, Verg.; dens (of an anchor), Verg.; gramen, Hor.; complexus, Ov.; *holding fast to possessions, money, etc., sparing, frugal, stingy*: pater parcus et tenax, Cic.; with genit.: quaesiti tenax, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *firm, steady*. In a

good sense, *resolute, steadfast*: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Often with genit., *holding to*: propositi, Hor.; Verg., Juv. (2) in a bad sense, *obstinate*: equus, Liv.; ira, Ov.

¶ Adv. **tēnācītēr**, *firmly*. LIT., premere, Ov. TRANSF., *constantly, steadily*: miseros urgere, Ov.

Tencṭēri -ōrum, m. pl. *a Germanic people on the Rhine*.

tendicūla -ae, f. (tendo). (1) *a stretcher for clothes*: Sen. (2) *a snare, trap*: aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic.

tendo tendēre tētēndi tentum et tensum (cf. *telvō*), *to stretch, stretch out, extend, spread*.

(1) transit. LIT., plagas, Cic.; rete, Ter.; arcum, Verg.; praetorium, *to pitch*, Caes.; barbiton, *to string*, Hor. Esp. of the hands: tendebantque manūs, Verg.; Caes., Cic., Ov. Of persons, *to present*: parvum patri Iulum, Verg. TRANSF., *to direct, extend, present*: alicui insidias, *to lay snares for*, Cic., Sall.; iter ad naves, Verg.; spem amicis porrigere atque tendere, Cic.

(2) intransit. as milit. t. t., *to pitch one's tent, encamp*: Caes., Verg.; in iisdem castris, Liv.

(3) intransit. in gen., *to direct one's course to, tend, go, make for*. LIT., of persons: Venusiam, Cic. L.; ad aedes, Hor.; unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor.; Verg., Liv., etc. Of inanimate things: simulacra viis de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr.; via tendit sub moenia, Verg. TRANSF., *a, to be inclined, tend in any direction, aim at, strive after*: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.; sibi quisque tendentes, Tac.; foll. by infin., *to try, attempt*: manibus divellere nodos, Verg.; Liv., etc.; with ut and the subj.: ut delectum haberet, Liv.; with internal acc.: quid tendit? Cic.: *b, to strive, contend against*: contra, Verg., Liv.; with ne and the subj.: Liv.

tēnebrae -ārum, f. pl. *darkness*.

LIT., in gen.: taetris tenebris, Cic.; obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg.; Lucr., etc. Esp. (1) *dark night, night*: quomodo redissem luce, non tenebris, Cic.; Liv., Ov. (2) *blindness*: tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae obicit, Ov.; Lucr. (3) *the darkness before the eyes in fainting*: tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum, Verg.; Pl., Ov. (4) *the darkness of death*: Pl., Prop.

TRANSF., (1) *a dark place*; of the lower world: Stygiae, Verg.; of a prison: clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a hiding-place: cum illa coniuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. (2) *mental or social obscurity*: vestram familiam, obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic.; latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, Cic.; qualibus in tenebris vitae quantisque periculis degitur hoc aevi quodcunque! Lucr.

tēnebricōsus -a -um (tenebricus), *dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure*. LIT., Cic., Cat. TRANSF., Cic.; superl.: illud tenebricosissimum tempus ineuntis aetatis tuae, Cic.

tēnebrīcus -a -um (tenebrae), *dark, gloomy*: Cic. poet.

tēnebrōsus -a -um (tenebrae), *dark, gloomy*: palus, Verg.; Ov., etc.

Tēnēdus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τένεδος), *an island in the Aegean Sea, near Troy (still called Tenedos)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēnēdiūs** -a -um, *of Tenedos*.

tēnellūlus -a -um (dim. of tenellus), *sweet and tender, delicate, little*: Cat.

tēnellus -a -um (dim. of tener), *tender, delicate*: Pl.

tēnēō tēnēre tēnūi tentum (perhaps connected with tendo, *telvō*), *to hold*.

Transit. (1) in gen. LIT., pyxidem in manu, Cic.; pateram dexterā manu, Cic.; cibum ore, Cic.; res oculis et manibus tenetur, *is visible and tangible*, Cic.; rem manu tenere, *to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly*, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc. TRANSF., *a, to hold in the mind, to understand, grasp, know*: quae et saepe audistis et tenetis animis, Cic.; Pl., Hor.: *b, to contain, comprise*; pass., teneri aliquā re, *to be contained in, to belong to*: si Asia hoc imperio non teneretur, Cic. (2) with the idea of retention, *to possess, own, keep*. LIT., multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus tenebantur sine iniuria, Cic.; terras, Hor.; imperium, Caes.; rempublicam, Cic.; se iam tenet altera coniux, Ov. As milit. t. t., *to occupy, garrison*: locum praesidiis, montem, portum, Caes. TRANSF., *a, to hold fast in the mind*: memoriam alicuius, Cic.; memoriā tenere, *to remember*, foll. by acc. and infin., Cic.; absol., tenere, *to remember*: Verg., Hor.: *b, to catch, arrest*: 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 hold fast, preserve, maintain*: auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic.; causam apud centum viros, *to gain*, Cic.; morem, Cic., Verg.; of a proposition: illud arte tenet accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, Cic. (3) with the notion of perseverance in movement, the 'tenor' of one's way: cursum, Caes., Cic.; iter, Verg. With destination as object, *to reach*: cum navibus insulam, Tac.; Hesperiam, Ov.; Liv. TRANSF., per cursum rectum regnum, Cic. (4) with the notion of motion checked, *to hold fast, restrain, keep back*. LIT., se castris, Caes.; se oppido, Cic.; septimum iam diem Corcyrae teneri, *to be detained*, Cic.; manūs ab aliquo tenere, Ov.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., risum, dolorem, iracundiam, Cic.; lacrimas, Caes., Cic.; se ab accusando, *to refrain from*, Cic. L.; pass.: lege, foedere, promisso teneri, *to be bound*, Cic.

Intransit., *to keep on, persevere*. LIT., in a position or on a course: ab Sicilia classe ad Laurentem agrum, Liv.; medio tutissimus ibis, inter utrumque tene, Ov. TRANSF., *to persist, last, endure*: imber per totam noctem tenuit, Liv.; fama tenet, *the report holds*, with acc. and infin., Liv.; with ut, or ne, *to insist, stick to it, that*: Liv.

tēner -ēra -ērum, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *tender, delicate, soft*.

LIT., in gen.: corpus, Lucr.; arbores, Caes.; uva, Verg.; Hor., etc. Esp. *youthful, young*: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, *from childhood*, Cic.; Hor., etc.; as subst.: in teneris, *in childhood*, Verg.

TRANSF., *tender, soft, effeminate*: tenerum quiddam atque molle in animis, Cic.; mentes, Hor., Quint.; carmen, Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **tēnērē**, *tenderly, delicately, softly*: Plin., Tac.

tēnērasco -ēre (tener), *to grow tender, weak, soft*: Lucr.

tēnērītās -ātis, f. (tener), *tenderness, softness*: in primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities, Cic.

tēnērītūdo = teneritas; q.v.: Varr., Suet.

tēnesmos -i, m. (τενεσμός), *a straining at stool*: Nep.

tēnōr -ōris, m. (teneo), *course, continued movement*. LIT., unum labendi conservans usque tenorem, Lucr.; hasta servat tenorem, Verg.; Liv., Ov. TRANSF., *course, duration, career*: tenorem pugnae servabant, Liv.; fati, Ov.; vitae, Liv.; uno tenore, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, Cic.

tensa -ae, f. *a car on which the images of the gods were carried at the Circensian games*: Cic., Liv., Suet.

tento, etc.; see tempto, etc.

tentīgo -īnis, f. (tendo), *lecherousness*: Hor.

tentōrium -i, n. (tendo), *a tent*: Verg., Ov., etc.

tentus -a -um, partic. from tendo and teneo; q.v.

tēnūcūlus -a -um (dim. of tenuis), *very poor, mean, slight*: apparatus, Cic. L.

tēnūis -e (sometimes dissyll.), adj. (with compar. and superl.), *thin, fine, slight, slender*. LIT., collum, Cic.; acus, Ov.; aqua, unda, Ov.; sulcus, Verg.; vestes, toga, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *refined, subtle*: argumentandi filum tenue, Cic.; oratio, orator, Cic.; distinctio, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. (2) *unimportant, little, slight*: oppidum, Cic.; praeda, Caes.; sermo, Cic.; gloria, Verg. (3) *of persons*: a, physically, *weak, feeble*: valetudo tenuissima, Caes.: b, mentally: animus, Caes.; spes, Cic.: c, of birth or position, *low, mean*: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, Cic.; tenuous homines, Cic.; Hor., Liv. M. pl. of compar. as subst.: tenuiores, *persons of lower rank*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with superl.) **tēnūitēr**, *thinly*. LIT., alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. TRANSF., (1) *subtly, exactly*: disserere, Cic. (2) *moderately, not too well*: Ter. (3) *slightly*: tenuissime aestimare, Cic.

tēnūitās -ātis, f. (tenuis), *thinness, fineness*. LIT., animi, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *refinement, subtlety*: rerum et verborum, Cic. (2) *slightness, poverty*: aerarii, Cic.; hominis, Cic.; Caes.

tēnūo -are (tenuis), *to make thin, fine, slender, to attenuate*.

LIT., adsiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov.; armenta macie, Verg.; vocis via est tenuata, Ov.; Hor., Tac.

TRANSF., *to weaken, lessen, diminish*: iram, vires, Ov.; Hor.

¹**tēnūs** -ōris, n. (root ten-, whence tendo), *a noose, gin, springe*: Pl.

²**tēnūs**, prep. with abl. and genit., *always placed after its noun or pronoun (connected with teneo, tendo, telvo), up to, down to, as far as*.

LIT., of place: a, with genit.: crurum tenus, Verg.; Corcyrae tenus, Liv.; Lucr.: b, with abl.: Tauro tenus regnare, Cic.; cadi facie tenus poti, Hor.

TRANSF., *est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, up to a certain point*, Hor.; vulneribus tenus, Liv.; verbo tenus, in name, nominally, Cic.; Tac.

Tēōs (Tēus) -i, f. (Τέως), *a town on the coast of Ionia, birth-place of Anacreon*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tēiūs** -a -um, *Teian*; poet. = *Anacreontic*: Ov.

tēpēfācio (tēpēfācio: Cat.) -fācere -fēci -factum, *to make warm, to warm*: sol tepēfaciat solum, Cic.; Verg., Hor., etc.

tēpēo -ēre, *to be lukewarm, tepid*.

LIT., hiems tepet, Hor. Esp. in partic., tepens, warm: aurae, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to be warm with love*: aliquo, for someone, Hor. (2) *to be only lukewarm in love*: seu tepet, sive amat, Ov.

tēpesco tēpescere tēpui (tepeo), *to grow warm (not hot)*. LIT., maria agitata ventis tepescunt, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *of feelings, to cool down*: Luc.

tēpīdus -a -um (tepeo), *lukewarm, tepid*. LIT., focus, Ov.; Lucr., Verg., etc. TRANSF., mens, Ov.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **tēpīdiūs**, *tepidly*: Plin. L.

tēpor -ōris, m. (tepeo), *lukewarmness, moderate heat*. LIT., solis, Liv.; Lucr., Cic. TRANSF., in speech, *want of fire*: Tac.

tēr, adv. (tres), *three times, thrice*. LIT., ter in anno, Cic.; ter centum, Verg.; Hor., etc. TRANSF., with indefinite sense: ter felix, Ov.; terque quaterque beati, Verg.

terdēcīēs (terdēcīens), adv. *thirteen times*: Cic., Juv.

tērēbinthus -i, f. (τερέβινθος), *the terebinth-tree*: Verg., Plin.

tērebra -ae, f. (tero), *a gimlet, borer*: Cato, Plin.

tērebro -are (terebra), *to bore through, pierce, perforate*. LIT., latebras uteri, Verg.; Ov. TRANSF., *to coax, wheedle*: Pl.

tērēdo -īnis, f. (τερήδων), *a worm that gnaws wood*: Ov., Plin.

Tērentius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members 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) M. Terentius Afer, freedman of P. Terentius Lucanus, the celebrated comic dramatist, contemporary of Laelius and Scipio Africanus. (4) Terentia, wife of Cicero.

As adj., *Terentian*: lex, law proposed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius.

¶ Hence also adj. **Tērentiānus** -a -um, *Terentian*: exercitus, of C. Terentius Varro, Liv.; Chremes, appearing in the comedies of Terence, Cic.

Tērentus (-ōs) and **Tārentus** (-ōs) -i, f. *a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi saeculares were held*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tērentīnus** -a -um.

tērēs -rētis (tero), *rounded, polished, well-turned*.

LIT., stipites, Caes.; lapillus, Ov.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *of natural shape, well-rounded, smooth*: cervices, Lucr.; surae, Hor.; Verg., Ov. (2) *of taste, character, etc., polished, refined elegant*: aures, oratio, Cic.; sapiens in se ipso totus teres atque rotundus, Hor.

Tēreus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Τηρεύς), king of Thrace, husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela.

¶ Hence subst. **Tērēidēs** -ae, m. the son of Tereus, i.e. Itys.

tergēminus = trigeminus; q.v.

tergēo -ēre and **tergo** -ēre tersi tersum, to wipe, scour, dry off, clean: lumina lacrimantia manu, Ov.; spicula lucida tergēt, they burnish, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **tersus** -a -um. LIT., clean, neat: mulier, Pl.; plantae, Ov. TRANSF., free from mistakes, neat: iudicium, Quint.

terginum -i, n. (tergum), a whip of leather, thong: Pl.

tergiversatio -ōnis, f. (tergiversor), backwardness, reluctance, evasion: mora et tergiversatio, Cic.

tergiversor -ari, dep. (tergum/verto), to turn the back; hence, to be backward and reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, evade: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? Cic.; Liv.

tergo = tergeo; q.v.

tergum -i, n. the back.

LIT., as part of the body: Cic., etc. Esp. of turning the back in flight: terga vertere, Caes.; dare, Liv., Ov.; praebere terga fugae, Ov.; terga Parthorum dicam, the flight, Ov. Also in phrases, with prep.: a tergo, in the rear, Caes., Cic., Liv.; in tergo, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) the back of anything: castris ab tergo vallum obiectum, from behind, Liv.; of a ridge: Verg.; of the back of a scroll: Juv. (2) in gen., a body: centum terga suum, a hundred swine, Verg. (3) a hide, skin: taurinum, Verg.; meton., a thing made out of hide: duro intendere braccia tergo, boxing-gloves, Verg.; so of bags, shields, etc.: Ov.

tergus -ōris, n. (poet.; cf. tergum), the back.

LIT., Prop. TRANSF., (1) the body of an animal: Ov. (2) skin, hide, leather: Verg.

termēs -itis, m. a branch, esp. of an olive-tree: olivae, Hor.

Terminālia -ium and -iōrum (Terminus), n. the Festival of Terminus (god of boundaries), on the 23rd of February: Cic. L., etc.

terminatio -ōnis, f. (termino), a limiting, bounding. Hence (1) a determining: versus inventus est terminatione aurium, Cic. (2) rhet. t. t., the termination of a period: ordo verborum alias aliā terminatione concluditur, Cic.

termino -are (terminus), to bound, limit, set bounds to.

LIT., finem loci quem oleae terminabant, Cic.; Lucr., Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., to limit, restrict: sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, Cic. (2) philosoph., to define: bona voluptate, mala dolore, Cic. (3) rhet. t. t., to close, end: sententiam, orationem, Cic.

terminus -i, m. (cf. τέγμα), a boundary-mark, limit, boundary.

LIT., nulli possessionum termini, Cic.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., a limit, end: certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic.

Personif.: Terminus, the god of boundaries, Hor., Liv.

terni -ae -a (ter), three in a group, three at a time, or three each: Cic., Hor., etc. In sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Verg.

tēro tērere trivi tritum (cf. τριβω, τριβω), to rub, wear away.

LIT., in gen.: oculos, Ter.; (tempus) silices, Ov.; vestem, Hor.; calamo labellum, to play the flute, Verg. Esp. (1) to rub for the sake of cleaning or polishing; to whet, to smoothe: crura pumice, Ov.; radios rotis, Verg. (2) to grind, thresh: milia frumenti, Hor.; bacas, Verg.

TRANSF., to use often, use up, spend: se in opere longinquo, to wear oneself out, Liv. Esp. (1) of time: tempus, Cic., Liv.; aevum, Verg.; Pl., etc. (2) of language: verbum, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar.) **tritū** -a -um, worn. LIT., much trodden, frequented: iter, Cic.; Hor., Ov. TRANSF., (1) practised: aures, Cic. (2) of discourse, in common use, trite, well-known: faciamus hoc proverbium tritius, Cic.

Terpsichōrē -ēs, f. (Τερψιχορή), the Muse of dancing; hence = muse, poetry: Juv.

terra -ae, f.; genit. sing. terrai: Lucr. (cf. torreo), that which is dry; hence, the earth.

(1) earth, land (opp. to heavens, sea, air): terrae motus, earthquake, Cic.; terrā marique, by land and sea, Cic.; in terris, on the earth, Hor.; sub terras ire, to visit the lower world, Verg.

(2) earth, ground, soil: de terrā saxa tollere, Cic.; gleba terrae, Liv.; mihi terram inice, Verg.; terrae filius, a son of the earth, an unknown person, Cic. L.; gignuntur e terra, Cic.

(3) a particular country, land, region: terra Gallia, Caes.; abire in alias terras, Cic.; orbis terrarum, the world, Cic.; genit. plur. often partitive, with adv. of place: ubi terrarum sumus? where in the world are we? Cic.

Personif.: Terra, the earth as a goddess, Cic., Ov., etc.

terrēnus -a -um (terra), earthen. (1) belonging to the earth, terrestrial: bestiae, land-animals, Cic.; poet.: numina, of the lower world, Ov.; eques, mortal, Hor. (2) made of earth, earthen: tumulus, Caes.; agger, Verg. N. as subst. **terrēnum** -i, land, ground: herbidum, Liv.

tēreo tērere terrūi terrītum, to frighten, terrify. In gen.: aliquem, Cic., Liv., etc.; with ne and the subj.: Hor., Liv. Esp. (1) to frighten away, scare away: profugam per totum orbem, Ov.; Hor. (2) to deter: a repetendā libertate, Sall.; with quominus and the subj.: Caes.

terrestris -e, of the earth, terrestrial (opp. marinus, or caelestis): animalium genus terrestre, Cic.; terrestres navalesque pugnae, Cic.; res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic.; Capitolium terrestre domicilium Iovis, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

terrēus -a -um (terra), made of earth, earthy: progenies, Verg.

terrībilis -e, adj. (with compar.) (terreo), terrible, frightful, dreadful: sonus, Liv.; mors est terribilis iis, Cic.; quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.; terribiles visu formae, Verg.; ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv.

terrīcula -orum, n. pl. (terreo), *something that causes fright; a bogey*: Liv.

terrifico -are (terrificus), *to frighten, terrify*: Lucr., Verg.

terrificus -a -um (terreo/facio), *causing terror, frightful, terrible*: Lucr., Verg., etc.

terrīgēna -ae, m. and f. (terra/gigno), *earth-born, sprung from the earth*: Lucr., Ov.

terriloquus -a -um (terreo/loquor), *terror-speaking*: Lucr.

terrītō -are (freq. of terreo), *to frighten, intimidate, scare*: aliquem metu, Caes.; tribunicium domi bellum patres territat, Liv.; Pl., Verg.

territōrium -i, n. (terra), *the land belonging to a town, district, territory*: coloniae, Cic.

terror -ōris, m. (terreo), *fright, fear, terror, alarm, dread*.

LIT., minis et terrore commoveri, Cic.; adtulit terrorem hostibus, Caes.; facere terrorem et militibus et ipsi Appio, Liv.; incutere alicui terrorem, Liv.; tantus habet pectora terror, Verg.; with genit.: terror mortis, Cic.

TRANSF., *an object which causes terror*: terra repleta est trepido terrore, Lucr.; terrori alicui esse, Caes.; plur.: huius urbis terrores (Carthage and Numantia), Cic.; Romam tanti terrores erant adlati, Liv.; caelestes maritimae terrores, Liv.

Personif.: Terror, Ov.

tersus -a -um, partic. from tergeo; q.v.

tertiādēcimāni -ōrum, m. pl. (tertius decimus; sc. milites), *soldiers of the thirteenth legion*: Tac.

tertiānus -a -um (tertius), *belonging to the third*.

(1) *of the third day*: febris, tertian fever, Cic.; f. as subst. **tertiāna** -ae, *a tertian fever*: Plin.

(2) *belonging to the third legion*; m. pl. as subst. **tertiāni** -ōrum, *soldiers of the third legion*: Tac.

tertius -a -um (cf. ter, tres), *third*: pars, Caes.; tertio quoque verbo, *at every third word*, Cic.; tertia regna, *the lower world*, Ov.; tertia Saturnalia, *the third day of the Saturnalia*, Cic.; ab Iove tertius Ajax, *of the third generation, great-grandson*, Ov.

¶ Acc. n. sing. as adv. **tertium**, *for the third time*: Cato, Cic., Liv.

¶ Abl. n. sing. as adv. **tertiō**, (1) *for the third time*: tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic.; Ter., Liv. (2) *thirdly*: Caes.

tertiusdēcimus -a -um, *thirteenth*: Tac.

tēruncius -i, m. (ter/uncia), *a fraction; three-twelfths*. Esp. (1) *a quarter of an as*: Varr. Hence *a very small sum*: ne teruncius quidem, *not a farthing*, Cic. (2) *the fourth part of an inheritance*: heres ex teruncio, heir to one-fourth of a property, Cic. L.

tervērēficus -i, m. *an arch-poisoner*: Pl.

tesqua (tesca) -ōrum, n. pl. *wastes, deserts*: Hor.

tessella -ae, f. (dim. of tessera), *a small cube of stone used for pavements, playing dice, etc.*: Sen., Juv.

tessellātus -a -um (tessella), *set with small cubes*: pavimentum, mosaic, Suet.

tessera -ae, f. (perhaps connected with τέσσαρες), *a cube of wood, stone, or other substance, used for various purposes*.

(1) *a piece of mosaic paving*: Plin. (2) *a die*

for playing (with numbers on all six sides): tesseras iacere, Cic.; Ter., Liv., Ov. (3) *a square tablet on which the military watchword was written*; hence, *the watchword*: omnibus tesseram dare, Liv.; Verg. (4) *a token which entitled the holder to receive money or provisions*: Juv., Suet. (5) *tessera hospitalis, a token of hospitality (a small die, which friends broke into two parts to aid subsequent recognition)*, Pl.

tessērārius -i, 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*: Lucil. ap. Cic. (2) *a little voting-ticket*: Varr. (3) *a ticket, for the distribution of food*: Pers.

testa -ae, f. (cf. torreo), *a piece of burnt clay*.

LIT., (1) *an earthen vessel; a pot, jug, urn, etc.*: vinum Graecā testā conditum, Hor.; Verg. (2) *a brick, or tile*: Cic. (3) *a potsherd*: Ov., Plin., etc. Esp. *the potsherd used in voting by the Greeks*: testarum suffragia, ostracism, Nep.

TRANSF., (1) *the shell of shell-fish*: Cic.; meton., *a shell-fish*: Hor. (2) *poet., a shell, covering*: lubrica testa, ice, Ov.

testāmentārius -a -um (testamentum), *relating to a will*: lex, Cic. M. as subst. **testāmentārius** -i, *a forger of wills*: Cic.

testāmentum -i, n. (testor), *a last will, a testament*: id testamento cavere, *to provide*, Cic.; testamentum conscribere, facere, Cic.; inritum facere, *to annul*, Cic.; obsignare, Caes.; resignare, Hor.

testātio -ōnis, f. (testor). (1) *a calling to witness*: ruptorum foederum, Liv. (2) *a bearing witness*: Quint.

testātor -ōris, m. (testor), *one that makes a will, a testator*: Suet.

testātus -a -um, partic. from testor; q.v.

testicūlus -i, m. (dim. of ²testis); *a testicle*: Mart., Juv., Pers.

testificātiō -ōnis, f. (testificor), *a bearing witness, testifying*. LIT., hāc testificatione uti, Cic. TRANSF., *attestation, evidence, proof*: officiorum, Cic.

testificor -ari, dep. (testis/facio), *to bear witness to, give evidence of*.

LIT., haec, Cic.; with acc. and infin., or indir. quest.: Cic., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to show, publish, bring to light*: sententiam, amorem, Cic. L.; Ov., Tac. (2) *to call to witness*: ap. Cic. L., Ov.

Perf. partic. sometimes in pass. sense: abs te testificata voluntas, Cic.; Ov.

testimōnium -i, n. (¹testis), *witness, evidence, testimony*.

LIT., testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic.; Pl., Liv., etc.; of a written attestation: testimonium componere, obsignare, Cic.

TRANSF., in gen., *proof, evidence, indication*: dedisti iudicii tui testimonium, Cic.; Caes., Quint.

¹**testis** -is, c. *one who gives evidence, a witness*.

LIT., testis falsus, Cic.; testes dare in singulas res, Cic.; testes adhibere, citare, producere, Cic.; Pl., etc. Of things: Cic., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., *an eye-witness, spectator*: Cic., Ov., Juv.

***testis** -is, m. *a testicle*: Pl., Hor.

testor -ari, dep. ('testis).

(1) *to bear witness to, to give evidence of*. LIT., Ov., Quint. TRANSF., a, in gen., *to make known, publish, declare, assert*: utraque vim testantur, Cic.; Ov.; also with acc. and infin., or indir. quest.: Cic. Sometimes as pass., *to be attested, declared*: testata est voce praeconis libertas Argivorum, Liv.: b, *to make a will*: Liv., Quint.

(2) *to call to witness*: omnes deos, Cic.; conscia sidera, Verg.; with acc. and infin.: Cic.

¶ Hence perf. partic. in passive sense (with compar.) **testātus** -a -um, *attested, proved, clear*: res, Cic.; Nep.

testū, abl. n., **testō**, abl. n., and **testum**, acc. n. (cf. testa), *an earthen pot*: Verg., Ov., etc.

testūdīneus -a -um (testudo). (1) *of a tortoise*: gradus, Pl. (2) *made of tortoise-shell*: lyra, Prop.; Juv.

testūdo -inis, f. (testa), *a tortoise*.

LIT., Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *the shell of the tortoise, tortoise-shell*: varii testudine postes, Verg.; Cic., Ov. (2) *a curved string-instrument; the lyre, cithara, etc.*: Hor., Verg. (3) *an arch or vault*: Cic., Verg. (4) *as milit. t. t.*: a, *a shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications*: Caes.: b, *a formation with shields held over the soldiers' heads and interlocking*: Caes., Verg., etc.

testūla -ae, f. (dim. of testa), *a potsherd, esp. as used at Athens for ostracism*: a Themistocle conlabefactus testulā illā, Nep.

tētēr, see taeter.

Tēthys -thȳos; acc. -thyn, f. (Τηθύς), *a marine goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the river-gods and sea-nymphs*.

TRANSF., *the sea*: Cat., Ov.

tetrachmum -i, n. (τετραχμῶν), *a Greek coin of four drachmae*: Liv.

tetrācōlon -i, n. (τετρακόλων), *a period having four clauses*: Sen.

tetradrachmum (τετραδράχμων) = tetrachmum; q.v.: ap. Cic. L.

tetrāo -ōnis, m. (τετράων), *a bird; a guinea-fowl or black grouse or capercailzie*: Plin., Suet.

tetrarches -ae, m. (τετράρχης), *the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a tetrarch*: Cic., Hor., etc.

tetrarchia -ae, f. (τετραρχία), *the country governed by a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*: Cic.

Tetrica -ae, f. *a mountain in the Sabine country*.

tetricus -a -um, *harsh, gloomy, severe, forbidding*: puella, Ov.; deae, the Parcae, Mart.; Liv.

tētūli = tuli, see fero.

Teucer -cri, m. and **Teucrus** -i, m. (Τευκρός).

(1) *son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*. (2) *son of Scamander, first king of Troy*; hence adj. **Teucrus** -a -um, *Teucrian, poet.* = Trojan; m. pl. as subst. **Teucri** -ōrum, *the Trojans*; subst. **Teucrīa** -ae, f. *Troy*.

Teuthrās -thrantis, m. (Τευθρας), *a king of Mysia, father of Thespius*.

¶ Hence adj. **Teuthrantēus** -a -um, *Mysian*; also adj. **Teuthrantius** -a -um, *of Teuthras*: turba, *the fifty sisters and daughters of Thespius*, Ov.

Teutōni -ōrum, m. and **Teutōnēs** -um, m. pl. *the Teutons, a Germanic people*.

¶ Hence adj. **Teutōnicus** -a -um, *Teutonic* and poet. = *Germanic*.

texo **texere** **texū** **textum**, *to weave*.

LIT., of cloth: tegumenta corporum vei texta vel suta, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to twine together, intertwine, plait*: crates, Hor.; casas ex arundine, Liv.; flores, Ov.; Verg. (2) *to put together, construct, build*: basilicam in medio foro, Cic. L.; Verg. (3) *of speech or writing, to compose*: epistulas cotidianis verbis, Cic. L.; Ov.

¶ Hence n. of partic. as subst. **textum** -i, *woven cloth, a web*. LIT., Ov. TRANSF., (1) *any material plaited or put together; a fabric*: pinea texta carinae, Cat.; clipei, Verg., Lucr., Ov. (2) *of written composition, texture, style*: Quint.

textilis -e (texo), *woven, textile*: stragulum, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. Also *plaited*: Mart. N. as subst. **textile** -is, n. (sc. opus), *a woven fabric, a piece of cloth*: Cic., Liv.

textōr -ōris, m. (texo), *a weaver*: Hor., etc.

textōrius -a -um (textor), *of weaving*: Sen.

textrinum -i, n. (textor), *weaving*: Cic.

textrix -trīcis, f. (f. of textor), *a female weaver*: Tib., Mart.

textum -i, n. subst. from texo; q.v.

textūra -ae, f. (texo), *a web, texture*. LIT., Pl., Prop. TRANSF., *a putting together, construction*: Lucr., Luc.

textus -ūs, m. (texo), *a web; hence texture, structure*: Lucr. TRANSF., *of speech or writing, mode of putting together, connexion*: Quint.

thālāmēgus -i, f. (θαλαμηγός), *a barge or gondola provided with cabins*: Suet.

thālāmus -i, m. (θάλαμος).

LIT., *a room in the interior of a house, esp. a woman's bedroom*: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *a place of abode, dwelling*: Eumenidum, Verg.; of the cells of bees: Verg. (2) *a marriage-bed*: Prop. Hence, meton., *marriage*: vita expers thalami, Verg.; thalamos ne desere pactos, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

thalassicus -a -um (θαλασσικός), *sea-green*: Pl. **thalassinus** -a -um (θαλάσσινος), *sea-green*: Lucr. **thālassio**, **thalassius**, etc.; see talassio.

Thālīa -ae, f. (Θάλεια). (1) *the Muse of comic poetry*. (2) *one of the sea-nymphs*.

thallus -i, m. (θαλλός), *a green branch*: Verg.

Thapsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάψος). (1) *a peninsula and town in Sicily*. (2) *a town in Africa where Caesar conquered the Pompeians*.

Thāsus (-ōs) -i, f. (Θάσος), *an island in the Aegean Sea*. Adj. **Thāsīus** -a -um, *Thasian*.

Thaumās -antis, m. (Θαύμας), *father of Iris*.

¶ Hence adj. **Thaumantēus** -a -um, *of Thaumās*: virgo, Iris, Ov.; **Thaumantiās** -adis, f. *daughter of Thaumās, i.e., Iris*; **Thaumantis** -idis, f. = Thaumantias.

thēātrālis -e (theatrum), *of or for a theatre, theatrical*: consessus, Cic.; Tac.

thēātrum -i, n. (θέατρον), *a theatre, a place for the performance of plays, games, etc.*

LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the people assembled in the theatre, the audience, 'house'*: theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; senatūs consultiū frequentissimo theatro (populī) comprobātum,

Cic. (2) in gen., a sphere, theatre for any action: forum populi Romani quasi theatrum illius ingenii, Cic.

Thēbae -ārum, f. pl. (Θῆβαι), *Thebes; the name of several cities. (1) a city of Upper Egypt. (2) the chief city of Boeotia, founded by Cadmus, the birth-place of Pindar. (3) a town in Mysia, residence of Eetion, father-in-law of Hector, destroyed by Achilles.*

¶ Hence f. adj. **Thēbāis** -idis, *belonging to Thebes (in Egypt or in Boeotia or in Mysia);* f. pl. as subst., *Thebaides, women of Thebes:* Ov. Adj. **Thēbaeus** -a -um, *of Thebes in Egypt.* Adj. **Thēbānus** -a -um, *belonging to Thebes in Boeotia:* modi, *Pindaric,* Ov.; *mater, Agave,* Ov.; *soror, Antigone,* Ov.; *semina, the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus,* Ov.; *duces, Eteocles and Polynices,* Prop. M. pl. as subst., *Thebani, the Thebans.* Subst. **Thēbāna** -ae, f. *a woman from Thebes in Mysia; of Andromache, daughter of Eetion:* Ov.

Thēbē -ēs, f. (Θῆβη). (1) = *Thebae;* q.v. (2) *a nymph, beloved by the river-god Asopus.* (3) *the wife of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae.*

thēca -ae, f. (θήκη), *a case, sheath, envelope, covering: vasa sine theca,* Cic.

thēma -ātis, n. (θέμα). (1) *a theme, topic, subject:* Sen., Quint. (2) *the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth:* Suet.

Thēmistoclēs -is and -i, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς), *the general of the Athenians in the Persian war.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thēmistoclēus** -a -um, *Themistoclean.*

Thēocrītus -i, m. (Θεόκριτος), *Greek bucolic poet of the third century B.C., born at Syracuse.*

Thēōgōnia -ae, f. (Θεογονία), *the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod:* Cic.

thēōlōgus -i, m. (θεολόγος), *a theologian, one who treats of the origin and nature of the gods:* Cic.

Thēophānēs -is, and -i, m. (Θεοφάνης), *a Greek historian, friend of Pompey.*

Thēōphrastus -i, m. (Θεόφραστος), *a Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato and Aristotle.*

Thēra -ae, f. (Θῆρα), *an island in the Aegean Sea (now Thira).*

¶ Hence adj. **Thēraeus** -a -um, *Theraean.*

Thērāmēnēs -ae, m. (Θηραμένης), *one of the thirty tyrants at Athens.*

Thērāpnæ -ārum, f. pl. (Θεράπναι), *a town of Laconia, the birth-place of Helen.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thērāpnæus** -a -um, *Therapnean; poet., Spartan: marita, Helen,* Ov.

Thērīclēs -is, m. (Θηρικλῆς), *a celebrated maker of pottery and wooden vessels at Corinth.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thērīclēus** or **Thērīclīus** -a -um (Θηρικλείος), *Thericlean: pocula,* Cic.

thermae -ārum, f. pl. (sc. aquae; from θερμός), *warm springs, warm baths:* Plin., etc. As proper name, **Thermae**, *a town with warm springs on the north coast of Sicily (now Termini).*

¶ Hence adj. **Thermitānus** -a -um, *of Thermae.*

Thermōdōn -ontis, m. (Θερμώδων), *a river in Pontus, on which the Amazons lived.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thermōdontēus** (-tīacus) -a -um, *of Thermodon; poet. = Amazonian.*

thermōpōlīum -i, n. (θερμοπόλιον), *a place where warm drinks are sold:* Pl.

thermōpōto -are, *to refresh with warm drinks:* Pl.

Thermōpŷlae -ārum, f. (Θερμοπύλαι), *a pass between the sea and Mount Oeta, on the borders of Thessaly, where Leonidas and a small body of Spartans fell fighting against the Persian army in 480 B.C.*

thermūlae -ārum, f. (dim. of thermae), *little warm baths:* Mart.

Thērōdāmās -antis, m. (Θηροδάμας), *a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thērōdāmantēus** -a -um, *of Therodamas.*

Thersītēs -ae, m. (Θησίτης), *son of Agrius, one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for his ugliness and scurrilous tongue.*

thēsaurārius -a -um (thesaurus), *of treasure:* Pl.

thēsaurus (old form **thēnsaurus**) -i, m. (θησαυρός).

(1) *a treasure, store, hoard.* LIT., *thesaurum obruere, defodere,* Cic.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., *a treasure (of persons, etc.):* Pl.

(2) *a treasury, store-house.* LIT., *servata mella thesauris,* Verg.; esp., *the treasury of a temple or state:* thesauros *Proserpinae spoliare,* Liv. TRANSF., *thesaurus rerum omnium memoria,* Cic.

Thēsēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Θησῆς), *a king of Athens, son of Aegeus, husband of Ariadne and Phaedra, conqueror of the Minotaur.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thēsēus** -a -um, *of Theseus: crimen, the desertion of Ariadne,* Ov.; poet., *Athenian:* Prop.; adj. **Thēsēius** -a -um, *of Theseus: heros, Hippolytus,* Ov.; subst.

Thēsīdēs -ae, m. *a son of Theseus; Hippolytus,* Ov.; subst. **Thēsēis** -idis, f. *a poem on Theseus:* Juv.

thēsis -is, f. (θέσις), *a proposition, thesis:* Quint.

Thēspīae -ārum, f. pl. (Θεσπιαί), *a town in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon.*

¶ Hence f. adj. **Thēspīās** -ādīs (Θεσπιάς), *Thespian: deae Thespiades,* Ov., and, simply, *Thespiades,* Cic., *the Muses;* adj. **Thēspīus** -a -um, *of Thespiae;* subst. **Thēspīenses** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Thespiae.*

Thēspis -idis, m. (Θέσπις), *the founder of the Greek drama, contemporary of Solon and Pisistratus.*

Thessālīa -ae, f. (Θεσσαλία), *Thessaly, a region in the north of Greece.*

¶ Hence adj. **Thessālīcus** -a -um, *Thessalian: iuga (of Mount Pelion),* Ov.; adj. **Thessālūs** -a -um, *Thessalian: tela (of Achilles),* Hor.; *ignes, in the camp of Achilles,* Hor.; *pinus, the ship Argo,* Ov.; f. adj. **Thessālīs** -idis, *Thessalian: umbra, of Protesilaus,* Prop.; as subst. *a Thessalian woman:* Luc.

Thessālōnica -ae, f. and **Thessālōnicē** -ēs, f. (Θεσσαλονίκη), *Thessalonica, a town in Macedonia (now Thessaloniki).*

¶ Hence subst. **Thessālōnicenses** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Thessalonica.*

Thestius -i, m. (Θέστιος), *a king of Aetolia, father of Leda and Althaea.*

¶ Hence subst. **Thestīādēs** -ae, m. (Θεστιάδης), *a male descendant of Thestius: respice Thestiaden, Meleager (son of Althaea),* Ov.; **Thestīās** -ādīs, f. *a daughter of Thestius, i.e. Althaea.*

Thestor -ōris, m. (Θέστωρ), *father of the sooth-sayer Calchas*.

¶ Hence subst. **Thestōridēs** -ae, m. (Θεστορίδης), *son of Thestor, i.e., Calchas*.

thēta, n. indecl. (θητα), *the Greek letter theta (θ, θ), used by the Greeks on voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word θάνατος: Mart.*

Thētis -idis or -idos, f. (Θέτις), *a sea-nymph, wife of Peleus, mother of Achilles. Hence, poet., the sea: Verg.*

thiāsus -i, m. (θιάσος), *a Bacchic rout, a band of revellers: Cat.*

Thisbē -ēs, f. (Θίσβη). (1) *a beautiful Babylonian maiden, loved by Pyramus. (2) a town in Boeotia; hence adj. Thisbēus* -a -um, *Thisbean=Babylonian*.

Thōas -antis, m. (Θώας).

(1) *a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle*.

¶ Hence subst. **Thōantiās** -adis, f. *a daughter of Thoas, i.e. Hypsipyle*.

(2) *a king of the Tauric Chersonese, slain by Orestes*.

¶ Hence adj. **Thōantēus** -a -um, *poet.=Tauric*.

thōlus -i, m. (θόλος), *a cupola, dome: Verg., Ov.*

thōrax -ācis, m. (θώραξ), *a breastplate, cuirass: Liv., etc.*

Thrācia -ae; also **Thrāca** -ae and **Thrācē** -ēs (Θράκη); *f. the country of Thrace*.

¶ Hence adj. **Thrāciūs** and **Thrēiciūs** -a -um, *Thracian: sacerdos, Orpheus, Verg.; Samus, Samothrace, Verg.; f. adj. Thrēssa and Thrēissa -ae, *Thracian; as subst., a Thracian woman; m. adj. Thrāx* -ācis and **Thrēx** -ēcis, *Thracian; as subst. (1) a Thracian; often in plur., Thraces* -cum. (2) *a gladiator in Thracian armour*.*

Thrāx, **Thrēissa**, etc., *see Thracia*.

thrōnus -i, m. (θρόνος), *a lofty seat, throne: Plin.*

Thūcŷdidēs -is, m. (Θουκυδίδης), *the Athenian historian of the Peloponnesian war*.

¶ Hence adj. **Thūcŷdidius** -a -um, *Thucydidean*.

Thūlē (Thŷlē) -ēs, f. *an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the Shetland Islands, perhaps Iceland: Plin., Tac.*

thunnus (thynnus) -i, m. (θύννος), *a tunny-fish: Hor., Ov., Plin.*

Thūrii -ōrum, m. pl. (Θυρίοι) and **Thūriāe** -ārum, f. *a town built on the site of the destroyed Sybaris, on the Tarentine Gulf in southern Italy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Thūrinus** -a -um, *of Thurii*.

thūs, **thūriūs**, etc. = *tus, turarius, etc.; q.v.*

thŷa (θŷa) and **thŷia** (θυία) -ae, f. *the Greek name of the citrus-tree: Plin.*

Thŷestēs -ae and -is, m. (Θυέστης), *son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, who placed before him for food his own son*.

Thŷiās (dissyll. = Θυιάς) and **Thŷās** (Θυάς) -adis, f. *a Bacchant: Verg.*

Thŷie = *Thule; q.v.*

thymbra -ae, f. (θύμβρα), *the herb savory: Verg.*

Thymbra -ae and **Thymbrē** -ēs, f. (Θύμβρη), *a town in Troas, with a temple to Apollo*.

¶ Hence adj. **Thymbraeus** -a -um, *Thymbraean; a surname of Apollo*.

thŷmum -i, n. (θύμον), *the herb thyme: Verg., etc.*

Thŷni -ōrum, m. pl. (Θυνοί), *a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia*.

¶ Hence subst. **Thŷniā** -ae, f. *Thynia, the northern part of Bithynia; adj. Thŷniācus and Thŷnus -a -um, *Thynian or Bithynian; f. adj. Thŷniās* -adis, *Thynian or Bithynian*. **thynnus** = *thunnus; q.v.**

Thŷōnē -ēs, f. (Θυώνη), *mother of Bacchus (according to one legend), identified by some with Semele*.

¶ Hence **Thŷōneus** -ei, m. *son of Thyone, i.e. Bacchus; also Thŷōniānus -i, m.; *meton. = wine: Cat.**

Thŷrē -ēs, f. (Θŷρη), *a town in Argolis*.

¶ Hence f. adj. **Thŷrēātis** -idis (Θŷρεάτις), *of Thyrea*.

Thŷrēum and **Thyrium** -i, n. *a town in Acarnania, near Leucas*.

¶ Hence **Thyrienses** -iūm, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Thyreum*.

thŷrsigēr -gēra -gērūm (thyrsus/gero), *bearing a thyrsus: Sen.*

thyrsus -i, m. (θύρσος), *the stalk or stem of a plant: Plin. Esp. a wand, twined round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by Bacchus and his attendants: Hor., Ov.; hence, fig., a magic wand or goad: Lucr., Ov.*

tīāra -ae, f. and **tīāras** -ae, m. (τιάρα, τιάρας), *an oriental turban: Verg., etc.*

Tībēris -bēris, acc. -bērim, abl. -bēri, m.; also *poet. Tībris* or **Tībris** -bridis, acc. -brin or -brim, m. *the river Tiber; personif., the river-god of the Tiber*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tībērinus** -a -um, *belonging to the river Tiber: amnis, Liv.; flumen, Verg., the river Tiber; pater, or deus, the river-god, Verg.; m. as subst. Tībērinus -i, *the river-god of the Tiber: Cic., Verg.; f. adj. Tībērinis -idis, *belonging to the river Tiber: Tiberinides Nymphae, Ov.***

Tībērius -i, m. *a common Roman praenomen, abbreviated Ti. Esp., the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar*.

tībīa -ae, f. *the shin-bone, tibia: Phaedr., Plin. L.; meton., a pipe, fife, flute, originally made of a hollow bone: tibiis canere, Cic.; Hor., etc.*

tībīālis -e (tibia). (1) *relating to a shin; n. as subst., a legging: Suet. (2) relating to a flute: Plin.*

tībīcēn -inis, m. (tibia/cano). (1) *a flute-player, piper: Pl., Hor., Cic. (2) a pillar, prop: Ov., Juv.*

tībīcīna -ae, f. (tibicen); *a female flute-player: Pl., Hor., etc.*

tībīcīnium -i, n. (tibicen), *playing on the flute: Cic.*

Tībris = *Tiberis; q.v.*

Tībullus -i, m.; *Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, friend of Horace and Ovid*.

Tībŷr -bŷris, n. *an old town in Latium, on the Anio, a famous resort for rich Romans (now Tivoli)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tīburs** -burtis, *Tiburtine; n. sing. as subst., the Tiburtine district; m. pl. subst. Tiburtes -um, *the inhabitants of Tibur; adj. Tiburtinus* and **Tiburnus** -a -um, *Tiburtine; m. as subst. Tiburnus -i, *the builder of Tibur*.**

Ticīnum -i, n. *a town in Cisalpine Gaul on the river Ticinus (now Pavia)*.

Ticīnus -i, m. *a river in Cisalpine Gaul (now Ticino)*.

Tīgellius -i, m. *name of two musicians at Rome,*

one a contemporary of Cicero, the other of Horace.

tīgillum -i, n. (dim. of *tignum*), a small beam: Liv., etc.

tignārius -a -um (*tignum*), concerned with beams: faber, a carpenter, Cic.

tignum -i, n. (tego), a beam of wood, a piece of timber: Caes., Ov., etc.

Tigrānēs -is, m. (1) a king of Armenia, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates, conquered by Lucullus. (2) his son.

Tigrānōcerta -ae, f., and -ōrum, n. pl. the chief town of Armenia, founded by Tigranes.

tigris -idis and -is, c.; acc. -idem and -im or -in, abl. -ide or -i, acc. plur., poet., -idas (τῖγρις; in Persian = an arrow), a tiger. Lit., Verg., etc. TRANSF., a tiger-skin: Stat.

Tigris -idis and -is, m.; acc. -idem and -im, abl. -ide and -ē or -ī, the river Tigris.

tilia -ae, f. a linden or lime-tree: Verg., Ov.

Timāgēnēs -is, m. (Τιμαγένης), a rhetorician of the time of Augustus.

Timāvus -i, m. a river in northern Italy, between Aquileia and Trieste (now Timavo).

timēfactus -a -um (timeo/facio), frightened, alarmed: Lucr., Cic.

tīmēo -ēre -ūi, to be afraid, fear, dread; with acc.: aliquem or aliquid, Cic., Hor., Ov., etc.; with ne, ne non, or ut and the subj.: timeo, ne non impetrem, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with infin., to be afraid to: nomen referre in tabulas, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with indir. quest.: quid possem, timebam, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Liv.; with dat., to express fear for a person or thing: sibi, Caes.; Verg., etc.; so with de: de republica, Cic.; with a and the abl., to fear . . . from: a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. **timēs** -entis, fearing, fearful; as adj., with genit.: mortis, Lucr.; m. pl. as subst., the fearful: timentes confirmat, Caes.

tīmīditās -ātis, f. (timidus), fearfulness, timidity: Cic.

tīmīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (timeo), fearful, timid, faint-hearted: timidus ad mortem, Cic.; timidus in labore militari, Cic.; with genit.: timidus procellae, Hor.; foll. by the infin.: non timidus pro patria mori, Hor.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **tīmīdē**, timidly, fearfully: Cic., Hor., etc.

tīmōr -ōris, m. (timeo), fear, dread.

Lit., definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.; timorem deponite, Cic.; incere timorem Parthis, Cic.; percelli timore, Cic.; foll. by ne and the subj.: Verg., Liv.; by acc. and infin.: Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., an object exciting fear: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.; Hor., etc.

Personif.: Timor, son of Aether and Tellus, Hor., Verg., Ov.

tinctilis -e (tingo), in which something is dipped: Ov.

tīnēa -ae, f. a grub, larva, worm: Verg., Hor., Ov.

tingo tingere tinxī tinctum (cf. τέγωω), to wet, moisten.

Lit., in gen.: tunica sanguine tincta, Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp., to dye, colour: Hor., Ov.

TRANSF., to imbue, tinge, colour: orator tinctus litteris, Cic.; Mart., Quint.

tinnimentum -i, n. (tinnio), a tinkling: Pl.

tinnio -ire, to ring, tinkle. Lit., Enn., Pl., Varr.

TRANSF., (1) to talk or sing shrilly: Pl., Suet. (2) to make to chink; hence to pay money: exspecto equid Dollabella tinniat, Cic. L.

tinnitus -ūs, m. (tinnio), a ringing, tinkling, jingling: Verg. Lit., Verg., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., of language, a jingle of words: Tac.

tinnūlus -a -um (tinnio), ringing, tinkling, jingling: Ov., etc.

tintinnābūlum -i, n. (tintinno), a bell: Pl., Juv., etc.

tintinnāculus -a -um (tintinno), ringing, jingling: Pl.

tintinno (tintīno) -are (tinnio), to ring, jingle, tinkle: Cat.

tinus -i, f. a shrub, the laurustinus: Ov., Plin.

Tiphys -yos; acc. -phyn, voc. -phy, m. (Τίφης), the helmsman of the Argo.

tippūla -ae, f. a water-spider, water-fly: Pl., Varr.

Tirēsias -ae, m. (Τειρεσίας), a blind soothsayer of Thebes.

Tiridātēs -dātis, m. (Τιριδάτης), name of several kings of Armenia.

tīro -ōnis, m. a young soldier, a recruit. Lit., Caes., etc. Used like adj.: exercitus tiro, Cic. L., Liv. TRANSF., a beginner, a learner: in aliqua re, Cic.; Quint., etc.

tīrōcīnium -i, n. (tiro), the state of a recruit, rawness, inexperience. Lit., iuvenis, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) any beginning, apprenticeship: in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere, Liv.; Quint., Suet. (2) in concrete sense, a body of recruits: Liv.

tīruncūlus -i, m. (dim. of tiro), a young beginner: Sen., Juv., etc.

Tiryns -nthis or -nthos, f. (Τίρυνς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up.

¶ Hence adj. **Tīrynthiūs** -a -um, Tīrynthian; poet., relating to Hercules; so, simply **Tīrynthiūs** -i, m. Hercules.

Tisiphōnē -ēs, f. (Τισιφώνη), one of the Furies.

¶ Hence adj. **Tīsiphōnēus** -a -um: tempora, Ov.

Tītān -tānis, m. (Τίτάν) and **Tītānus** -i, m.; usually plur. **Tītānēs** -um and **Tītāni** -orum, the sons of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into Tartarus; the name is also applied to some of their male relatives, esp. the Sun-god, son of Hyperion, and Prometheus.

¶ Hence adj. **Tītāniūs** -a -um, relating to the Titans; f. as subst. **Tītānia** -ae, Latona: Ov.; Pyrrha: Ov.; Diana: Ov.; Circe: Ov.; adj. **Tītāniācus** -a -um, Titanian; f. adj. **Tītānis** -idis -idos, Titanian; also as subst., Circe: Ov.; Tethys: Ov.

Tithōnus -i, m. (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, who obtained from his wife the gift of immortality, without perpetual youth, and was at last changed into a grasshopper.

¶ Hence adj. **Tithōniūs** -a -um, Tithonian: Tithonia coniux, Aurora, Ov.

Tities -ium, m. and **Titienses** -ium, m. pl., one of the three tribes (Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres) into which the Romans were at first divided, and out of which three centuries of

knights are said to have been formed by Romulus.

titillātio -ōnis, f. (titillo), *a tickling*: Cic.

titillo -are, to tickle. LIT., sensus, Lucr., Cic.

TRANSF., ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.; Sen.

titivillitium -i, n. *a trifle*: Pl.

titubantia -ae, f. (titubo), *a wavering, staggering*: linguae, *stammering*, Suet.

titubatio -ōnis, f. (titubo), *a staggering, reeling*: Sen. TRANSF., *uncertainty*: Cic.

titubo -are, to totter, stagger.

LIT., Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov.; *vestigia titubata, tottering*, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) to stammer: lingua titubat, Ov. (2) to falter, waver, hesitate: si verbo titubarint (testes), Cic.; Pl., Hor., etc.

¶ Hence adv. from partic. **titubantēr**, *hesitatingly, uncertainly*: Cic.

titulus -i, m. *an inscription, label, title*.

LIT., titulum inscribere lamnae, Liv.; cum ingenti rerum a se gestarum titulo, Liv. Esp. (1) *a notice on a house that is to let*: sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, Ov. (2) *an epitaph*: sepulcri, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) *a title of honour, honourable designation*: consulatū, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) *glory, honour*: par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv. (3) *a pretence, pretext*: quem titulum praetenderitis, Liv.; Plin. L.

Titus -i, m. *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated T.* Esp. of the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of Vespasian.

Tityos -i, m. (Τιτυός), son of Jupiter, punished for an insult to Latona by being stretched out in Tartarus, and having his liver devoured by vultures.

Tityrus -i, m. (Τιτυρός), the name of a shepherd in Vergil's Eclogues; poet., meton. (1) the Eclogues of Vergil: Ov. (2) Vergil himself: Prop.

Tmolus and **Timolus** -i, m. (Τμῶλος), *a mountain in Lydia, famous for its wine*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tmolius** -a -um, *Tmolian*; m. adj. **Tmolitēs** -ae, *dwelling on Mount Tmolus*.

toculio -ōnis, m. (from τόκος, *interest*), *a usurer*: Cic. L.

tofus -a -um (tofus), *made of tufa*: Suet.

tōfus (tōphus) -i, m. *tufa*: Verg., Ov., Plin.

tōga -ae, f. (tego), *a covering*; esp., the white woollen upper garment worn by the Romans in time of peace, when they appeared in public as citizens; special kinds of the toga were: praetexta, worn by magistrates and freeborn children, Cic.; pura, worn by young men on coming of age, also called virilis, Cic.; candida, worn by a candidate for office, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *peace*: cedant arma togae, Cic. poet. (2) *Roman citizenship*: Hor. (3) *a prostitute* (because prostitutes also wore the toga): Tib.

tōgātārius -ii, m. (toga), *an actor in the Fabula togata* (see togatus): Suet.

tōgātulus -i, m. (dim. of togatus), *a little client*: Mart.

tōgātus -a -um (toga), *wearing the toga*, i.e. as a Roman citizen, as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier: Cic., Liv.; gens, the Roman people, Verg.; turba, Juv.

¶ M. as subst. **tōgātus** -i, *a Roman citizen, esp. a humble Roman, a client*: Juv. In plur., *Roman citizens*: Cic., Liv. F. as subst.

tōgāta -ae. (1) (sc. fabula), *the national drama of the Romans, treating of Roman subjects*: Cic., etc. (2) *a prostitute* (as wearing the toga): Hor.

tōgūla -ae, f. (dim. of toga), *a little toga*: Cic., Mart.

tōlērābilis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (tolero). (1) pass., *that can be borne, bearable*: condicio, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) act., *tolerant, patient*: Ter.

Compar. adv. **tōlērābilitēr**, *rather patiently*: aliquid tolerabilis ferre, Cic.

tōlērāntia -ae, f. (tolero), *a bearing, enduring*: rerum humanarum, Cic.; Tac., etc.

tōlērātio -ōnis, f. (tolero), *a bearing, enduring*: dolorum, Cic.

tōlērō -are (connected with tollo), *to carry, to bear*. LIT., pondus, Plin. TRANSF., (1) of hardships, etc., *to endure, sustain*: hiemem, Cic.; inopiam, Sall.; Ov., etc.; with acc. and infin.: Sall.; with infin.: Tac. (2) *to support, keep up, maintain*: equitatum, Caes.; vitam, Caes., Verg.

¶ Hence pres. partic. **tōlērāns** -antis, *bearing, enduring*; as adj., with genit.: laborum, Tac. Adv. **tōlērāntēr**, *patiently*: illa ferre, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. **tōlērātus** -a -um, *endurable*; compar.: Tac.

Tōlētum -i, n. *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis* (now Toledo).

tollēno -ōnis, m. (tollo). (1) *a machine for raising water, a swing-beam or swipe*: Plin. (2) *a machine for raising solid weights, a crane*: Pl., Liv.

tollo tollēre sustūli sublātum, *to take up*.

(1) *to lift up, raise, elevate*. LIT., saxa de terra, Cic.; oculos, Cic.; aliquem in crucem, *to crucify*, Cic.; aliquem in currum, in equum, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., etc. Esp. as naut. t. t.: a, tollere ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Caes., Liv.: b, *to have on board*: naves quae equites sustulerant, Caes.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., a, *to raise, elevate*: laudes alicuius in astra, Cic.; clamorem, Cic.; animos, Pl., Ter., Sall., Liv.; aliquem honoribus, Hor.; aliquem laudibus, *to extol*, Cic.: b, of children, *to acknowledge as one's own*; hence, *to bring up a child*: Pl., Ter.; also *to get, have a child*: liberos ex Fadia, Cic.

(2) *to take up and away, to remove, carry off*. LIT., praedam, Caes.; frumentum de area, Cic.; solem mundo, Cic.; cibos, Hor. Esp.: a, *to purloin, steal*: omnes chlamydes, Hor.: b, *to destroy, get rid of*: aliquem de medio, Cic.; e medio, Liv.; Carthaginem, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *to remove, abolish*: amicitiam e mundo, Cic.; legem, Cic.; dictaturam funditus a republica, Cic.

¶ Used as perf. partic. pass. and as adj. (with compar.) **sublātus** -a -um, *aloft, proud, haughty*; with abl.: hāc victoriā, Caes.; rebus secundis, Verg.; absol.: leo fidens magis et sublatus ardet, Ov.

Tōlōsa -ae, f. *a town in Gallia Narbonensis* (now Toulouse).

¶ Hence adj. **Tōlōsānus** -a -um, *of Tolosa*; also **Tōlōsās** -ātis, *Tolosan*; subst. **Tōlōsātes** -ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Tolosa*.

Tōlumnīus -i, m. (1) *a king of the Veientes*. (2) *a soothsayer of the Rutuli*.

tölütärīus -a -um (tolutim), *trotting*: equus, Sen.
tölütim, adv. (tollo), *trotting, on the trot*: Pl., Varr.
tömäcūlum (tōmaclum) -i, n. (τομή), *a kind of sausage*: Juv., Mart.
tōmentum -i, n. *the stuffing of a pillow, mattress, cushion, etc.*: Varr., Tac.
Tōmi -ōrum, m. pl. (Τόμοι) and **Tōmis** -is, f. (Τόμις), *a town in Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, Ovid's place of exile.*
 ¶ Hence subst. **Tōmītae** -ārum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Tomi*; adj. **Tōmītānus** -a -um, of Tomi.
tōmus -i, m. (τόμος), *a cutting, chip, shred*: Mart.
tondēo tondēre tōtondi tonsum, *to shave, shear, clip*.
 (1) of hair, wool, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic.; oves, Hor.; in pass.: eum tonderi et squalorem deponere coegerunt, Liv.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., *to fleece a person*: Pl., Prop.
 (2) of grass, etc.: a, *to mow, reap, prune*: prata, Verg.; ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor.; b, *to browse on, crop*: gramina, Lucr.; Verg.
tōnitrus -ūs, m. and **tōnitrūm** -i, n. (tono), *thunder*: Cic., Lucr., Verg., etc.
tōno -are -ūi -itum, *to thunder*.
 LIT., caelum tonat fragore, Verg.; Iuppiter tonabat, Prop.; impers.: tonat, *it thunders*, Cic. Hence partic.: tonans, as a divine epithet, esp. of Jupiter: Ov., Mart.
 TRANSF., (1) intransit., *to make a loud noise*: Pericles tonare dictus est, Cic.; Lucr., Verg. (2) transit., *to thunder forth*: verba foro, Prop.; Verg.
tonsa -ae, f. *an oar*: Lucr., Verg., etc.
tonsilis -e (tondeo). (1) *that can be shorn or cut*: Plin. (2) *shorn, clipped, cut*: Plin., Mart.
tonsillae -ārum, f. *the tonsils in the throat*: Cic.
tonsīto -are (freq. of tondeo), *to shear or clip repeatedly*: Pl.
tonsor -ōris, m. (tondeo), *a hair-cutter, barber*: Cic., etc.
tonsōrius -a -um (tonsor), *of or for clipping*: culter, Cic.; Mart.
tonstricūla -ae, f. (dim. of tonstrix), *a little female barber*: Cic.
tonstrīna -ae, f. (tondeo), *a barber's shop*: Pl., Plin.
tonstrix -īcis, f. (tonsor), *a female barber*: Pl., Mart.
tonsūra -ae, f. (tondeo), *a clipping, shearing, shaving*: capillorum, Ov.; Plin.
tonsus -ūs, m. (tondeo), *the mode of cutting or wearing the hair*: Pl.
tōnus -i, m. (τόνος), *the tone or sound of an instrument*; applied to painting, *tone*: Pl.
tōphus, etc. = tofus, etc.; q.v.
tōpiārīus -a -um, *of or relating to ornamental gardening*: Plin.
 ¶ M. as subst. **tōpiārīus** -i, *a landscape gardener*: Cic. L., Plin. L. F. as subst. **tōpiārīa** -ae, *the art of landscape gardening*: topiariam facere, Cic. L.
toppēr, adv. *speedily, directly, forthwith*: Enn., etc.
tōral -ālis, n. (torus), *the valance of a couch or sofa*: Hor.
torcūlār -āris, n. (torqueo), *a wine or oil-press*: Plin. Also *an oil-cellar*: Plin.
torcūlārīus -e (torcular), *of a press*: Varr.

N. as subst. **torcūlārīum** -i, *a press*: Cato, Plin.
torcūlus -a -um (torqueo), *of a press*: vasa, Cato. N. as subst. **torculum** -i, *a press*: Varr., Plin.
tōreuma -ātis, n. (τόρευμα), *carved or embossed work*: Cic., Sall., Mart.
tormentum -i, n. (torqueo), *an instrument for twisting, winding, pressing*.
 (1) in gen., *a windlass*: praeseclis omnium mulierum crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes.
 (2) *the rack, or any instrument of torture*. LIT., tormenta adhibere, Cic.; dare se in tormenta, Cic.; de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quaeri licet, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., a, *suasion, pressure*: lene tormentum admoveere ingenio, Hor.; b, *torture, torment*: tormenta suspicionis, Cic.; Hor., etc.
 (3) *a military engine for discharging missiles*: ibi tormenta conlocavit, Caes.; Cic., Liv. Meton., *the missile so discharged*: telum tormentumve missum, Caes.
tormina -um, n. (torqueo), *the colic or gripes*: Cic.
tormīnōsus -a -um (tormina), *suffering from the colic*: Cic.
torno -are (tornus), *to turn in a lathe, make round*. LIT., sphaeram, Cic. TRANSF., versūs male tornati, *badly turned, awkward*, Hor.
tornus -i, m. (τόρνος), *a lathe*. LIT., Verg., etc. TRANSF., angusto versūs includere torno, Prop.
Tōrōnē -ēs, f. (Τορώνη), *a town of Chalcidice on the Aegean Sea (now Toron)*.
 ¶ Hence adj. **Tōrōnāicus** -a -um, of Torone.
tōrōsus -a -um (torus), *muscular, brawny*: colla boum, Ov.
torpēdo -inis, f. (torpeo). (1) *torpor, lethargy, sluggishness, inertness*: Sall., Tac. (2) *a fish, the electric ray or torpedo*: Cic.
torpēo -ēre, *to be sluggish, inert, numb*.
 LIT., physically: corpora rigentia gelu torpebant, Liv.; Verg., etc.
 TRANSF., *to be inactive, continue inactive*: deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.; adeo torpentibus metu qui aderant, ut ne gemitus quidem exaudiretur, Liv.; si tua re subitā consilia torpent, Liv.; Verg.
torpesco -pescere -pui (torpeo), *to become sluggish or numb*: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall.; torpuerat lingua metu, Ov.; Liv., Tac.
torpidus -a -um (torpeo), *numb, sluggish*: Liv.
torpor -ōris, m. (torpeo), *numbness, sluggishness*. LIT., Cic., etc. TRANSF., mental dullness, inertness, inactivity: sordes omnium ac torpor, Tac.
torquātus -a -um (torques), *wearing a twisted collar or necklace*: Allecto torquata colubris, with a necklace of snakes, Ov.; palumbus torquatus, *the ring-dove*, Mart.; esp. as the surname of T. Manlius, *who killed a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and took from him the necklace which he wore*.
torqueo torquēre torsi tortum, *to twist, wind, wrench*.
 In gen. LIT., cervices oculosque, Cic.; terra circum axem se torquet, Cic.; anguis

tortus, Verg.; capillos ferro, *to curl*, Ov.; stamina digitis, *or pollice, to spin*, Ov. TRANSF., *to twist, turn, distort*: omnia ad commodum suae causae, Cic.; Verg.

Esp. (1) *to hurl violently, whirl*: iaculum in hostem, Verg.; hastas, Cic.; tela manu, Ov. (2) *to rack, torture, torment*. LIT., Pl., Cic., Suet. TRANSF., a, *to test*: aliquem mero, *to make a person drink in order to test him*, Hor.; torqueatur vita Sullae, *be accurately examined*, Cic.: b, *to torment, plague*: libidines te torquent, Cic.; expectatione torqueor, Cic.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **tortus** -a -um, *twisted, crooked*: via, *the labyrinth*, Prop.; quercus, *an oak garland*, Verg.; vimen, *a bee-hive*, Ov. TRANSF., *condiciones tortae, intricate, perplexed*, Pl.

Adv. **tortē**, *crookedly, awry*: Lucr.

torquis (torques) -is, m. and f. (torqueo), *that which is twisted or curved*. (1) *a twisted collar or necklace*: torque detracto, Cic. (2) *a collar for draught oxen*: Verg. (3) *a ring, wreath, chaplet*: ornatae torquibus arae, Verg.; Plin.

torrēo torrēre torrui tostum, *to burn, parch, dry up with heat or thirst*. LIT., aristas sole novo, Verg.; solis ardore torrerī, Cic.; tosti crines, *singed*, Ov.; of fever: mihi torrentur febribus artus, Ov. TRANSF., *of love*: torret amor pectora, Ov.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. **torrens** -entis (compar.: Juv.; superl.: Stat.). LIT., *burning, hot, parched*: miles sole torrens, Liv.; Verg. TRANSF., *rushing, seething*. (1) *of water*: Verg., etc. (2) *of speech*: oratio, Quint.; Juv.

M. as subst. **torrens** -entis. LIT., *a torrent*: Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *of speech*: Quint., Tac.

torresco -ēre (torreo), *to become parched, be dried up*: Lucr.

torridus -a -um (torreo), *parched, burnt, dry*.

LIT., campi siccitate torridi, Liv.; homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic.; poet., in act. sense: aestas, *burning*, Verg.

TRANSF., *pinched, nipped with cold*: membra torrida gelu, Liv.

torris -is, m. (torreo), *a firebrand*: Verg., Ov.

tortē, adv. from torqueo; q.v.

tortilis -e (torqueo), *twisted, twined*: aurum, *a golden chain*, Verg.; Ov., Plin.

torto -are (freq. of torqueo), *to torture, torment*: Lucr.

tortor -ōris, m. (torqueo). (1) *a torturer, tormentor*: Cic., Hor., etc. (2) *a wielder*: habena, Luc.

tortuōsus -a -um (²tortus), *full of turns and windings, tortuous*. LIT., alvus, Cic.; amnis, Liv. TRANSF., *intricate, involved*: genus disputandi, Cic.

¹**tortus** -a -um, partic. from torqueo; q.v.

²**tortus** -ūs, m. (torqueo), *a twisting, winding, curve*: serpens longos dat corpore tortus, Verg.

tōrulus -i, m. (dim. of torus), *a tuft*: Pl.

tōrus -i, m. *any round swelling, a protuberance*. Hence (1) *a knot in a rope*: Plin. (2) *a fleshy part of the body, muscle*: tori lacertorum, Cic. poet.; colla tument toris, Ov. (3) *a bed, sofa, mattress, couch*: Verg., Ov.; *a marriage couch*: Verg., Ov.; *a bier*: toro componat, Ov. (4) *a mound or elevation of earth*: tori riparum,

Verg. (5) fig., *an ornament* (as if on a garland): Cic.

torvitās -ātis, f. (torvus), *savageness, wildness* (of appearance or character): vultus, Tac.; Plin.

torvus -a -um (tero), *savage, gloomy, grim, fierce*; esp. of the eyes or the look: oculi, Ov.; lumine torvo, Verg.; torva tuens, *with grim look*, Verg.; taurus, Ov.; proelia, Cat.

tōt, indecl. num. adj. *so many*: tot viri, Cic.; tot milia formosarum, Prop.; foll. by ut and the subj.: Cic.; with corresponding quot: Cic., etc.; with corresponding quoties: Cic.

tōtidem, indecl. num. adj. *just as many*: totidem annos vixerunt, Cic.; Caes., Ov., etc.; with quot: totidem verbis, quot dixit, Cic.

tōtiens (tōtiēs), adv. (tot), *so often, so many times*: Cic., Verg., etc.; with corresponding quotiens, quotienscunque, or quot: Cic., Liv.

tōtus -a -um; genit. tōtius, dat. usually tōti; *the whole, complete, entire*. In gen.: sex menses totos, Ter.; mons, Caes.; respública, Cic.; totis viribus, Liv. Esp., of persons, *whole-hearted, absorbed*: in prece totus eram, Ov.; totus in Persea versus, Liv.; Caes., Hor.

N. as subst. **tōtum** -i, *the whole*: Cic. L.

In phrases: in toto, *on the whole*, Cic. L.; ex toto, Ov., etc.; in totum, Plin., etc.

toxicum -i, n. (τοξικόν), *poison for arrows*: Ov. In gen., *poison*: Pl., Hor., etc.

trābālis -e (trabs). (1) *of or relating to beams of wood*: clavus, Cic., Hor. (2) *as strong or as large as a beam*: telum, Verg.

trābēa -ae, f. *a white robe with scarlet stripes and a purple seam*. (1) *as worn by kings*: Verg., Liv. (2) *as worn by knights in solemn processions*; hence, meton. = *the equestrian order*: Mart. (3) *as worn by the augurs*: Suet.

trābēātus -a -um (trabea), *clad in the trabea*: Quirinus, Ov.; Tac.

trabs trābis, f. *a beam of wood*.

LIT., Caes., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the trunk of a tree, a tree*: trabes acernae, Verg.; Ov. (2) *anything made out of beams*: a, *a ship*: Cypria, Hor.; Verg.: b, *a roof, house*: sub isdem trabibus, Hor.: c, *a table*: Mart.

Trāchās -chantis, f. *a town in Italy* = Taracina.

Trāchin -chīnis, f. (Τραχίνα), *an old town in the Thessalian district of Phthiotis, residence of Ceyx, scene of the death of Hercules; afterwards called Heraclea*.

¶ Hence adj. **Trāchīnius** -a -um (Τραχίνιος), *Trachinian*: heros, Ceyx, Ov.; so, simply: Trachinius, Ov.; f. pl. as subst., Trachiniae, *The Trachinian Women, a tragedy by Sophocles*. **tractābilis** -e (tracto), *that can be handled or wrought, manageable*.

LIT., tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic.; non tractabile caelum, stormy, Verg.

TRANSF., *yielding, compliant, tractable*: virtus, Cic.; Verg., Ov.; compar.: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. L.

tractātio -ōnis, f. (tracto), *a handling, management*. LIT., beluarum, armorum, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *a treating of, handling*: philosophiae, Cic. (2) *as rhet. t. t., a particular use of a word*: Cic.

tractātor -ōris, m. (tracto), *a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a masseur*: Sen.

tractātrix -īcis, f. (tractator), *a masseuse*: Mart. **tractātus** -ūs, m. (tracto), *a handling, working, management*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *treatment, management*: ipsarum artium tractatu delectari Cic.; Quint., etc.

tractim, adv. (traho), *gradually, by degrees*: ire, Lucr.; susurrare, Verg.

tracto -are (freq. of traho).

(1) *to drag along, haul, pull about*: tractata comis antistita, Ov.; persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculisque tractata est, Cic.; Lucr.

(2) *to handle, manage*. LIT., of physical objects: manibus aliquid, Pl.; terram, Lucr.; vulnera, Cic.; gubernacula, *to steer*, Cic.; pecuniam publicam, *to manage the public finances*, Cic.; fila lyrae, Ov. TRANSF., a, in gen., *to treat, handle, manage*: causas amicorum, Cic.; bellum, *conduct a war*, Liv.; tractare condiciones, *to treat about terms*, Caes.; partes secundas, *to act, play*, Hor.; intransit.: de condicionibus, *to treat*, Nep.; b, *to treat, behave oneself towards a person*: aspere, Cic.; honorificentius, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

¹**tractus** -a -um, partic. from traho; q.v.

²**tractus** -ūs, m. (traho), *a dragging*.

(1) abstr., as a process. LIT., tractu gementem ferre rotam, Verg.; Syrtis ab tractu nominatae. TRANSF., tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, Cic.; tractus verborum, *drawing*, Cic.; belli, *extension*, Tac.

(2) concr.: a, *a track, trail*: longos flammaram tractūs, Lucr.; Cic., Verg.: b, *extent, space occupied, position*: urbis, Cic.; castrorum, Liv.; hence, *a tract of country, district*: hoc tractu oppidi erat regia, Caes.; corruptus caeli tractus, Verg.

trāditiō -ōnis, f. (trado). (1) *a giving up, surrender*: oppidorum, Liv. (2) *a giving over by means of words, an instruction, relation*: Quint., Tac.

trādītor -ōris, m. (trado), *a traitor*: Tac.

trādo (transdo: Caes.) -dēre -dīdi -dītum, to hand over, give up, surrender.

LIT., of persons and material things. (1) in gen.: alicui poculum, Cic.; equum comiti, Verg.; alicui testamentum legendum, Hor.; pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv.; possessiones et res creditoribus, Caes. (2) for a particular purpose, for special treatment: alicui turrim tuendam, Caes.; alicui legionem, Caes.; alicui neptem Agrippinam, *in marriage*, Tac.; pueros magistris, *for instruction*, Cic. Esp.: a, *to hand over for detention or punishment*: aliquem in custodiam, Cic. L.; aliquem ad supplicium, Caes.; Pl.: b, *to give over to the enemy, deliver up, betray*: arma, Caes.; Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of abstr. things in gen.: alicui Galliae possessionem, Caes.; quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic. (2) *to hand down as any kind of inheritance to posterity*: inimicitias posteris, Cic.; haec consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic.; esp. *to hand down an account of an event, to report, relate*: qualia multa historia tradidit, Cic.; annales tradunt, foll. by acc. and infin., Liv.; so, tradunt, traditur, etc.; with acc. and infin.: Liv., Cic.; pers. pass., with nom. and infin.: Lycurgi temporibus Homeris etiam fuisse traditur, Cic. (3) *to communicate in teaching, to teach*: elementa loquendi, Cic.; virtutem hominibus,

Cic.; Caes. (4) with reflex., *to commit, surrender, devote oneself*: se totum alicui, Cic.; se quieti, Cic.; totos se voluptatibus, Cic.

trādūco (transdūco) -dūcere -dūxi -ductum, *to carry over, lead over, bring over or across*.

LIT., in gen.: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam, Caes.; Helvetios per fines Sequanorum, Caes.; Pl., Liv. Often with acc. of that over which a person or thing is brought: copias flumen, pontem, Caes. Esp. *to lead across or past in front of others*: traducti sub iugum et per hostium oculos, Liv.; often in the phrase traducere equum (of a knight when he passed muster at the censor's inspection): cum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset... iussit equum traducere, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to bring over, transpose, transfer*: Clodium ad plebem, Cic.; centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, Caes.; animos a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, Cic.; aliquem a disputando ad dicendum, Cic.; aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. (2) of time, *to pass, spend, lead*: otiosam aetatem, Cic.; leniter aevum, Hor.; noctem his sermonibus, Liv. (3) *to show, display*: se Ulixem ancipitem, Juv. Esp. *to expose to ridicule, to 'show up'*: aliquem per ora hominum, Liv.; Juv., Mart.

trāductiō -ōnis, f. (traduco). (1) *a transferring*, esp. from one rank to another: hominis ad plebem, Cic.; also as rhet. t. t., *metonymy*: Cic. (2) temporis, *passage or lapse of time*, Cic. (3) *disgrace, ridicule*: Sen.

trāductor -ōris, m. (traduco), *a transferrer*: ad plebem (of Pompey, who let Clodius be transferred from a patrician to a plebeian family), Cic.

trādux -ūcis, m. (traduco), *a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting*: Plin., Tac.

trāgicōcōmoediā -ae, f. (τραγικοκωμῳδία), *tragi-comedy*: Pl.

trāgicus -a -um (τραγικός), *of tragedy, tragic*.

LIT., poema, *tragedy*, Cic.; poeta, Cic.; actor, Liv.; Orestes, *appearing in a tragedy*, Cic.; m. as subst. **trāgicus** -i, *a tragic poet*: Cic., Quint.

TRANSF., (1) *in tragic style, lofty, sublime*: orator, Cic.; Hor. (2) *of a tragic land, awful, fearful, horrible*: scelus, Liv.; Ov., Juv.

¶ Adv. **trāgicē**, *tragically, after the manner of tragedy*: Cic., Sen.

trāgoediā -ae, f. (τραγωδία), *a tragedy*.

LIT., tragoedias facere, Cic.; tragoediam agere, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a dramatic scene*: Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat, Cic. (2) *pathetic or bombastic language*: istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic. (3) *the art of tragedy*: Hor., Ov.

trāgoedus -i, m. (τραγωδός), *a tragic actor, tragedian*: Pl., Cic., Hor.

trāgūla -ae, f. (traho), *a species of javelin used by the Gauls and Spaniards*: Caes., Liv.

TRANSF., *tragulam inicere* in aliquem, Pl.

trāgus -i, m. (τράγος). (1) *the smell under the arm-pits*: Mart. (2) *a kind of fish*: Ov.

trāhax -ācis (traho), *drawing to oneself; hence, greedy*: Pl.

trāhēa -ae, f. (traho), *a sledge, drag*: Verg.

trāho trāhēre traxi tractum, *to draw, drag*.

LIT., (1) in gen., *to trail, pull along*: vestem, Hor.; corpus fessum, Liv.; trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, Hor.; Verg., etc. Also of persons, *to bring along*: exercitum, Liv.; turbam prosequendum, Liv.; Verg. (2) *to drag, pull violently*: aliquem pedibus, Cic.; ad supplicium, Sall., Tac.; corpus tractum et laniatum, Cic.; aliquem a templo, Verg. Hence of plundering: praedam ex agris, Liv.; Cic., etc. (3) *to draw in, take up*: ex puteis aquam, Cic.; auras ore, Ov.; animam, *to breathe*, Liv.; of persons drinking, *to quaff*: pocula, Hor. (4) *to draw out*: ferrum e vulnere, Ov.; vocem imo a pectore, Verg.; of spinning: data pensa, Ov.; lanam mollire trahendo, Ov. Hence, in gen., *to lengthen*: Ov. (5) *to draw together, contract*: vultum, Ov.; vela, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to draw, attract*: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg.; quid est quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? Cic. L.; decus ad consulem, Liv.; crimen in se, Ov. (2) *to squander*: pecuniam, Sall. (3) *to take in or on, assume, derive*: squamam, Ov.; ruborem, Ov.; multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, Tac.; cognomen ex aliqua re, Cic.; maiorem ex perniciē et peste reipublicae molestiam, Cic.; consilium ex aliqua re, Sall. (4) *to prolong, lengthen, spin out*: comitia, Cic.; rem in serum, Liv.; noctem sermone, Verg.; vitam in tenebris, Verg.; of mental deliberation: Sall. (5) *to ascribe, refer, interpret*: aliquid in religionem, Liv.; fortuita ad culpam, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. **tractus** -a -um, of speech, *fluent, flowing*: oratio tracta et fluens, Cic. N. as subst., of things *pulled out fine*. (1) *a flock of wool when carded or combed out*: Tib. (2) *a long cake*: Cato.

trāicio (or transicio: Caes.) -icēre -iēci -iectum (trans/iacio).

(1) *to throw a thing (or person) across something; to shoot across, convey over*. LIT., telum, Caes.; vexillum trans vallum, Liv.; membra super acervum levi pede, Ov.; malos antemnasque de nave in navem, Liv. Esp. *to transport over the sea, a river, a mountain, etc.*: legiones in Siciliam, Liv.; copias trans fluvium, Liv.; Marius traiecit in Africam, *having crossed*, Cic.; sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes.; sese duabus navibus in Africam, Liv. Sometimes with the thing crossed also acc.: equitum magnam partem flumen, Caes.

(2) *to pass through or across a thing (or person); to cross, penetrate, pierce*: Trebiam navibus, Liv.; murum iaculo, Cic.; aliquem venabulo, Liv.; alicui femur tragulā, Caes.; pars magna equitum mediam traiecit aciem, Liv.

trāiectio -ōnis, f. (traicio). (1) *a passing over, crossing over, passage*: stellarum, Cic. (2) *a transferring*: in alium, Cic. Esp. as rhet. t. t.: a, *the transposition of words*: verborum, Cic.: b, *hyperbole*: veritatis superlatio atque traiecio, Cic.

trāiectus -ūs, m. (traicio), *a crossing over, passing over, passage*: fluminis, Liv.; commodissimus in Britanniam, Caes.

trālāt = translāt-; q.v.

trālōquor -loqui, dep. *to recount, relate*: Pl.

Tralles -ium, f. pl. *a town in western Asia Minor, near the modern Aydin*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tralliānus** -a -um, of *Tralles*.

trālūcēo = transluceo; q.v.

trāma -ae, f. *the woof* in weaving. LIT., Varr., Sen. TRANSF., trama figurae, *a lanky, lean person*, Pers.; tramae putidae, *trifles*, Pl.

trāmēo = transmeo; q.v.

trāmes -itis, m. *a by-way, foot-path*. LIT., Apennini tramites, Cic.; transversis tramitibus transgredi, Liv. TRANSF., poet., *a way, course, path*: Lucr., Verg., etc.

trāmigro = transmigro; q.v.

trāmitto = transmitto; q.v.

trānāto (transnāto) -are, *to swim across*: Tac.; with acc. of place: Gangem, Cic.

trāno (transno) -are, *to swim over, swim across*. LIT., ad suos, Liv.; with acc. of place: flumen, Caes.; pass.: tranantur aquae, Ov.; Verg. TRANSF., with acc., in gen., *to pass through*: foramina, Lucr.; nubila, Verg.; genus igneum quod tranat omnia, *pervades*, Cic.

tranquillitās -ātis, f. (tranquillus), *quietness, calmness*. LIT., *a calm, freedom from wind, calm weather*: maris, Cic.; summā tranquillitate consecutā, Caes.; tanta subito malacia et tranquillitas exstitit, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., *rest, peace*: summa tranquillitas pacis atque otii, Cic.; animi, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

tranquillo -are (tranquillus), *to calm*. LIT., mare oleo, Plin. TRANSF., *animos*, Cic.

tranquillus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *quiet, calm, tranquil*.

LIT., *calm*; esp., *free from wind*: mare, Cic., Liv.; serenitas, Liv. N. as subst. **tranquillum** -i, *a calm*: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., *peaceful, undisturbed, serene*: tranquilla et serena frons, Cic.; senectus, Hor.; tranquillum ab hostili metu agmen, Liv. N. as subst. **tranquillum** -i, *quiet*: rempublicam in tranquillum redigere, Liv.

¶ Adv. **tranquillē**, *quietly, calmly*: Pl., Cic. **trans**, prep. with acc. *over, across, on or to the other side of*: trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.; trans Alpes transfertur, Cic.; trans mare currunt, Hor.

transābēo -ire -ti, *to go through or past*: ensis transabiit costas, Verg.

transactor -ōris, m. (transigo), *a manager, accomplisher*: rerum huiusmodi omnium transactor et administer, Cic.

transādigo -igēre -ēgi -actum. (1) *to drive a thing through something else, to thrust through*: crudum ensem transadigit costas, Verg. (2) *to pierce, penetrate*: hasta horum unum transadigit costas, Verg.; Stat.

Transalpīnus -a -um, *beyond the Alps, transalpine*: Gallia, Caes.; bella, Cic.

transcendo (transscendo) -scendēre -scendi -scensum (trans/scando), *to climb over, step over, pass over*. LIT., in hostium naves, Caes.; Liv. With acc.: muros, Liv.; Caucasum, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., *to step over, transgress*: fines iuris, Lucr.; ordinem aetatis, Liv.

transcīdo -cidēre -cīdi -cīsum (trans/caedo), *to cut up*: Pl.

transcribo (transscrībo) -scrībēre -scripsi -scriptum, *to copy, transcribe*. LIT., testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic. TRANSF., *to transfer, convey, assign*: nomina in socios, Liv.; alicui spatium vitae, Ov.; sceptrā colonis, Ov.; matres urbi, Verg.

transcurro -currere -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, *to run across or over, hasten over, hasten past*. LIT., ad forum, Ter.; per spatium, Lucr.; castra, Liv.; with acc.: caelum transcurrit nimbis, Verg. TRANSF., ad melius, Hor.; with acc.: suum cursum, Cic.; of time: Plin. L.

transcursus -ūs, m. (transcurro), *a running past, hastening through*. LIT., Liv., Sen. TRANSF., *a brief mention*: Plin.

transdo = trado; q.v.

transdūco = traduco; q.v.

transenna -ae, f. (1) *lattice-work, a grating*: Cic. (2) *a net for catching birds*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *a trap*: Pl.

transēo -ire -īi -itum, *to go over, cross, pass over*; with or without object in acc.

LIT., (1) in gen.: in Helvetiorum fines, Caes.; Formias, Cic.; Euphratem, Cic.; pass.: Rhodanus transitur, Caes. (2) *to desert*: ad aliquem, Cic., Caes.; a patribus ad plebem, Liv. (3) *to outstrip, overtake*: equum cursu, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to be changed into, be transformed into*: in saxum, Ov. (2) *to make a transition, pass over*: transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum, Cic.; ad partitionem, Cic.; in alicuius sententiam, Liv. (3) *to penetrate, pervade*: quaedam animalis intellegentia per omnia permanat et transit, Cic. (4) *of time passing, to go by*: transiit aetas quam cito! Tib.; dies legis transiit, Cic. (5) *to pass time, spend*: annum quiete et otio, Tac.; Sall. (6) *to pass beyond, to transgress*: fines verecundiae, Cic.; Ov. (7) *to surpass*: Luc. (8) *to pass over a thing; i.e. to omit, ignore or touch lightly on*: leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere unam quamque rem, Cic.; aliquid silentio, Cic. L.; Quint.

transfēro transferre transtūli translātum and trālātum, *to carry over or across; to transfer, transport, convey*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: Caesar paullo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes.; aliquem trans Alpes, Cic.; o Venus, te Glycerae transfer in aedem, Hor. (2) in writing, *to copy*: litteras in libros, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to bring over, remove, transfer*: regnum ab sede Lavini, Verg.; omnia Argos, *to give the victory to Argos*, Verg.; in Celtiberiam bellum, Caes.; sermonem alio, *turn to another subject*, Cic. (2) *to put off, defer*: sese in proximum annum, Cic. (3) *to change*: Ov., Tac. (4) *to translate into another language*: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. L.; Quint. (5) *to use a word figuratively or metaphorically*: verba, quae transferuntur, Cic.

transfigo -figere -fixi -fixum. (1) *to pierce a person through, transfix*: puellam gladio, Liv.; transfixus hastā, Cic.; Caes. (2) *to thrust a weapon through*: hasta transfixa, Verg.; Luc.

transfigūro -are, *to transform, transfigure*: Sen., Suet., Plin., etc.

transfōdiō -fōdere -fōdi -fossum, *to stab through, transfix*: alicui latus, Liv.; aliquem, Caes.; pass. partic. with acc. of respect: pectora duro transfossi ligno, Verg.

transformis -e (trans/forma), *changed, transformed*: Ov.

transformo -are, *to change, transform*: se in vultus aniles, Verg.; Quint.

transfōro -are, *to pierce, thrust through*: Sen.

transfrēto -are (trans/fretum), *to cross the sea*: Suet.

transfūga -ae, c. (transfugio), *a deserter*. LIT., specie transfugarum ad Flaccum venire, Liv.; Cic., Tac. TRANSF., transfuga divitum partes linqere gestio, Hor.; Plin.

transfūgio -fūgere -fūgi -fūgitum, *to desert to the enemy*. LIT., Gabios, Romam, Liv.; quod in obsidione et fame servitia infida transfugerent, Liv.; Tac. TRANSF., ab afflictā amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic.; Tac.

transfūgium -i, n. (transfugio), *a going over to the enemy, deserting*: Liv., Tac.

transfundo -fundere -fūdi -fūsum, *to pour from one vessel into another*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *to transfer*: omnem amorem in hanc, Cic.; Tac.

transfūsio -ōnis, f. (transfundo), *a pouring out, pouring off*. LIT., Plin. TRANSF., *the migration of a people*: Cic.

transgrēdiōr -grēdi -gressus sum, dep. (trans/gradiōr), *to go across, pass over*.

LIT., in gen.: in Europam, Liv.; per montes, Liv.; with acc.: flumen, Caes.; Taurum, Cic. L.; esp. *to go over to another side or party*: in partes alicuius, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to pass on to something fresh, in action or speech*: tarde ad sacramentum, Tac. (2) *to pass beyond, exceed a measure or time*: Plin.

transgressio -ōnis, f. (transgredior), *a going over, passage*: ascensus et transgressio Gallorum (over the Alps), Cic. TRANSF., *a transposition of words*: verborum, Cic.

transgressus -ūs, m. (transgredior), *a going over, passage*: auspiciū prosperi transgressus, Tac.; with objective genit.: amnis, Tac.

transīgo -īgere -ēgi -actum (trans/ago), *to drive through*.

LIT., *to stab, pierce through*: se ipsum gladio, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *of time, to pass, spend, lead*: tempus per ostentationem, Tac.; Sen., etc. (2) *to finish, complete, accomplish, transact*: negotium, Cic.; aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.; aliquid per aliquem, Cic.; Liv., Tac.; impers. pass.: si transactum est, *if it is done*, Cic. (3) *to settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding*: cum aliquo HS. ducentis milibus, Cic.; transigite cum expeditionibus, *have done with*, Tac.

transīlio (transsīlio) -sīlire -sīlūi (trans/salio), *to spring over, leap across*.

LIT., de muro in navem, Liv.; with acc.: muros, Liv.; rates transiliunt vada, Hor.

TRANSF., ab illo consilio ad aliud, *to go over to*, Liv.; with acc.: rem, *to pass by, pass over*, Cic.; munera Liberi, *be immoderate with*, Hor.

transitans -antis, partic. as from transito, *passing through*: Cic. L.

transitio -ōnis, f. (transeo), *a going across, passing over*.

LIT., imagines similitudine et transitione perceptae, Cic.; esp. *a going over from one party or side to another*: ad plebem

transitiones, Cic.; sociorum, Liv.; exercitus transitionibus imminutus, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *infection, contagion*: Ov.

(2) *concr., a passage*: transitiones perviae Iani nominantur, Cic.

transitōrius -a -um (transeo), *having a passage through*: domus, Suet.

transitus -ūs, m. (transeo), *a passing over or across, transit*.

LIT., transitus fossae, Cic.; transitum claudere, Liv.; in transitu capta urbs, in passing, Tac.; esp. *a passing over from one party or side to another*: facili transitu ad proximos et validiores, Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *a changing over, transition*:

rerum, Tac. (2) *of colours, fading*: Ov., Plin.

translāticius (trālāticius) -a -um (transfero), *handed down as customary, prescriptive*:

edictum, received by a magistrate from his predecessor, Cic.; hence, in gen., common,

usual: Cic. L., Plin. L., etc.

translātiō (trālātiō) -ōnis, f. (transfero), *a transferring, handing over*. LIT., pecuniarum a iustis dominis ad alienos, Cic.; of plants,

grafting: Varr., Plin.

TRANSF., criminis, Cic.; esp. (1) *a translation*: Quint. (2) *a metaphor, trope, figure*: Cic., Quint.

translātīvus -a -um (transfero), *transferable*: constitutio, Cic.

translātor -ōris, m. (transfero), *a transferrer*: quaesturae (of Verres), Cic.

translūcēō (trālūcēō) -ēre, (1) *to shine across*: Lucr. (2) *to shine through, be visible through*: Ov., Plin.

transmārīnus -a -um, *from beyond the sea, foreign, transmarine*: artes, Cic.; legationes, Liv.

transmēō (trāmēō) -mēare, *to go over, across, through*: Plin., Tac.

transmigrō -are, *to migrate, move from one place to another*: Veios, Liv.

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) -mittēre -mīsi -misum. (1) *to send across, send over, convey across, pass through, transmit*. LIT., equitatum celeriter, Caes.; classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv.; exercitum per fines, to allow through, Liv.; transmissum per viam tigillum, passed across the road, Liv.

TRANSF., a, to convey, make over, entrust: bellum in Italiam, Liv.; huic hoc tantum bellum, Cic.; suum tempus temporibus amicorum, Cic.; Verg., etc.: b, of time, to let pass: Iunium mensem transmisimus, Tac.

(2) *to cross over, go across, pass through or over*. LIT., sin ante transmisisset, Cic.; ab Lilybaeo Uticam, Liv.; with acc. of what is crossed: tot maria, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

TRANSF., a, to leave unnoticed: Scaurum silentio transmisit, Tac.: b, of time, to spend: Sen., etc.: c, to go through, suffer: Plin. L.

transmontāni -ōrum, m. pl. *dwellers beyond the mountains*: Liv.

transmōvēō -mōvēre -mōvi -mōtum, *to remove from one place to another*. LIT., Syriā legiones, Tac. TRANSF., to transfer: Ter.

transmūto -are, *to change, transmute*: dextera laevis, Lucr.; incertos honores, Hor.

transnāto = tranato; q.v.

transnōmīno -are, *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. M. as subst. trans-

pādānus -i, *a person living on the north side of the Po*: Cat.; plur.: Cic.

transpectus -ūs, m. (transpicio), *a looking through, seeing through*: Lucr.

transpicio (transspicio) -spicere (trans/specio), *to look through, see through*: Lucr.

transpōno -pōnere -pōsui -pōsitum, *to put over, remove, transfer*: Plin. L., Tac.

transportatio -ōnis, f. (transporto), *a removal*: Sen.

transporto -are, *to convey across, transport*: exercitum in Graeciam, Cic.; with another acc., of what is crossed: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes.

transrhēnānus -a -um (trans/Rhenus), *beyond* (i.e. on the east side of), the Rhine: Germani, Caes.

transtībērīnus -a -um (trans/Tiberis), *beyond the Tiber*. M. pl. as subst. transtībērīni -ōrum, *the people living beyond the Tiber*: Cic.

transtīnēō -ēre (teneo), *to go through, pass through*: Pl.

transtrum -i, n. (trans), *a cross-beam*; esp. *a thwart or bench in a ship on which rowers sat*, gen. plur.: Caes.

transulto (transsulto) -are (freq. of transilio), *to spring over or across*: Liv.

transūmo (transsūmo) -ēre, *to adopt, assume*: Stat.

transūo (transsūo) -sūere, *to sew through, stitch through*; hence *to pierce through*: exta transuta verubus, Ov.

transvēctiō (trāvēctiō) -ōnis, f. (transveho), *a carrying over or across or past*: Acherontis, Cic. Esp. *the riding of a Roman knight past the censor at the periodical muster*: Suet.

transvēho (trāvēho) -vēhere -vexi -vectum, *to carry over or past, convey across, transport*.

LIT., milites, Caes.; naves plaustris, Liv.

Pass. in middle sense, transvehi, to ride, sail, pass over or across: in Africam, Sall.; Corcyram, Liv.; Tac. Esp. *to carry past others in a procession, to bear along in triumph*: arma spoliaque carpentis, Liv. Pass. in middle sense, of a knight, to ride past the censor at a muster: Liv., Suet.

TRANSF., of time, to pass: abiit iam et transvectum est tempus, Tac.

transverbēro -are, *to pierce through, transfix, perforate*: bestiam venabulo, Cic. L.; pectus alicuius abiete, Verg.

transversārius -a -um (transversus), *lying across, transverse*: tigna, Caes.

transversus, trāversus and transvorsus -a -um, *transverse, oblique, athwart*.

LIT., fossa, Caes.; transverso ambulare foro, across the forum, Cic.; transverso itinere, in an oblique direction, Liv.; transversum digitum, a finger's breadth, Cic.

TRANSF., cuius in adolescentiam transversa incurrit misera reipublicae fortuna, crossed, ran counter, Cic.

N. as subst. transversum, -i, *a cross-direction*: Plin. Esp. in phrases: de or ex

transverso, *sideways*, Pl.; de transverso, *unexpectedly*, Cic. L. N. pl. acc. used like adv.: venti transversa fremunt, Verg.

transvólito -are, *to fly across*: Lucr.

transvólō (trāvólō) -are, *to fly over or across*.
LIT., of birds: Plin.

TRANSF., (1) *to hasten over, hasten across*: Alpes, ap. Cic. L.; eques transvolat in alteram partem, Liv.; dum (vox) transvolat auras, *speeds through*, Lucr. (2) *to hasten past*: aridas quercus, Hor.; transvolat in medio posita, *passes by*, Hor.

trápētus -i, m. **trápētum** -i, n. and plur. **trápētes** -um, m. (τραπέω, *to tread grapes*), *an oil-press*: Cato, Verg.

trápezita -ae, m. (τραπέζιτης), *a money-changer*: Pl.

Trápezūs -untis, f. (Τραπεζούς), *a town in Pontus* (now Trebizond).

Trāsūmēnus (also Trasy- and Trasi-; also with double n) -i, m. (with or without lacus), *the Trasimene lake, on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius* (217 B.C.) (now Lago di Perugia).

trav = transv-; q.v.

Trēbia -ae, m. *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 217 B.C.* (now Trebbia).

Trēbūla -ae, f. *name of three towns in Italy*.

trēcēni -ae -a (tres/centum), *three hundred at a time or three hundred each*: Liv., Hor.

trēcēntēsīmus -a -um (trecenti), *three-hundredth*: Cic.

trēcēnti -ae -a (tres/centum), *three hundred*: Cic., Verg., etc.

trēcēntiēs (trēcēntiens), adv. (trecenti), *three hundred times*: Cat.

trēchēdipnum -i, n. (τρεχέδιπνος -ov, *hastening to dinner*), *a light garment worn by parasites at table*: Juv.

trēdēcim (tres/decem), *thirteen*: Liv.

trēmēbundus -a -um (tremo), *trembling*: manus, Cic.; Ov.

trēmēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (tremo/facio), *to cause to tremble*: Verg. Perf. partic. pass., tremefactus -a -um, *trembling*: Verg., Ov.

trēmescō (trēmisco) -ēre (tremo), *to tremble, quake*; of things: tonitru tremescunt ardua terrarum et campi, Verg.; of persons: omnem tremescens ad strepitum, Ov. With acc., *to tremble at*: sonitum pedum vocemque, Verg.; with infin.: telum instare tremescit, Verg.

trēmībundus = tremebundus; q.v.

trēmisco = tremesco; q.v.

trēmō -ēre -ūi (cf. τρέω, τρέμω), *to tremble, quake*; of things: tremit hasta, Verg.; of persons: toto pectore tremens, Cic.; corde et genibus, Hor.; with acc. of respect: tremis ossa pavore, Hor.; Lucr. With acc. object, *to tremble at, quake at*: offensam lunonem, Ov.; te, Verg.; virgas ac secures dictatoris, Liv.

¶ Hence gerundive as adj. **trēmendus** -a -um, *fearful, terrible, dread*: rex, Pluto, Verg.; Hor., Ov.

trēmōr -ōris, m. (tremo), *a trembling, quaking, tremor*. LIT., of the limbs: pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus, Liv.; of fire: tremor ignium clarus, Lucr.; of the earth: Verg.; plur.: Lucr., Ov. TRANSF., *an object which causes fear and trembling*: Mart.

trēmūlus -a -um (tremo), *trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous*. LIT., of things: lumen, Verg.; mare, Ov.; of persons: accurrit ad me tremulus, Ter. TRANSF., *that causes trembling*: Prop.

trēpidātio -ōnis, f. (trepido), *agitation, anxiety, alarm, trepidation*: Cic.; tantam trepidationem iniecit, Liv.; per trepidationem, Tac.

trēpidē, adv. from trepidus; q.v.

trēpido -are (trepidus), *to be agitated, be busy and anxious, bustle about*.

LIT., of living beings: totis trepidatur castris, *the whole camp is in confusion*, Caes.; circa advenam, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; inter fugae pugnaeque consilium, *to waver confusedly*. With acc., *to fear, be anxious about*: occursum amici, Juv.; with infin.: ne trepidate meas defendere naves, Verg.

TRANSF., of things: aqua per pronum trepidat rivum, Hor.; trepidant flammae, *flicker*, Hor.; with infin.: cuius octavum trepidavit (*has been hastening*) aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. from pres. partic. (with compar.) **trēpidantēr**, *anxiously, hurriedly*: omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes.

trēpidus -a -um (cf. τρέω, τρέμω), *agitated, anxious, restless, disturbed*.

LIT., of living beings: trepida Dido, Verg.; civitas, Liv.; with genit.: rerum suarum, *on account of*, Liv.; Tac.

TRANSF., of things, actions, or situations: unda, Ov.; metus, Ov.; cursus, Verg.; in re trepida, in rebus trepidis, *in an emergency*, Liv.; Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **trēpidē**, *in an agitated, anxious manner*: Liv., Suet.

trēs (archaic treis and trīs) tria, num. adj. (cf. τρεῖς, τρία), *three*: Pl., Cic., etc.

tressis -is, m. (tres/as), *three asses*: Varr., Pers.

tresvīri = triumviri; q.v.

Trēvēri (Trēvīri) -ōrum, m. pl. *a powerful Germanic people, whose capital Augusta or Colonia Treverorum is now Trier*. Rarely in sing. Trēvir -viri, *one of the Treveri*.

¶ Hence adj. **Trēvēricus** (Trēvīricus) -a -um, *of the Treveri*.

triangūlus -a -um (tres/angulus), *three-cornered, triangular*. N. as subst. **triangulum** -i, *a triangle*: Cic., Quint.

triārīi -ōrum, m. pl. (tres), *the oldest and most experienced Roman soldiers, who were drawn up in the third rank, behind the hastati and principes*: Liv. Hence prov.: res ad triarios rediit, *it's a critical situation*, Liv.

tribrāchys -yos, m. (τρίβραχys), *a metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables* (— — —): Quint.

tribūārius -a -um (tribus), *of or relating to a tribe*: Cic.

tribūlis -is, m. (tribus). (1) *one who belongs to the same tribe, a fellow-tribesman*: tribulis tuus, Cic.; Ter., Hor., Liv. (2) *one of the common people*: Mart.

tribulum -i, n. (tero), *a threshing sledge*: Varr., Verg.

tribūlus -i, m. *a thorny plant, the caltrop*: Verg.

tribūnāl -ālis, n. (tribunus), *the tribunal, a raised platform; used for the direction of*

meetings or the administration of justice: in tribunali Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentes, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc. Also used by a general in the camp: Liv., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) the praetor's seat in the theatre: Suet. (2) a monument erected in honour of the dead: Tac. (3) any mound, embankment of earth: Plin.

tribūnātus -ūs, m. (tribunus), the office or dignity of a tribune, tribuneship. (1) that of a tribune of the people: Cic., Liv. (2) that of a military tribune: Cic., Liv.

tribūnicīus -a -um (tribunus), of a tribune, tribunical. (1) of a tribune of the people: potestas, Cic.; m. as subst. **tribūnicīus** -i, a person who has been tribune: Cic., Liv. (2) of a military tribune: honos, Caes.

tribūnus -i, m. (tribus), a tribune, an officer of one of the following kinds. (1) tribunus Celerum, commander of the Celeres (q.v.) under the kings, Liv. (2) tribuni aerarii, paymasters who assisted the quaestors, and who were afterwards made judges, Cic. (3) tribuni militum, or militares, military tribunes, officers of whom there were six to every legion; each of them commanded it for two months in the year, Caes., Cic., etc. (4) tribuni militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power, chosen to govern in the place of consuls, from 444 to 366 B.C., Liv. (5) tribuni plebis and (more frequently) simply tribuni, the tribunes of the people, the magistrates who protected the plebeians, Cic., Liv.

tribūo -ūere -ūi -ūtum (tribus), to divide out, allot, assign.

LIT., rem universam in partes, Cic.; praemia alicui, Caes.; suum cuique, Cic.; Sall., etc.

TRANSF., (1) to grant, give, show: alicui misericordiam suam, Cic.; alicui magnam gratiam, Cic.; pacem terris, Ov.; Caes., etc. (2) to allow, concede, yield: valetudini aliquid, Cic.; mihi omnia, Cic.; Caes., etc. (3) to ascribe, attribute: id virtuti hostium, Caes.; Cic.

tribus -ūs, f. (from root of tres), originally a third part of the Roman people. Hence a tribe, a division of the Roman people (originally Ramnes, Tities, Luceres; eventually 35 in number): populum in tribus convocare, Cic.

TRANSF., the lower classes, the mob: Plin., Mart.

tribūtārius -a -um (tributum), relating to tribute: tabellae, Cic.

tribūtīm, adv. (tribus), according to tribes, tribe by tribe: nummos dividere, Cic.

tribūtīo -ōnis, f. (tribuo), a distribution, dividing: Cic.

tribūtum -i, n. (**tribūtus** -i, m.: Pl.) (tribuo), a tax, fixed contribution, tribute: tributum conferre, facere, pendere, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc. TRANSF., a gift, present (esp. one considered as due): Ov., Stat., Juv.

tribūtus -a -um (tribus), arranged according to tribes: comitia, in which the people voted by tribes, Liv.

trīcae -ārum, f. (1) trifles, trumpery, nonsense: Pl., Mart. (2) vexations, troubles, perplexities: quomodo domestica tricas (fert)? Cic. L.; Pl.

trīcēnārius -a -um (tricenī), containing the number thirty: filius, thirty years old, Sen.

trīcēni -ae -a (triginta), thirty at a time or thirty each: Cic., Plin., Mart.

trīceps -cipitis (tres/caput), three-headed: Cic., Ov.

trīcēsīmus (trīcensīmus, trīgēsīmus) -a -um (triginta), thirtieth: Cic., etc.

trīchīla -ae, f. a summer-house, arbour: Caes., Verg.

trīciēs (trīciens), adv. (triginta), thirty times: Cic.

trīclīnīum -i, n. (τρικλινιον), a dining-couch, a couch on which the Romans reclined at meals: Cic., Mart., etc. TRANSF., a dining-room: exornat ample et magnifice triclinium, Cic.

trīco -ōnis, m. (tricae), a trickster: Pl.

trīcor -ari, dep. (tricae), to make difficulties, to shuffle, trifle: cum aliquo, Cic. L.

trīcorpor -pōris (tres/corpus), having three bodies: forma tricorporis umbrae, of Geryon, Verg.

trīcuspis -īdis (tres/cuspis), having three points: Ov.

trīdens -entis (tres/dens), having three teeth or prongs: rostra, Verg. M. as subst.

trīdens -entis, a trident, a three-pronged spear: Juv., Plin.; as an attribute of Neptune: Verg., Ov.

trīdentīfēr -fēri, m. (trīdens/fero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune: Ov.

trīdentīgēr -gēri, m. (trīdens/gero), the trident-bearer, epithet of Neptune: Ov.

trīdūum (trīdūom) -i, n. (tres/dies), a space of three days: cum tridui viam processisset, Caes.; triduo illud aut summum quadriduo perituum, Cic.

triennīa -īum, n. pl. (tres/annus), a festival celebrated every three years: Ov.

triennīum -i, n. (tres/annus), a space of three years: biennium aut triennium est cum nuntium remisisti, Cic.; multis locis Germaniae triennium vagati, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

triens -entis, m. (tres), a third part, one-third. In gen.: Cic. L.; of an inheritance: Suet. Esp. (1) the third part of an as: Hor. (2) of a sextarius: Prop.

trīentābūlum -i, n. (triens), the equivalent in land for the third part of a sum of money: Liv.

trīērarchus -i, m. (τρίηραρχος), the commander of a trireme: Cic., Tac.

trīēris -e (τρίηρης), having three banks of oars. Subst. **trīēris** -is, f. a trireme: Nep.

trīētēricus -a -um (τρίητηρίς), recurring every three years, triennial: trieterica sacra, Ov.

trīētēris -īdis, f. (τρίητης). (1) a space of three years: Mart. (2) a triennial festival: Cic.

trīfāriam, adv. in three places, on three sides: adoriri castra, munire, Liv.

trīfaux -faucis (tres/faux), having three throats, triple-throated: latratus (Cerberi), Verg.

trīfidus -a -um (tres/finde), split in three parts, three-forked: flamma (of lightning), Ov.

trīfilis -e (tres/filum), having three hairs: Mart.

trīformis -e (tres/forma), three-formed, having three forms: Chimaera, Hor.; dea, Hecate, Ov.; mundus (composed of air, sea, and earth), Ov.

trīfūr -fūris, m. (tres/fur), a three-fold thief, arch-thief: Pl.

trīfurcīfēr -fēri, m. an arch-rogue: Pl.

trīgēmīnus (tergēmīnus) -a -um, of children, three born at a birth: fratres, the Horatii and

the Curiatii, Liv. In gen., *threefold, triple*: vir, Geryon, Hor.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; tergemini honores, the aedileship, praetorship, and consulship, Hor.

trigintā, indecl. num. adj. (cf. *τριάκοντα*), *thirty*: Cic., etc.

trigon-ōnis, m. (*τρίγων*), a ball for playing: Hor., Mart.

trigōnālis -e (trigonum), *three-cornered*: pila (=trigon), Mart.

trilibris -e (tres/libra), of three pounds' weight: Hor.

trilinguis -e (tres/lingua), *having three tongues*: os (Cerberi), Hor.

trilix -icis (tres/licium), *having three threads*: lorica consertam hamis auroque trilecem, Verg.

trimestris -e (tres/mensis), of three months: haedi, three months old, Varr.; Suet.

trimetrōs (-us) -a -um (*τρίμετρος*), *containing three metra, i.e. three double feet*: Quint. M. as subst. **trimetrus** -i, a trimeter: Hor., Quint.

trīmōdiā -ae, f. and **trīmōdium** -i, n. (tres/modius), a vessel containing three modii: Varr.

trīmulus -a -um (dim. of trimus), *three years old*: Suet.

trīmus -a -um (tres), *three years old*: equa, Hor.; Pl., Varr.

Trinacria -ae, f. (*Τρινακρία*), the island of Sicily, so called from its triangular shape.

¶ Hence adj. **Trinacrius** -a -um, *Sicilian*; and f. adj. **Trinacris** -idis, *Sicilian*: Trinacris, alone=Sicily, Ov.

trīni -ae -a; also sing. **trīnus** -a -um (tres), *three at a time, three together*: trinae litterae, Cic.; trina castra, Caes., Liv.

Trinobantes -um, m. a people in the east of Britain.

trīnoctiālis -e (tres/nox), of three nights: Mart.

trīnōdis -e (tres/nodus), *having three knots*: Ov.

trīōbōlus -i, m. (*τρίοβλος*), a coin of the value of three oboli: Pl.

trīōnēs -um, m. pl. the ploughing oxen; hence, 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 of Thessaly, father of Erysichthon.

¶ Hence subst. **Triōpēus** -i, m. Erysichthon: Ov.; and **Triōpēis** -idis, f. Mestra, daughter of Erysichthon.

triparcus -a -um (ter/parcus), *very stingy*: Pl.

tripart-, see tripart-

tripectōrus -a -um (tres/pectus), *having three breasts*: Lucr.

tripēdālis -e, of three feet in measure: parma, Liv.

tripertitus (tripartitus) -a -um, *divided into three parts, threefold, triple*: divisio, Cic.; Tac. N. abl. sing. as adv. **tripertito** (tripartito), in three parts: bona dividere, Cic.; Caes., Liv.

tripēs -pēdis, *having three feet*: mulus, Liv.; Hor.

triplex -plicis (ter/plico), *threefold, triple*: acies, Caes.; Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.; aes, Verg., Hor.; deae, the three Parcae, Ov.

As subst., m. pl. **triplicēs** -um (sc. codicilli), a writing tablet with three leaves:

Cic. L., Mart.; n. sing. **triplex** -plicis, *three times as much*: pediti in singulos centeni dati . . . triplex equiti, Liv.; Hor.

triplus -a -um, *threefold, triple*: pars, Cic.; Pl.

Triptōlēmus -i, m. (*Τριπτόλεμος*), son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, the inventor of agriculture, and later a judge in the lower world; prov.: Triptolemo dare fruges, to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.

tripūdio -are (tripudium), to beat the ground with the feet, to dance; esp. as a religious rite: Sen.; tripudiantes more suo (of the Spaniards), Liv.; fig.: tot in funeribus reipublicae exsultans ac tripudians, dancing for joy, Cic.

tripūdium -i, n. (1) a religious dance: Salios per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu, Liv.; so of a savage war dance: cantus (Gallorum) ineuntium proelium et ululatus et tripudia, Liv.; of other dances: Cat. (2) as t. t. of augury, a favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so fast that the food fell out of their beaks: Cic., Liv., Suet.

tripūs -pōdis, m. (*τρίπους*), a three-legged seat, tripod: Verg., Hor. Esp. the tripod of the Delphic priestess: Cic., Verg., Ov.; hence, meton., the Delphic oracle: Ov.

triuetrus (tres/quattuor) -a -um, *three-cornered, triangular*: insula (of Britain), Caes.; also (because of the shape of Sicily), *Sicilian*: Lucr., Hor.

trirēmīs -e (remus), *having three banks of oars*: naves, Caes. F. as subst. **trirēmīs** -is, a trireme: Cic., Hor., Liv.

triscurria -drum, n. pl. (tres/scurra), *gross buffooneries*: Juv.

tristicūlus -a -um (dim. of tristis), *somewhat sorrowful*: filiola, Cic. L.

tristificus -a -um (tristis/facio), *causing sadness*: Cic. poet.

tristis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *sad, sorrowful, gloomy, dismal, forbidding, harsh*; used either of passing moods or of fixed character. Of persons: tristis et conturbatus, Cic.; quos cum tristiores vidisset, Cic.; iudex, severe, Cic.; Erinys, Verg. Of actions, situations, places, etc.: natura, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; ira, Hor.; sors, Cic.; dicta, Ov.; ministerium, Verg.; triste et severum dicendi genus, Cic.; Tartara, the gloomy underworld, Verg. Of taste or smell, *harsh, bitter*: suci, Verg.; Lucr., Liv. N. as subst.: triste lupus stabulis, a disastrous thing, Verg.

¶ N. acc. **tristē** (with compar. **tristius**), used like adv., *sadly, more sadly*: Cic., Hor., Prop.

tristitia -ae, f. and **tristitiēs** -ei (tristis), *sadness, gloom, harshness*: in eadem tristitia permanere, Caes.; sermonis, Cic.; temporum, Cic. L.

trisulcus -a -um (tres/sulcus), *three-furrowed*; hence *three-pointed, three-pronged*: lingua (serpentis), Verg.; telum Iovis, lightning, Ov.

tritāvus -i, m. (tres/avus), the father of the atavus or atava: Pl. TRANSF., any remote ancestor: Varr.

triticeus (triticeus) -a -um (triticum), of wheat, threaten: messis, Verg.; Ov.

tritīcum -i, n. wheat: granum tritici, Cic.; Pl., Caes.

Tritōn -ōnis or -ōnos, m. (*Τρίτων*).

(1) Triton, son of Neptune, a god of the sea,

represented with a horn made of a shell, which he blew at the bidding of Neptune to calm the waves.

(2) a lake in Africa, near the smaller Syrtis, the supposed birth-place of several deities, esp. of Minerva (Pallas).

¶ Hence adj. **Trītōniācus** -a -um: arundo, discovered by Minerva, Ov.; f. adj. **Trītōnis** -idis or -idos, Tritonian: arx, Athens, Ov.; pinus, the Argo, built at the order of Minerva, Ov.; as subst., Minerva; adj. **Trītōnius** -a -um, Tritonian; f. as subst., Minerva.

trītor -ōris, m. (tero), a rubber: Pl.

trītū, abl. as from tritus, m. (tero), by rubbing: Cic.

trītūra -ae, f. (tero), a treading out of corn, threshing: Varr., Verg.

trītus -a -um, partic. from tero; q.v.

triumphālis -e (triumphus), of or relating to a triumph, triumphal: corona, of a triumphing general, Liv.; provincia, the conquest of which has earned a triumph, Cic.; porta, the gate through which the triumphing general entered Rome, Cic.; imagines, busts of ancestors who had triumphed, Hor.

N. pl. as subst. **triumphālia** -ium, the distinctions of a triumphing general: Tac.

triumpho -are (triumphus), to triumph, to have a triumph.

LIT., de Numantinis, Cic.; ex Macedonia, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to triumph, gain a victory: amor de vate triumphat, Ov. (2) to exult: gaudio, Cic.; laetaris in omnium genitu et triumphas, Cic.; Ter. (3) in pass., to be triumphed over, be completely conquered: ne triumpharetur Mithridates, Tac.; triumphati Medi, Hor.; bos triumphatus, captured, Ov.

triumphus -i, m., old form **trīmpus** -i, m.

LIT., a triumphal procession, a triumph, granted by the senate to a general and his army after an important victory; the general entered Rome in a chariot with white horses, and with a crown of laurel on his head, while his soldiers and the spectators cried 'to triumph!': alicui triumphum decernere, Cic.; triumphum tertium deportare, Cic.; triumphum agere, to triumph, with genit., or de, or ex and abl., of the person or nation triumphed over: Boiorum, Liv.; ex Aequis, Liv.; Pharsalicae pugnae, Cic.; de Liguribus, Liv.

TRANSF., any triumph, victory: ut repulsam suam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

triumvir -viri, m. (tres/vir), a triumvir; usually plur. **triumviri** (also **tresviri**) -orum or -um, a board or commission of three, esp. for any of the following purposes.

(1) coloniae deducendae, or agro dando, commissioners for the formation of a colonia and the division of land amongst the colonists: cum triumvir coloniam deduxisset, Cic. (2) triumviri capitales, superintendents of prisons, who also saw to executions: Pl., Cic., Liv. (3) triumviri epulones, superintendents of sacrificial feasts. (4) triumviri monetales, the masters of the mint: Cic. (5) for repairing or rebuilding temples: Liv. (6) chief magistrates in the municipia: Cic.

triumvirālis -e (triumvir), of a triumvir: flagella (of the triumviri capitales), Hor.; Tac.

triumvirātus -ūs, m. (triumvir), the office of a triumvir: in triumviratu (sc. agrario), Cic.; Liv. **trivēnēfica** -ae, f. (tres/venefica), an arch-poisoner or sorceress: Pl.

Trīvia, see trivius.

triviālis -e (trivium), of the crossroads; hence, ordinary, 'common or garden', trivial: carmen, Juv.

trivium -i, n. (tres/via), a place where three roads meet, crossroads: Cic., Verg. TRANSF., an open street, public place: Cic., Hor., etc.

trivius -a -um (trivium), of three ways, of crossroads; esp. of deities worshipped at crossroads: dea, Prop., or virgo, Lucr., Diana or Hecate. F. as subst. **Trīvia** -ae, Diana or Hecate: Verg., etc.

Trōās -ādis, see Tros.

trōchaeus -i, m. (τροχαιός). (1) a trochee, a metrical foot (—): Cic. (2) = tribrachys; q.v.

trōchāicus -a -um (τροχαιικός), trochaic: Quint. **trochlēa** -ae, f. a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights: Lucr., Quint.

trōchus -i, m. (τροχός), a child's hoop: Hor., Ov., etc.

Trōes, see Tros.

Troezen -zēnis, acc. -zēna, f. (Τροιζήν), an old town in Argolis, residence of Pittheus, grandfather of Theseus.

¶ Hence adj. **Troezenius** -a -um, Troezenian.

Trōia, Trojanus, see Tros.

Trōiādes, see Tros.

Trōicus, see Tros.

Trōilus (-ōs) -i, m. (Τρώιλος), son of Priam, taken prisoner and killed before Troy.

Trōiūgēna -ae, c. (Troia/gigno), born in Troy, Trojan: gentes, Lucr. As subst. (1) a Trojan: Cat., Verg. (2) a Roman (as descended from Aeneas): Juv.

trōpaeum -i, n. (τρόπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy and hung on the trunk of a tree.

LIT., tropaeum statuere, or ponere, Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) a victory: Salaminium, Cic.; Hor., Ov. (2) a memorial: necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.; Prop.

Trōphōnīus -i, m. (Τροφώνιος), a brother of Agamemes, with whom he built the Delphic oracle; after his death he gave prophetic answers to those who slept in his cave (near Lebadia, in Boeotia).

¶ Hence adj. **Trōphōnīānus** -a -um.

trōpis -is, f. (τρόπις), the lees of wine: Mart.

Trōs Trōis, m. (Τρώς), a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named.

¶ Hence **Trōiā** or **Trōiā** -ae, f. (Τροία), the town of Troy, besieged and finally captured by the Greeks; the name was also given to a town built by Aeneas in the Laurentine country: Liv.; to a town built by Helenus in Epirus: Ov.; and to a Roman game played on horseback: Verg.

Adj. **Trōus**, **Trōius**, **Trōicus**, **Trōianus** -a -um, Trojan: iudex, i.e. Paris, Hor.; prov.: equus Trojanus, a hidden danger, Cic. Subst. **Trōs** Trōis, m. a Trojan; plur. **Trōes** -um, m. the Trojans. F. adj. and subst.

Trōās -ādos, Trojan, a Trojan woman: Verg. **trūcidātio** -ōnis, f. (trucido), a slaughtering, massacre: civium, Cic.; non pugna sed trucidatio velut pecorum, Liv.

trūcido -are, *to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre.* LIT., *cives Romanos*, Cic., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *to demolish, destroy, extinguish*: seu pisces, seu porrum, seu cepe, Hor.; ignem, Lucr.; ne faenore trucidetur, Cic.; Liv.

trūcūlentia -ae, f. (*truculentus*), *roughness, ferocity*: Tac.

trūcūlentus -a -um (*trux*), *rough, ferocious, savage, cruel.* LIT., of persons, actions, etc.: Pl., Cic., etc.; voces, Tac.; *fetā truculentior ursā*, Ov. TRANSF., of the sea, *wild, rough*: Cat.

¶ Hence compar. adv. **trūcūlentius**, *more ferociously*: quod truculentius se ferebat quam ceteri, Cic.; superl.: Quint.

trūdis -is, f. *a pointed staff, stake*: Verg.

trūdo trūdēre trūsi trūsum, *to push, press, thrust.* LIT., *apros in plagas*, Hor.; *adverso monte saxum*, Lucr.; of buds: *gemmas*, Verg. TRANSF., *to press, urge, force*: ad mortem trudi, Cic.; *truditur dies die*, one day presses hard on another, Hor.; Ter., Tac.

trulla -ae, f. (dim. of *trua*, a ladle), *a ladle, esp. for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup*: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., (1) *a pan for carrying live coals*: Liv. (2) *a washing-basin*: Juv.

trullēum -i, n. *a basin, washing-basin*: Varr.

trunco -are (*truncus*), *to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate*: simulacra, statuas, Liv.; Ov. Tac.

truncus -a -um, *lopped, maimed, mutilated, cut short.*

LIT., *pinus, stripped*, Verg.; *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.

TRANSF., *urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus*, Liv.

¶ M. as subst. **truncus** -i. (1) *a lopped tree, the stem or trunk of a tree*: *trunci induti hostilibus armis*, Verg.; Cic., Caes., etc. TRANSF., *the stem, main part*: *ipso trunco (aegritudinis) everso*, Cic. (2) *the trunk of the human body*: Lucr., Cic., Verg. TRANSF., as a term of reproach, *blockhead*: Cic.

trūtina -ae, f. (*τρύτινη*), *a balance, pair of scales*: ad ea probanda, quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinatur, Cic.; Hor., Juv.

trūtīnor -ari, dep. (*trutina*), *to weigh*: Pers.

trux trūcis (connected with *tor-vus*), *rough, savage, fierce, grim.* (1) of persons, their looks, etc.: *tribunus plebis*, Cic.; *vultus*, Hor., etc.; orator, Liv.; *sententia*, Liv. (2) of things, in gen.: *classicum*, Hor.; *eurus*, Ov.; *pelagus*, Hor.

tryblium -i, n. (*τρυβλίον*), *a dish*: Pl.

trygōnus -i and **trygon** -ōnis, m. (*τρύγων*), *a fish, the sting-ray*: Pl., Plin.

tū, pron. of the 2nd person (usual declension: acc. te, genit. tui, dat. tibi, abl. te; plur. nom. vos, acc. vos, genit. vestrum and vestri, dat. vobis, abl. vobis) (cf. *σύ, tú*), *thou, you*.

In gen.: Pl., Cic., etc. Often strengthened by -te: *tute*, Cic.; by -met: *vosmet*, Liv.; by -temet: *tutemet*, Lucr. Sing. frequently in the ethic dat.: *ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates*, Cic. Plur. sometimes associated with a singular name: *vos, Romanus exercitus*, Liv.; *vos, o Calliope, ye Muses*, Verg.

tūātim, adv. (*tuus*), *in your own way, after your own fashion*: Pl.

tūba -ae, f. (connected with *tubus*), *the straight war-trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals.*

LIT., *tubae sonus*, Caes.; *cornua ac tubae*, Liv.; *tubā signum dandum*, Caes.; used also in religious festivities, games, funeral processions: Hor., Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., *belli civilis tubam quam illi appellant*, Cic.; Mart.

¹**tūber** -ēris, n. (*tumeo*), *a swelling, protuberance, hump.* LIT., *cameli*, Plin.; Ter. TRANSF., (1) plur.: *tubera=great mistakes* (opp. *verrucae=little slips*), Hor. (2) *a truffle*: Mart., Juv.

²**tūber** -ēris. (1) m. *a kind of apple-tree*: Plin. (2) f. *the fruit of this tree*: Mart., Suet.

tūbicēn -inis, m. (*tuba/cano*), *a trumpeter*: Liv., Ov.

tūbilustrīum -i, n. (*tuba/lustrum*), *a feast of trumpets held on March 23rd and May 23rd*: Varr.; plur.: Ov.

tūburcīnor -ari, dep. *to eat greedily, to gobble*: Pl.

tūbus -i, m. *a pipe, tube*: Plin.

tuccētum (or **tūcētum**) -i, n. *a kind of sausage*: Pers.

tūdito -are (freq. of *tudo=tundo*), *to hammer on, strike often*: Lucr.

tūēor (or **tūōr**) tūēri tūitus and tūitus sum, dep. and **tūēo** -ēre, *to look at, behold, regard.* In gen.: *naturam*, Cic.; poet. with n. pl. of adj. used adverbially: *acerba, to look severe*, Lucr.; Verg. Esp. *to look at with care, or for the purpose of protection, to keep, to guard.* LIT., *castra*, Caes.; *finis suos ab excursionibus*, Cic.; *se ac suos*, Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: *concordiam*, Cic.; *dignitatem suam*, Cic.; *armis prudentiae causas tueri et defendere*, Cic.

¶ Perf. partic. pass. of *tueo* as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **tūtus** -a -um. LIT., *watched over; hence safe, secure, out of danger*: *perfugium*, Cic.; *tutiorē vitam hominum reddere*, Cic.; *medio tutissimus ibis*, Ov.; *tutus ab hostibus*, Caes.; ab insidiis, Ov.; ad omnes casus, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., *watchful, cautious*: *consilia*, Liv.; Hor. N. as subst. **tūtum** -i, *a safe place, safety*: *esse in tuto*, Ter., Cic. L., Liv. N. abl. as adv. **tūtō**, *safely*: Pl., Lucr., Caes. Adv. **tūtē**, *safely*: Pl. Compar. adv. **tūtius**: Caes., Sall.

tūgūrium -i, n. (*tego*), *a peasant's hut, cottage*: *tugurium ut iam videatur esse illa villa*, Cic.; Verg.

tūtīō -ōnis, f. (*tueor*), *a protecting, preserving*: sui, Cic.

Tulliōla -ae, f. (dim. of *Tullia*), *the pet name of Tullia, Cicero's daughter.*

Tullius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens; esp. of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; of M. Tullius Cicero, the Roman orator and statesman; and of his daughter Tullia, and brother, Q. Tullius Cicero.*

¶ Hence adj. **Tulliānus** -a -um, *Tullian*; n. as subst. **Tulliānum** -i, *the underground part of a Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius.*

tum, adv. of time

LIT., *then, at that time; the time referred*

to being indicated by a clause or understood from the context: Pl., Cic., etc.; cum . . . tum, Cic.; ubi . . . tum, Ter.; postquam . . . tum, Sall. Often strengthened by the addition of demum: Liv.; of denique: Cic.; of vero: Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) of temporal succession, *next, then, thereupon*: in ripa ambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic.; often introducing the words of a subsequent speaker: tum Scipio, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. (2) of 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. (3) as a conjunction: a, tum . . . tum, first . . . then, or at one time . . . at another time: Pl., Cic., etc.: b, cum . . . tum, both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also: Cic., Caes.

tūmēfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (tumeo/facio), *to cause to swell*. LIT., humum, Ov.; tume-factus pontus, swollen, Ov. TRANSF., *to puff up with pride*: Prop., Mart.

tūmēo -ēre, *to swell, be swollen, be puffed up*.

LIT., corpus omne veneno, Ov.; vere tument terrae, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *to swell with anger or excitement*: sapientis animus nunquam tumet, Cic.; irā, Liv. (2) *to swell with pride*: laudis amore, Hor. (3) in gen., *to be in a ferment*: tument negotia, Cic. L. (4) of style, *to be pompous, tumid*: Tac., Quint., Mart.

tūmesco tūmescere tūmūi (tumeo), *to begin to swell*. LIT., tumescit mare, Verg.; Cic., Ov. TRANSF., *to swell with anger or excitement*: ora tumescunt, Ov.; tumescunt bella, Verg.

tūmidus -a -um, adj. (with compar.: Liv.; and superl.: Sen.) (tumeo), *swollen, puffed up, tumid*.

LIT., membrum, Cic.; mare, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *swollen with anger or excitement*: tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Verg. (2) *puffed up with pride*: tumidus successu, Ov. (3) in style, *pompous, tumid, bombastic*: sermones, Hor.; sermo tumidior, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **tūmidē**, *pompously, bombastically*: Sen.

tūmor -ōris, m. (tumeo), *a swelling, protuberance*. LIT., oculorum, Cic.; loci, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *excitement of the mind*, esp. in anger: animi, Cic.; tumor et ira deum, Verg. (2) *pride*: intempestivos compesce tumores, Ov.; Quint. (3) in gen., *ferment, commotion*: rerum, Cic. L. (4) of style, *turgidity, bombast*: Quint.

tūmūlo -are (tumulus), *to cover with a mound, to bury*: Ov.

tūmūlōsus -a -um (tumulus), *full of mounds, hilly*: Sall.

tūmūlūrius -a -um (tumultus). LIT., of troops, *hastily brought together, suddenly levied*: miles, Liv. TRANSF., *done in a hurry or on the spur of the moment, sudden, hasty, improvised*: pugna (opp. iusta), Liv.; opus, Quint.; dux, *chosen on the spur of the moment*, Liv.; castra, Liv.

tūmūlūtiō -ōnis, f. (tumultuor), *a confusion, bustle, tumult*: Liv.

tūmūlūor -ari, dep. and **tūmūlūo** -are (tumultus), *to be confused, be in an uproar*:

Pl., Cic.; impers. pass.: in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes.; Liv.

tūmūlūōsus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (tumultus), *alarmed, disturbed, confused*; also in more active sense, *disquieting, turbulent*: contio, Cic.; vita, Cic.; mare, Hor.; quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat parumper sustinuit, Liv.; nuntius, Liv.; in otio tumultuosi, restless, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **tūmūlūōsē**, *confusedly, tumultuously*: tumultuose excepta est (res) clamoribus, Liv.; ut hominem quam tumultuosissime adorian-tur, Cic.

tūmūlus -ūs, m. (tumeo), *confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult*.

LIT., (1) in gen.: tantum tumultum inicere civitati, Cic.; tumultum praebere, Liv.; sedare, Liv. (2) *the sudden breaking out of war, esp. of civil war; insurrection, rebellion*: Italicus, Cic.; servilis, Caes.; Gallicus, Cic., Liv. (3) in the air, *storm*: Iuppiter ruens tumultu, Hor.; Luc.

TRANSF., *mental disturbance, commotion, excitement*: mentis, Hor.

tūmūlus -i, m. (tumeo), *a mound of earth, hillock, hill*. In gen.: tumuli silvestres, Cic.; Verg., Liv. Esp. *a sepulchral mound*: tumulus Achilles, Cic.; inanis, *a cenotaph*, Cic.; Verg., Tac.

tunc, adv., of time (tum/-ce) used like tum; q.v.

LIT., then, at that time: Caes., Cic., etc. Sometimes strengthened (like tum) by demum, etc.: Sall., Liv., Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of temporal succession, *next, then*: Cic., Liv. (2) of numeral or logical succession, *in the next place*: Suet.

tundo tundere tūtūdi tunsum and tūsum, *to beat, thump, strike repeatedly*.

LIT., in gen.: converso bacillo alicui oculos vehementissime, Cic.; pectora manu, Ov.; tunsae pectora palmis, Verg.; prov.: tundere eandem incudem, *to harp on the same string*, Cic. Esp. *to pound grain*, etc.: Verg., Plin.

TRANSF., *to deafen, importune*: aures, Pl.; adsiduis hinc atque illinc vocibus heros tunditur, Verg.; Pl.

tūnīca -ae, f. *a sleeved garment worn at Rome by both men and women, a tunic*: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *a jacket, coating, covering*: gemmae tenues rumpunt tunicas, Verg.; Lucr., Cat.

tūnīcātus -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.; popellus, Hor.

tūnīcūla -ae, f. (dim. of tunica), *a little tunic*: Pl., Varr. TRANSF., *a little coating, a membrane*: oculorum, Plin.

tūor = tueor; q.v.

turba -ae, f. (cf. τὴρβη), *tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion*, esp. *one caused by a crowd of people*.

LIT., uxori turbas conciet, Pl.; quanta in turba viveremus, Cic.; maximas in castris effecisse turbas dicitur, Cic.

TRANSF., *a mob, swarm, throng, crowd*. (1) of people: Cic., Liv., etc.; esp. contemptuously, *the mob*: admiratio vulgi atque turbae, Cic. (2) of animals and things: materiai, Lucr.; rerum, Ov.; pecorum, Liv.

turbāmentum -i, n. (turbo), *a means of disturbance*: Sall., Tac.

turbātio -ōnis, f. (*turbo), *disturbance, disorder, confusion*: Liv.

turbātor -ōris, m. (*turbo), *a disturber, troubler*: plebis, Liv.; Tac.

turbātus -a -um, partic. from turbo; q.v.

turbellae -ārum, f. (dim. of turba), *tumult, bustle, disorder*: Pl.

turbēn -inis, n. = *turbo; q.v.

turbīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (turba), *confused, disordered, unquiet, wild*.

LIT., of physical objects: tempestas, Pl., Lucr., Caes.; aequora, Lucr.; aqua, Cic.; coma, Ov.; gurgis caeno, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of persons, etc., *mentally disturbed, disordered or disorderly*: Aruns, Verg.; pectora turbidiora mari, Ov.; turbidum laetari, *with confused fear*, Hor.; sic turbidus infit, Verg.; milites, Tac. (2) of things, *unquiet, agitated*: res, Cic. N. as subst., *a troubled time, disquiet*: in turbido, Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **turbīdē**, *confusedly, in disorder*: Cic., Tac.

turbīnēus -a -um (*turbo), *shaped like a top*: Ov.

***turbo** -are (turba), *to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion*.

LIT., mare, aequora, Cic.; aciem, ordines, Liv.; turbatus capillos, *with disordered hair*, Ov. Sometimes without object, *to cause disorder*: ferae ita ruunt atque turbant ut, Cic.; (equites) modice primo impetu turbare, Liv.; of water, *to trouble, make turbid*: pedibus manibusque lacus, Ov.

TRANSF., *to upset, to disturb*: contiones, Liv.; delectum atque ordinem, Cic.; ne quid ille turbet, vide, Liv.; mentem dolore, Verg. Esp. *to cause a political disturbance, to unsettle*: Macer in Africa haud dubie turbans, Tac. Impers. pass.: si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. **turbātus** -a -um, *disturbed, perturbed, disordered*. LIT., mare, Liv. TRANSF., (1) *disquieted, restless, troubled*: voluntates populi, Cic. (2) *angered, exasperated*: Pallas, Verg.

¶ Adv. **turbātē**, *confusedly*: aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes.

***turbo** -inis, m. (connected with turba), *a movement in a circle, an eddy, a whirling round*.

LIT., of wind, smoke, missiles, etc.: caeli, Lucr.; quo turbine torqueat hastam, Verg.; Cic., etc.

TRANSF., (1) fig., *a storm, commotion*: in turbinibus reipublicae, Cic.; mentis turbine agar, Ov.; tu procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, Cic. (2) *a child's top*: Verg., Tib. (3) *a reel*: Hor. (4) *a spindle*: Cat.

turbulentus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (turba). (1) pass., *disturbed, confused, restless, stormy, boisterous*. LIT., tempestas, Cic.; concursio, Cic.; Pl. TRANSF., *respublica*, Cic. L.; animus, Cic. (2) act., *turbulent, causing disturbance*: civis, Cic.; consilia, Cic.; Caes., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **turbulentē** and **turbulentē**, *in confusion, tumultuously*: nos nihil turbulenter, nihil

temere faciamus, Cic.; egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic.

turda, see turdus.

Turdetāni -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Hispania Baetica, near modern Seville*.

¶ Hence subst. **Turdetānia** -ae, f. *the country of the Turdetani*.

Turdūli -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Hispania Baetica*.

¶ Hence **Turdūlus** -a -um, *Turdulian*.

turdus -i, m. and **turda** -ae, f. (1) *a thrush*: Hor., etc. (2) *a kind of fish*: Plin.

tūrēus -a -um (tus), *of incense*: dona, Verg.

turgēo turgēre tursi, *to swell up, be swollen*.

LIT., frumenta turgent, Verg.; Ov., etc.

TRANSF., of style, *to be pompous, turgid*: professus grandia turget, Hor.

turgesco -ēre (turgeo), *to begin to swell, swell up*. LIT., semen turgescit in agris, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) *to swell, be excited with passion*: sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.

(2) of style, *to be pompous*: Quint.

turgidūlus -a -um (dim. of turgidus), *swollen*: flendo turgiduli ocelli, Cat.

turgidus -a -um (turgeo), *swollen*. LIT., membrum, Cic.; Hor., etc. TRANSF., of style, *turgid, bombastic*: Hor.

tūrībūlum -i, n. (tus), *a censer for burning incense*: Cic.

tūricrēmus -a -um (tus/cremo), *burning incense*: arae, Lucr., Verg.

tūrīfēr -fēra -fērum (tus/fero), *producing incense*: Indus, Ov.

tūrīlēgus -a -um (tus/lego), *collecting incense*: Ov.

turma -ae, f. (connected with turba). LIT., *a troop of cavalry containing thirty men, the tenth part of an ala; a squadron*: Caes., Cic. L., Hor. TRANSF., *any troop, throng*: equestrium (sc. statuarum), Cic.; Gallica (of the priests of Isis), Ov.

turmālis -e (turma), *of a troop or squadron*. LIT., m. pl. as subst., *the men of a squadron*: Liv. TRANSF., *of the equestrian order*: Stat.

turmātim, adv. (turma), *troop by troop, in troops*: Caes., Lucr., Liv.

Turnus -i, m. *a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas*.

turpicūlus -a -um (dim. of turpis), *somewhat ugly or deformed*. LIT., nasus, Cat. TRANSF., res turpiculae et quasi deformes, Cic.

turpificātus -a -um (turpis/facio), *made foul, corrupted*: animus, Cic.

turpīlucricūpidus -a -um (turpis/lucrum/cupidus) = αἰσχροκερδής, *greedy for foul gain*: Pl.

turpis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), *ugly, foul, unsightly, deformed*.

LIT., physically: aspectus, Cic.; turpia membra fimo, Verg.; pes, Hor.

TRANSF., *morally foul, disgraceful, shameful, base*: fuga, Cic.; quid turpius? Cic.; homo turpissimus, Cic.; turpe factu, Cic.; habere quaestui rempublicam turpe est, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc. N. as subst. **turpē**, *a disgrace*: Cic., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **turpiter**, *foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner*.

LIT., claudicare, Ov.; desinere in piscem, Hor. TRANSF., *basely, dishonourably*: facere, Cic.; fugere, Caes.; turpius eicitur, quam non admittitur hospes, Ov.

turpītūdo -inis, f. (turpis), *ugliness, unsightliness*. LIT., physical: Cic. TRANSF., moral baseness, disgrace, infamy: maximam turpitudinem suscipere vitae cupiditate, Cic.; Caes., Sall.; plur.: flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societas, Cic.

turpo -are (turpis), *to make ugly, befoul, defile*. LIT., capillos sanguine, Verg.; Hor., Tac. TRANSF., *to disgrace, dishonour*: ornamenta, Cic.; castra urbanae seditionis contagione, Liv.

turrīgēr -gēra -gērūm (turris/gero), *tower-bearing*: urbes, Verg.; hence as epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of towers: Cybele, Ov.; dea, Cybele, Ov.

turris -is, f. (τόρεϊς, τῦραις), *a tower*. In gen.: Cic., Hor., etc. Esp. (1) *a tower with which walls and camps were strengthened*: turris latericia, Caes.; Cic., Verg. (2) *a tower of wood for attacking towns*: Caes., Liv. (3) *a tower full of armed soldiers borne by elephants, a howdah*: Liv. (4) *a dove-cote*: Ov. **turritus** -a -um (turris), *turreted, furnished with towers*. LIT., puppes, Verg.; moenia, Ov.; turrita, as an epithet of Cybele, Ov. TRANSF., *towering*: scopuli, Verg.

turtur -ūris, m. *a turtle-dove*: Pl., Verg., etc.

turtūrilla -ae, f. (dim. of turtur), *a little turtle-dove*: Sen.

tūs (thūs) tūris, n. (cf. θύος), *incense, frankincense*: tus incendere, Cic.; Verg., etc.

Tusci -orum, m. *the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tuscus** -a -um, *Etruscan*: amnis, *the Tiber*, Verg.; eques, *Maecenas*, Verg.; vicus, *a street in Rome*, Liv.

tusculum -i, n. (dim. of tus), *a little incense*: Pl.

Tusculum -i, n. *an old town in Latium, near Frascati*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tusculus** -a -um, *Tusculan*; also **Tusculānus** -a -um, *Tusculan*; m. pl. as subst. **Tusculāni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Tusculum*.

tussio -ire (tussis), *to have a cough, to cough*: male, Hor.; Pl.

tussis -is, acc. -im, f. *a cough*: Ter., Verg., etc. **tūtāmen** -inis, n. (tutor), *a defence, protection*: Verg.

tūtāmentum -i, n. (tutor), *defence, protection*: Liv.

tūtē, adv. from tutus; q.v.

tūtēla -ae, f. (tueor), *protection, guard, charge*.

LIT., in gen.: tutelam ianuae gerere, Pl.; cuius in tutela Athenas esse voluerunt, Cic.; Liv. Esp. of wards, etc., *guardianship, tutelage*: in alicuius tutelam venire, Cic.; Hor.

TRANSF., in concr. senses. (1) act., *protector, guardian*: templi, Ov.; Hor. (2) pass., *the person or thing protected*: virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor.; Prop., Ov.

tūtō, n. abl. of tutus; q.v.

tūtōr -ōris, m. (tueor), *a watcher, a protector*. In gen.: finium, Hor.; religionum, Cic. Esp. *the guardian of a woman, a minor, or imbecile*: aliquem tutorem instituere, Cic.; Pl., Liv.; fig.: eloquentiae quasi tutores, Cic.

tūtōr -ari, dep.; also (esp. in pass.) **tūtō** -are (freq. of tueor), *to protect, preserve, watch, keep*. LIT., domum, Pl.; oculos ab inferiore

parte, Cic.; urbem muris, Liv.; se adversus iniusta arma, Liv. TRANSF., *to guard against*: pericula, Sall.; inopiam, Caes.

tūtus -a -um, partic. from tueo; q.v.

tūus -a -um, possess. pron. of the 2nd pers. sing. (tu), *thy, thine, your*. (1) subjective: tua bona, Cic.; m. pl. as subst.: tui, *your friends, people, party*, Cic.; tuum est, *it is your duty, it is for you to*, with infin., Pl., Ter. Sometimes *right, favourable for you*: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv.; Mart. (2) objective, *of, for, towards you*: desiderio tuo, Ter.

tuxtax, *whack whack*, onomatop. imitation of the sound of blows: Pl.

Tŷāna -ōrum, n. pl. (Τῡάνα), *a town in Cappadocia, at the foot of Mount Taurus*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tŷānēius** -a -um, *of Tyana*.

Tŷdēus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Τυδεύς), *son of Oeneus, father of Diomedes*.

¶ Hence subst. **Tŷdīdēs** -ae, m. (Τυδείδης), *the son of Tydeus, i.e. Diomedes*.

tŷmpānizo -are (τυμπανίζω), *to play the tambourine or kettle-drum*: Suet.

tŷmpānotrība -ae, m. (τυμπανοτρίβης), *a tambourine-player*: Pl.

tŷmpānum (tŷpānum) -i, n. (τύμπανον), *a tambourine, kettle-drum* (esp. used by the priests of Cybele). LIT., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *a drum or wheel for raising weights*: Lucr., Verg.

Tyndārēus -ēi and **Tyndārus** -i, m. (Τυνδαρεός), *king of Sparta, husband of Leda; father of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytemnestra*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tyndārīus** -a -um; subst.

Tyndāridēs -ae, m. *a male descendant of Tyndareus*: Tyndaridae, Castor and Pollux, Cic.; **Tyndāris** -idis, f. *a female descendant of Tyndareus*; Helen: Verg., Ov.; Clytemnestra: Ov.

Tŷphōeus -ēi and -ēos, m. (Τυφωεύς), *a giant who tried to force Jupiter from heaven, and was buried beneath Etna*.

¶ Hence adj. **Tŷphōius** -a -um and f. adj.

Tŷphōis -idis, *of Typhoeus*: Aetna, Ov.

Tŷphōn -ōnis, m. (Τυφών), *another name for the giant Typhoeus*.

tŷpus -i, m. (τύπος), *a figure on a wall*: Cic. L.

tŷrannīcīda -ae, m. (tyrannus/caedo), *the slayer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*: Tac., etc.

tyrannīcīdīum -i, n. (tyrannus/caedo), *the slaying of a tyrant*: Sen., Quint.

tŷrannīcus -a -um (τυραννικός), *tyrannical*: leges, Cic.

¶ Adv. **tŷrannīcē**, *tyrannically, despotically*: ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores, Cic.

Tŷrannīo -ōnis, m. *a Greek grammarian and geographer, contemporary of Cicero*.

tŷrannis -idis, f. (τυραννίς), *the supremacy of a tyrant; despotism, tyranny*: vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.; tyrannidem delere, Cic.; Ov., Juv., etc.

tŷrannōctōnus -i, m. (τυραννοκτόνος), *the slayer of a tyrant*: Cic. L.

tŷrannus -i, m. (τύραννος), *an absolute ruler, prince, lord*; of Aeneas: Verg.; Phrygius, Laomedon, Ov.; of Neptune, as ruler of the sea: Ov. Esp., of one who usurps supreme power and overthrows the constitution of his state; *a usurper, despot, tyrant*: Cic., Liv.

Tŷrās -ae, m. *a river in Sarmatia (now the Dniester)*.

týriānthina -ōrum, n. pl. (τυριάνθινος), *violet-coloured garments*: Mart.

Týrius, see Tyrus.

týrōtārīchos -i, m. (τυροτάριχος), *a dish of cheese and salt-fish*: Cic. L.

Týrrhēni -ōrum, m. pl. *a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy; from them sprang the Etruscans*.

¶ Hence subst. **Týrrhēniā** -ae, f. *their country, Etruria*; adj. **Týrrhēnus** -a -um, *Etruscan*.

Týrrheus -ēi, m. *the shepherd of King Latinus*.

¶ Hence subst. **Týrrhīdae** -ārum, m. pl. *the sons of Týrrheus, the herdsmen of King Latinus*.

Týrus (-ōs) -i, f. (Τύρος), *Tyre, a city of Phoenicia, famous for its purple*.

¶ Hence adj. **Týrius** -a -um. (1) *Tyrian*: Ov., etc.; meton. = *purple*: vestes, Hor.; colores, Ov. (2) *of Thebes* (founded by the Phoenician Cadmus): Stat. (3) *of Carthage* (a Tyrian colony): urbs, *Carthage*, Verg. M. pl. as subst. **Týrii** -ōrum, *the Tyrians or the Carthaginians*.

U

U, u, originally written V, v, the 20th letter of the Latin Alphabet, connected etymologically with the Greek upsilon (Y, v).

ūber -ēris, n. (cf. οὐθα), *an udder, pap, teat, breast*. LIT., ubera praebere, Ov.; admove, Verg.; Lucr., Tac., etc. TRANSF., *richness, abundance, fertility*: fertilis ubere campus, Verg.

ūber -ēris, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (connected with 'uber), *rich, fertile, fruitful, abundant, copious*.

LIT., seges spicis uberibus, Cic.; uberior solito (of a river), *fuller than usual*, Ov.; arbor niveis uberrima pomis, Ov.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., abstr., *rich, full of matter*: uberiores litterae, Cic.; quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic.; uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.; uberrimae artes, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

¶ Hence adv., in compar. **ūbērius** and superl. **ūberrimē**, *more and most abundantly, copiously*. LIT., provenit seges, Ov.; Cic. TRANSF., disputare, Cic.

ūbertas -ātis, f. (ūber), *fruitfulness, copiousness, abundance*. LIT., agrorum, frugum, Cic. TRANSF., in dicendo, Cic.; plur.: ubertates virtutis et copiae, Cic.

ūbertim, adv. (ūber), *abundantly, copiously*: fundere lacrimas, Cat.; Suet.

ūbī, *where*.

(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *where?*: Pl., Cic., etc. Strengthened by nam: ubinam? Pl., Cic. With partitive genit.: terrarum, loci, etc.; quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic. L.; Pl., Liv.

(2) relat. LIT., *where*: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic.; ubi tyrannus est, ibi, etc., Cic.; ibi... ubi, Caes. Repeated, ubi ubi, *wherever*: facile ubi ubi essent se conversuros aciem, Liv.; Pl., Ter. 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.; Pl., Verg., etc.: b, of other relations, including personal relations, *wherein, whereby, with whom*, etc.: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic.; Pl., Ter., etc.

ūbicumquē (ūbīcunquē), adv. (1) relat., *wherever, wheresoever*: ubicumque erimus, Cic.; with partitive genit.: ubicumque gentium, terrarum, Cic. (2) indef., *anywhere, everywhere*: malum est ubicumque, Hor.; Ov.

Ubīi -ōrum, m. *a Germanic people living originally on the east bank of the Rhine, near Cologne*. Adj. **Ubīus** -a -um, *Ubian*.

ūbīlibēt, adv. *anywhere you please*: Sen.

ūbīnam, strengthened form of ubi, interrog.; q.v.

ūbīquē, adv. *everywhere*: omnes qui ubique sunt, *all in the world*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.

ūbīvis, *wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere*: Ter., Cic.

Ūcālēgōn -ōnis, m. *name of a Trojan*: iam proximus ardet Ucalegon, Verg.

ūdus -a -um (contr. from uvidus), *wet, moist*: paludes, Ov.; oculi, *tearful*, Ov.; aleator, *drunken*, Mart.

Ūfens -tis, m. *a small river in Latium*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ūfentīnus** -a -um, *Ufentine*.

ulcēro -are (ulcus), *to make sore, to ulcerate*. LIT., mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor.; nondum ulcerato Philoctetā morsu serpentis, Cic. TRANSF., *iecur, to wound the heart*, Hor.

ulcērōsus -a -um (ulcus), *full of sores, ulcerous*. LIT., facies, Tac. TRANSF., *iecur, wounded by love*, Hor.

ulciscor ulcisci ultus sum, dep. *to take vengeance*.

(1) *to take vengeance for, to avenge*: patrem, Cic.; se, Cic.; Ov. Sometimes in pass. sense: quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, Sall.

(2) *to take vengeance on, to punish*: a, with acc. of person: aliquem, Pl., Cic., etc.: b, with acc. of thing: scelus, Cic.; iniurias, Caes., Cic., etc.

ulcus -ēris, n. (cf. ἔλκος), *a sore, ulcer*. LIT., Lucr., Verg. TRANSF., *ulcus* (of love) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.; quidquid horum attigeris, *ulcus est*, Cic.

ūlīgo -īnis, f. (for uviligo, from uveo), *moisture, wetness of the earth*: uligines paludum, Tac.; Verg.

Ūlīxēs -is or ei, m. Latin name for 'Ὀδυσσεύς; *Ulysses or Odysseus, son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus; a king of Ithaca, famed for his cunning and for his wanderings after the siege of Troy*.

ullus -a -um; genit. usually ullus, dat. ulli (contr. of unulus, from unus), *any*, used mainly in negative and hypothetical sentences.

(1) as adj.: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic.; neque ullam in partem disputo, *for or against*, Cic.; si ulla mea commendatio valuit, Cic. L.; Verg., etc.

(2) as subst., *anyone, anything*: nemo ullius nisi fugae memor, Liv.; Caes., Cic., etc.

ulmēus -a -um (ulmus), *of elm, made of elm-wood*: Pl., Juv.

ulmitrība -ae, m. (ulmus/τελβω, tero), *an*

elm-rubber; hence, one often beaten with elm-rods: Pl.

ulmus -i, f. *the elm: Verg., Hor., etc.*

ulna -ae, f. (cf. ὀλένη), *the elbow. Lit., Plin. TRANSF., (1) the arm: ulnis aliquem tollere, Ov. (2) as a measure of length: a, an ell: Verg., Hor., Ov.: b, as much as a man can span with both arms, a fathom: Plin.*

ulpicum -i, n. *a kind of leek: Pl., Cato.*

***ultēr** -tra -trum, compar. **ultērior**; superl. **ultimus**. Positive not found except in the adverbial forms *ultra, ultro; q.v.*

Compar. **ultērior** -ius, genit. -ōris, *on the other side, farther, beyond. Lit., in space: Gallia, Gaul on the north side of the Alps, Cic.; equitatus, placed farther off, Caes.; tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore, Verg. TRANSF., in gen., distant, more advanced, more remote: ulteriora mirari, Tac.; ulteriora pudet docuisse, Ov.; quo quid ulterius privato timendum foret? Liv. N. acc. sing. used like adv.: Ov.*

Superl. **ultimus** -a -um, *most distant, farthest, extreme, last. Lit., in space: luna, quae ultima a caelo est, Cic.; Liv., etc.; as subst.: recessum primi ultimis non dabant, Caes.; caelum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.; ultima signant, the goal, Verg. Also with subst. to indicate the farthest extremity of a place: in ultimam provinciam, Cic. TRANSF., (1) in time or succession, the most distant; hence original or last, final: antiquitas, Cic.; principium, Cic.; dies, Ov.; lapis, a gravestone, Prop. Adv.: ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; ultimum, for the last time, Liv. (2) in rank or degree: a, highest, greatest: natura, Cic.; supplicium, capital punishment, Caes.; n. as subst.: ultima audere, Liv.; ultimum bonorum, the highest good, Cic.; sceleratum, sed non, ad ultimum demens, Liv.: b, meanest, lowest: laus, Hor.; as subst.: cum ultimis militum, Liv.*

ultio -ōnis, f. (ulciscor), *an avenging, punishing, revenge: ultionem petere, Liv.; Tac.; with objective genit.: violatae per vim pudicitiae, Liv.*

ultor -ōris, m. (ulciscor), *an avenger, punisher: iniuriarum, Cic.; often in apposition to noun: tanti sanguinis ultor anulus, Juv.; as a surname of Mars: Ov., Tac.*

ultrā, adv. and prep. (from *ulter; q.v.)

Adv., *beyond, on the far side, farther. Lit., in space: Verg., etc. TRANSF., (1) in time: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, Liv. (2) beyond a certain limit, beyond, farther: ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall.; estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitatis possit? Cic.; foll. by quam: ultra quam satis est, Cic.; Liv., etc.*

Prep. with acc., *beyond, on the far side of. Lit., in space: ultra Silianum villam, Cic.; Caes., etc. TRANSF., (1) in time, beyond: ultra biennium, Tac.; Liv., Quint. (2) of number or measure, beyond, more than: modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic.; ultra vires, Verg.; Hor., etc.*

ultrix -icis, f. (ultor), *avenging: Dirae, the Furies, Verg.*

ultrō, adv. (from *ulter; q.v.), *to the far side, beyond.*

LIT., in space: **Pl.** Usually with *citro, up and down, on both sides: ultro et citro cursare, Cic.*

TRANSF., (1) *besides, moreover, and what is more: ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. (2) of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily, gratuitously: ultro se offerre, Cic.; improbos ultro lacessere, Cic. Hence phrase: ultro tributa, money spent by the state on public works, Liv.*

Ūlubrae -ārum, *a place in Latium, near the Pontine Marshes.*

¶ Hence adj. **Ūlubrānus** -a -um, *Ulubran.*

ūlūla -ae, f. (ululo), *an owl: Verg.*

ūlūlātus -ūs, m. (ululo), *a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling: ululatus nocturni, Liv.; of war-cries: Caes.; of mourning: Verg., Ov.*

ūlūlo -are (connected with ὀλοῦσθαι), *to howl, yell. Lit., Tisiphone ululavit, Ov.; ululanti voce canere, Cic. Sometimes transit., to howl to; hence pass.: nocturnis Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Verg. TRANSF., of places, to resound with howling: cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Verg.*

ulva -ae, f. *sedge: Verg.*

umbella -ae, f. (dim. of umbra), *a parasol: Juv.*

umbilicus -i, m. (cf. ὀμφαλός), *the navel.*

LIT., **Liv.**, **Ov.**

TRANSF., (1) *the middle, centre: Siciliae, Cic.; terrarum, Delphi, Liv.; esp. the end of the roller of a scroll: Cat.; fig.: inceptos iambos ad umbilicum adducere, bring to an end, Hor. (2) a kind of sea-snail: Cic.*

umbo -ōnis, m. (cf. ὀμφαλός), *a boss, a round projection. (1) the boss or centre of a shield: summus clipei umbo, Verg.; hence, meton., a shield: salignae umbonum crates, Verg.; Liv., Juv. (2) the elbow: Mart. (3) the full part or swelling of a garment; meton., a toga: Pers.*

umbra -ae, f. *a shade, shadow.*

LIT., **arboris, Cic.; Verg., etc.; prov.: umbras timere, to be frightened at shadows, Cic.**

TRANSF., (1) *a shady place: tonsoris, a barber's, Hor. (2) shade in a painting: Cic. (3) protection, shadow: auxilii, Liv.; sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latēre, Cic. (4) idleness, pleasant rest: Veneris cessamus in umbra, Ov.; cedat umbra sōli, Cic. (5) a phantom, ghost, shade: Lucr., Verg., etc.; soli, Cic.; appearance (as opposed to reality), shadow, semblance: gloriae, Cic. (6) an uninvited guest, brought by one who has been invited (συνά): Pl., Hor. (7) a fish, perhaps the grayling: Ov. (8) a shadow, poor imitation: civitatis, Cic.; foederis, Liv.*

umbrāculum -i, n. (umbra). (1) *a shady place, arbour: Verg.; hence a quiet place (as opp. to public life): doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum (schools) otioque in solem produxerat, Cic. (2) a parasol: Ov.*

umbrāticōla -ae, m. (umbra/colo), *a lounge in the shade: Pl.*

umbrāticus -a -um (umbra), *fond of the shade: homo, an idler, Pl.*

umbrātilis -e (umbra), *remaining in the shade; retired, contemplative: vita, Cic.; oratio, Cic.*

Umbri -ōrum, m. pl. *a people of central Italy.*

¶ Hence adj. **Ūmber** -bra -brum,

Umbrian; subst. **Umbria** -ae, f. *Umbria, the country of the Umbri*.
umbrifer -fēra -fērum (umbra/fero), *shady*: nemus, Verg.
umbro -are (umbra), *to cover, shade, over-shadow*: umbrata tempora quercū, Verg.
umbrōsus -a -um (umbra), *shady*: ripa, Cic.; compar.: locus umbrosior, Cic.; cacumina, Verg.; salix, Ov.
umectō (hūmectō) -are (umectus), *to wet, moisten, water*: qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galesus, Verg.; vultum largo flumine, Verg.; Lucr.
umectus (hūmectus) -a -um (umeo), *moist*: Lucr.
umēo (hūmēo) -ēre (umor), *to be moist, wet*: Ov.; esp. in pres. partic. **ūmens** -entis, *moist*: umbra, Verg.; oculi, Ov.
ūmerus (hūmerus) -i, m. *the upper arm or shoulder*: sagittae pendebant ab umero, Ov.; Cic., Hor.; fig.: rempublicam umeris sustinere, Cic.
ūmesco (hūmesco) -ēre (umeo), *to become wet, grow moist*: Verg.
ūmidūlus (hūmidūlus) -a -um (dim. of umidus), *somewhat wet, moist*: Ov.
ūmidus (hūmidus) -a -um (umeo), *wet, moist, damp*: ligna, unseasoned, Cic.; mella, liquid, Verg.; nox, Verg. N. as subst. **ūmidum** -i, *a wet place*: Tac.
ūmor (hūmor) -ōris, m. (akin to ὑμός), *moisture, fluid*: Bacchi, wine, Verg.; lacteus, milk, Lucr., Ov.; roscidus, dew, Cat.; circumfluus, the sea, Ov.; umor in genas labitur, tears, Hor.; plur.: umores marini, Cic.
umquam (unquam), adv. *at any time, ever* (used chiefly in negative, interrog., and conditional sentences): si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic.; haud umquam, Verg.; si quando umquam, Liv.; Ov., etc.
ūnā, adv. from unus; q.v.
ūnānimans = unanims; q.v.: Pl.
ūnānimitās -ātis, f. (unanims), *concord, unanimity*: Liv.
ūnānimus -a -um (unus/anims), *of one mind, agreeing, unanimous*: sodales, Cat.; fratres, Verg.; Liv., etc.
uncia -ae, f. (unus), *the twelfth part of any whole*. In gen., *a twelfth*; e.g. of an inheritance: Caesar ex uncia, heir to one-twelfth, Cic. Esp. as a weight or measure, *an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound* (as, or libra): Pl., Juv.
uncīārīus -a -um (uncia), *of a twelfth part*: faenus, one-twelfth of the capital yearly, i.e., 8½ per cent, Liv., Tac.
uncīātīm, adv. (uncia), *by twelfths*. TRANSF., *little by little*: Ter.
uncinātus -a -um (uncinus), *shaped like a hook, hooked*: uncinata corpora, Cic.
uncīōla -ae, f. (dim. of uncia), *a little twelfth part* (of an inheritance): Juv.
unctio -ōnis, f. (ungo), *an anointing*: Pl.; philosophum unctionis causā reliquerunt, to wrestle in the palaestra, Cic.
unctito -are (freq. of ungo), *to anoint, besmear*: Pl.
unctifuscūlus -a -um (dim. of compar. of unctus), *somewhat unctuous*: Pl.
unctor -ōris, m. (ungo), *an anointer*: Pl., Cic. L.

unctūra -ae, f. (ungo), *the anointing of the dead*: Cic.
unctus -a -um, partic. from ungo; q.v.
uncus -i, m. (connected with ancus), *a hook*: uncus ferreus, Liv.; nec severus uncus abest, (as typical of Necessitas), Hor.; esp. the hook with which the executioner dragged away the bodies of dead malefactors to throw them into the Tiber: alicui uncum impingere, Cic.; Seianus ducitur unco spectandus, Juv.; Ov.
uncus -a -um, bent like a hook, hooked, curved: manus, Verg.; aratrum, Verg.; hamus, Ov.
unda -ae, f. *water, esp. water in motion, a wave*. LIT., maris unda, Cic.; minax unda ponto recumbit, Hor.; Verg., etc.
TRANSF., (1) any fluid: Plin.; so of billowing smoke: Verg.; Lucr. (2) a stream of people: undae comitiorum, Cic.; unda salutantum, Verg. (3) a surge of abstr. things: curarum, Cat.; Hor.
undē, adv. (originally cunde), *whence, from where*.
(1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *whence?*: unde diectus est Cinna? Cic.; unde domo? Verg.; non recordor unde ceciderim, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.
(2) relat. LIT., of place, *whence*: nec enim inde venit, unde mallem, Cic.; ut aliae eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.; Verg., etc. Repeated: unde unde, from some place or other, Hor. TRANSF., of other relations, including personal relations, *whence, how, from whom*: unde necesse est, inde initium sumatur, Cic.; qui cum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic.; Liv., etc.; as legal t. t., unde petitur, the accused person or defendant: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic.
undēcīēs (undēcīens), adv. *eleven times*: Mart.
undēcim (unus/decem), *eleven*: Cic. L., etc.
undēcimus -a -um (unus/decimus), *eleventh*: legio, Liv.; annus, Verg.
undēcunquē (undēcunquē), adv. *from whatever place, whencesoever*: Quint., Plin. L.
undēni -ae -a, *eleven at a time or eleven each*: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, of elegiacs, Ov.; quater undenos implevisse Decembres, forty-four years, Hor.
undēnōnāgintā (unus/de/nonaginta), *eighty-nine*: Liv.
undēoctōgintā (unus/de/octoginta), *seventy-nine*: Hor.
undēquadrāgintā (unus/de/quadraginta), *thirty-nine*: Cic.
undēquinquāgēsīmus -a -um (undequinquaginta), *forty-ninth*: Cic.
undēquinquāgintā (unus/de/quinquaginta), *forty-nine*: Liv.
undēsēxāgintā (unus/de/sexaginta), *fifty-nine*: Liv.
undētrīcēsīmus -a -um (undetriginta), *twenty-ninth*: Liv.
undēvicēsīmus (undeviginti), *nineteenth*: Cic.
undēviginti (unus/de/viginti), *nineteen*: Cic., Liv.
undīquē, adv. (unde/que). (1) *from or on all sides, from everywhere, everywhere*: concurrere, Cic.; conligere, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc. (2) *altogether, in every respect*: partes undique aequales, Cic.; undique religionem tolle, Cic.; Quint.

undisōnus -a -um (unda/sono), *resounding with waves*: dei, sea-gods, Prop.

undo -are (unda). (1) intransit., *to rise in waves, surge, wave, undulate*: flammis inter tabulata volutus ad caelum undabat vortex, Verg.; fumus, Verg.; undantes habenae, hanging loosely, Verg. (2) transit., *to flood*: sanguine campos, Stat.

undōsus -a -um (unda), *full of waves, surging, billowy*: Verg.

ūnetvicēsīmāni -ōrum, m. (unetvicesimus), *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*: Tac.

ūnetvicēsīmus -a -um (unus/et/vicesimus), *twenty-first*: Tac.

ungo (unguo) ungere unxi unctum, *to anoint, besmear*: aliquem unguentis, Pl.; unctus est, accubuit, Cic.; of the anointing of a corpse: corpus, Ov.; of the dressing of food: caules oleo, Hor.; uncta carina, pitched, Enn., Verg.

¶ Hence partic. **unctus** -a -um, as adj., *besmeared, anointed, greasy*. Lit., manus, Hor.; taeda, resinous, Ov.; palaestra, where one is anointed, Ov.; Cic., etc. TRANSF., accedes siccus ad unctum, *to a rich and luxurious person*, Hor.; compar., unctior quaedam consuetudo loquendi, *rich, copious*, Cic. N. as subst. **unctum** -i, *a sumptuous repast*: Hor., Pers.

unguēn -inis, n. (unguo), *a fatty substance, an ointment*: Verg.

unguentārius -a -um (unguentum), *of salve or ointment*: taberna, Varr., Suet. As subst., m.

unguentārius -i, *a dealer in unguents*: Cic., Hor.; f. **unguentāria** -ae. (1) *a female dealer in unguents*: Plin. (2) (sc. ars), *the art of preparing unguents*: Pl.; n. **unguentārium** -i, *money for unguents*: Plin. L.

unguentātus -a -um (unguentum), *anointed*: Pl., Cat.

unguentum -i, n. (ungo), *a salve, ointment, perfume*: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

unguicūlus -i, m. (dim. of unguis), *a finger-nail (or toe-nail)*: integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.; prov.: qui mihi a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis (Gr. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων) cognitus est, *from childhood*, Cic. L.

unguis -is, m. (cf. ὄνυξ), *a finger or toe-nail*; of animals, *a claw, hoof*: ungues ponere, Hor.; rodere, Hor.; prov.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe*, Cic.; transversum unguem non discedere, *not to depart a hair's breadth from*, Cic. L.; de tenero ungui, *from childhood*, Hor.; ad (or in) unguem, *to a hair, nicely, perfectly*: ad unguem factus homo, Hor.; omnis in unguem secto via limite quadret, Verg.

ungūla -ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof, claw, talon*. Lit., vestigium ungulae (equi), Cic.; Pl., Verg. TRANSF., *a horse*: ungula rapit currūs, Hor.

unguo = ungo; q.v.

ūnicōlor -ōris (unus/color), *uniform in colour, of one colour*: torus, Ov.

ūnicornis -e (unus/cornu), *having one horn*: Plin.

ūnicus -a -um (unus), *one, only, sole*. Lit., filius, Cic.; Pl., Ter., etc. TRANSF., *singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind*: liberalitas, Cic.; fides, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. **ūnicē**, *singly, especially, particularly*: diligere, Cic.; unice securus, Hor.

ūniformis -e (unus/forma), *having one form, simple*: Tac.

ūnigēna -ae (unus/gigno). (1) *born at one birth, of the same race*: unigena Memnonis, Zephyrus, brother of Memnon, Cat. (2) *only-begotten, unique*: singularis hic mundus atque unigena, Cic.

ūnīmānus -a -um (unus/manus), *having but one hand*: puer, Liv.

ūniō -ire (unus), *to unite*: Sen.

ūniō -ōnis, m. (unus), *a single large pearl*: Sen., Plin., Mart.

ūnitās -ātis, f. (unus), *unity, oneness*: Sen., Plin.

ūnitēr, adv. (unus), *in one, together*: aptus, Lucr.

ūniversālis -e (universus), *general, universal*: Quint., Plin. L.

ūniversitās -ātis, f. (universus), *the whole, the total*. Lit., generis humani, Cic.; rerum, the universe, Cic. TRANSF., *alone, the universe, the world*: Cic.

ūniversus (archaic, **ūnīvorsus**) -a -um (unus/versus), *combined in one, whole, entire*: mundus, terra, provincia, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; Pl., etc.; plur. **ūniversi** -ae -a, *all together*: in illum universi tela coniciunt, Caes.; universi (homines), Cic.

N. as subst. **ūniversum** -i, *the whole*; hence, *the whole world, the universe*: Cic. Adv. phrase: in universum, *in general, generally*, Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **ūniversē**, *generally, in general*: generatim atque universe loquar, Cic.

ūnōcūlus -i, m. (unus/oculus), *a one-eyed man*: Pl.

ūnus -a -um, genit. ūnūs, dat. ūni, *one*.

Lit., (1) in gen.: divisit unum populum in duas partes, 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 (unam) omnes, *all to a man*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; in unum, *into one place*: confluere, Cic.; Verg. (2) *only one, one alone*: Demosthenes unus eminet, Cic.; uni ex omnibus Sequani, Caes.; strengthened by the superl., or by omnium: summus vir unus omnis Graeciae, Cic.; iustissimus unus qui fuit, Verg. (3) *one, one and the same*: uno tempore, *at the same time*, Caes.; uno ore, Cic., Verg.

TRANSF., indefinite, *a, an, one, someone, anyone*: sicut unus paterfamilias, Cic.; nemo unus, nullus unus, Cic.; ad unum aliquem confugere, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **ūnā**, *in one, together*: qui una venerant, Cic.; with cum and the abl.: amores una cum praetexta ponere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc.

ūpīlio (ōpīlio) -ōnis, m. *a shepherd*: Verg.

ūpūpa -ae, f. *a hoopoe*: Varr.; also (with a play on the word), *a kind of hoe*: Pl.

Ūrānia -ae and **Ūrāniē** -ēs, f. (Οὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, the heavenly one), *one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy*.

urbānitās -ātis, f. (urbanus), *city life, esp. life in Rome*.

Lit., desiderium urbanitatis, Cic. L.

TRANSF., *the city manner*. Hence (1) *politeness, urbanity, refinement of manner*: Cic.; plur.: deponendae tibi sunt urbanitates,

rusticus Romanus factus es, Cic. (2) *wit, pleasantry*: Cic.; in a bad sense: Tac.

urbānus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (urbs), of a city (esp. Rome); *urban*.

LIT., tribus, Cic.; praetor, Cic.; exercitus (of Roman citizens), Liv.; suffragatio (of the city population), Cic.; m. pl. as subst. **urbāni** -ōrum, the inhabitants of the city, the townsfolk: Cic., etc.

TRANSF., of the town, after the city fashion. Hence (1) *refined in manner, elegant*: homo, a man of the world, Cic.; artes, Liv. (2) *witty, pleasant, humorous*: homo urbanissimus, Cic.; sales, Cic.; m. as subst., a wit: Hor.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **urbānē**. (1) *politely, civilly, courteously*: agere, Cic. (2) *wittily, elegantly*: ridere Stoicos, Cic.; Quint.

urbicāpus -i, m. (urbs/capio), a taker of cities: Pl.

urbicus -a -um (urbs), of or belonging to a city; *civic, urban*: Suet.

urbs -bis, f. a walled town or city.

LIT., urbem condere, aedificare, Cic.; capere, evertere, Cic.; urbem quam statuo vestra est, Verg. Esp. the city of Rome: ad urbem esse, to be at or near Rome, Cic., Caes., Sall.

TRANSF., the city = the dwellers in the city: urbs somno vinoque sepulta, Verg.

urcēolus -i, m. (dim. of urceus), a small jug or pitcher: Juv.

urcēus -i, m. a jug, pitcher: Pl., Hor.

ūrēdo -inis, f. (uro), a blight upon plants: Cic.

urgēo urgēre ur̄si, to push, press, drive, urge.

LIT., hinc Palla instat et urget, Verg.;

naves in Syrtes urgere, Verg.; pass.: legionem urgeri ab hoste, Caes.; Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to press upon, beset, oppress: urgens malum, Cic.; mortifero morbo urgeor, Cic.; urget diem nox et dies noctem, Hor.; pass., urgeri, with genit., to be pressed hard on account of something: male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac. (2) to urge in speech, stress, press hard upon: interrogando, Cic.; Hor. (3) of work, to press on with, ply hard, follow up: opus, Tib.; propositum, Hor.; iter, Ov.; Cic.

ūrīna -ae, f. (cf. οὐρῶν), urine: Cic., etc.

ūrīnātor -ōris, m. (urinor), a diver: Liv.

ūrīno -are and **ūrīnor** -ari, dep. to dive: Cic., Varr.

urna -ae, f.

LIT., a jug, pitcher, urn for liquids: Pl., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., a jar, pot. (1) for holding money: argenti, Hor. (2) for the ashes of the dead: Ov. (3) for throwing lots or votes into: nomina in urnam conicere, Liv.; educere ex urna tres (iudices), Cic. Hence, of the urn of fate, assigned to Jupiter and the Parcae: omne capax movet urna nomen, Hor. (4) as a measure of capacity, half an amphora: Plin., Pers., etc.

ūrō ūrēre ussi ustum (connected with εὔω), to burn.

LIT., in gen.: calore, Cic.; picem et ceras, Ov.; odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg.; domos, Hor.; agros, Liv. Esp. (1) as medical t. t., to treat by burning, to burn out: in corpore si quid eiusmodi est quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique

patimur, Cic. (2) as t. t. of painting, to burn in: picta ustis coloribus puppis, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) of physical processes comparable to burning: a, to dry up, parch: fauces urit sitis, Hor.; Cic., Verg.: b, to pinch, chafe, gall: calceus (pedem) urit, Hor.; lorica lacertos, Prop.: c, to pinch with cold: ustus ab addiduo frigore Pontus, Ov.; Cic. (2) of mental distress: a, to consume with passion, and pass., to be on fire, glow with passion: me tamen urit amor, Verg.; uritur infelix Dido, Verg.; Hor.: b, to disquiet, disturb, harass: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.; Ov.

ursa -ae, f. (ursus), a she-bear: Ov. Meton., the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: Ursa Maior, or Erymanthis, or Maenalis, or Parrhasi, the Great Bear; Ursa Minor, or Ursa Cynosuris, the Little Bear, Ov., Suet.

ursus -i, m. a bear: ursi informes, Verg.; poscunt ursum, i.e. a bear hunt in the circus, Hor.

urtica -ae, f. (uro), a nettle, stinging-nettle.

LIT., Hor., Plin. TRANSF., (1) a sea-nettle: Plin. (2) *lustfulness, desire*: Juv.

ūrus -i, m. a kind of wild ox: Caes., Verg.

Usipētes -um and **Usipii** -ōrum, m. pl. a powerful Germanic tribe near the Tencteri, on the Lippe and the Rhine.

ūsītātus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (utor), customary, usual, wonted: vocabula, Cic.; Caes.; facimus usitatius hoc verbum, Cic.; utatur verbis quam usitatisimis, Cic.; usitatum est, foll. by acc. and infin., it is usual, customary, Quint.

¶ Hence adv. **ūsītātē**, in the usual manner: loqui, Cic.

uspīam, adv. anywhere, at any point: Pl., Cic.

usquam, adv. (ubi/quam), anywhere (gen. used in negative and conditional sentences).

LIT., iste cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic.; with partitive genit.: usquam gentium, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) at all, in any way: Ter., Cic. (2) any whither, in any direction: Pl., Hor.

usquē, adv. at every point, through and through, from . . . to, all the way, continuously.

LIT., of space: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic.; usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.; usque Romam, as far as Rome, Cic.; usque quaque, everywhere, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) of time: usque a Romulo, from the time of Romulus, Cic.; inde usque repetens, Cic.; usque quaque, always, Cat., Cic.; usque eo se tenuit, Cic.; absol., always, constantly: iuvat usque morari, Verg. (2) in other relations: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic.; Pl., Verg.

usquēquāquē, see usque.

Ustīca -ae, f. a valley in the Sabine country, near Horace's estate.

ustor -ōris, m. (uro), a burner of corpses: Cic., Cat., etc.

ustūlo -are (dim. of uro), to burn, scorch, singe: Cat.

¹**ūsūcāpio** or **ūsū cāpio** -cāpēre -cēpi -captum (usus/capio), to acquire ownership by length of use, obtain by prescription: Cic.; velut usucepisse Italiam, Liv.

²**ūsūcāpio** -ōnis, f. (usus/capio), ownership acquired by length of possession or use: usucapio fundi, Cic.

ūsūra -ae, f. (utor), *use, enjoyment*.

LIT., *natura dedit usuram vitae*, Cic.; *unius horae*, Cic. Esp., *the use of borrowed capital*: Cic.

TRANSF., *interest paid for money borrowed*: *usura menstrua*, Cic.; *usuræ gravissimæ*, Caes.; *alicui usuram pendere, to pay*, Cic. L.; fig.: *terra numquam sine usura reddit quod accepit*, Cic.; Liv.

ūsūrārius -a -um (usura). (1) *used, relating to use*: Pl. (2) *out at interest, paying interest*: Pl.

ūsūrpātio -ōnis, f. (usurpo), *a using, use, making use*: *doctrinae*, Cic.; *vocis*, Liv.; *itineris, undertaking*, Liv.

ūsūrpō -are (perhaps contr. from usu/rapio), *to make use of, to use, to bring into use*.

In gen.: *genus poenae*, Cic.; Liv., Tac.

Esp. (1) *as legal t. t., to take possession of, acquire*: *amissam possessionem*, Cic.; *alienam possessionem, to appropriate, usurp*, Liv. (2) *to grasp by the senses, to perceive, to notice*: *aliquid sensibus*, Lucr. (3) *to use a word, to mention*: *nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*, Cic.; hence *to call, name*: C. Laelius, is qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.; Lucr.

ūsus -ūs, m. (utor), *use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise*.

LIT., in gen.: *membrorum*, Cic.; *erat in tanta caligine maior usus aurium quam oculorum*, Liv.; *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum, theory and practice*, Caes.; *usus magister est optimus*, Cic. Esp. (1) *social intercourse, familiarity*: *domesticus usus et consuetudo*, Cic.; *familiaris*, Liv.; Ov. (2) *as legal t. t., usus et fructus, usus fructusque, usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own*: *usus fructus omnium bonorum*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *practice, skill, practical experience*: *militaris*, Cic.; *habere magnum in re militari, or in castris usum*, Caes. (2) *utility, usefulness, profit*: *magnum usus adfert ad navigia faciendā*, Cic.; Caes., Hor. Hence: *adui esse, or ex usu esse, to be useful, be of use*: Caes., Cic., Liv. (3) *need, want*: *usum provinciae supplere*, Cic. Hence phrases, *usus est, usus venit, usus adest, there is need of, occasion for*; absol.: *si quando usus esset*, Cic.; with abl.: *si quid erit quod extra magistratus curatore usus sit*, Cic.; *ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, cum adesset usus, sustinere auderent*, Caes.; *si usus veniat*, Caes.; also the phrase, *usu venit, it happens*: *quid homini potest turpius usu venire*? Cic.; Caes.

ūsusfructus, see *usus*.

ūt or **ūtī**, adv.

(1) *with indic. verb: a, interrog., how?* in direct (or poet., indirect) questions: *ut valet?* *ut meminit nostri?* Hor.; Pl., Liv.; *aspice ut insignis Marcellus ingreditur*, Verg.; *b, exclam., how!*: *ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat!* Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc.; *c, relat., as*; absol.: *perge ut instituisti*, Cic.; Caes., etc.; in a parenthesis: *facilius est currentem, ut aiunt, incitare*, Cic.; with verb omitted: *vestemque relinquere ut anguis*, Lucr.; Cic., Liv.; with corresponding sic, ita, item: *omnia sic constitueram mihi agenda, ut tu admonebas*, Cic.; *ut optasti, ita est*, Cic.; *ut cum Titanis, ita cum Gigantibus*, Cic.; with concessive force,

indeed... but: *Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant... ita non nocte, non die umquam cessaverant ab opere*, Liv.; *ut quisque (with superl.), in proportion as, the more... the more*: *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur*, Cic.; Liv.; repeated: *ut ut, in whatever way*, Pl., Ter.; *d, in oaths, protestations, etc.*: *ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio*, Cic.; *e, to introduce an explanation, as, as being* (sometimes without verb): *homo acutus ut Poenus*, Cic.; *aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*, Cic.; *per multa alia conligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus*, Cic.; *f, temporal, as, when, esp. with the perf.*: *ut haec audivit*, Cic.; Verg., Hor., Liv., etc.; strengthened by primum: *ut primum loqui posse coepi*, Cic.; *g, temporal, while, since*: *ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae*, Cic. L.; Caes., Liv.; *h, of place, where*: *Indos, litus ut tunditur undā*, Cat.; Verg., Ov.

(2) *with subjunctive verb: a, interrogative, how, in indirect questions*: *nescis ut res sit*, Pl.; *vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte*, Hor.; Cic.; *b, in wishes*: *ut illum di deaque perdant!* Ter.; Verg.; *c, in concessions, granted that*: Caes., Ov.; *d, introducing a consequence, so that; often preceded by a demonstrative word (e.g. ita, tam, tantum, eo) or by a verb indicating causation*: *eo creverit, ut iam magnitudine labore sua*, Liv.; *sol efficit ut omnia floreat*, Cic.; Verg., etc.; *e, explaining or defining, namely that*: *datur haec venia antiquitati, ut primordia urbium angustiora faciat*, Liv.; *vetus est lex amicitiae, ut...*, Cic.; *f, to express a purpose, that, in order that* (negat. ne or ut ne): *idcirco omnes servi sumus, ut liberi esse possimus*, Cic.; *Romani ab aratro abduxerunt Cincinnatum, ut dictator esset*, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; *g, in 'indirect command'*; i.e. after verbs of commanding, persuading, asking, resolving, taking care, wishing, agreeing, etc.: *equidem vellem, ut aliquando redires*, Cic.; *praecipitur ut nobis ipsis imperemus*, Cic.; *petunt atque orant ut*, Caes.; *postulant ut*, Liv.; *hortor ut*, Cic.; *suasit ut*, Cic.; *impellimur naturā ut*, Cic.; *h, after verbs of fearing* (for ne non), *that not*: *timeo ut sustineas*, Cic.; Caes. **utcumquē** (utcunquē), adv. (1) *in whatever manner, however*: *utcumque se videri volet*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., etc. (2) *whenever*: *utcumque mecum eritis*, Hor.; Liv.

ūtens -entis, partic. from *utor*; q.v.

ūtensilis -e (utor), *fit for use, useful*: Varr. N. pl. as subst. **ūtensilia** -ium, *useful things, utensils*: Liv., Tac.

ūtēr 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.; fig., of conceit: *tumidis infla sermonibus utrem*, Hor.

ūtēr ūtra ūtrum; genit. ūtrius, dat. ūtri. (1) *interrog., which of the two?* in direct and indirect questions: *uter nostrum popularis est?* *tune an ego?* Cic.; *neque diiudicare posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur*, Caes.; plur., *which side? which of the two sets?* (2) *relat., the one (of two) which*:

utram vis, Pl.; Cic., etc. (3) indef., *one of the two, either of the two*: si uter velit, Cic.
ūtercumquē (-cunquē) ūtrācumquē ūtrumcumquē, *whichever of the two, whichever*: utercumque vicerit, Cic.

ūterlibēt ūtrālibēt ūtrumlibēt, *whichever of the two you please, either of the two*: utrumlibet elige, Cic.; Liv.

ūterquē ūtrāquē ūtrumquē; genit. ūtriusquē, dat. ūtrique, *each of two, both* (considered separately).

(1) sing.: uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes.; sermones utriusque linguae, Cic.; uterque Poenus, *in Africa and in Europe*, Hor.; 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.; parens, *father and mother*, Ov.; in utramque partem, *on both sides, in both cases*, Cic. With partitive genit: uterque nostrum, Hor. With predicate in the plur.: uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes.; Tac., etc.

(2) plur.: a, usually, *each side, each set*: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic.: b, sometimes of individuals, *each, both*: duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores; utraque in ea fuga perierunt, Caes.

ūtērus -i, m. and **ūtērum** -i, n. (cf. οὔθαγ), *the womb*; also in gen., *the belly*.

LIT., Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the cavities of the earth, out of which the first creatures are said to have been born*: Lucr. (2) *the inside*; of a ship: Tac.; of the Trojan horse: Verg.

ūtervis ūtrāvis ūtrumvis; genit. ūtriusvis, dat. ūtrivis, *whichever of the two you will, either of the two*: utrumvis facere potes, Cic.; Ter., etc.

ūtī=ut; q.v.

ūtībilis -e (utor), *that can be used, useful*: Pl.

Ūtica -ae, f. *a town in Africa Propria, north of Carthage, where the senatorial party made their last stand against Caesar, and M. Porcius Cato the younger killed himself*.

¶ Hence adj. **Ūticensis** -e, of Utica.

ūtīlis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (utor), *useful, fit, profitable, serviceable, beneficial*; absol.: utiles et salutares res, Cic.; with ad and the acc.: homo ad eam rem utilis, Cic.; with in: res maxime in hoc tempus utilis, Liv.; with dat.: equi utiles bello, Ov.; non mihi est vita mea utilior, Cic.; with genit.: radix medendi utilis, Ov.; with infin.: tibia adesse choris erat utilis, Hor.; utile est, with infin.: numquam utile est peccare, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: eos utile est praeesse vobis, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **ūtīlītēr**, *usefully, profitably*: utiliter a natura datum esse, Cic.; Hor., etc.

ūtīlītās -ātis, f. (utilis), *usefulness, profit, advantage*: utilitas parta per amicum, Cic.; Pl., Hor.; plur.: utilitates ex amicitia maxime capiuntur, Cic.

ūtīnam, adv. *would that! oh that!*: utinam incumbat in causam! Cic.; utinam haberetis! Cic.; Hor., etc.; with quod: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissetus! Cic.; with negat. utinam ne or utinam non, *would that . . . not!*: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. L.

ūtīquē, adv. *at any rate, certainly, at least*: utique apud me sis, Cic.; commota est plebs, utique postquam . . ., Liv.

ūtor ūtī ūsus sum, dep. *to use, make use of, employ*.

LIT., of things; with abl.: sensibus, Lucr.; armis, Cic.; oratione, *to speak*, Cic.; male uti lege, *to make a bad use of the law*, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with acc.: cetera, Pl.; gerundive: huic omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to be in possession of, possess, enjoy*: valetudine non bonā, Caes.; honore, Cic.; lacte et herbis, Ov. (2) of persons, *to associate with, be intimate with*: Trebonio multos annos utor, Cic.; Hor. (3) of persons, with a predicate, *to find*: facili me patre, Ter.; Cic., Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **ūtens** -entis, as adj. (with compar.), *possessing*: Cic.

utpōtē, adv. *seeing that, inasmuch as*: utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, Cic.; utpote lecti utrumque, Liv.; populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, Hor.

ūtrārius -i, m. ('uter), *one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

ūtrīcūlārius -i, m. *a bagpiper*: Suet.

ūtrimquē (ūtrīquē), adv. (uterque), *from both sides, on both sides*: Cic., Hor., Liv., etc.

ūtrō ('uter), adv. *to which of two places? to which side?*: Ov.

ūtrōbi (ūtrūbi), adv. ('uter), *at which of two places? where?*: Pl.

ūtrōbiquē (ūtrūbiquē), adv. *on each of two sides, on both sides*: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit, eademque lex, *with gods and men*, Cic.; Eumenes utrobique plus valebat, *both by land and sea*, Nep.; Hor., Liv.

ūtrōlibēt, adv. (uterlibet), *to either of two sides, to either side*: Quint.

ūtrōquē, adv. (uterque), *to both sides, in both directions*. LIT., of place: utroque citius quam vellemus cursum confecimus, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *at each point, both ways*: si natura utroque adiuncta est, Cic.; Liv.

ūtrūbi, etc.=utrobi, etc.; q.v.

ūtrum, adv. (n. of 'uter), *whether*; used mainly in alternative questions.

(1) in direct questions: a, with a second clause: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.; utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic.: b, without a second clause: utrum hoc bellum non est? Cic.

(2) in indirect questions: a, with a second clause: multum interest, utrum laus diminuat an salus deseratur, Cic.; utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelleges, Cic.; iam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, Cic.: b, without a second clause: hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere, Cic.

ūtūt, adv. *however*, see ut.

ūva -ae, f. *a bunch of grapes*. LIT., uva colorem ducit, Verg.; Cic., etc.; meton., *the vine*: Verg. TRANSF., *a cluster similar to a bunch of grapes*; e.g. *a swarm of bees*: Verg., Plin.

ūvens -entis (partic. of *uveo), *moist, wet*: Petr.

ūvesco -ēre (*uveo), *to become moist, be wet*: Lucr.; of persons drinking: Hor.

ūvidūlus -a -um (dim. of uvidus), *moist, wet*: Cat.

ūvidus -a -um (*uueo), *moist, damp, wet*. LIT., vestimenta, Hor.; Menalcas, *wet with dew*, Verg.; Iuppiter uvidus austris, *rainy*, Verg. TRANSF., *drunken or having drunk*: Bacchus, Hor.; dicimus integro sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, Hor.

uxor -ōris, f. *a wife, spouse*. LIT., uxor iusta, Cic.; duas uxores habere, Cic.; uxorem ducere, *to marry a wife*, Cic., etc.; uxori nuntium remittere, *to divorce a wife*, Cic. TRANSF., (1) of animals: olentis uxores mariti, *she-goats*, Hor. (2) *a man's cloak*: Mart.

uxorcūla -ae, f. (dim. of uxor), *a little wife, wee wife* (as a term of endearment): Pl.

uxōrius -a -um (uxor). (1) *of a wife*: res uxoria, Cic.; dos, Ov. (2) *too devoted to one's wife, uxorious*; of Aeneas, in relation to Dido: Verg.; amnis, *the Tiber, as the husband of Ilia*, Hor.

V

V, v, the twenty-first letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding partly to the Greek digamma (F). V frequently passes into u, e.g. solvo, solum, navita, nauta; and between two vowels is often elided, e.g., deleverunt, delerunt; providens, prudens; ne volo, nolo. For the use of V. in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

vacatio -ōnis, f. (vaco), *a freedom, immunity, exemption from anything, a being without*.

LIT., with genit.: vacatio militiae, Caes., Liv.; with ab: alicui dare vacationem a causis, Cic.; Liv. With subjective genit.: vacatio, adulescentiae, Cic.

TRANSF., *money paid for exemption from military duties*: Tac.

vacca -ae, f. *a cow*: Cic., Verg., etc.

Vaccæi -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Hispania Tarraconensis*.

vaccinium -i, n. *the blueberry, whortle-berry*; or, according to some scholars, *the hyacinth*: Verg., Ov.

vacēfio -fiēri (vacuus), *to be made empty*: Lucr.

vacerrōsus -a -um, *stupid*: Suet.

vacillatio -ōnis, f. (vacillo), *a rocking, reeling motion*: Suet., Quint.

vacillo (also **vaccillo**: Lucr.) -are, *to totter, reel, stagger, sway to and fro*.

LIT., litterulae vacillantes, *written with unsteady hand*, Cic. L.; of persons: ex vino, Cic.; in utramque partem toto corpore, Cic.; Lucr.

TRANSF., *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, Cic.; of persons: in aere alieno, *to be deep in debt*, Cic.; Lucr.

vacivitas -ātis, f. (vacivus), *emptiness, want*: cibi, Pl.

vacivus or **vōcivus** -a -um (vaco), *empty*: aedes, Pl.; with genit.: virium, *powerless*, Pl.; Ter.

¶ Adv. **vacivē**, *idly, at leisure*: Phaedr.

vāco -are, *to be empty, void*.

LIT., in gen.; absol.: *tota domus superior vacat*, Cic.; with abl.: *natura caelestis et terra vacat umore*, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

Esp., of property, *to be vacant, to have no master*: ut populus vacantia teneret, Tac.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *to be free from anything, to be without*; with abl.: *curā et negotio*, Cic.; metu ac periculis, Liv.; with ab: ab opere, Caes.; ab omni concitatione animi semper, Cic.; of things: haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. (2) *to be free from work, to be at leisure, have time*: scribes aliquid, si vacabis, Cic.; with dat., *to have time for, to have leisure for*: ego vero, inquam, philosophiae semper vaco, Cic.; Quint., Tac.; poet., with in and the acc.: in grande opus, Ov. (3) *impers., vacat, there is leisure (for), there is time (for)*; with infin.: hactenus indulsisse vacat, Verg.; dum vacat, Ov.

vācūfācio -fācere -fēci -factum (vacuus/facio), *to make empty*: morte superioris uxoris domum novis nuptiis, Cic.; adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.

vācūitās -ātis, f. (vacuus), *freedom, exemption, immunity, being without*; with genit.: doloris, Cic.; with ab: ab angoribus, Cic. Esp., *a vacancy in a public office, e.g., the consulship*: ap. Cic. L.

Vācūna -ae, f. *a goddess of the country, esp. among the Sabines*. Adj. **Vācūnālis** -e, of *Vacuna*.

vācūo -are (vacuus), *to make void, to empty*: Lucr.

vācūus -a -um, *empty, void, free from, exempt, without*.

LIT., in gen.: castra, Caes.; theatrum, Hor.; viator, *empty-handed*, Juv.; with abl.: nihil igni vacuum, Cic.; with ab: ab his rebus, Cic.; vacuum oppidum ab defensoribus, Caes. N. as subst. **vācūum** -i, *an empty place, vacuum*: per vacuum incurrere, Hor.; Lucr., Liv. Esp. *vacant, without a master*: praedia, Cic.; possessio regni, Caes.; venire in vacuum, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *free from something, without*; with abl.: animus sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic.; with ab: ab omni sumptu, Cic.; animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, Cic.; with genit.: vacuus operum, Hor. (2) *absol., free, at leisure, exempt from work or duty*: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; animus, Cic.; mentes, Verg.; aures, Hor.; of time: cum vacui temporis nihil habebam, *leisure*, Cic.; dies, Cic.; nox, Liv. (3) with dat., *free for*: domus scelestis nuptiis, Sall.; Hor. (4) of women, *unmarried or widowed*: Ov., Tac. (5) *worthless, useless, vain*: vacua nomina, Tac.; Hor., Ov.

vādīmōnium -i, n. (vas), *bail, security, recognizance* (insuring appearance before a court of law): sine vadimonio disceditur, Cic.; vadimonium constituere, Cic.; vadimonium obire, or sistere, or ad vadimoniam venire, *to appear on bail*, Cic.; vadimonium deserere, *to forfeit recognizances*, Cic.

vādo -ēre, *to go, hasten, rush*: vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, Verg.; ad aliquem postridie mane, Cic. L.; Tac., etc.

vādor -ari, dep. (vas), *to bind over by bail*: hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.; tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv.; respondere vadato, Hor.

vādōsus -a -um (vadum), *full of shallows, shallow*: mare, Caes.

vādum -i, n. *a shallow, shoal, ford in a river or sea.* LIT., exercitum vado transducere, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., (1) in gen., *water, river, sea*: Verg., Hor. (2) *the bottom of any stretch of water*: Hor., Ov., Plin. (3) *fig., shallows, as typical either of safety or of danger*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

vae interj. (cf. *ōhal*), to express pain or anger, *alas! woe!*; absol.: Pl., Verg., Hor.; with dat.: vae victis, Liv., Ter.; with acc.: Pl.

vāfer vāfra vāfrum, *artful, subtle, sly, crafty*: in disputando, Cic.; Hor., Ov.; superl.: somniorum vāferimus interpres, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **vāfrē**, *artfully, craftily*: Cic. **vāfritia** -ae, f. (vāfer), *artfulness, slyness, subtlety, cunning*: Sen.

vāgē, adv. from vagus; q.v.

vāgina -ae, f. *a sheath, scabbard.* LIT., gladium vāginā vacuus, Cic.; gladium e vāgina educere, Cic.; Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., *any sheath, case*; esp. *the hull or husk of grain*: Cic.

vāgio -ire, *to cry, whimper as a child*: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic.; Ov., etc.

vāgitus -ūs, m. (vagio), *the crying of young children*: dare vagitūs, Ov.; Verg.; of the *bleating of kids*: Ov.

vāgor -ōris, m. (vagio) = vagitus: Enn., Lucr.

vāgor -ari, dep. (and **vāgo** -are: Pl.) (vagus), *to wander, ramble, rove.*

LIT., in agris passim bestiarum more, Cic.; volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic.; luna iisdem spatiis vagatur quibus sol, Cic.; of ships and sailors, *to cruise*: cum lembis circa Lesbum, Liv.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., vagabitur tuum nomen longe atque late, *will be spread far and wide*, Cic.; animus vagatus errore, Cic.; vagabimur nostro instituto, *digress*, Cic.; Verg., Hor.

vāgus -a -um, *wandering, roaming, roving.*

LIT., multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic.; matronae vagae per vias, Liv.; Hor.; of things: luna, Cic.; venti, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *inconstant, fickle*: puella, Ov.; sententia, Cic. (2) *diffuse, aimless*: orationis genus, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **vāgē**, *dispersedly*: vage effusi per agros, Liv.

vāh (vāhā), interj. *ah! oh!*: Pl., Ter.

valdē, adv. (syncop. for valide, from validus; q.v.), *intensely, very much, greatly.* (1) with verbs: alicui adridere, Cic.; compar.: valdius oblectare, Hor.; superl.: Sen. (2) with adj. or adv.: valde magnus, Cic.; valde bene, Cic. (3) in replies, *certainly, very much so*: Pl.

vālēdico -ēre, *to say good-bye*: Sen.

vālēns -entis, partic. from valeo; q.v.

vālēntulus -a -um (dim. of valens), *strong*: Pl.

vālēo -ēre, *to be strong.*

LIT., physically. (1) *to be vigorous, of good physique*: puer ille ut magnus es et multum valet, Pl.; alios velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.; with infin.: valeo stare, Hor.; valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor. (2) *to be in good health, be well*: optime valeo, Cic.; bene, melius, Cic.; corpore, Cic.; a morbo, Pl.; absol.: valeo et salvus sum, Pl.; hence the phrase at the beginning of a letter: si vales, bene est (S. V. B. E.), Cic. L.; also with the addition: ego or ego quoque valeo (E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) politically, morally, etc., *to avail, have force, be strong, prevail*: multum equitatu, Caes.; plurimum proficere et valere, Cic.; longe plurimum valere ingenio, Cic.; of things: sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest, Cic. Esp. with reference to a certain object, *to have force for, to be able to, to be strong enough for*: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic.; of things: illud perficiam, ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, Cic.; with infin.: nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv.; with in (or contra) and the acc., *to avail against*: in se, in Romanos, in ipsum, Cic.; definitio in omnes valet, *avails for all*, Cic.; hoc contra te, Cic. (2) *to be worth*: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. (3) of words, *to mean, signify*: verbum, quod idem valeat, Cic. (4) as a farewell greeting: vale, or vaeas, adieu, farewell, good-bye, Pl., Ter., Verg., etc.; esp. at the end of letters: vale, or bene vale, or cura ut vaeas, Cic. L.; to the dead: Cat., Verg., Ov. So: valere iubere, *to bid farewell, say good-bye to*, Cic., etc. Hence as an expression of scorn, refusal, etc.: si talis est deus, valeat, *let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic.; quare valeant ista, *away with them!* Cic.; valeant puellae, Tib.; Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **vālēns** -entis, as adj. (with compar. and superl.), *strong, powerful.*

LIT., physically. (1) *strong*: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.; valentissimi homines, Cic.; valentes trunci, Verg. (2) *well, healthy*: medicus confirmat propediem te valentem fore, Cic.; Pl., Prop.

TRANSF., politically, morally, etc., *powerful, mighty*: civitas, Cic.; viribus cum valentiore pugnare, Cic.; valens dialecticus, Cic.; fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic.

¶ Adv. **vālēntēr**, *strongly, powerfully*; compar.: valentius spirare, Ov.

Vālērīus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens.*

¶ Hence adj. **Vālērīānus** -a -um, *of a Valerius.*

vālesco -ēre (valeo), *to grow strong.* LIT., Lucr. TRANSF., superstitiones, Tac.

vālētūdīnārīus -a -um (valetudo), *sickly*: Varr. M. as subst., *an invalid*: Sen.

vālētūdo -inis, f. (valeo), *state of health.*

LIT., physical: bona, Lucr., Cic.; incommoda, adversa, Cic.; infirmā atque aegrā valetudine usus, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc. Esp. (1) in a bad sense, *ill-health, weakness*: oculorum, Cic. L.; adfectus valetudine, ill, Caes.; plur.: subsidia valetudinum, Cic. (2) in a good sense, *good health*: valetudinem amiseram, Cic.; Pl., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *mental health*: quasi mala valetudo animi, Cic. (2) of style: Cic.

Valgīus -a -um, *name of a Roman gens.*

valgus -a -um, *bow-legged.* LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *suavia, wry mouths*, Pl.

vālīdus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (valeo), *strong, powerful.*

LIT., physically. (1) *strong, stout, muscular*: homines, Pl.; tauri, Lucr.; vires, Verg.; as milit. t. t., of posts or stations, *strong*: valida urbs et potens, Cic.; valida urbs praesidiis, muris, Liv. (2) of medicines, *powerful, efficacious*: succus, Ov.; Tac. (3) *healthy, well*:

si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. L.; necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv.

TRANSF., politically, morally, etc., *strong, powerful, mighty, influential*: hostis validior, Liv.; with abl.: ingenium sapientiā validum, Sall.; Hor., Tac., etc.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

vālidē (cf. valde), *strongly, powerfully, mightily*: validissime favere alicui, ap. Cic. L.; Pl. In answers, *certainly, to be sure*: Pl.

vallārīs -e (vallum), *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*. LIT., vicus positus in valle, Caes.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., *a hollow*: alarum, Cat.

vallo -are (vallum), *to fortify with a palisade*. LIT., castra, Liv., Tac. TRANSF., *to fortify, strengthen*: Catilina vallatus sicariis, Cic.; sol radiis frontem vallatus, Ov.; Lucr.

vallum -i, n. (vallus), *a palisade made from stakes and set up on a rampart*. LIT., oppidum vallo et fossā cingere, Cic. L.; Caes., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., *a fortification, defence*: spica munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; Lucr.

vallus -i, m. *a post, stake*.

LIT., esp. (1) as a prop for vines: Verg. (2) as part of a palisade: caedere, Liv.; Caes.; collect. (like vallum), *a palisade, stockade*: duplex vallus, Caes.

TRANSF., vallus pectinis, *a tooth of a comb*, Ov.

valvae -ārum, f. pl. *folding-doors*: effractis valvis (fani), Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.

vānesco -ēre (vanus), *to pass away, disappear*. LIT., nubes, Ov.; Tac. TRANSF., amor, Ov.; Tac.

Vangīōnes -um, m. pl. *a Germanic people on the Rhine, near modern Worms*.

vānidicus -a -um (vanus/dico), *talking vainly, lying*: Pl.

vānilōquentia -ae, f. (vanus/loquor), *idle talking, vaunting*: Pl., Liv., Tac.

vānilōquus -a -um (vanus/loquor). (1) *lying*: Pl. (2) *boasting, vaunting*: Liv.

vānitās -ātis, f. (vanus), *emptiness*. Hence (1) *worthlessness, unreality, untruth*: opinionum, Cic.; itineris, Liv. (2) *vanity, boasting, ostentation*: Sall., Liv., Tac.

vānitūdo -inis, f. (vanus), *idle, lying talk*: Pl.

vannus -i, f. *a winnowing-fan*: vannus mystica Iacchi (borne at the Bacchic festival), Verg.

vānus -a -um (connected with vaco), *empty, void*.

LIT., arista, Verg.; imago, *shade, disembodied spirit*, Hor.; vanior acies hostium, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *vain, idle, worthless, meaningless, fruitless, groundless*: oratio, Cic.; spes, Ov.; gaudia, Hor.; of missiles: ictus, Liv. N. as subst., *that which is empty or vain*: haustum ex vano, *from a false source*, Liv.; vana tumens, *with empty show*, Verg.; with genit.: vana rerum, Hor. (2) of persons, *vain, ostentatious, boastful, unreliable, untrue*: haruspex, Cic.; vanum se esse et perfidiosum fateri, Cic.; vanus auctor est, *deserves no credence*, Liv.

vāpidus -a -um (connected with vapor), *spiritless, spoiled, flat*: Pers.

¶ Hence adv. **vāpidē**, *mouldily*: vapide se habere, *to be feeling mouldy*, Aug. ap. Suet.

vāpor (vāpōs) -ōris, m. *vapour, steam*. LIT., aquarum, Cic.; Lucr., Hor. TRANSF., *warm exhalation, warmth*: Lucr.; semen tepefactum vapore, Cic.; locus vaporis plenus, Liv.

vāpōrārīum -i, n. (vapor), *a flue for conveying steam*: Cic.

vāpōro -are (vapor). (1) *intransit., to steam, reek*: Plin.; fig.: Lucr. (2) *transit., to fill with vapour, to heat, to warm*: laevum latus, Hor.; templum ture, Verg.

vappa -ae, f. (connected with vapor), *spiritless, flat wine*. LIT., Hor. TRANSF., *a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow*: Hor.

vāpūlārīs -e (vapulo), *well whipped*: Pl.

vāpūlo -are, *to be flogged, whipped, beaten*. LIT., Lucr., Pl. TRANSF., (1) of troops, *to be beaten*: ap. Cic. L. (2) in gen., *to be knocked about*: Pl., Cic. L. (3) of things, *to be wasted*: Pl., Sen.

vāriāntia -ae, f. (vario), *difference, variation*: Lucr.

vāriātio -ōnis, f. (vario), *difference, variation*: Liv.

vārico -are (varicus), *to stand with feet apart, to straddle*: Varr., Quint.

vāricōsus -a -um (varix), *having varicose veins*: Pers., Juv.

vāricus -a -um (varus), *straddling*: Ov.

vāriē, adv. from varius; q.v.

vāriētās -ātis, f. ('varius), *variety, difference, diversity*: florum, pomorum, Cic.; multiplex ratio disputandi rerumque varietas, Cic.; in disputationibus, Cic.; plur.: varietates temporum, Cic.

vārio -are ('varius).

(1) *transit., to vary, diversify, variegate, change, alter*. LIT., of material things: vocem, Cic.; capillos, Ov.; (sol) variat ortum maculis, Verg. TRANSF., of abstr. things: caloresque frigoraque, Liv.; voluptatem, Cic.; quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *relate differently*, Liv.; variante fortunā eventum, Liv.; cum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv. In pass., variari, *to waver, be divided, to vary*: variatis hominum sententiis, Liv.

(2) *intransit., to be different, to vary*. LIT., of material things: viventibus uva racemis, Prop. TRANSF., lex nec causis nec personis, Liv.; sic mei variant timores, Ov.; dissidet et variat sententia, Ov.; quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis litterarum variarent, Liv.

¹**vāriūs** -a -um, *manifold*.

LIT., of colour, *diversified, variegated*: columnae, Hor.; lynces, Verg.; caelum, Ov.; Pl.

TRANSF., of the nature of things or persons, *various, manifold, changeable, diverse*. (1) of things: varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna, voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic.; quales sint (dii) varium est, *different opinions are held*, Cic.; fortunae varii eventus, Caes. (2) of persons: varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic.; esp. in bad sense, *fickle, changeable*: animus, Sall.; varium et mutabile semper femina, Verg.

¶ Hence adv. **vāriē**, *diversely*. LIT., of colour: Plin. TRANSF., in gen., *variously, in different ways*: numerus varie diffusus, Cic.; varie bellatum, *with varying success*, Liv.

***Vārius** -a -um, name of a Roman gens. Its most famous members 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., Quint.

Varro -ōnis, m. a surname in the gens Terentia.

¶ Hence adj. **Varrōniānus** -a -um, Varronian: milites, who served under C. Terentius Varro, Liv.

***vārus** -a -um. LIT., knock-kneed: Pl., Hor. TRANSF., (1) in gen., crooked, bent: cornua, manus, Ov. (2) diverse, different: alterum (genus) huic varum, Hor.

***Vārus** -i, m. a surname used by several Roman families; esp. of P. Quintilius Varus, defeated and killed with his army by Arminius, A.D. 9.

¶ Hence adj. **Vāriānus** -a -um.

***vās** vādis, m. (vado), a bail, surety; used of persons: vades poscere, Cic.; vades deserere, Liv.; vas factus est alter (Damon) eius sistendi, Cic.

***vās** vāsis, n.; plur. **vāsa** -ōrum, a vessel, receptacle, utensil of any kind: vas vinarium, Cic.; Pl., Lucr., etc. Esp. plur. as milit. t. t., war materials, equipment: vasa conligere, Cic.; vasa conclamare, to give the signal for packing up, Caes.

vāsārium -i, n. (*vas). (1) an allowance given to the governor of a province for his outfit: Cic. (2) the hire of an oil-press: Cato.

vasculārius -ii, m. (vasculum), a maker of vessels, esp. in metal: Cic.

vasculum -i, n. (dim. of *vas), a small vessel: Pl., Cato., Juv.

vastātio -ōnis, f. (vastō), a devastating, laying waste: agri, Liv.; omnium, Cic.; plur.: depopulationes, vastationes, caedes, rapinae, Cic.

vastātor -ōris, m. (vastō), a devastator, ravager: Arcadiae (of a boar), Ov.; ferarum, Verg.

vastē, adv. from vastus; q.v.

vastificus -a -um (vastus/facio), laying waste, devastating: Cic. poet.

vastitās -ātis, f. (vastus), a waste, emptiness, desolation.

LIT., iudiciorum vastitas et fori, Cic.; Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocare, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) vastness, vast size: Plin. (2) concr. in plur., vastitates, devastators: provinciarum vastitates, Cic.

vastitiēs -ēi, f. (vastus), devastation, destruction: Pl.

vasto -are (vastus), to empty, make empty.

LIT., in gen.: forum, Cic.; Liv.; with abl.: cultoribus agros, Verg. Esp., to lay waste, ravage, devastate: agros, Caes., Cic.; omnia ferro ignique, Liv.; cultores, to plunder, Tac.

TRANSF., to prey upon: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, Sall.

vastus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (perhaps connected with vaco), empty, waste, deserted, desolate.

LIT., in gen.: loci coaedificati an vasti, Cic.; Liv., Tac. Esp., laid waste, ravaged, devastated: solum, Liv.; haec ego vasta dabo, will ravage, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) vast, enormous: vasta et immanis belua, Cic.; mare, Caes.; Verg., Liv.; animus, insatiable, Sall. (2) rough, rude: vastus homo atque foedus, Cic.; littera vastior, rougher, Cic.; Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **vastē**. (1) widely, extensively: vaste profundum, Lucr.; vastius insurgens, Ov. (2) rudely, roughly: loqui, Cic.

vātes -is (genit. pl. vatum or vatium), c. a prophet, soothsayer, seer.

LIT., Cicero quae nunc usu veniunt cecinit ut vates, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.

TRANSF., esp. from Vergil onwards, a singer, bard, poet: me quoque dicunt vatem pastores, Verg.; Hor.; cothurnatus, a tragic poet, Ov.; Maeonius, Homer, Ov.; Lesbia, Sappho, Ov.; vates Aeneidos, Vergil, Ov.

Vaticānus -a -um, Vatican: mons, collis, the Vatican Hill on the west side of the Tiber, Hor.; plur.: Vatican 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 -ōris, m. (vaticinor), a soothsayer, prophet: Ov.

vaticinīum -i, n. (vates), a prophecy: Plin.

vaticinor -ari, dep. (vates/cano), to prophesy.

LIT., vaticinari furor vera solet, Cic., Liv.; with acc. and infin.: saevam laesi fore numinis iram, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) to teach as a seer: doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, Cic. (2) to talk wildly, to rave: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, Cic. (3) to keep on about an old subject: Pl.

vaticīnus -a -um (vates), soothsaying, prophetic: Liv., Ov.

vatillum (bātillum) -i, n. a chafing-dish or shovel: Hor.

Vatīnius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens; esp. of P. Vatinius, a dependent of Caesar, so bitterly attacked by Cicero that odium Vatinianum and crimina Vatiniana became proverbial.

***vē** (shortened form of vel), enclitic, or, or perhaps: duabus tribusve horis, Cic.; Caes., etc.; poet.: ve . . . ve, Ov.; ve . . . aut, Prop., either . . . or.

***vē** - (vae), an inseparable particle, which either negates or stresses a negation; e.g. vecors, vesanus, vepallidus.

vēcordīa (vaecordīa) -ae, f. (vecors), senselessness, folly, madness: Ter., Ov., Sall.

vēcors (vaecors) -cordis (*ve/cor), senseless, foolish, mad, insane: mens, Cic.; impetus, Liv.; vecors de tribunali decurrit, Liv.; superl.: iste vecordissimus, Cic.

vectābilis -e (vecto), that can be carried, portable: Sen.

vectātio -ōnis, f. (vecto), a riding, driving, sailing, etc.: equi, Suet.; Sen.

vectigal -gālis, n. (vectigalis), revenue.

(1) public: a, a state toll, a tax, impost, duty: portoria reliquaque vectigalia, Caes.; vectigal pergrande imponere agro, Cic.; vectigalia pendere, to pay, Cic.: b, of money paid to magistrates: praetorium, Cic. L.

(2) private: *income, revenue*: ex meo tenui vectigali, Cic.; Hor., Plin. L.

vectigālis -e (veho). (1) relating to taxes: pecunia, paid in taxes, Cic.; esp. liable to taxes, tributary: civitas, Cic.; Ubios sibi vectigales facere, Cic. (2) bringing in private income: equi, Cic.

vectiō -ōnis, f. (veho), a carrying, conveyance: quadrupedum vectiōes, Cic.

vectis -is, m. (veho). (1) for lifting or breaking, a lever, crow-bar: signum vectibus labefacere, Cic.; biremes impellere vectibus, Caes. (2) for securing, a bar, bolt: Cic., Verg.

Vectis -is or **Vecta** -ae, f. the Isle of Wight.

vecto -are (freq. of veho), to carry, convey: plaustris ornos, Verg.; fructus ex agris, Liv.; pass., to ride or be driven: equis, Ov.; carpentis per urbem, Liv.

vector -ōris, m. (veho). (1) act., a carrier, bearer: Ov. (2) pass., one who is carried; on a ship, a passenger: Cic., Verg.; on a horse, a rider: Prop., Ov.

vectoriūs -a -um (vector), for carrying: navigia, transports, Caes.

vectūra -ae, f. (veho), a conveying, carrying, transportation. Lit., by ship, horse, or carriage: frumenti, Caes.; sine vecturae periculo, of a sea-passage, Cic. L.; Caes. TRANSF., passage-money, fare: Pl., Sen.

vēgēo -ēre, to stir up, quicken, excite: Enn., Lucr.

vēgētus -a -um (vegeo), lively, vigorous, fresh: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv.; mens, Cic.; ingenium, Liv.

vēgrandis -e, small, diminutive: farra, Ov.

vēhēmens (poet. also **vēmēns**) -entis, adj. (with compar. and superl.), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous.

LIT., of living beings: nimis es vehemens feroxque naturā, Cic.; in agendo, Cic.; se vehementem praebere in aliquem, Cic.; lupus, Hor.

TRANSF., of inanimate or abstr. things: vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi, Cic.; violentia vini, Lucr.; vehementius telum, Liv.; vehementior somnus, Liv.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.) **vēhementēr**. (1) vehemently, violently: se agere, Cic.; ingenuisse vehementius, Cic.; se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, Caes. (2) strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; vehementer delectari, Cic.; vehementissime displicet, Cic.; Pl., Lucr.

vēhementiā -ae, f. (vehemens). (1) vehemence, violence, passion: Plin. (2) strength, power: Plin.

vēhicūlum -i, n. (veho), a vehicle, conveyance, by land or by water: vehiculum frumento onustum, Liv.; Pl., Cic., Tac.

vēho **vēhēre** **vexi** **vectum**, to carry, convey.

(1) act.; in gen.: reticulum umero, Hor.; taurus qui vexit Europam, Cic.; formica vehit ore cibum, Ov.; quod fugiens hora vexit, Hor. Esp.: a, by water: quos vehit unda, Verg.; b, on horseback or in a carriage: triumphantem (Camillum) albi vexerant equi, Liv.

(2) pass.: vehi, as middle, to sail, ride, drive, etc.: curru, Cic.; in navi, Cic.; in equo, Cic.; apes trans aethera vectae, Verg.; Ov., etc. So also in pres. partic.: vehens quadrigis, riding, Cic.

Vēii -ōrum, m. pl. an old town in Etruria, for a long time the rival of Rome, but taken at last by Camillus.

¶ Hence adj. **Vēiens** -entis, Veientine; m. pl. as subst. **Vēientes** -ium, the Veientes; also adj. **Vēientānus** -a -um and **Vēius** -a -um, Veientine.

Vēiōvis (**Vēdiōvis**) -is, m. (ve/Iuppiter), an old Etruscan deity of the lower world.

vēl, conj. and adv. (imperat. of volo=take what you will, the one or the other).

Conj., or. (1) singly, or: oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; Pl., etc.; sometimes to correct a previous expression: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, or rather, 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.; quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rempublican conferre possumus, Cic.

Adv. (1) even, actually: per me vel stertas licet, Cic.; often with superl.: vel maxime, especially, Cic.; domus vel optima, Cic. (2) for example: raras tuas quidem, sed suaves accipio litteras; vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes, Cic.; Ter.

Vēlabrum -i, n. a district in Rome near the Palatine.

vēlāmen -inis, n. (velo), a covering, garment: Verg., Ov., Tac.

vēlāmentum -i, n. (velo), a covering, veil: Sen. Esp. plur., velamenta, olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suppliants: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes, Liv.; Ov., Tac.

vēlārium -i, n. (velum), the awning over part of a theatre: Juv.

vēlātī -ōrum, m. pl. (velo), milit. t. t., the reserve, supernumary troops; used always in the phrase: accensi velati, Cic.

vēlēs -itis, m., usually plur., vēlītēs, light-armed infantry, skirmishers: Liv., Ov. TRANSF., scurra veles, Cic.

Vēlia -ae, f. (1) a district on the Palatine Hill in Rome. (2) the Latin name of the Lucanian coastal town Elea (Ἐλέα).

¶ Hence adj. **Vēliensis** -e and **Vēlinus** -a -um, Veline.

vēlifēr -fēra -fērum (velum/fero), carrying sail: Prop., Ov.

vēlificiātiō -ōnis, f. (velifico), a sailing: Cic. L. **vēlifico** -are and dep. **vēlifico** -ari (velum/facio), to sail.

LIT., Prop.; perf. partic. in pass. sense, velificatus -a -um, sailed through: Juv.

TRANSF., to work for an end: honori suo, Cic.

¹**Vēlinus**, see Velia.

²**Vēlinus** -i, m. a river in the Sabine country.

vēlītāris -e (veles), of the velites or light-armed troops: arma, Sall.; hastae, Liv.

vēlītatiō -ōnis, f. (velitor), skirmishing.

TRANSF., wrangling, bickering: Pl.

vēlītōr -ari, dep. (veles), to skirmish. TRANSF., to wrangle, dispute: Pl.

Vēlitrāe -ārum, f. pl. a town of the Volsci in Latium (now Velletri).

vēlivōlans=velivolus; q.v.

vēlivōlus -a -um (velum/volo)* flying with sails; of ships: rates, Ov.; Lucr.; of the sea: Verg., Ov.

Vellēius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens*; esp. of C. Velleius Paterculus, *a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius*.

vellicatio -ōnis, f. (vellico), *a twitting, taunting*: Sen.

vellico -are (vello), *to pluck, twitch*. LIT., Pl. TRANSF., *to taunt, criticize, rail at*: in circulis, Cic.; absentem, Hor.

vello vellere velli (vulsi) vulsum (volsum), *to pluck, pull, twitch*.

In gen.: alicui barbam, Hor.; latus digitis (to attract attention), Ov.; aurem, Verg. Esp., *to pluck off, pluck out*: spinas, Cic.; postes a cardine, Verg.; vallum, *to pull up the palisade*, Liv.; signa, *to take the standards out of the ground in order to march away*, Liv.; poma manu, *to pick*, Tib.

¶ Hence partic. **vulsus** -a -um, *plucked, beardless*: Pl., Prop., etc.

vellus -ēris, n. *wool when shorn off, a fleece*.

LIT., vellera trahere, *to spin*, Ov.; Lucr., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *the whole skin with the wool*, either on or off the animal: Phrixea vellera, Ov.; poet., *any hide*, e.g., of a lion or stag, Ov. (2) *anything like wool* (in plur.): lanæ vellera per caelum ferri, *fleecey clouds*, Verg.; Mart.

vēlo -are (velum), *to cover, veil, envelop*.

LIT., capita amictu, Verg.; tempora myrto, Verg.; caput velatum filo, Liv.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., *to hide, veil*: odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

vēlōcītās -ātis, f. (velox), *quickness, rapidity, velocity*. LIT., velocitas corporis celeritas vocatur, Cic.; Caes. TRANSF., mali, Tac.

vēlox -ōcis, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (**velo*), *swift, rapid, quick, fleet*. LIT., pedites velocissimi, Caes.; cervi, Verg.; iaculum, Verg.; toxicum, *quick in operation*, Hor.; poet. like adv.: ille velox desilit in latices, Ov. TRANSF., animus, Hor.; nihil est animo velocius, Cic.; Tac., Quint.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar. and superl.)

vēlōcītēr, *quickly, rapidly, swiftly*: aliquid velociter auferre, Ov.; velocius pervolare in hanc sedem, Cic.; velocissime moveri, Cic.

***vēlum** -i, n.

(1) *a sail*: antemnis subnectere totum velum, Ov.; velo et remige portus intrat, Ov. More often plur.: vela dare, *to sail*, Cic., Verg., Hor., Liv.; vela facere, Cic., Verg.; contrahere, Cic. L.; fig.: dare vela ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, Cic.; pandere vela orationis, *to follow the current of one's speech*, Cic.; prov.: remis velisque, *with all one's might*, Cic.

***vēlum**, *a covering, awning, curtain*: tabernacula carbazeis intenta velis, Cic.; velis amicti, non togis, *wrapped up like women*, Cic.; Lucr., Prop., etc.

vēlūt (vēlūtī), adv. *as, even as, just as*.

(1) with indic.: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios modos ciere, Cic.; sometimes without following verb: velut hesterno die, Cic.; veluti pecora, Sall. Esp.: a, *to introduce a simile*: ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est seditio, sic, Verg.; Ov., etc.: b, *to introduce an example, as, as for instance*: in bestiis aqualibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, Cic.

(2) with subjunctive, *to introduce a hypothetical comparison, velut, or velut si, as if, just as if, just as though*: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes.; velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv.

vēmens=vehemens; q.v.

vēna -ae, f. *a blood-vessel, vein*.

LIT., venae et arteriae a corde tractae, Cic.; Verg., Tac. Sometimes *an artery*; plur., *the pulse*: si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *a water-course*: venas et flumina fontis elicere sui, Ov. (2) *a vein of metal*: aeris, argenti, auri, Cic.; venae peioris aevum, Ov. (3) *a vein or streak in wood or stone*: Plin. (4) *the inmost, vital part of anything*: periculum inclusum in venis et visceribus reipublicae, Cic. (5) *a vein of talent, disposition or natural inclination*: benigna ingenii vena, Hor.; Quint.

vēnābūlum -i, n. (venor), *a hunting-spear*: aprum venabulo percutere, Cic. L.; Verg., Ov.

Vēnāfrum -i, n. *a very old town of the Samnites in Campania, famous for its oil* (now Venafro).

¶ Hence adj. **Vēnāfrānus** -a -um, *Venafran*.

vēnālīciūs -a -um (venalis), *relating to the sale of slaves*: Suet., Plin. M. as subst.

vēnālīciūs -i, *a slave-dealer*: Cic.

vēnālis -e (venum), *on sale, to be sold*.

LIT., horti, Cic.; Pl., Sall. M. as subst., venalis, *a slave put up for sale*: Pl., Cic.

TRANSF., *that can be bought with bribes, venal*: vox, Cic.; habere venalem in Sicilia iurisdictionem, Cic.; Prop., Liv.

vēnātīcus -a -um (venatus), *of or for the chase*: canis, Pl.; Cic., Hor.

vēnātīo -ōnis, f. (venor), *the chase, hunting*.

LIT., aucupium atque venatio, Cic.; Caes.

TRANSF., (1) *game*: venatio capta, Liv.; Plin. L. (2) *a beast hunt in the circus or amphitheatre*: ludorum venationumque apparatus, Cic.

vēnātor -ōris, m. (venor), *a hunter, sportsman*: Pl., Caes., etc.; fig.: physicus id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

vēnātōriūs -a -um (venator), *of or for the chase*: galea, Nep., Plin. L.

vēnātrix -icis, f. (venator), *a huntress*: Ov., Verg.; attrib.: puella, *Diana*, Juv.

vēnātūra -ae, f. (venor), *hunting, the chase*: Pl.

vēnātus -ūs, m. (venor), *the chase, hunting*: labor in venatu, Cic.; Verg., Ov.

vendibilis -e (vendo), *on sale, saleable*. LIT., illa via Herculeana, Cic. TRANSF., *popular, acceptable*: oratio, Cic.; compar.: sint illa vendibilia, Cic.

venditatio -ōnis, f. (vendito), *a putting up for sale*; hence *a boasting, vaunting*: venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.; sine venditione, Cic.

venditator -ōris, m. (vendito), *a vaunter, boaster*: Tac.

venditio -ōnis, f. (vendo), *a selling, sale*: bonorum, Cic.; plur.: quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, Cic.; Plin. L.

vendito -are (freq. of vendo), *to offer for sale repeatedly, try to sell*.

LIT., Tusculanum, Cic. L.; Tac., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *to sell* (corruptly): decreta, Cic.; pacem pretio, Liv. (2) *to cry up, praise*,

advertise: operam suam alicui, Liv.; se alicui, Cic.; se eximationi hominum, Cic.

venditor -ōris, m. (vendo), *a seller, vendor*: Cic.

vendo -dēre -dīdi -ditum (contr. from venum/do), *to put up for sale, to sell, vend*.

LIT., bona civium, Cic.; fanum pecuniā grandī, Cic.; male, *cheap*, Cic.; pluris, Pl., Cic.; ex empto aut vendito, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to sell, betray for money*: auro patriam, Verg.; se trecentis talentis regi, Cic. (2) *to cry up, recommend, advertise*: Ligariānam, Cic.; Hor., Prop.

The usual passive of vendo is veneo; q.v.

venēficium -i, n. (veneficus). (1) *a poisoning*: Cic., Liv., Tac. (2) *the preparation of drugs, magic, sorcery*: Cic., Ov.

venēficus -a -um (venenum/facio), *poisonous, magical*: artes, Plin.; verba, Ov.

¶ As subst., m. **venēficus** -i, *a poisoner, sorcerer, enchanter*: Cic., Hor., Ov.; f.

venēfica -ae, *a sorceress, a witch*: Pl., Hor.

venēnārius -i, m. (venenum), *a poisoner*: Suet.

venēnifer -fēra -fērum (venenum/fero), *poisonous*: Ov.

venēno -are (venenum), *to poison, drug*: carnem, Cic.; odio obscuro, Hor.

¶ Hence partic. **venēnātus** -a -um, *poisoned, poisonous, drugged, enchanted*: colubrae, Lucr.; telum, Cic.; virga, Ov.; fig.: iocus, Ov.

venēnum -i, n. *a drug*.

(1) *poison*. LIT., venenum alicui dare, Cic.; veneno necare, Cic.; dare venenum in poculo, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. TRANSF., a, *ruin, destruction, bane*: discordia est venenum urbis, Liv.; b, *virulent speech*: pus atque venenum, Hor.; Ov.

(2) *a love-potion*: Pl., Cic., Hor., etc.

(3) *colouring matter, dye*: Assyrium, Verg.; Tarentinum, Hor.; rouge: Ov.

venēo venīre venīi venītum (venum/eo), *to go for sale, to be sold* (used as pass. of vendo): mancipia venibant, Cic.; venire sub corona a consule et praetore, Liv.; with abl. of price: auro, Hor.; with genit. of price: minoris, Cic.

venērābilis -e (veneror), *venerable, reverend*: venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, venerabilior divinitate, Liv.; of things: donum, Verg.; Hor., Tac.

venērābundus -a -um (veneror), *reverent, respectful*: Liv., Suet.

venērātio -ōnis, f. (veneror), *reverence, respect, veneration*: habet venerationem iustam quidquid excellit, Cic.; Tac.

venērātor -ōris, m. (veneror), *a venerator, reverer*: domūs vestrae, Ov.

venērēus, see venus.

venērō -ari, dep. (act. **venēro** -are: Pl.).

(1) *to ask reverently, beseech with awe*: nil horum veneror, Hor.; with ut or ne and subj.: Pl.

(2) *to revere, respect, worship, honour*: deos sancte, Cic.; Larem farre pio, Verg.; secundum deos nomen Romanum, Liv.; Augustum, Hor.; perf. partic. in pass. sense: Verg., Hor.

Venēti -ōrum, m. pl.

(1) *a people on the north-west coast of the Adriatic*.

¶ Hence subst. **Venētia** -ae, f. *their*

country; adj. **Venētus** -a -um, *Venetian*, also *blue*: Juv., etc.

(2) *a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near modern Vannes*.

¶ Hence subst. **Venētia** -ae, f. *their country*; adj. **Venēticus** -a -um.

venia -ae, f. (connected with veneror), *grace, indulgence, favour*.

In gen.: dedi veniam homini impudenter petenti, Cic.; extremam hanc oro veniam, Verg.; Liv.

Esp., (1) *permission*: petere veniam legatis mittendis, Liv. Often in phrase, bonā (cum) venia, *with your good leave*: bona venia vestra liceat, Liv.; Cic. (2) *pardon, forgiveness*: veniam impetrare errati, Cic.; dare veniam et impunitatem, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.

venio venīre venī ventum, *to come*.

LIT., of physical movement. (1) of persons: huc, Cic.; ad aliquem, Cic.; ad urbem, Cic.; sub aspectum, Cic.; domum ad aliquem, Cic.; sexto die Delum Athenis, Cic.; veniens hostis, Verg. With dat. of purpose: venire auxilio, subsidio, Caes.; with ad: ad cenam, Pl.; ad causam dicendum, Liv. Impers. pass.: ad quos ventum erat, Caes.; Cic. (2) of things: frumentum Tiberi venit, Liv.; dum tibi litterae meae veniant, Cic. L.; verbosa et grandis epistula venit a Capreis, Juv.

TRANSF., (1) of metaphorical movement in gen.: ut ad id aliquando, quod cupiebat, pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, Verg.; veniret, Cic.; venio ad recentiores litteras, Caes.; venire in mentem, *to come into one's head*, Cic. L.; in buccam, *to one's lips*, Cic. L. (2) in course of time, *to happen, come, arrive*: ubi ea dies quam constituerat venit, Caes.; venientis anni, *of the coming year*, Cic.; ventura bella, Verg.; nepotes venturi, Verg., Ov. (3) *to grow*: veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. (4) *to be derived from*: Bebrycia de gente, Verg.; fig., *to arise from*: maius commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum, Sall. (5) *to come to or fall into any state or condition*: in calamitatem, Cic.; in consuetudinem, Cic.; alicui in amicitiam, Caes.; Hor., Liv.

venor -ari, dep. *to hunt*. LIT., ei qui venari solent, Cic.; leporem, Pl., Verg.; venatum ire, Verg. TRANSF., suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor.

venōsus -a -um (vena), *full of veins, veiny*: Plin., Pers.

venter -tris, m. *the belly*.

LIT., (1) *the stomach*: fabā venter inflatur, Cic.; hence, fig., *gluttony*: ventrem fame domare, Liv.; ventri oboedire, Sall.; Hor., Juv. (2) *the womb*: Juv.; meton., *the fetus, fruit of the womb*: Hor.

TRANSF., *a curve, protuberance*: cresceret in ventrem cucumis, Verg.

ventilo -are (ventus), *to wave, fan, brandish in the air*. LIT., ventilat aura comas, Ov.; Prop., etc. Esp. *to winnow grain*: Varr. TRANSF., *to fan the flames of excitement*, etc.: illius linguā, quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

ventio -ōnis, f. (venio), *a coming*: Pl.

ventito -are (freq. of venio), *to come often, resort*: domum, Cic. L.; in castra, Caes.

ventōsus -a -um (ventus), adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., (1) *full of wind, windy*: folles, Verg.; Germania ventosior, Tac.; ventosissima regio, Liv. (2) *swift or light as the wind*: equi, Ov.; Lucr.

TRANSF., (1) *windy, puffed up, vain*: gloria, lingua, Verg. (2) *changeable, inconstant*: plebs, Hor.; ingenium, Liv., Cic.

ventricŭlus -i, m. (dim. of venter), *the belly*: Juv.; cordis, a *ventricle*, Cic.

ventriŭsus -a -um (venter), *pot-bellied*: Pl.

ventŭlus -i, m. (dim. of ventus), *a slight wind, gentle breeze*: Pl., Ter.

ventus -i, m. *wind*.

LIT., ventus intermittitur, Caes.; cum saevire ventus coepisset, Caes.; Lucr., Cic., etc.; prov.: in vento et aqua scribere, *to labour in vain*, Cat.; profundere verba ventis, Lucr.; dare verba in ventos, Ov.; dare verba ventis, *not to keep one's word*, Ov.; ventis tradere rem, *to consign to oblivion*, Hor.; ferre videre sua gaudia ventos, Verg.

TRANSF., *the wind as a sign of good or ill success, popular favour, etc.*: venti secundi, Cic.; disturbance: omnes rumorum et contionum ventos conligere, *rumours*, Cic.; quicumque venti erunt, *whichever way the wind blows*, Cic.; ventum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic.; Hor., etc.

vĕnŭcŭla (vennuncŭla) -ae, f. *a kind of grape*: Hor.

vĕnum and **vĕnŏ**, acc. and dat. as from *venus, n. *for sale*: venum or veno dare, Sall., Liv., Tac.; venum ire, *to be sold*, Sen.

venumdo (vĕnundo) -dāre -dēdi -dātum (venum/do), *to offer for sale, to sell*; esp., of captives: Tac., etc.

vĕnŭs -ĕris, f. *charm, loveliness, attractiveness*.

LIT., amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Pl.; fabula nullius veneris, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) as proper name, **Vĕnŭs**, *the goddess of love, wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid*: Aeneadum genetrix hominum divumque voluptas alma Venus, Lucr.; Veneris puer, *Cupid*, Ov.; Veneris filius, *Cupid*, Ov., or *Aeneas* (son of Anchises and Venus), Ov.; mensis Veneris, *April*, Ov.; Verg., etc. (2) *sexual love*: Verg., Liv., etc. (3) *a loved one*: Lucr., Verg., Hor. (4) *the planet Venus*: Cic. (5) *the Venus throw, the highest throw of the dice*: Prop.

¶ Hence adj. **Vĕnĕrĕus** (Vĕnĕrius) -a -um, *of Venus, relating to Venus*: Venerii servi, and simply Venerii, *the slaves in the temple of the Erycinian Venus*, Cic.; also *of sexual love*: res Venereae, Cic.

Vĕnŭsia -ae, f. *an old town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia* (now Venosa).

¶ Hence adj. **Vĕnŭsinus** -a -um, *Venusine*, esp. with reference to Horace, born at Venusia.

vĕnustās -ātis, f. (venus), *loveliness, beauty, charm, attractiveness*. LIT., physical: corporis, Cic. TRANSF., of style, manner, etc.: homo adfluens omni venustate, Cic., Pl.

vĕnustŭlus -a -um (dim. of venustus), *charming*: Pl.

vĕnustus -a -um (venus), *charming, lovely, graceful*. LIT., physically: gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; Sirmio, Cat. TRANSF., of style, manner, etc.: sermo, sententiae, Cic.; Quint.

¶ Hence adv. **vĕnustĕ**, *charmingly*: Plin. L., etc.

vĕpallĭdus -a -um, *very pale*: Hor.

veprĕcŭla -ae, f. (dim. of vepres), *a thorn-bush*: Cic.

veprĕs -is, m. (f., Lucr.), gen. plur. **vepres** -um, *a thorn-bush, briar-bush*: sepulcrum saep-tum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Liv.; Verg., etc.

vĕr vĕris, n. (cf. ἔρ), *spring*.

LIT., primo vere, *in the beginning of spring*, Liv.; cum ver esse coeperat, Cic.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *the spring-time of life*: aetatis, Ov.; Cat. (2) *that which is brought by spring*: Mart.; esp. ver sacrum, *an offering of the firstlings*: ver sacrum vovere, Liv.

vĕrātrum -i, n. *hellebore*: Lucr., Plin.

vĕrax -ācis (verus), *speaking the truth, truthful*: oraculum, Cic.; compar.: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio, Cic.; with infin.: vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor.

verbĕna -ae, f. and, more often, plur. **verbĕnae** -ārum, *sacred boughs of olive, laurel, etc.*, carried by the *Fetiales* and by certain priests: Cic., Liv., etc.

verbĕnātus -a -um (verbenae), *crowned with sacred boughs*: Suet.

verber -ĕris, n.; sing. only in genit. and abl.; plur. **verbĕra** -ĕrum, *a lash*.

(1) concr., *a whip, scourge*; sing.: verber tortus, Verg.; ictus verberis, Ov.; plur.: iubet verbera adferri, Liv. TRANSF., *thong of a sling or other missile weapon*: Verg.

(2) *a blow, stroke; a thrashing, flogging, whipping*: sing.: trementes verberē ripae, Hor.; plur.: castigare aliquem verberibus, Cic.; verberibus lacerari, Liv. TRANSF., *patruae verbera linguae*, Hor.; contumeliarum verbera, Cic.

verbĕrābilis -e (verbero), *deserving to be flogged*; superl.: Pl.

verbĕrĕus -a -um (verber), *deserving to be flogged*: Pl.

1verbero -are (verber), *to beat, strike, flog, thrash, scourge*.

LIT., aliquem pulsare et verberare, Cic.; alicuius oculos virgis, Cic.; aethera alis, Verg.; Mutinam tormentis, *to fire upon*, Cic.; vineae grandine verberatae, *beaten down*, Hor.

TRANSF., with words, *to attack, assail*: orator istos verberabit, Cic.; Pl., Tac.

2verbero -ōnis, m. (verber), *one who deserves a flogging, a rascal*: Pl., Ter., Cic. L.

verbŏsus -a -um (verbum), *copious, diffuse, wordy*: simulatio, Cic.; compar.: epistula verbosior, Cic. L.

¶ Hence adv. **verbŏsĕ**, *diffusely, verbosely*: satis verbose, Cic.; compar.: haec ad te scripsi verbosius, Cic. L.

verbum -i, n. (connected with εἶπω), *a word*.

In gen.: verbum nunquam in publico facere, *never to speak in public*, Cic.; videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic.; verbum voluptatis, Cic.; ille dies nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur, *when the praetor does not use the formula*, Do, Dico, Addico, i.e., *does not administer justice*, Ov.

In certain phrases: uno verbo, *in a word, briefly*: ut uno verbo complectar, *diligently*, Cic.; ad verbum, e verbo, de verbo, pro

verbo, *word for word, literally, accurately*: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic.; reddere verbum pro verbo, Cic.; verbi causā, *or gratiā, for example*: si quis, verbi causā, oriente Canicula ortus est, Cic.; meis (tuis, suis), verbis in my, etc., *name*: si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. L.

Esp., (1) *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*, Ter., Cic. L., Ov. (2) *an expression, saying*: quod verbum in pectus Iugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall.; Pl., Ter. (3) *as grammar. t. t., a verb*: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, Cic.

Vercellae -ārum, f. pl. a town in Gallia Cisalpina (now *Vercelli*).

Vercingetōrix -rīgīs, m. a Gallic chief in the time of Julius Caesar.

vercūlum -i, n. (dim. of ver), *little spring*, used as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, adv. from verus; q.v.

verēcundia -ae, f. (verecundus), *modesty, feeling of shame, diffidence, bashfulness, shyness*: meam stultam verecundiam! Cic.; harum rerum commemorationem verecundia saepe impedivit utriusque nostrum, Cic.; with objective genit., *respect for, scruple about*: negandi, Cic.; deorum, Liv.; in dat., verecundia est, with infin., *one is ashamed, one hesitates*: privatis dictatorem poscere reum verecundiae non fuit, Liv.

verēcundor -ari, dep. (verecundus), *to be bashful, ashamed, shy*: Pl., Cic.; with infin.: in publicum prodire, Cic.

verēcundus -a -um (vereor), *bashful, modest, shy, diffident*; of persons: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic.; nec in faciendis verbis audax et in transferendis verecundus et parvus, Cic.; of things: vultus, Ov.; color, a blush, Hor.; oratio, Cic.; compar.: Cic.

¶ Hence adv. (with compar.) **verēcundē**, *modestly, shyly, bashfully*: tum ille timide vel potius verecunde inquit, Cic.; Liv.

verēdus -i, m. a swift horse, hunter: Mart.

verēor -ēri -itus sum, dep.

(1) *to be afraid or anxious, to fear*; with acc.: periculum, hostem, Caes.; bella Gallica, Cic.; Hor., etc.; with dat., *or de and abl., to fear for*: Caes., Cic.; with infin.: quos interficere vereretur, Cic.; Caes., Hor., etc.; with ne (*that*), *or ut, or ne non (that not)*: vereor ne turpe sit timere, Cic.; et tamen veremur ut hoc natura patiat, Cic.; Hor., etc.

(2) *to have respect for, to revere*; with acc.: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.; quem et amabat ut fratrem et ut maiorem fratrem verebatur, Cic.; Pl., Liv.

¶ Hence gerundive **verendus** -a -um, as adj., *venerable, reverend*: maiestas, Ov.; patres, Ov.

Vergilius (Virgilīus) -i, m., P. Vergilius Maro (70–19 B.C.), *the Roman poet; author of the Aeneid, the Georgics, and the Eclogues*.

Verginius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens*; esp. of Verginia, *the daughter of the centurion L. Verginius, who killed her in the marketplace, to save her from the designs of the decemvir Appius Claudius*.

vergo vergere versi (connected with verito), *to turn*.

Intransit., *to bend, to be inclined*. Lit., omnibus eius (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *to be inclined, to verge*: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic.; of time, *to draw to an end*: vergente auctumno, Tac.

Transit., *to bend, turn, incline*: Lucr., Ov.; pass. as middle: vergi, *to incline*, Lucr.

vergobretus -i, m. *title of the highest magistrate of the Aedui*: Caes.

veridicus -a -um (verus/dico). (1) *truth-speaking, truthful*: vox, Cic.; veridica interpres deum, Liv. (2) *truly spoken, true*: Plin.

verilōquium -i, n. (verus/loquor), a translation of ἐτυμολογία; *etymology*: Cic.

verisimilis -e (from verus (q.v.)/similis (q.v.)), *probable, likely*: Cic.

verisimilitudo -inis, f. (verisimilis), *probability*: Cic.

veritas -ātis, f. (verus), *truth*.

Lit., (1) *objectively, the truth, the actual state or nature of things, reality*: veritatem patefacere, Cic.; in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic.; imitari veritatem (of works of art), *to be true to nature*, Cic.; ex veritate, Sall. (2) *subjectively, truthfulness, the telling of the truth*: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.

TRANSF., in gen., *honesty*: in tuam fidem, veritatem confugit, Cic.; Ter.

veriverbium -i, n. (verus/verbum), *truthfulness*: Pl.

vermēn -inis, n. (verto), *a gripping pain*: Lucr. **vermiculor** -ari, dep. (vermiculus), *to be full of worms, to be worm-eaten*: Plin.

¶ Hence partic. **vermiculatus** -a -um, *vermiculated*: pavementum, inlaid so as to resemble worm-tracks, Plin.

vermiculus -i, m. (dim. of vermis), *a little worm, grub*: Lucr., Plin.

vermis -is, m. (verto), *a worm*: Lucr., Plin.

verna -ae, c. a slave born in the master's house.

Lit., Pl., Hor. TRANSF., a native: Mart.

vernaculus -a -um (verna), *of a slave born in the house*: Tac.; m. as subst. **vernaculus** -i, a jester, buffoon: Suet.

TRANSF., *native, domestic*: consilium, Pl.; crimen domesticum et vernaculum, Cic.

vernilis -e (verna). (1) *slavish, mean, abject*: blanditiae, Tac. (2) *pert, froward*: verbum, Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **vernilitēr**, *like a slave*: fungi officiis, Hor.

vernilitās -ātis, f. (vernilis). (1) *mean servility*: Sen. (2) *pertness*: Pl., Quint.

verno -are (ver), *to be spring-like, flourish, grow green*. Lit., vernat humus, Ov.; avis, Ov. TRANSF., dum vernat sanguis, *is lively*, Prop.

vernula -ae, c. (dim. of verna). (1) *a little slave born in the house*: Juv., etc. TRANSF., *native, indigenous*: Tac., Mart.

vernus -a -um (ver), *of spring, spring-like, vernal*: aequinoctium, Liv.; flores, Hor.; tempus, Cic., Lucr.

vērō, adv. from verus; q.v.

Vērōna -ae, f. a town of northern Italy, birth-place of Catullus.

¶ Hence adj. **Vērōnensis** -e, of Verona;

m. pl. as subst. **Vērōnenses** -ium, the inhabitants of Verona.

verpa -ae, f. the penis: Cat., Mart.

verpus -i, m. (verpa), a circumcised man: Cat., Juv.

verrēs -is, m. a boar: Hor. TRANSF., of a man: Pl.

Verrēs -is, m., C. Cornelius, praetor in Sicily, prosecuted by Cicero on charges of extortion, etc.

¶ Hence adj. **Verrius** and **Verrinus** -a -um, of Verres: ius (with a pun on ¹verres and on the double meaning of ius), Cic.

verrinus -a -um (¹verres), of a boar: Plin.

Verrinus, see ²Verres.

verro verrere verri versum, to drag, trail, sweep, pull: versā pulvis inscribitur hastā, Verg.; maria ac terras ferre secum et verrere per auras, Verg.; on the threshing-floor, to sweep together, collect together: quidquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. Esp. to sweep a place so as to clean it, to brush, scour: aedes, Pl.; crinibus templa, Liv.; verrit humum pallā, Ov.; of animals swimming: aequora caudis, Verg.

verrūca -ae, f. a wart: Plin. TRANSF., a small fault: Hor.

verrunco -are (verto), to turn out, esp. as a relig. t. t., bene verruncare, to turn out well, have a happy issue: populo, Liv.

versābilis -e (verso), movable, changeable: Sen.

versābundus -a -um (verso), whirling round, revolving: turbo, Lucr.

versātilis -e (verso), turning round, revolving. LIT., templum caeli, Lucr.; Sen. TRANSF., versatile: ingenium, Liv.

versicōlor -ōris (verto/color), changing colour, of various colours, parti-coloured: plumae, Cic.; vestimentum, Liv.; arma, Verg.

versicūlus -i, m. (dim. of versus). (1) a little line: epistulae, Cic. L.; Hor. (2) disparagingly, a poor little verse: Cat., Verg.

versificatio -ōnis, f. (versifico), a making of verses, versification: Quint.

versificātor -ōris, m. (versifico), a verse-maker, versifier: Quint.

versifico -are (versus/facio), to write verse, versify: Quint.

versipellis (vorsipellis) -e (verto/pellis), changing one's skin; hence, changing one's form.

LIT., vorsipellem se facit (of Jupiter): Pl.

TRANSF., sly, subtle, crafty: Pl.

verso (vorso) -are (freq. of verto), to turn about often, turn hither and thither, twist round.

LIT., massam forcipe, Verg.; lumina suprema, cast a last look, Ov.; manum, Ov.; levi teretem versare pollice fusum, Ov.; sortem urnā, shake, Hor.; exemplaria Graeca nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā, handle, study, Hor. With reflex., and passive as middle, to turn oneself round: se in utramque partem, non solum mente, sed etiam corpore, Cic.; qui (orbes) versantur retro, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) to bend, turn, ply: mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem, Cic.; fors omnia versat, Verg.; verba, to twist, Cic. (2) to work upon, influence, agitate: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv.; Cic.; odiis domos, Verg. (3) to turn over in the mind,

meditate upon: in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv.; Verg., etc.

Pass. in special middle sense, to be about, to hover, resort, stay. LIT., domi, Pl.; cum aliquo, Cic.; in fundo, Cic.; intra vallum, Caes. TRANSF., of abstract relations: in malis, Ter.; alicui ante oculos dies noctesque, Cic. Esp., to be engaged in, take part in, be employed in: in sordida arte, Cic.; of things: iura civilia quae iam pridem in nostra familia versantur, Cic.

versōria (vorsōria) -ae, f. (verto), a turning round: versoriam capere, to change course, turn, Pl.

versum = ¹versus; q.v.

versūra -ae, f. (verto), a turning, rotating.

Hence (1) the borrowing of money to pay a debt: versuram (ab aliquo) facere, Cic.; versurā solve, Ter. (2) any loan: Cic., Nep.

versus (vorsus) and **versum** (vorsum), adv. towards, in that direction. (1) after another adv.: sursum versus, upwards, Cic. (2) after a preposition phrase indicating direction: ad se vorsum, Sall.; ad oceanum versus, Caes.; in forum versus, Cic. (3) (in form versus), after an accusative indicating direction: Romam versus, Cic.; Caes.

versus (vorsus) -a -um, partic. from verro; q.v.; or from verito; q.v.

versus (vorsus) -ūs, m. (verto), a turning. Hence (1) the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow: Plin. (2) a row, line: in versum distulit ulmos, Verg.; Liv. (3) in writing, a line, esp. of poetry: versūs Graeci, Latini, Cic.; facere versum, Cic.; Caes., Liv., etc.; a step in a dance: Pl.

versūtia -ae, f. (versutus), a wile, stratagem: Liv.

versūtīlōquus -a -um (versutus/loquor), slyly speaking: poet. ap. Cic.

versūtus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (verto), dexterous, adroit; in bad sense, cunning, crafty, sly: acutus atque versutus animus, Cic.; versutissimus Lysander, Cic., Pl., Ov.

¶ Hence adv. **versūtē**, adroitly, cunningly: Cic.

vertebra -ae, f. (verto), a joint, esp., a joint of the back, vertebra: Plin., Sen.

vertex (vortex) -icis, m. (verto).

(1) that which turns, a whirl. LIT., a, of water, an eddy: Verg., Liv., etc.: b, of wind or flame, a whirlwind, gust: Lucr., Verg., Liv. TRANSF., amoris, Cat.

(2) the crown of the head. LIT., ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; hence, in gen., the head: Cat., Verg., Ov. TRANSF., the summit of anything; elevation: Aetnae, Cic.; a vertice, from above, Verg.; Lucr., etc. (3) the pole of the heavens: Verg.

verticōsus (vorticōsus) -a -um (vertex), eddying: mare, Sall.; amnis, Liv.

vertigo -inis, f. (verto), a turning round, whirling round, revolution. LIT., adsidua caeli, Ov. TRANSF., giddiness, vertigo: vertigo quaedam simul oculorum animique, Liv.

verto (vorto) vertēre verti versum, to turn, turn round; often with a reflex.: vertere se, or in passive with middle sense, or alone as an intransitive verb, to turn oneself.

LIT., (1) in gen.: lumina, Verg.; stilum, Hor.; equos ad moenia, Verg.; reflex.: verti

me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; pass.: vertitur interea caelum, Verg. (2) *to turn up*; in agriculture: terram aratro, Verg.; in rowing: freta lacertis, Verg.; in drinking: cadum, Hor. (3) as milit. t. t.: hostes, equites, etc., in fugam, *to put to flight, rout*, Liv.; Philippis versa acies retro, *the defeat at Philippi*, Hor.; terga vertere, *to flee*, Caes., Liv.; with reflex: se, Caes.; intransit.: versuros omnes in fugam extemplo ratus, Liv. (4) of situation; esp. perf. partic. versus -a -um, *turned, lying towards*: Epirus in septentrionem versa, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to turn*: in nos vertite iras, Liv.; pater totus in Persea versus, *devoted to*, Liv.; ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se, *to appropriate*, Cic.; intransit.: verterat periculum in Romanos, Liv. (2) *to interpret, construe, understand* in a certain way, *to impute*: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, etc., Cic.; auspicia in bonum verterunt, Liv. (3) *to alter, change*: natura cibos in corpora viva, Lucr.; aliquid in lapidem, Ov.; terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.; auster in Africum se, Caes.; intransit.: fortuna iam verterat, Liv.; middle: verso Marte, Liv. (4) *to translate*: verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic.; multa de Graecis, Cic.; Platonem, Cic.; Pl., etc. (5) *to change for another, exchange*: Pl., Hor., esp.: vertere solum, *to go into exile*, Cic. (6) *to upset, to overthrow*: moenia ab imo, Verg.; Callicratidas cum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, *destroyed*, Cic.; res Phrygiis fundo, Verg. (7) pass. as middle, of time: septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas, *rolls round*, Verg.; also act. intransit.: anno vertente, *in the course of a year*, Cic. (8) pass. as middle, *to move in a certain sphere or element, to depend on, centre in*: in iure in quo causa illa vertebatur paratissimus, Cic.; spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv.

Vertumnus (Vortumnus) -i, m. (verto), *the god of the changing year, and of all transactions of sale*; near his statue the booksellers had their shops.

vĕru -ūs, n. (1) *a spit*: Verg., Ov. (2) *a javelin*: Verg., Tib.

vĕrūīna -ae, f. (veru), *a small javelin*: Pl.

vĕrum, adv. from verus; q.v.

vĕrus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.).

LIT., (1) objectively, *true, real, genuine*: denarius, Cic.; timor, *well-grounded*, Cic.; res verior, *causa verissima*, Cic.; Hor., etc. (2) subjectively, *truthful, veracious*: vates, Ov.

TRANSF., *just, reasonable*: lex, Cic.; verum est, with infin., or acc. and infin.: negat verum esse adlici beneficio benevolentiam, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ N. as subst. **vĕrum** -i. LIT., *the truth, reality*: si rerum scire vis, Cic.; Pl., Hor. Esp.: veri similis, *likely, probable*, Caes., Cic., Liv. TRANSF., *what is right, duty*: Hor., Sall.

¶ N. nom. as adv. **vĕrum**. LIT., *truly*: Pl. TRANSF., *but, but yet, nevertheless, still*: verum haec civitas isti praedoni ac piratae Siciliensi Phaselis fuit, Cic.; non modo (tantum, solum) ... verum etiam, Cic.; Hor., etc. Esp. (1) in passing to another subject: verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. (2) in breaking off a discourse: verum quidem haec hactenus, Cic.; strengthened,

vĕruntāmen (vĕrumtāmen), *but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless*: consilium capit primo stultum, verumtamen clemens, Cic.; Pl.

¶ N. abl. as adv. **vĕrō**, *in truth, really, indeed, in fact*.

LIT., ego vero cupio, te ad me venire, *I really wish*, Cic. L. Often before affirmative answers, *certainly, to be sure*: vero, mea puella, Cic.; in negative answers: minime vero, Cic.; Ter.

In addresses, invitations, demands: tu vero me ascribe talem in numerum, *do please*, Cic. In a climax, *even, indeed*: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic.; Verg. Sometimes ironically, *to be sure*: Cic., Verg., etc. In transitions in speech: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, Cic.

TRANSF., as an adversative particle, *but indeed, but in fact*; not first word in its clause: illud vero plane non est ferendum, Cic.; Caes., etc.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **vĕrē**, *truly, really, rightly*: nullum amans vere, Cat.; verissime loqui, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc. **vĕrūtum** -i, n. (veru), *a javelin*: Caes., Liv.

vĕrūtus -a -um (veru), *armed with a javelin*: Verg.

vervex -vĕcis, m. *a wether*: Pl., Cic.; as a term of abuse, *a sheep, dolt*: Pl., Juv.

vĕsānia -ae, f. (vesanus), *madness, insanity*: Hor.

vĕsāniens -entis (vesanus), *raging*: Cat.

vĕsānus -a -um, *mad, insane*; of persons: remex, Cic.; poeta, Hor.; of things, *furious, wild*: fames, Verg.; impetus, Liv.

Vescia -ae, f. *a small town in Latium*.

¶ Hence adj. **Vescinus** -a -um, *of Vescia*. **vescor** -i, dep. (connected with esca), *to eat, feed on*.

LIT., gen. with abl., rarely with acc.: dii nec cibis nec potionibus vescuntur, Cic.; lacte et ferinā carne, Sall.; humanis corporibus, Liv.; lauros, Tib.; absol.: vescentes sub umbra, Liv.

TRANSF., *to use, enjoy*: vitalibus auris, Lucr.; paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic.; aurā aetheriā, *to breathe, live*, Verg.

vescus -a -um (connected with vescor).

(1) act., *consuming*: sal, Lucr.

(2) pass., *wasted, thin*: salicum frondes, Verg.; farra, Ov.

vĕsica -ae, f. *the bladder*.

LIT., *the urinary bladder*: Cic., Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *anything made from a bladder*; *a purse, lantern*, etc.: Ov., Mart., Varr. (2) of style, *bombast, tumidity*: Mart.

vĕsicūla -ae, f. (dim. of vesica), *a little bladder*: Lucr., Cic.

Vēsontio -ōnis, m. *a town in Gaul (now Besançon)*.

vespa -ae, f. *a wasp*: Varr., Plin.

Vespāsianus -i, m., T. Flavius Sabinus, Roman emperor, A.D. 69-79.

vesper -ĕris or -ĕri, m. (cf. ἑσπερος), *evening*.

LIT., iam diu vesper erat, Sall.; primā vesperis (sc. horā), Caes.; ante vesperum, Cic.; sub vesperum, Caes.; primo vespere, Caes., Cic. L.; abl. vespere and locat. vesperi, *in the evening, late*: heri vesperi, Cic.; prov.: quid vesper ferat, incertum est, Liv.; de

vesperi suo cenare, *to sup at one's own table*, Pl.

TRANSF., (1) *the west*: Verg., Ov. (2) *the evening star*: Verg., Hor.

vespĕra -ae, f. (cf. ἑσπέρα), *evening*: ad vespĕram, *towards evening*, Cic.; primā vespĕrā, Liv.; abl.: vespĕrā, *in the evening*, Plin.

vespĕrasco -ĕre (vespera), *to become evening*: vespĕrascente iam die, *drawing towards night*, Tac.

vespĕrtīlĭo -ōnis, m. (vesper), *a bat*: Plin.

vespĕrtĭnus -a -um (vesper), *of evening*. LIT., litterae, *received at evening*, Cic.; vespĕrtinis temporibus, Cic.; Hor. TRANSF., *western*: regio, Hor.

vespĕrŭgo -īnis, f. (vesper), *the evening star*: Pl.

vespĭllo -ōnis, m. (vesper), *a corpse-bearer for the poor, working at night*: Mart., Suet.

Vesta -ae, f. (connected with 'Eortla), *the daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of the hearth and domestic life*: ad Vestae (sc. aedem), Hor.; a Vestae (sc. aede), Cic.

¶ Hence adj. **Vestālis** -e, *Vestal*: sacra, *the festival of Vesta, on the 9th of June*, Ov.; virgo Vestalis, and f. alone as subst. **Vestālis** -is, *a Vestal virgin, one of the priestesses of Vesta*, Cic., Liv., Ov.

¶ Hence again, adj. **Vestālis** -e, *of the Vestal virgins*: oculi, *chaste*, Ov.

vester (voster) -tra -trum (vos), *your, yours*: maiores vestri, Cic.; Pl., etc. Sometimes objectively, *towards you, against you*: odio vestro, Liv. M. as subst., *your master*: Pl.

vestĭbŭlum -i, n. *an entrance-court, court-yard*. LIT., templi, Cic.; Verg., Ov., etc. TRANSF., (1) *any entrance to a place*: sepulcri, Cic.; urbis, Liv.; in vestibulo Siciliae, Cic. (2) *a beginning*: Cic.

vestigĭum -i, n. *a foot-step, track, foot-mark*.

LIT., vestigia in omnes ferentia partes, Liv.; vestigium facere in foro, Cic.; vestigiis aliquem sequi, Liv.; in suo vestigio mori, *to die in one's tracks*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) *a trace, mark*: frons non calamistri notata vestigiis, Cic.; in vestigiis huius urbis, Cic.; fig.: vestigia sceleris, avaritiae, Cic. (2) plur., *the foot*: Cic., Verg. (3) abl., *with or without in or ex, at that moment*: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes.; repente e vestigio, Cic.

vestĭgo -are (vestigium), *to track, trace*. LIT., feras, Sen. TRANSF., *to track down*: causas rerum, Cic.; perfugas et fugitivos inquirendo, Liv.

vestimentum -i, n. (vestio), *clothing, a garment*: Cic., Hor., etc.

Vestīni -ōrum, m. *a people of central Italy*.

¶ Hence adj. **Vestīnus** -a -um, *of the Vestini*.

vestio -ire (vestis), *to dress, to clothe*.

LIT., homines male vestiti, Cic.; animantes villis vestitae, Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., *to cover, clothe, adorn*: oculos membranis, Cic.; campos lumine purpureo, Verg.; trabes aggere, Caes.; se gramine, Verg.; fig.: inventa oratione, Cic.

vestĭpĭca -ae, f. (vestis/plico), *a bedmaker, laundress*: Pl.

vestis -is, f. (connected with ἔσθῆς), *a covering or garment, clothing*.

LIT., vestis lintea, Cic.; vestem mutare,

to put on other clothes, esp., to put on mourning, Liv., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *a blanket, awning, carpet, tapestry*: pretiosa vestis multa et lauta supellex, Cic. (2) *the skin of a snake*: Lucr. (3) *a spider's web*: Lucr.

vestispĭca -ae, f. (vestis/specio), *a mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe*: Pl.

vestitus -ŭs, m. (vestio), *clothing, clothes, attire*.

LIT., vestitus muliebris, Cic.; vestitum mutare, *to go into mourning*, Cic.; ad suum vestitum redire, *to go out of mourning*, Cic.

TRANSF., *a covering*: riparum, Cic.; vestitus densissimi montium, Cic.; fig.: ea vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverat, ornata non erat, Cic.

Vēsŭvĭus -i, m. *Vesuvius, the volcano in Campania*.

vĕtĕrāmentārius -a -um (vetus), *of old things*: sutor, *a cobbler*, Suet.

vĕtĕrānus -a -um (vetus), *old*: boves, Varr.; hostis, Liv.; esp., of soldiers, *veteran*; plur.: milites veterani; or m. alone as subst.: veterani, *old soldiers, veterans*, Caes., Cic., Liv.; legio veterana, Cic.

vĕtĕrasco -ascĕre -āvi (vetus), *to grow old*: Cic.

vĕtĕrātor -ōris, m. (vetus), *one who has grown old in or become experienced in anything*: in causis, Cic.; non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Absol., *an old stager, old fox*: Pl., Ter., Cic.

vĕtĕrātōrius -a -um (veterator), *cunning, crafty*: Cic.

¶ Adv. **vĕtĕrātōriē**, *craftily*: dicere, Cic.

vĕtĕrĭnus -a -um (perhaps contr. from vehiterinus, from veho), *of draught*: bestia, *a beast of burden*, Cato.; equi, Lucr. N. and f. pl. as subst. **vĕtĕrĭnae** -ārum and **vĕtĕrĭna** -ōrum, *draught-animals*: Varr., Plin.

vĕtĕrnōsus -a -um, adj. (with superl.) (veter-nus), *lethargic*: Cato, Plin. TRANSF., (1) *sleepy, dreamy*: Ter. (2) *dull, without energy*: animus, Sen.

vĕtĕrnus -i, m. (vetus), *age*; hence (1) *lethargy, sleepiness*: Pl. (2) *inactivity, sloth*: Verg., Hor.

vĕto (vōto: Pl.) **vĕtare** **vĕtŭi** **vĕtitum**, *to forbid, prohibit*.

In gen.: vetant leges Iovis, Hor.; with acc. and infin.: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; Verg., etc.; with infin. alone: lex vetat delinquere, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., or with subj. alone: edicto vetuit ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, Hor.; with acc. of the action prevented: bella, Verg.; with person or action as subject of the passive: vetitae legibus aleae, Hor.; quippe vetor fatis, Verg. Esp., *veto, I forbid*, spoken by interceding tribunes or other magistrates, or by augurs.

¶ Hence n. of perf. partic. as subst. **vĕtĭtum** -i. (1) *that which is forbidden*: nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. (2) *a prohibition*: quae contra vetitum discordia? Verg.; iussa ac vetita, Cic.

vĕtŭlus -a -um (dim. of vetus), *little old, poor*: little old: equus, Cic.; filia, Cic.; Hor., etc. M. as subst. **vĕtŭlus** -i, *an old man*: mi vetule, 'old boy', Cic.; f. as subst. **vĕtŭla** -ae, *an old woman*: Juv.

vētus -ēris; abl. sing. usually -ēre; superl. **vēterrimus** -a -um (connected with *ēros*), *old, ancient, of long standing* (not new or young): *senex*, Pl.; *navis*, *Caes.*; *amicus*, *amicitia*, Cic.; with *genit.*, *grown grey in, experienced in*: *operis ac laboris*, Tac.

¶ M. pl. as subst. **vēteres** -um, *the ancients*: Ter., Cic. F. pl. **vēteres** -um (sc. *tabernae*), *the old shops on the south side of the Roman Forum*. N. pl. **vētēra** -um, *the remote past, antiquity*: *illa vetera omittere*, Cic.; Pl., etc.

vētustās -ātis, f. (*vetustus*). (1) *age*: *vetustas possessionis*, Cic.; *verborum vetustas prisca*, Cic.; *aevi*, Verg. (2) *antiquity, past time*: *historia nuntia vetustatis*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Liv. (3) *long duration, length of time, including future time*: *habitura vetustatem, likely to last*, Cic.; *de me nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas, remote posterity*, Cic.; *Lucr.*, Verg. **vētustus** -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (*vetus*), *old, ancient*. In gen.: *vinum*, Pl.; *hospitium, of long standing*, Cic.; *vetustissimus ex censoribus*, Liv.; Verg., etc. Esp., *old-fashioned, antiquated*: *vetustior et horridior ille*, Cic.

vexāmen -inis, n. (*vexo*), *a shaking, upheaval*: *mundi*, *Lucr.*

vexātiō -ōnis, f. (*vexo*), *a shaking, jolting, shock*. LIT., *corporis*, Cic.; Liv. TRANSF., *ill-treatment*: *sociorum*, Cic.; Liv.

vexātor -ōris, m. (*vexo*), *one who hustles, harasses, disturbs*: *direptor et vexator urbis*, Cic.

vexillārius -i, m. (*vexillum*). (1) *a standard-bearer*: Liv., Tac. (2) in plur. **vexillārīi** -ōrum, *under the empire, veterans who had served sixteen years and were finishing their service in special battalions; a reserve corps*: Tac.

vexillātiō -ōnis, f. (*vexillum*), *a detachment, corps*: Suet.

vexillum -i, n. (dim. of *velum*), *a standard, a flag*.

LIT., *vexillum tollere*, Cic.; esp., *the red flag displayed on the general's tent as the signal for battle*: *vexillum proponere*, *Caes.*

TRANSF., *the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop*; esp. of detachments on special service, of reserves of veterans, and of auxiliary cavalry: Liv., Tac.

vexo -are (freq. of *veho*), *to shake, toss, jostle*. LIT., *venti vexant nubila*, Ov.; *rates*, Verg.; Cic., *Lucr.*, etc. TRANSF., *to harass, disquiet, molest, annoy*: *agros*, *Caes.*; *hostes*, Cic.; *vexari difficultate viae*, Liv.; *sollicitudo vexat impios*, Cic.

vīa -ae, f. (old Lat., *vea*) (connected with *veho*), *a way*.

LIT., *a highway, road, street*: *militaris*, Liv.; *strata viarum*, *Lucr.*, Verg.; *declinare de via ad dexteram*, Cic.; *dare alicui viam per fundum, to allow a passage through*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *concr.*, *any passage; the gullet*: Cic.; *the wind-pipe*: Ov.; *a cleft*: Verg.; *a stripe on clothing*: Tib. (2) *abstr.*, *a course, march, journey*: *de via languere*, Cic.; *unam tibi viam et perpetuam esse vellent, wished that you should never return*, Cic.; *viam flectere*, Verg.; Ov., etc. (3) *abstr.*, *means, way, method*: *viam optimarum artium tradere*, Cic.; *ad gloriam*, Cic.; *per omnes*

vias leti, Liv. Esp. *the right way*: *viā dicere, methodically, properly*: Cic.

vīālis -e (*via*), *of the roads*: *Lares*, Pl.

vīārius -a -um (*via*), *of roads*: *lex, for repairing roads*, ap. Cic. L.

vīāticātus -a -um (*viaticum*), *provided with money for a journey*: Pl.

vīāticus -a -um (*via*), *relating to a journey*: *cena, a farewell supper*, Pl. N. as subst.

vīāticum -i, *money for a journey*: *viaticum congerere*, Cic.; Pl., etc. TRANSF., *soldiers' savings*: Hor., Tac.; *prize-money of a soldier*: Hor.

vīātor -ōris, m. (*via*). (1) *a traveller, wayfarer*: Cic., Verg., etc. (2) *an apparitor, a messenger attached to a magistrate's service*: Cic., Liv.

vībix -icis, f. *a weal, mark of a blow*: Pl.

vibro -are.

(1) *transit.*, *to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro, brandish, shake*: *vibrabant flamina vestes*, Ov.; esp. of weapons: Cic.; poet., *to brandish and hurl a weapon*: *spicula per auras*, Ov.; fig.: *truces iambos*, Cat.; of hair, *to curl, frizzle*: *crines vibrati*, Verg.

(2) *intransit.*, *to shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate*: *tres vibrant linguae*, Ov.; *vibrat mare, shimmers*, Cic.; *gladius*, Verg.; fig., of discourse: *oratio incitata et vibrans*, Cic.

vībūrnū -i, n. *the wayfaring-tree*: Verg.

vīcānus -a -um (*vicus*), *dwelling in a village*: *vicani haruspices*, Enn.; Cic. M. pl. as subst.

vīcāni -ōrum, *villagers*: Liv.

vīcārius -a -um (*vicis*), *taking the place of a person or thing, substituted, vicarious*: *operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur*, Cic.

M. as subst. **vīcārius** -i, *one who takes another's place, a substitute*: Cic., Hor., Liv.; esp. *an under-servant, under-slave*: Cic., Hor.

vīcātim, adv. (*vicus*). (1) *from street to street*: *servorum omnium vicatim celebratur totā urbe descriptio*, Cic. (2) *in villages*: *in montibus vicatim habitare*, Liv.

vīcē, *vicem*, see *vicis*.

vīcēnārius -a -um (*viceni*), *containing the number twenty*: Pl.

vīcēni -ae -a (*viginti*), *twenty at a time or twenty each*: *Caes.*, Liv.

vīces, see *vicis*.

vīcēsīma, see *vicesimus*.

vīcēsīmāni -ōrum, m. (*vicesimus*), *soldiers of the twentieth legion*: Tac.

vīcēsīmārius -a -um (*vicesimus*), *relating to the vicesima*; q.v.: Liv.

vīcēsīmus (**vīcēsīmus**) -a -um (*viginti*), *the twentieth*: *dies vicesimus*, Cic.; Pl., etc.

¶ F. as subst. **vīcēsīma** (**vīcēsīma**) -ae, *the twentieth*, esp. (sc. *pars*), *the twentieth part as a toll or tax*: *portorii, export duty*, Cic.; also *a tax of five per cent on the value of manumitted slaves*: Cic. L., Liv.

vīcīa -ae, f. *a vetch*: Verg., Ov., etc.

vīcīēs (**vīcīēs**), adv. (*viginti*), *twenty times*: *Caes.*, Cic.; HS. *vicies*, 2,000,000 sesterces, Cic. L.

vīcīnālis -e (*vicinus*), *neighbouring, near*: *ad vicinalem usum, after the manner of neighbours*, Liv.

vīcīnīa -ae, f. (*vicinus*), *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity*.

LIT., *in nostra vicinia*, Cic.; Pl., Ter., Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *the neighbours*: *Hispania ex*

Aventino libertina non ignota vicinia, Liv.; funus laudet vicinia, Hor. (2) *likeness, similarity, affinity*: Quint.

vicinītas -ātis, f. (vicinus), *neighbourhood, vicinity, nearness*.

LIT., in ea vicinitate, Cic.; plur., *neighbourly connexions*: Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *the neighbours*: signum quod erat notum vicinitati, Cic. (2) *likeness, affinity*: Quint.

vicīnus -a -um (vicus), *near, neighbouring*.

LIT., bellum, Liv.; with dat.: sedes vicina astris, Verg.; Thessalia quae est vicina Macedoniae, Liv. As subst., m. **vicīnus** -i, and f. **vicīna** -ae, *a neighbour*: vicini mei, Cic.; Verg., etc.; n. **vicīnum** -i, *the neighbourhood, vicinity*: Plin.; plur.: sonitu plus quam vicina fatigat, Ov.

TRANSF., *similar, like*; with dat.: dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic.; Liv.

vicis (genit.; nom. not found); acc. vicem, abl. vicē; plur., vices, vicibus, *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*.

LIT., in gen.: hāc vice sermonum, *interchange of discourse*, Verg.; vice humanarum fortunarum, Liv.; solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni, Hor. In adverbial phrases: per vices, *alternately*: clamare, Ov.; in vicem (invicem) and in vices, *alternately, reciprocally, by turns*: simul eramus invicem, Cic.; hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes.; Verg., etc. Esp. (1) *requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation*: recito vicem officii praesentis, Cic.; redde vicem meritis, Ov.; Tac. (2) *the vicissitude of fate, fortune, lot, destiny*: tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr.; convertere humanam vicem, Hor.; Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., *one's place, office, post, duty*: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem eius, qui e vita emigrarit, propius accedat, Cic.; fungar vice cotis, Hor.; vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac. Adverbially, *vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, in place of, instead of, like, as*: in qua re tuam vicem saepe doleo, for you, Cic. L.; Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, *like Sardanapalus*, Cic. L.; defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.

vicissātim = vicissim; q.v.: Pl.

vicissim, adv. (vicis), *in turn*: terra florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic.; considera nunc vicissim tuum factum, Cic.; Verg., etc.

vicissitūdo -inis, f. (vicis), *change, alteration, vicissitude*: imperitandi, Liv.; omnium rerum, Ter.; plur.: fortunae, Cic. L.

victimā -ae, f. *an animal offered in sacrifice, a victim*. LIT., Caes., Verg., etc. TRANSF., se victimam reipublicae praebeisset (Decius), Cic.; victima nil miserantis Orci, Hor.

victimārius -i, m. (victima), *an assistant at a sacrifice*: Liv.

victitō -are (freq. of vivo), *to live upon, feed upon*: ficis, Pl.; Ter.

victor -ōris, m. (vinco), *a conqueror, victor*.

LIT., absol.: parere victori, Liv.; in apposition, *as a conqueror, victorious*: victores Sequani, Caes.; victor exercitus, Cic.; victor currus, Ov.; with genit.: omnium gentium, Cic.; victor trium simul bellorum, Liv.; with abl.: bello civili victor, Cic.; Tac.

TRANSF., *animus libidinis et divitiarum victor*, Sall.

victōria -ae, f. (victor), *victory, conquest*.

LIT., in war: victoriam reportare, Cic.; adipisci, Caes.; victoria Cannensis, Liv.; clarissima, Cic.; with de: victoria de Veientibus, Liv.; dare alicui victoriam, Liv.

TRANSF., in politics, law, etc.: Cic., Liv.

Personif.: Victoria, goddess of Victory, Pl., Cic., Ov.

victōriātus -i, m. (sc. nummus) (Victoria), *a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius*: Cic., Liv.

victōriōla -ae, f. (dim. of Victoria), *a small statue of Victory*: Cic.

victrix -trīcis, f. (vinco), *she that conquers*; in apposition, like adj., *victorious, conquering*.

LIT., Athenae, Cic.; litterae, *bringing news of victory*, Cic. L. TRANSF., mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

victus -ūs, m. (vivo), *living*. Hence (1) *manner of life, way of living*: Persarum, Cic.; in omni vita atque victu excultus, Cic.; Caes., Hor. (2) *support, nourishment, food*: victum cotidianum in Prytaneo publice praebere, Cic.; plur.: persequi animantium ortus, victus, figuras, Cic.; Ov., etc.

vicūlus -i, m. (dim. of vicus), *a little village, a hamlet*: Cic., Liv.

vicus -i, m. (connected with *οἶκος*).

(1) *a quarter or district of a town, or a street*: nullum in urbe vicum esse, Cic.; vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes.; Liv., etc.

(2) *a village, hamlet*: Cic., Caes.

(3) *an estate, country-seat*: scribis te vicum venditurum, Cic. L., Hor.

vidēlicet, adv. (videre licet, *one can see*).

LIT., (1) *it is clear*; with acc. and infin.: Pl., Lucr. (2) *as adv. clearly, plainly, manifestly*: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consiturā, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Often ironically, *forsooth, of course, to be sure*: homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (of Catiline), Cic.; Sall., etc.

TRANSF., *namely*: caste iubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, Cic.

viden' = videsne? *see video*.

vidēo vidēre vidi vīsum (cf. *εἶδον*), *to see*.

(1) in gen. LIT., *to see with the eyes*: quam longe videmus? Cic.; aliquid, aliquem, Pl., Cic., etc.; with acc. and infin.: cum suos interfici viderent, Caes.; with ut and subj. (or indic.): vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor.; diem videre, *to live to see*, Cic. Sometimes of special intent, *to look at*: vide me, Pl.; Cic.; also *to go to see a person*: Cic. L.

TRANSF., not with the eyes: a, *to perceive* by other senses: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Verg.; Hor., etc.: b, *with the mind, to perceive, notice, observe, see*: aliquid in somnis, Cic.; plus in republica videre, *to have more political sense*, Cic. Sometimes of special intent, *to look into a matter, see to, see about, provide for*: alicui prandium, Cic. L.; with indir. quest.: videas et consideres quid agas, Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., *to see to it that*: videant consules ne quid republica detrimenti capiat, Cic.

(2) special senses of passive (other than *to be seen, simply*): a, *to seem, appear, be thought*: ut imbelles timidique videamur,

Cic.; with *infin.*: ut beate vixisse videar, Cic.; ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic.; Verg., etc.; esp. in cautious expressions in official statements: maiores nostri voluerunt, quae iurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, set ut videri pronuntiarent, Cic.: *b*, with acc. and *infin.*, it appears: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic.: *c*, videtur (alicui), it seems good, seems right: ubi visum est, Caes.; eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic.

¶ *N.* of perf. partic. as subst. *vīsum* -i, a sight, appearance, vision: visa somniorum, Cic.; Prop., Ov.

vidūitās -ātis, f. (viduus), want: omnium copiarum, Pl. Esp. widowhood: Cic.

vidūlus -i, m. (vieo), a leather trunk: Pl.

vidūo -are (viduus), to deprive of; with abl. or genit.: urbem civibus, Verg.; arva numquam viduata pruinis, Verg.; Lucr. F. of perf. partic. **vidūata** -ae, widowed: Tac.

vidūus -a -um, deprived, bereaved, destitute.

In gen., with genit. or abl. or a with abl.: pectus viduum amoris, Ov.; lacūs vidui a lumine Phoebi, Verg.; Hor.; deprived of husband or wife, widowed: Pl., Ov. Hence, f. as subst. **vidua** -ae. (1) a widow: Pl., Cic., Hor. (2) an unmarried woman: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem futurum fuisse, Liv.; Ov. TRANSF., of trees to which no vine is trained, or of unsupported vines: Cat., Hor.

Vienna -ae, f. a town in Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhône (now Vienne).

viēo -ēre, to weave together: Varr.

¶ Hence partic. **viētus** -a -um, shrivelled, shrunken, withered: senex, Ter.; Cic., etc.

viētor -ōris, m. (vieo), a cooper: Pl.

vigēo -ēre, to be vigorous, thrive, flourish: animus in rerum cognitione viget, Cic.; viget memoria, Cic.; vigent studia rei militaris, Cic.; quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, Cic.; Lucr., Hor., Liv.

vigēscō -ēre (viego), to become vigorous, begin to thrive: Lucr., Cat., Tac.

vigēsīmus = vicesimus; q.v.

vigil -ilis, wakeful, watchful.

LIT., canes, Hor.; ales, the cock, Ov.

M. as subst., a watchman: Liv.; plur.: vigiles fanique custodes, Cic.

TRANSF., ignis, ever-burning, Verg.; cura, Ov.

vigilans -antis, partic. from *vigilo*; q.v.

vigilantia -ae, f. (vigilo), watchfulness, vigilance: Ter., Cic.

vigilax -ācis (vigilo), watchful: Subura, Prop.; curae, disturbing, Ov.

vigilia -ae, f. (vigil), wakefulness, sleeplessness.

LIT., patiens vigiliae, Sall.; plur.: Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. Esp., a watching for the security of a place, watch over a city, camp, etc.: vigiliās agere ad aedes sacras, Cic.; vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, Cic.; Liv.

TRANSF., (1) a watch, one of the four parts into which the Romans divided the night: prima vigilia, Liv.; Caes. (2) the watch, soldiers keeping watch, sentinels: Caes., Liv.; esp. of the seven cohorts vigilum, serving as police, watchmen, and firemen: Tac. (3) watchfulness, vigilance, care: ut

vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrā vigiliā et prospicientiā redderemus, Cic.

vigiliārium -i, n. (vigilia), a watch-house: Sen.

vigilo -are (vigil).

(1) act. and intransit., to be awake, keep awake, watch. LIT., ad multam noctem, Cic.; Hor., etc. TRANSF., of things: vigilantes curae, Cic.; lumina vigilantia, the lights of a lighthouse, Ov.; of persons, to be vigilant, watchful, careful: vigilabo pro vobis, Cic.; Hor.

(2) in pass., transit.: vigilata nox, spent in watching, Ov. So in gerundive, quae vigilanda viris, to be watched over, Verg.

¶ Hence partic. (with compar.) **vigilans** -antis, watchful, vigilant: oculi, Verg.; consul, Cic.; ut nemo vigilantior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.

¶ Adv. (with compar. and superl.) **vigilantē**, vigilantly: se tueri, Cic.; enitar vigilantius, Cic.; vehementissime vigilantissimeque vexatus, Cic.

viginti, indecl. num. adj. (connected with εἴκοσι), twenty: Cic., etc.

vigintivirātus -ūs, m. (vigintiviri), the office of the vigintiviri: Tac.

vigintiviri -ōrum, m. pl. a commission of twenty; esp. that appointed by Caesar for the division of lands in Campania: Cic. L.

vigor -ōris, m. (viego), vigour, force, energy: aetatis, animi, Liv.; Verg., Hor.

vilico -are (vilicus), to manage an estate as bailiff: ut quasi dispensare rempublicam et in ea quodam modo vilicare possit, Cic.

vilicus -a -um (villa), of a country-seat. As subst., m. **vilicus** -i, a bailiff, steward, overseer of an estate: Cic., Hor., etc.; f. **vilica** -ae, a bailiff's wife: Cat., Juv.

vilis -e, adj. (with compar. and superl.), cheap, worth little.

LIT., servulus, Cic.; frumentum vilius, Cic.; res vilissimae, Cic.; Pl., etc.

TRANSF., in gen.: honor vilior fuisset, Cic.; pericula vilia habere, Sall.; Verg., etc.

¶ Adv. (with compar.) **vilitē**, cheaply: Pl.

vilitās -ātis, f. (vilis), cheapness, low price. LIT., annonae, Cic.; annus est in vilitate, it is a cheap year, Cic. TRANSF., worthlessness, meanness: Plin., Quint.

villa -ae, f. (perhaps connected with vicus), a country-house, an estate, country seat, farm. In gen.: qui ager neque villam habuit neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus, Cic.; Ter., Hor. Esp.: Villa Publica, a public building in the Campus Martius, used for a census or levy, and to accommodate foreign ambassadors, Cic. L., Liv.

villic-, see vilic-.

villōsus -a -um (villus), shaggy, hairy: leo, Verg., Ov.

villūla -ae, f. (dim. of villa), a small country-house, little farm: Cic. L., Hor.

villum -i, n. (for vinulum, dim. of vinum), a little sup of wine: Ter.

villus -i, m. shaggy hair: animantium aliae villis vestitae, Cic.; tonsis villis, Verg.

vimen -inis, n. (vieo), an osier, withe, twig. LIT., scuta ex cortice facta aut viminibus intextis, Caes.; Verg., Ov. TRANSF., a basket or vessel made of twigs: Ov., Mart.

vimentum = vimen; q.v.: Tac.

Viminālis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

vīmīnēus -a -um (vimen), *made of osiers, wicker*: tegumenta, Caes.; crates, Verg.

vin' = visne; see ¹ volo.

vinācēus -a -um (vinum), *belonging to wine or a grape*: Cic. M. as subst. **vinācēus** -i, a *grape-stone*: Cato.

vinālīa -ium and -iorum, n. pl. (vinum), *the wine festivals, one held on the 23rd of April and the other on the 19th of August*: Ov.

vinārius -a -um (vinum), *of or relating to wine*: vas, a *wine-cask*, Cic.; crimen, *relating to the duty on wine*, Cic. As subst., m. **vinārius** -i, a *vintner*: Pl., Sall., Suet.; n. **vinārius** -i, a *wine-jar, wine-flask*: Pl., Hor. **vincībīlis** -e (vinco), *that can be easily gained*: causa, Ter.

vincio vincire vinxi vinctum, *to bind, to tie round*.

LIT., suras cothurno alte, Verg.; tempora floribus, Hor.; boves vincti cornua vittis, Ov.; esp., *to put in bonds, fetter*: manus laxae, Liv.; aliquem trinis catenis, Caes.; Pl., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *to surround, encompass*: loca praesidiis, Cic. L. (2) *to bind, restrain, confine, secure*: eius religioni te vinctum astrictumque dedamus, Cic.; si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciat, Cic.; membra orationis numeris, Cic.; linguas et ora, Ov.; somno vinctus, Liv., Ov., Tac.

vinco vincere vici victum, *to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish*.

LIT., (1) as milit. t. t.: ius esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.; Pl., Cic., etc. (2) in any form of contest: iudicio (of the prosecutor), Cic.; at an auction: Othonem, *to outbid*, Cic.; in debate: vicit ea pars senatus, Sall.

TRANSF., (1) in contests not between persons, *to master, get the mastery over*: non viribus ullis vincere posse ramum, Verg.; victus somno, Liv.; vincere noctem flammis (of lights), Verg.; multa saecula durando, *to outlast*, Verg.; aëra summum arboris iactu vincere, *to fly over*, Verg.; vicit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic.; vinci a voluptate, Cic.; victus animi respexit, Verg. (2) *to surpass*: opinionem vicit omnium, Cic.; Hor. (3) *to prove successfully, win one's point*: vinco deinde bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic.

vincūlum (vinculum) -i, n. (vincio), *a band, cord, chain*.

LIT., in gen.: aptare vincula collo, Ov.; pennarum vincula, ceras, Ov., Cic.; Verg., etc. Esp. plur., vincula, *bonds, fetters*, and hence, meton., *imprisonment*: conicere aliquem in vincula, Caes.; rumpere alicuius vincula, Cic.; esse in vinculis et catenis, Liv.

TRANSF., *any bond, fetter, chain*: ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; fidei, Liv.; vinculum ingens immodiae cupiditatis iniectum est, Liv.; vinculis propinquitatis coniunctus, Cic.; vinculum iugale, Verg.

Vindēlici -ōrum, m. a *Germanic people, south of the Danube, with their capital at Augusta Vindelicorum* (now Augsburg).

vindēmīa -ae, f. (vinum/demo), *the vintage*. LIT., Pl., Plin. L. TRANSF., *grapes, wine*: Verg.

vindēmīātor -ōris, m. (vindemia), *a vintager,*

harvester of grapes. LIT., (quadrisyll.): Hor. TRANSF., (in the form vindēmītōr), *a star in the constellation Virgo*: Ov.

vindēmīōla -ae, f. (dim. of vindemia), *a little vintage*: omnes meas vindemiolas reservo, perquisites, Cic.

vindex -icis, c. (vindico).

LIT., *one who lays claim to or protects, a claimant or protector*: aeris alieni, *a protector of creditors*, Cic.; iniuriae, *against wrong*, Liv.

TRANSF., *an avenger, punisher*: coniurationis, Cic.; deae vindices scelerum; Can-narum, Juv.

vindicātio -ōnis, f. (vindico), *a defending, protecting, or avenging*: Cic.

vindicīae -ārum, f. pl. (vindico).

LIT., in law. (1) *things or persons claimed as property*: ni Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, *has adjudged a person to be a slave*, Liv. (2) *the making of such a claim*: iniustus vindiciis ac sacramentis petere aliquid, Cic.

TRANSF., *protection*: Cic.

vindīco -are (vim/dico).

LIT., in law, *to claim a person or thing as one's property, to lay legal claim to*: sponsam in libertatem, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to lay claim to, arrogate, assume, appropriate*: Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Cic.; decus belli ad se, Liv.; partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, Cic.; Tac. (2) *to claim as free*; hence *to liberate, deliver or protect*: vindicare rem populi in libertatem, Cic.; te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic.; libertatem, Caes.; aliquem a verberibus, Cic. (3) *to avenge, punish, take vengeance on*: acerrime maleficia, Cic.; in cives militesque nostros, Cic.; iniurias, Liv.

vindicta -ae, f. (vindico).

LIT., *the rod of freedom, the rod with which the praetor touched the slave who was to be manumitted*: si neque censu neque vindicta neque testamento liber factus est, Cic.; Pl., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *deliverance*; with genit., *from a thing*: vindicta invisae huius vitae, Liv. (2) *vengeance, punishment*: Liv., Juv., Tac.

vinēa -ae, f. (vinum). LIT., *a vineyard*: Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., as milit. t. t., *a shed for sheltering besiegers, a mantlet, penthouse*: Caes., Cic.

vinētum -i, n. (vinum), *a vineyard*: Cic., Verg., etc.

vinītor -ōris, m. (vinum), *a vinedresser*: Cic., Verg.

vinnūlus -a -um, *sweet, charming, pleasant*: Pl.

vinōlentīa -ae, f. (vinolentus), *wine-drinking, intoxication*: Cic., Suet.

vinōlentus -a -um (vinum). (1) *mixed with wine*: medicamina, Cic. (2) *drunk with wine, intoxicated*: Ter., Cic.; m. pl. as subst., *drunkards*: Cic.

vinosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (vinum), *full or fond of wine*: senex, Anacreon, Ov.; vinosior aetas, Ov.; Liv.

vinum -i, n. (connected with olvos), *wine*.

LIT., leve, Cic.; mutatum, *sour*, Cic.; vini plenus, Cic.; Verg., etc.; often in plur.

TRANSF., (1) *the grape*: Pl. (2) *wine-drinking*: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic.; in vino ridere, Cic.; vino sepultus, Verg.

vīōla -ae, f. (cf. *ῥοῦ*), a violet or stock. LIT., an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? on beds of violets or roses? Cic.; Verg. TRANSF., the colour of the violet, violet: tinctus violā pallor amantium, Hor.

vīōlābilis -e (violo), that can be injured: numen, Verg.; cor, Ov.

vīōlārīum -i, n. (viola), a bed of violets: Verg., Hor., Ov.

vīōlārius -i, m. (viola), one who dyes violet: Pl.

vīōlātiō -ōnis, f. (violo), an injury, violation, profanation: templi, Liv.; Sen.

vīōlātor -ōris, m. (violo), an injurer, violator, profaner: templi, Ov.; gentium iuris, Liv.; Tac.

vīōlens -entis (vis), vehement, violent, furious, impetuous: Aufidus, Hor.

¶ Adv. **vīōlentēr**, violently, impetuously, vehemently: aliquem accusare, Liv.

vīōlentia -ae, f. (violentus), violence, vehemence, impetuosity: hominis, Cic.; fortunae, Sall.; Lucr.

vīōlentus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (vis), violent, vehement, furious, impetuous: homo, Cic.; ventus, Lucr.; violentissimae tempestates, Cic.; of style: Cic.; Eurus, Verg.; ingenium, imperium, Liv.

vīōlo -are (vis), to treat with violence, violate, outrage, injure. LIT., of places and things: urbem, Liv.; fines, Caes.; loca religiosa, Cic.; ebur sanguineo ostro, to dye blood-red, Verg.; of persons: hospites, Caes.; Liv. TRANSF., of abstr. things: ius, amicitiam, Cic.; foedera, Liv.

vīpēra -ae, f. (perhaps for vivipera, from vivus/pario, bearing its young alive), a viper; also in gen., a snake, serpent, adder: Verg., Plin.; prov.: in sinu atque deliciis viperam illam venenatam et pestiferam habere, to nourish a serpent in one's bosom, Cic.; as a word of abuse, viper: Juv.

vīpērēus -a -um (vipera). (1) of a viper or a snake: dentes, Ov.; anima, poisonous breath, Verg. (2) having snakes: monstrum, snake-haired Medusa, Ov.; canis, Cerberus, Ov.; sorores, the Furies, Ov.

vīpērīnus -a -um (vipera), of a viper or snake: sanguis, Hor.; Plin.

vīr viri, m. a man, male person. In gen.: de viro factus femina, Ov.; Cic., Verg., etc. Esp. (1) a grown man (opp. puer): Cic., Ov. (2) a husband: in viro suo Socrate, Cic.; of animals: vir gregis ipse caper, Verg. (3) emphatically a man, i.e. a man of character or courage, a 'he-man': tulit dolorem ut vir, Cic.; Liv., Hor.; meton., virility: Cat. (4) as milit. t. t., a soldier, a man, esp. a foot-soldier: equites virique, Liv. (5) a single man, an individual: vir virum legit, each singles out his opponent, Verg.; est ut viro vir latius ordinet arbusta sulcis, Hor.; Cic., Liv.

vīrāgo -inis, f. (virgo), a man-like woman, female warrior, heroine; of Pallas: bello metuenda virago, Ov.; Iturna virago, Verg.

Virbius -i, m. the name of Hippolytus after he was restored to life; also of his son: Verg.

vīrectum (vīrētum) -i, n. (vireo), greensward, turf; plur.: virecta nemorum, glades, Verg.

vīrēo -ēre, to be green. LIT., arbores virent,

Cic.; Verg., etc. TRANSF., to be vigorous, healthy, fresh, youthful: virebat integris sensibus, Liv.; Hor., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **vīrens** -entis, green; also vigorous, fresh: Hor., etc.

vīres -ium, f. pl.; see vis.

vīresco -ēre (vireo), to grow green, become green: iniussa virescunt gramina, Verg.

vīrētum = virectum; q.v.

virga -ae, f. a green twig.

LIT., turea, Verg.; viscata, limed, Ov. Esp., a slip for planting: Ov. As cut, a rod, for various purposes; a rod for beating: Pl., Juv.; esp. plur., virgae, the rods of which the lictors' fasces were formed: aliquem virgis caedere, Cic.; sing. collect., the fasces: Ov.; also a broom: Ov.; a magic wand, esp. of Mercury: Verg., Ov.

TRANSF., of things resembling a rod.

(1) a streak, stripe of colour, on clothes: purpureis tingit sua corpora virgis, Ov. (2) a branch in a family tree: Juv.

virgātor -ōris, m. (virga), one who beats with rods: Pl.

virgātus -a -um (virga). (1) made of twigs or osiers: Cat. (2) striped: sagula, Verg.

virgētum -i, n. (virga), an osier-bed, thicket of rods: Cic.

virgēus -a -um (virga), made of twigs or rods: flamma, of burning twigs, Verg.

virgīdēmīa -ae, f. (formed in jest from analogy with vindemia), a rod-harvest, i.e., a good beating: Pl.

Virgilius = Vergilius; q.v.

virginālis -e (virgo), of a virgin, maidenly: habitus, vestitus, Cic.; Pl.

virginārius = virginalis; q.v.

virginēus -a -um (virgo), of a virgin, maidenly: rubor, Verg.; forma, Ov.

virginītās -ātis, f. (virgo), virginity: Cic., Verg., Ov.

virgo -inis, f. a maiden, virgin.

LIT., Cic., etc.; Saturnia, Vesta, Ov.; Phoebea, the laurel-tree into which Daphne was turned, Ov.; in apposition: virgo dea, Diana, Ov.; virginis aequor, the Hellespont, Ov.; virgo vestalis, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) the constellation Virgo: Cic. poet. (2) Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, Ov., Plin. (3) a young married woman, young wife: Verg.

virgūla -ae, f. (dim. of virga), a little twig, a little bough. As cut, a rod, staff: virgulā stantem circumscribere, Cic.; esp.: virga divina, a divining-rod, Cic.; virga censoria, a mark indicating that a passage is not genuine, Quint.

virgultum -i, n. (virgula). (1) a thicket, copse, brushwood; gen. plur.: Caes., Cic., Liv., Ov. (2) a slip for planting: Lucr., Verg.

virguncūla -ae, f. (dim. of virgo), a young virgin, little girl: Sen., Juv.

Viriāthus (Viriātus) -i, m. a Lusitanian who commanded his countrymen in their war against the Romans (149 B.C.).

vīrdans -antis (viridis), green: laurus, Verg.; Lucr., etc.

¶ Hence verb **vīrīdor** -ārī, to become green: Ov.

vīrdārīum -i, n. (viridis), a pleasure-garden: Cic.

viridis -e (vireo), *green* (in all its shades), *grass-green, pea-green, sea-green*.

LIT., *ripa*, Cic.; *Venafrum*, *rich in olive-trees*, Hor.; *Mincius*, Verg. N. pl. as subst. *viridia* -ium, *green trees or herbs*: Sen., Plin. L.

TRANSF., *fresh, young, blooming, vigorous*: *iuvēta*, Juv.; Cic., etc.

viriditas -ātis, f. (viridis), *greenness*. LIT., *pratorum*, Cic. TRANSF., *freshness, bloom*: *scnectus aufert viriditatem*, Cic.

virilis -e (vir), *of a man, manly, male, virile*.

LIT., (1) in relation to sex: *stirps*, Liv.; *secus*, *male sex*, Pl., Sall.; *vox*, Ov.; in grammar, *masculine*: Varr. (2) in age, *adult*: *aetas*, Hor.; *toga*, *assumed by the Roman youths in their fifteenth or sixteenth year*, Cic., Liv.

TRANSF., *like a man, i.e. manly, courageous, spirited*: *animus*, Cic.; *ingenium*, Sall. Hence phrase, *pars virilis, a man's part, i.e. one's proper share, duty*: *est aliqua pars mea virilis*, Cic.; *pro virili parte, to the utmost of one's ability*, Cic., Liv., Tac.

¶ Hence adv. **viriliter**, *manfully, courageously, vigorously*: Cic., Ov.

virilitas -ātis, f. (virilis), *manhood, virility*: Plin., Tac., Quint.

viripotens -entis (vires/potens), *mighty* (epithet of Jupiter): Pl.

viritim, adv. (vir), *man by man, individually*: *agros viritim dividere civibus*, Cic.; *viritim commonefacere beneficii sui*, Sall.; Hor.

virōsus -a -um (virus), *stinking, fetid*: *castorea*, Verg.

virtus -ūtis, f. (vir), *manliness, manly excellence*.

In gen., *excellence, capacity, worth, goodness, virtue*. LIT., in human beings: *animi, corporis*, Cic. TRANSF., in animals, inanimate, or abstract things: *equi*, Cic.; *herbarum*, Ov.; *oratoriae virtutes*, Cic.

Esp. (1) *moral excellence, virtue*: *honesta in virtute ponuntur*, Cic. (2) *valour, bravery, courage*: *Caes.*, Liv., etc.; plur.: *virtutes, deeds of bravery*, Tac. (3) *personif., Virtue*: Pl., Cic., Liv.

virus -i, n. (1) *a slimy liquid, slime*: Verg., Plin. (2) *poison*, esp. of snakes, *venom*: Lucr., Verg.; fig.: *aliquis apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis suae*, Cic. (3) *a harsh, bitter taste or smell*: *taetrum*, of salt water, Lucr.

vis, acc. vim, abl. vi; plur. **vires** -ium, f. *force, power, strength*.

LIT., physical; sing.: *celeritas et vis equorum*, Cic.; *fluminis*, *Caes.*; plur.: *vires nervique, sanguis viresque*, Cic.; *Caes.*, Hor., etc. Esp. *hostile force, violence*: *per vim*, *Caes.*; *alicui vim adferre*, Cic.; *fit via Verg.*; *vi ac virtute evadendum esse*, Liv.

TRANSF., (1) sing., *a large number, quantity*: *hominum*, Pl., Liv.; *magna vis auri argēticae*, Cic. (2) plur., as milit. t. t., *troops, forces*: *satis virium ad certamen*, Liv.; Verg., Ov. (3) sing. and plur., *intellectual or moral strength, might, power, influence*: *vis illa divina et virtus orationis*, Cic. (4) sing., of things, *force, nature, meaning, essence*: in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic.; *verbi, nominis*, Cic.

viscātus -a -um (viscum), *smeared with bird-lime*: *virga*, Ov.

viscēratio -ōnis, f. (viscera), *a public distribution of meat*: Cic., Liv.

viscum -i, n. and **viscus** -i, m. (cf. ἰσός).

(1) *mistletoe*: Verg., Plin. (2) *bird-lime* (made from mistletoe berries): Pl., Cic., Verg.

viscus -ēris, usually plur. **viscēra** -um, n. *the flesh of a body*; also *the internal organs, entrails, viscera*.

LIT., e visceribus sanguis exeat, Cic.; haerentia viscere tela, Ov.; Lucr., etc.

TRANSF., (1) plur., *the womb*: Ov.; hence a child or children: diripiunt avidae viscera nostra ferae, Ov. (2) plur., *the inmost part or heart of anything*: *viscera montis*, Verg.; *reipublicae*, Cic.; *aerarii*, Cic.

visendus -a -um, gerundive from viso; q.v.

visio -ōnis, f. (video), *a seeing, view*. LIT., eamque esse dei visionem, ut similitudine cernatur, Cic. TRANSF., (1) *an appearance*: *adventicia*, Cic. (2) *a notion, idea*: *doloris*, Cic.; *veri et falsi*, Cic.

visito -are (freq. of viso). (1) *to see often*: Pl. (2) *to visit*: *aliquem*, Cic., Suet.

viso visere visi visum (freq. of video), *to look at carefully, contemplate*.

LIT., *agros*, Liv.; *visendi causā venire*, Cic.; Pl., Verg., Tac.

TRANSF., (1) *to come to see, go to see, look into, see after*: *aedem Minervae*, Pl.; with indir. quest.: Pl., Ter., etc. (2) *to go to see, visit, call upon*; with acc.: *domum alicuius*, Cic. L.; Hor.; with ad: Ter., Lucr., Ov.

¶ Hence gerundive **visendus** -a -um as adj., *worth seeing, notable*: *ornatus*, Cic.; n. pl. as subst. **visenda** -ōrum, *things worth seeing*: Liv.

visum -i, n. subst. from video; q.v.

visus -ūs, m. (video), *seeing, sight*.

LIT., *oculorum*, Lucr.; *visu nocere*, Cic.; *obire omnia visu*, Verg.; plur.: *visūs effugiet tuos*, Ov.

TRANSF., *what is seen, a sight, appearance*: *hoc visu laetus*, Liv.; Verg., Ov.

vita -ae, f. (vivo), *life*.

LIT., as a state or period: in vita esse, to be alive, Cic.; *vitam amittere*, Cic.; *vitam profundere pro aliquo*, Cic.; *vitam miserriam degere*, Cic.; *vitam alicui adimere, auferre*, Cic.; in vita, *during my life*, Cic.; *vitae summa brevis*, Hor.; Verg., etc.

TRANSF., (1) *life, way of living*: *rustica*, Cic.; *communis*, Cic.; Liv., etc. (2) *a career*: Nep., Tac. (3) *my life*, as a term of endearment: *mea vita*, Cic. L.; Pl., Ter., Prop. (4) *a soul, shade in the lower world*: *tenues sine corpore vitae*, Verg.

vitābilis -e (vito), *that may or ought to be shunned*: Ov.

vitābundus -a -um (vito), *trying to avoid, avoiding, shunning*: *vitabundus erumpit*, Sall.; with acc.: *vitabundus castra hostium*, Liv.

vitālis -e (vita). (1) *of life, vital*: *vis*, Cic.; *vitalia saecula, generations of living men*, Lucr.; *viae, the windpipe*, Ov. N. pl. as subst. **vitālia** -ium, *vital parts*: Sen., Plin. (2) *living, surviving*: Pl., Hor.

¶ Adv. **vitāliter**, *vitally*: Lucr.

vitātio -ōnis, f. (vito), *an avoiding, shunning*: *oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori*, Cic.; *doloris*, Cic.

Vitellius -a -um, *the name of a Roman gens*. Esp. of Aulus Vitellius, the Roman emperor who succeeded Otho (A.D. 69), *notorious for gluttony and idleness*.

¶ Hence adj. **Vitellius** and **Vitellianus** -a -um, *Vitellian*.

vitellus -i, m. (dim. of vitulus). (1) *a little calf*, as a term of endearment: Pl. (2) *the yolk of an egg*: Cic., Hor.

vitēus -a -um (vitis), *of a vine*: pocula, wine, Verg.

vitiatio -ōnis, f. (vitio), *a defiling, ravishing*: Sen.

vitiator -ōris, m. (vitio), *a violator, ravisher*: Sen.

viticula -ae, f. (dim. of vitis), *a little vine*: Cic.

vitifer -fēra -fērum (vitis/fero), *vine-bearing*: Plin., Mart.

vitigēnus -a -um (vitis/gigno), *produced from the vine*: liquor, Lucr.

vitio -are (vitium), *to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar*.

LIT., vitiatum aper, *high*, Hor.; omnem salibus amaris, Ov. Esp., *to debauch*: Ter., Ov., etc.

TRANSF., *to forge, falsify*: senatus consulta, Liv.; comitiorum et contionum significationes, Cic.

vitiositas -ātis, f. (vitiosus), *viciousness, corruption*: Cic.

vitiosus -a -um, adj. (with compar. and superl.) (vitium), *faulty, defective, corrupt, bad*.

LIT., physically: Varr.; vitiosas partes (*unsound limbs*) reipublicae exsecare, sanare, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *defective, faulty, wrong*: suffragium, Cic.; lex, Cic.; vitiosissimus orator, Cic.; consul, dictator, elected informally, Cic., Liv. (2) *morally faulty, corrupt, wicked*: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic.; progeniem vitiosorem, Hor.

¶ Hence adv. **vitiosē**, *faultily, defectively, perversely, wrongly*: vitiose se habere, Cic.

vitis -is, f. *a vine*. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc.

TRANSF., *the centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch*: Ov., Tac.; meton., *the post of centurion*: Juv.

vitisātor -ōris, m. (vitis/sator), *one who plants vines*: Verg.

vitium -i, n. *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection*.

LIT., physical: corporis, Cic.; si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic.; aeris, Verg.; ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *fault, imperfection, defect*: vitio civitatis, non suo, *through the fault*, Cic.; vitia in dicente acutius quam recta videre, Cic.; Caes., etc. (2) *a moral fault, crime, vice*: vitium fugere, Hor.; nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic.; in vitio esse, Cic. Esp. *the debauching of a woman*: vitium per vim offerre, Ter.; Pl., Ov. (3) as relig. t. t., *a defect in auguries or auspices*: tabernaculum vitio (*against the auguries*) captum, Cic.

vito -are, *to avoid, shun*.

LIT., tela, Caes.; fugā mortem, Caes.; hastas, Ov.; aspectum, oculos hominum, Cic.

TRANSF., with acc.: stultitiam, Cic.; suspiciones, Caes.; with ne and the subj.: vitandum est oratori utrumque, ne aut scurrilis iocus sit aut mimicus, Cic.; with the infin.: tangere vitet scripta, Hor.

vitreus -a -um (vitrum), *made of glass*.

LIT., hostis, *a glass draughtsman*, Ov. N. pl. as subst., *glassware*: Stat., Mart.

TRANSF., *like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering*: unda, Verg.; ros, Ov.; Circe, Hor.; fama, *glittering (or brittle)*, Hor.

vitricus -i, m. *a stepfather*: Cic., Ov., Tac.

vitrum -i, n. (1) *glass*: merces in chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic.; Lucr., etc. (2) *woad, a plant producing a blue dye*: Caes.

Vitrūvius -i, m., M. Vitruvius Pollio, of Verona, author of De Architectura Libri X, composed probably about 14 B.C.

vitta -ae, f. (connected with vieo), *a ribbon, band, fillet*, esp. worn round the head of sacrificial victims, of priests and priestesses: Verg.; also bound round altars: Verg., Ov.; and round the branches carried by suppliants: Verg., Hor., Ov.

vittatus -a -um (vitia), *bound with a fillet*: capilli, Ov.

vitula -ae, f. (vitulus), *a calf, heifer*: Verg., etc.

vitulinus -a -um (vitulus), *of a calf*: caruncula, Cic.; assum, *roast veal*, Cic. L. F. as subst.

vitulina -ae, *veal*: Pl., Nep.

vitulor -ari, dep. *to celebrate a festival, be joyful*: Pl.

vitulus -i, m. *a bull-calf*. LIT., Cic., Verg., etc. TRANSF., of the young of other animals, e.g. of a horse: Verg.; vitulus marinus, or, simply, vitulus, *a sea-calf*, Plin., Juv., Suet.

vitūpērābilis -e (vitupero), *blamable*: Cic.

vitūpērātio -ōnis, f. (vitupero), *a blaming, scolding, censure*: in vituperationem venire, adduci, cadere, Cic.; meton., *that which is blamable, blameworthy conduct*: Cic.

vitūpērātor -ōris, m. (vitupero), *a blamer, vituperator*: philosophiae, Cic.

vitūpēro -are (vitium/paro). (1) relig. t. t., *to spoil an omen*: Pl. (2) *to blame, scold, censure, vituperate*: consilium, Cic.; aliquem, Cic.

vivācitas -ātis, f. (vivax), *hold on life*: Plin.

vivārium -i, n. (vivus), *a place where living animals are kept, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond, etc.*: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, Hor.; Plin., Juv.

vivātus -a -um (vivus), *quickened, vivid*: Lucr.

vivax -ācis, adj. (with compar.) (vivo), *long-lived, tenacious of life, and in gen., lasting, enduring*: phoenix, Ov.; oliva, Verg.; gratia, Hor. TRANSF., *brisk, lively, vigorous*: sulfura, *readily inflammable*, Ov.; discipuli, Quint.

vivesco (vivisco, vivescere vixi) (vivo), *to begin to live*: Plin. TRANSF., *to grow lively*: Lucr.

vividus -a -um (vivo), *full of life, animated*.

LIT., gemma, Ov. TRANSF., (1) of pictures and statues, *life-like, true to life*: signa, Prop. (2) in gen., *lively, vigorous*: vis animi, Lucr.; senectus, Tac.; virtus, Verg.

vivirādis -icis, f. (vivus/radix), *a cutting which has a root, a layer*: Cic.

vivisco = vivesco; q.v.

vivo vivere vixi victum (cf. βίωω), *to live, be alive*.

LIT., of persons and animals. In gen.: ad summam senectutem, Cic.; annum, Ov.; with cognate acc.: vitam tutiorem, Cic.; si vivo, or si vivam, *if I live (in threats)*, Ter.; ita vivam, *as true as I live*, Cic.; perf.: vixisse, *to have had one's life, be finished*, Pl., Cic. Esp. (1) *to live well, to enjoy life*: vivamus, mea Lesbia, Cat.; quando vivemus? *have leisure*, Cic. L.; vive, vivite, in saying goodbye, farewell, Hor., Verg. (2) *to live on*,

survive: Cic., Liv. (3) with reference to what supports life, *to live on anything*: de suo, Pl.; lacte atque pecore, Caes.; parcius, Hor. (4) with adj. as predicate, *to live as*. i.e. *to be*: miserrimus, Cic.; molesta, Cat. (5) with reference to place or circumstances, *to live, dwell*: Syracusis, Cic.; cum timore, Cic.; in litteris, Cic.; in paupertate, Cic.; cum aliquo valde familiariter, Cic.

TRANSF., of inanimate or abstract things: cinis, Ov.; vulnus, Verg.; auctoritas, Cic.; scripta, Ov.

vīvus (vivos) -a -um (vivo), *alive, living*.

LIT., of persons and animals: aliquem vivum capere, Liv.; patrem et filium vivos comburere, Cic.; vivus vidensque, Ter., Cic.

TRANSF., vox, of a living person, Cic.; vivos ducent de marmore vultus, lifelike, Verg.; arundo, living, Ov.; flumen, running water, Verg., Liv.; lucerna, burning, Hor.; ros, fresh, Ov.; sulfur, natural, Liv.

¶ N. as subst. **vivum** -i, *that which is alive, the flesh with life and feeling*: calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv.; neque id ad vivum reseco, *cut to the quick*, i.e., *take too seriously, in too literal a sense*, Cic.

vix, adv. (connected with vis or vinco), *with difficulty, with effort, scarcely*.

In gen.: vix et aegre, Pl.; vix teneor quin accurram, Cic. L.; Caes., etc.

Esp. of time, *only just*: vix tandem legi litteras, Cic. L.; vix erat hoc plane imperatum, cum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres, Cic.; vix inopina quies laxaverat artus, et, Verg.; vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg.

Strengthened by dum, gen., in one word, **vixdum**, *hardly yet*: vixdum coetu nostro dimisso, Cic.; Ter., Liv., Tac.

vōcābŭlum -i, n. (voco), *a name, appellation*: res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, Cic.; cui (oppido) nomen inditum e vocabulo ipsius, Tac.; Hor. As grammat. t. t., *a noun substantive*: Varr., Quint.

vōcālis -e (vox), *uttering sounds, vocal, speaking, singing*: Orpheus, Hor.; ne quem vocalem praeterisse videamur, *anyone with a good voice*, Cic.; carmen, Ov.

¶ F. as subst. **vōcālis** -is (sc. littera), *a vowel*: Cic., Quint.

vōcāmen -inis n. (voco), *a name, appellation*: Lucr.

vōcātio -ōnis, f. (voco). (1) *a summoning before a court of law*: Varr. (2) *an invitation to dinner*: Cat.

vōcātor -ōris, m. (voco), *an inviter*: Plin., Mart., etc.

vōcātus -ūs, m. (voco). (1) *a calling, summoning, invocation*: Cic.; plur.: vocatūs mei, Verg. (2) *an invitation*: Suet.

vōciferātiō -ōnis, f. (vociferor), *a loud calling, shouting*: Cic., Quint.

vōciferor -ari, dep. (**vōciferō** -are, act.: Varr.), (vox/fero), *to cry aloud, shout, vociferate*. LIT., of persons: palam, Cic.; talia, Verg.; de superbia patrum, Liv.; with acc. and infin.: quod vociferabare decem milia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic.; Liv.; with indir. quest.: Liv. TRANSF., of things: Lucr.

vōcīto -are (freq. of voco). (1) *to be accustomed*

to name: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Cic.; Lucr., Tac. (2) *to shout loudly or often*: Tac.

vōco -are (vox), *to call, summon*.

LIT., in gen.: Dumnorigem ad se, Caes.; aliquem in contionem, Cic.; patres, Verg.; ad bellum, Liv. Esp. (1) *to call upon, invoke*: deos, Verg., Hor. (2) *to summon before a court of law*: aliquem in ius, Cic.; Liv. (3) *to invite*: ad cenam, Cic.; Pl., Ter. (4) *to call, name, designate*: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl.; patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, Ov.; Hor., etc.

TRANSF., (1) fig., *to call, urge*: in spem, ad vitam, Cic. L.; Verg., etc. (2) *to bring, put, place in any state or condition*: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; ad calculos amicitiam, Cic.; in dubium, *to call in question*, Cic.; Ov., Tac.

vōcŭla -ae, f. (dim. of vox), *a low, weak voice*: Cic. L.; Prop. TRANSF., (1) *a low tone in singing or speaking*: falsae voculae, Cic. (2) *contemptuously, a little, petty speech*: incurrere in voculas malevolorum, Cic. L.

vōlaema pira, n. pl. *a kind of large pear*: Verg. **Vōlāterrae** -ārum, f. *an old town in Etruria (now Volterra)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Vōlāterrānus** -a -um, of Volaterrae; m. pl. as subst. **Vōlāterrāni** -ōrum, *the inhabitants of Volaterrae*.

vōlātīcus -a -um (²volo), *having wings, winged, flying*: Pl. TRANSF., *fleeting, flighty, inconstant*: Academia, Cic. L.; illius furentes ac volatici impetus, Cic.

vōlātīlis -e (²volo), *having wings, winged, flying*: bestiae, Cic.; puer, Cupid, Ov. TRANSF., (1) *swift, rapid*: ferrum, Verg. (2) *fleeting, transitory*: aetas, Ov.; Sen.

vōlātus -ūs, m. (²volo), *a flying, flight*: Cic. **Volcae** -ārum, m. pl. *a people in Gallia Narbonensis*.

Volcānus (Vulcānus) -i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, who made the weapons, thunder-bolts, etc., of the gods*: Cic., Hor., etc. TRANSF., *fire*: Vulcanum navibus efflant, Ov.; Verg.

¶ Hence adj. **Volcānius** -a -um and **Volcānālis** -e, *belonging to Vulcan*; n. pl. as subst. **Volcānālia** -ium, *the annual festival of Vulcan, on the 23rd of August*.

vōlens -entis, partic. from ¹volo; q.v.

volgo, volgus = vulgo, vulgus; q.v.

vōlīto -are (freq. of ²volo), *to fly about, fly to and fro, flit, flutter*.

LIT., aves volitare, Cic.; hic aliae (stellae) volitant, Cic.; umbrae inter vivos, Lucr.; of persons, *to rush around, hasten about*: cum gladiis toto foro, Cic.

TRANSF., homo volitans gloriae cupiditate, Cic.; cum illa coniuratio palam volitaret, Cic.

vōlnĕro = vulnĕro; q.v.

¹vōlo velle vōlūi (contr., vin = visne, sis = si vis, sultis = si vultis) (cf. βούλομαι), *to be willing, to wish*.

In gen.: faciam, quod vultis, Cic.; usually with infin.: volui id quidem efficere, Cic.; volo scire, velim scire, *I should like to know*, Cic.; with acc. and infin.: iudicem me esse, non doctorem volo, Cic.; Hor., etc. Sometimes with ut and the subj.: volo, uti respondeas, Cic.; Pl., Ter.; or with the subj. alone: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.

Esp. (1) in parenthesis with *si*, often in contr. forms: *sis*, *sultis*: *refer animum, sis*, *ad veritatem, please*, Cic. (2) with acc. of person, *to want for something*: *centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie*, Cic.; *num quid me vis?* Pl., Ter. (3) with dat. of person, *to wish well or ill to*: Pl., Ter. (4) esp. with dat. of reflex., *to mean, signify*: *quid ergo illae sibi statuæ equestres inauratae volunt?* Cic.; Verg. (5) *to express a wish with authority, to will, ordain*: *maiores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt*, Cic.; Liv. (6) *to suppose, maintain*: *vultis omnia evincere fato*, Cic.; Liv. (7) foll. by *quam*, *to prefer*: *malae rei se quam nullius, duces esse volunt*, Liv.; Cic., Ov.

¶ Hence partic. **vōlens** -entis. (1) *willing, voluntary*: Sall., Verg. (2) *favourable, inclined to*: Liv., Sall.; *dis volentibus, by the help of the gods*, Sall.; *volentia alicui, favourable tidings or events*, Sall.

***vōlo** -are, *to fly*. Lit., Lucr., Cic., etc.; f. pl. of partic. as subst., *volantes -ium, flying creatures, birds*: Verg. TRANSF., *to move rapidly, rush*: *currus*, Verg.; *fulmina*, Lucr.; *aetas*, Cic.; *fama*, Verg.

vōlōnēs -um, m. pl. *volunteers, i.e. 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 -ōrum, m. pl. *a people in Latium, on the banks of the Liris*. Adj. **Volscus** -a -um, *Volscian*.

volsella -ae, f. (*vello*), *a pair of tweezers or pincers*: Mart.

Volsinīi (*Volsinīi*) -ōrum, m. pl. *a town in Etruria (now Bolsena)*.

¶ Hence adj. **Volsinīensis** -e, *Volsinian*. **volsus** -a -um, partic. from *vello*; q.v.

Voltiniūs -a -um, *Volturnian*: *tribus, a Roman tribe*.

¶ Hence subst. **Voltinīenses** -ium, m. pl. *citizens of the Voltinian tribe*.

Volturna -ae, f. *the goddess of the twelve allied Etruscan states*.

voltur = *vultur*; q.v.

Volturnus = *Vulturnus*; q.v.

voltus = *vultus*; q.v.

vōlūbilis -e (*volvo*), *rolling, revolving, turning round, twisting round*.

Lit., *buxum, a top*, Verg.; *caelum*, Cic.; *amnis*, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) *changeable, inconstant*: *fortuna*, Cic. (2) of discourse, *rapid, fluent*: *Appii Claudii volubilis erat oratio*, Cic.

¶ Hence adv. **vōlūbiliter**, *fluently*: *funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio*, Cic.

vōlūbilitās -ātis, f. (*volubilis*), *revolving motion, revolution*.

Lit., *mundi*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) *mutability, inconstancy*: *fortuna*, Cic. (2) *flow of words, fluency*: *verborum, linguae*, Cic.; Quint. (3) *roundness*: *capitis*, Ov.

vōlūcer *vōlucris vōlucre* (**volō*), *flying, winged*.

Lit., *angues*, Cic.; *deus, or puer, Cupid*, Ov.; *bestiae volucres, birds*, Cic. F. as subst. **vōlucris** -is (sc. *avis*), *a bird or flying insect*: *Lucr., Cic., Verg., etc.*

TRANSF., (1) *fleet, rapid, swift*: *lumen*,

Lucr.; fumi, Verg.; *sagitta*, Verg.; *nuntius*, Cic.; fig.: *nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum*, Cic. (2) *fleeting, transitory*: *fortuna*, Cic.; Hor., Tac.

vōlūmen -inis, n. (*volvo*), *anything rolled*.

(1) *a book, roll, scroll*: *volumen plenum querelae*, Cic.; plur.: *volumina selectarum epistularum*, Cic.; Hor., etc. Esp. *a part of a larger work*: *Cic., Nep.; mutatae ter quinque volumina formae, the fifteen books of the Metamorphoses*, Ov.

(2) *a roll, wreath, whirl, fold*: *anguis sinuat immensa volumine terga*, Verg.; Ov.

vōluntārius -a -um (*voluntas*), *voluntary*.

(1) *subject, doing something of one's own accord*: *procurator*, Cic.; *auxilia sociorum*, Cic.; *milites, volunteers*, Caes.; m. pl. as subst. **vōluntārii** -ōrum, *volunteers*: Caes., Liv. (2) *object, done of one's own free will*: *mors, suicide*, Cic.; *deditio*, Liv.

vōluntās -ātis, f. (*volō*), *will, wish, inclination*.

Lit., in gen.: *me conformo ad eius voluntatem*, Cic.; *sit pro ratione voluntas*, Juv.; Lucr., etc.; *voluntate, of one's own free will*: *mcā voluntate concedam, willingly*, Cic.; similarly with prepositions, such as *ad* and *ex*: Cic. Esp. *goodwill*: *confisus municipiorum voluntatibus*, Caes.; *mutua voluntas*, Cic. L.

TRANSF., (1) *a last will, testament*: *testamenta et voluntas mortuorum*, Cic. (2) *meaning, sense, signification*: Quint.

vōlup, adv. (connected with *voluptas*), *agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly*: Pl., Ter.

vōluptābilis -e (*voluptas*), *giving pleasure, pleasant*: Pl.

vōluptārius -a -um (*voluptas*), *relating to pleasure, esp., to sensual pleasure*.

(1) *pleasant, causing pleasure*: *possessiones*, Cic. L.; Pl. (2) *concerned with pleasure*: *disputationes*, Cic. (3) *devoted to pleasure, sensual*; of the Epicureans as opp. to the Stoics: *homo* (of Epicurus), Cic.

vōluptās -ātis, f. (*volup*), *pleasure, delight, enjoyment*.

Lit., *hominum divumque*, Lucr.; *voluptate capi*, Cic.; *alicui voluptati esse*, Cic.; *voluptatibus frui*, Cic.; *voluptates corporis, sensual pleasures*, Cic.

TRANSF., (1) plur.: *voluptates, public shows*, Cic., Tac. (2) of persons, as a term of endearment: *care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas*, Verg.; Pl.

vōluptuōsus -a -um (*voluptas*), *full of pleasure, delightful*: Quint., Plin. L.

vōlūtābrum -i, n. (*voluto*), *a place where pigs roll, slough*: Verg.

vōlūtābundus -a -um (*voluto*), *rolling, wallowing*: in *voluptatibus*, Cic.

vōlūtātio -ōnis, f. (*voluto*), *a rolling about, wallowing*: Cic. TRANSF., *disquiet*: *animi*, Sen.; *rerum humanarum*, Sen.

vōlūto -are (freq. of *volvo*), *to roll round, tumble about*.

Lit., *se in pulvere*, Plin.; *ne fluxā habenā volutetur in iactu glans*, Liv.; *in luto*, Cic.; partic.: *volutans, in middle sense, rolling about*, Verg.

TRANSF., in gen.: *vocem per atria*, Verg.; *vocem volutant litora*, Verg.; pass. as middle: *volutari in omni genere flagitiorum*, Cic. Esp. (1) *to turn over in the mind, revolve, consider*:

condiciones cum amicis, Liv.; nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo, Cic.; Pl., Verg. (2) *to busy, occupy*: animum saepe tacitis cogitationibus, Liv.; in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse, Cic.

volva (vulva) -ae, f. (volvo). (1) *any covering, husk, shell*: Plin. (2) *the womb*; esp., *a sow's womb, a favourite delicacy among the Romans*: Hor.

volvo volvere volvi vólutum, *to roll, wind, turn round, twist round*.

LIT., in gen.: oculos huc illuc, Verg.; rivers: saxa glareosa, Liv.; of the wind: ignem ad fastigia summa, Verg.; Lucr., etc. Often pass., volvi, as middle, *to roll*: curru, *from a chariot*, Verg.; humi, Verg.; volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Cic.; of tears: lacrimae volvuntur inanes, Verg. Esp., *to unroll a book, to read*: libros Catonis, Cic. Meton.: orbem, *to form a circle* (of men), Liv.

TRANSF., (1) of time, *to make, roll round*: pronos volvere menses (of the moon-goddess), Hor.; tot casus, *to experience, go through*, Verg.; pass. in middle sense: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.; volvendis mensibus, Verg.; so in present partic.: volventibus annis, *in the course of the years*, Verg. (2) *to turn over in the mind, entertain thoughts of*: ingentes iam diu iras eum in pectore volvere, Liv.; bellum in animo, Liv.; multa secum, Sall.; sub pectore sortes, Verg.; veterum monumenta virorum, Verg.

vōmer (vōmis) -ēris, m. *a ploughshare*: Cic., Verg., etc.

vōmīca -ae, f. *an ulcer, sore, boil*. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., *a plague, curse*: Liv.

vōmis -ēris, m. = vomer; q.v.

vōmītio -ōnis, f. (vomo), *a vomiting, throwing up*: vomitione alvos curare, Cic.

vōmīto -are (freq. of vomo), *to vomit much*: Sen., Suet.

vōmītor -ōris, m. (vomo), *one who vomits*: Sen.

vōmītus -ūs, m. (vomo), *a vomiting*. LIT., Pl., etc. TRANSF., as term of abuse: Pl.

vōmo -ēre -ūi -itum (connected with ἐμέω), *to vomit*; as transit. verb. *to vomit forth, throw up*. LIT., Pl., Cic. TRANSF., vitam, Lucr.; animam, flammam, Verg.

vōrāgo -inis, f. (voro), *a pit, chasm, abyss*.

LIT., in the earth: Liv.; in water: summer-sus equus voraginibus, Cic.; Verg., Liv. TRANSF., gurgēs et vorago patrimonii, Cic.; Liv.

vōrax -ācis (voro), *gluttonous, voracious*: Charybdis, Cic.; compar.: ignis voracior, Ov.

vōro -are (connected with βρῶσκα and βορά), *to eat greedily, swallow up*.

LIT., Pl., Cic.

TRANSF., (1) in gen., *to consume, devour*: Charybdis vorat carinas, Ov.; illam (=navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Verg. (2) *to hasten over, attend to eagerly, devour*: litteras, literature, Cic.; viam, Cat.

vors-, see vers-.

vort-, see vert-.

vōs, you, plur. of tu; q.v.

vōtīvus -a -um (votum), *of or relating to a vow*; *votive, vowed*: ludi, Cic.; iuvenca, Hor.

vōtum -i, n. (voveo), *a vow*.

LIT., *a solemn (conditional) promise to the gods*: vota nuncupare, suscipere, concipere, Cic.; solvere, reddere, Cic.; exsequi, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) *that which has been vowed, a votive offering*: spolia hostium, Vulcano votum, Liv.; votis incendimus aras, Verg. (2) in gen., *a prayer, wish, desire*: hoc erat in votis, *this was what I wished*, Hor.; voti potens, *having gained his wish*, Ov.; Cic., Liv. vōvĕo vōvĕre vōvi vōtum, *to vow, promise (conditionally) to a god*.

LIT., decumam Herculi, Cic.; aedem, Liv.; with acc. and fut. infin.: vovisse dicitur uvam se deo daturum, Cic.

TRANSF., *to pray for, to wish*: elige, quid voveas, Ov.; Hor.

vox vōcis, f. (connected with voco), *a voice, cry, call*.

LIT., vocis contentio et remissio, Cic.; vocem attenuare, Cic.; magna voce dicere, Cic.; rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, *pronunciation*, Cic.; in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, *accent*, Cic.; Latina voce, *language*, Cic. Of animals: boum, Verg.

TRANSF., (1) of things, *sound, tone*: sonus et vox omnis, Lucr.; septem discrimina vocum, *the lyre with its seven strings*, Verg. (2) *a thing said with the voice, a saying, utterance*: haec te vox non perculit? Cic.; carpi nostrorum militum vocibus, Caes.; consulum voci atque imperio non obediunt, Cic.; nescit vox missa reverti, Hor.; voces Marsae, *formula, magic incantation*, Hor.

Vulcānus = Vulcanus; q.v.

vulgāris (volgāris) -e (vulgus), *common, ordinary, usual*: hominum consuetudo, Cic.; opinio, Cic. N. pl. as subst. vulgāria -ium, *ordinary things*: anteponantur rara vulgaribus, Cic.

¶ Adv. **vulgārītēr**, *in the ordinary way*: Cic. L.

vulgātus -a -um, *partic. from vulgo*; q.v.

vulgīvāgus -a -um (vulgus/vagus), *wandering, vagrant*: Lucr.

vulgo (volgo) -are (vulgus), *to make common, make generally accessible, spread, publish*: cum consulum vulgari viderent, Liv.; munus vulgatum ab civibus esse in socios, Liv.; vulgare famam interfecti regis, Liv.; dolorem verbis, *to impart*, Verg.; carmina, *to publish*, Tac.

¶ Hence partic. as adj. (with compar. and superl.) **vulgātus** -a -um, *common*; esp. *commonly known*: vulgatio fama est, with acc. and infin., Liv.

vulgō (volgō) = abl. of vulgus; q.v.

vulgus (volgus) -i, n. (acc. sometimes m.). (1) *the people, the multitude, the public*: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, Cic.; Verg., Liv. (2) *a mass, crowd*: vulgus incautum ovium, Hor.; patronorum, Cic. (3) *contemptuously, the rabble, the crowd, the mob*: sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; odi profanum vulgus, Hor.; Verg., Liv.

¶ Abl. as adv. **vulgō**, *commonly, generally, before the public, in public, openly*: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.; vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg.

vulnērātio (volnērātio) -ōnis, f. (vulnero), *wounding, a wound*: maior haec est vitae, famae, salutis suae vulneratio, Cic.

vulnĕro (volnĕro) -are (vulnus), to wound, injure. LIT., physically: aliquem, Cic.; corpus, Cic.; Caes., Liv. TRANSF., eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic.; Verg., Liv.

vulnificus (volnificus) -a -um (vulnus/facio), inflicting wounds: telum, Ov.; chalybs, Verg.

vulnus (volnus) -ĕris, n. a wound.

LIT., physical. (1) of injuries to living beings: vulnus inferre, Caes.; infligere, Cic.; vulnus accipere, excipere, Cic.; mori ex vulnere, Liv. Sometimes of the instrument giving the wound: haesit sub gutture vulnus, Verg. (2) of injuries to things: falcis, Ov.; ornus vulneribus evicta, Verg.

TRANSF., vulnera reipublicae imponere, Cic.; poet., wounds to the feelings, esp. from love: vulnus alit venis, Verg.; Lucr.

vulpĕcula (volpĕcula) -ae, f. (dim. of vulpes), a little fox: Cic.

vulpĕs (volpĕs) -is, f. a fox: Hor.; prov.: vulpes iungere, of something impossible, Verg.; often also as an emblem of cunning, slyness: animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor.

vulsus -a -um, partic. from vello; q.v.

vulticŭlus -i, m. (dim. of vultus), look, aspect: non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? Cic.

vultŭŏsus -a -um (vultus), grimacing, full of airs, affected: Cic., Quint.

vultur (voltur) -ŭris, m. a vulture: Verg., Liv. TRANSF., applied to a rapacious man: Sen.

vultŭrĭnus (voltŭrĭnus) -a -um (vultur), of or akin to a vulture: Plin., Mart.

vultŭrĭus (voltŭrĭus) -i, m. a vulture. LIT., Lucr., Liv., etc. TRANSF., (1) a rapacious man: Pl., Cic. (2) an unlucky throw at dice: Pl.

Vulturnum (Volturnum) -i, n. a town in Campania on the river Volturnus (now Castel Volturno).

Vulturnus (Volturnus) -i, m. a river in Campania (now Volturno).

vultus (voltus) -ŭs, m. the expression of the face, countenance, look, aspect.

LIT., hilaris atque laetus, Cic.; acer, aestus, Hor.; plur.: vultus ficti simulatique, Cic.; vultus instantis tyranni, threatening frown, Hor.

TRANSF., (1) the face: cadere in vultŭs, Ov. (2) the look, appearance of anything: salis (of the sea), Verg.; naturae, Ov.

X

X, x, the twenty-second 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, lexī), h and s (traho, traxi), q and s (coquo, coxi).

xĕnĭum -i, n. (ξένιον), a present given to a guest: Plin. L., Mart. TRANSF., in gen., a gift, present: Plin. L.

Xĕnŏphŏn -ontis, m. (Ξενοφών), an Athenian historian and general, pupil of Socrates.

¶ Hence. adj **Xĕnŏphontĕus** (-tĭus) -a -um, of Xenophon.

xĕrampĕlinae -ārum, f. pl. (ξηραμπέλιναι), dark-red garments: Juv.

Xerxĕs -is, m. (Ξέρξης), the king of the Persians who invaded Greece and was defeated at Salamis.

xĭphĭas -ae, m. (ξίφιας), a sword-fish: Plin., Ov.

xystĭci -orum, m. pl. (ξυστικοί), athletes: Suet.

xystus -i, m. and **xystum** -i, n. (ξυστός), an open colonnade, a walk planted with trees, promenade: Cic., Plin. L., etc.

Y

Y, y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek upsilon (Υ).

Z

Z, z, an old Latin letter, in classical times used only to represent the Greek zeta (Ζ, ζ).

Zāma -ae, f. (Ζάμα), a town in Numidia, scene of the victory of Scipio over Hannibal (202 B.C.).

zāmĭa -ae, f. (ζημία), damage, injury, loss: Pl.

Zancĭĕ -ĕs, f. (Ζάγκλη), old name of the town Messana (now Messina) in Sicily, so called from its sickle-like form.

¶ Hence adj. **Zanclaeus** and **Zanclĕiŭs** -a -um, of Zancle.

zĕlŏtŭpus -a -um (ζηλότυπος), jealous: Juv., Quint., Mart.

Zĕno (-ŏn) -ŏnis, m. (Ζήνων). (1) a Greek philosopher of Citium in Cyprus, founder of the Stoic school. (2) a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic school, teacher of Pericles. (3) a later Greek philosopher of the Epicurean school, teacher of Cicero and Atticus.

zĕphŭrus -i, m. (Ζέφυρος), a warm west wind, zephyr: Verg., Hor., Ov.; poet., in gen., wind: Verg.

Zeuxĭs -īdis, m. (Ζεύξις), a celebrated Greek painter.

zm-, see sm-.

zŏdiācus -i, m. (ζωδιακός), the zodiac: Cic. poet.

Zŏilus -i, m. (Ζώιλος), a severe critic of Homer; hence, in gen., any petty critic: Ov.

zŏna -ae, f. (ζώνη), a girdle.

LIT., (1) a maiden's girdle: Cat. (2) a money-belt: Liv.

TRANSF., (1) the constellation called Orion's Belt: Ov. (2) zonae, terrestrial zones, Verg., Ov.

zŏnāriŭs -a -um (zona), of a girdle: Pl. M. as subst. **zŏnārius** -i, a girdle-maker: Cic.

zŏnŭla -ae, f. (dim. of zona), a little girdle: Cat.

zŏthĕca -ae, f. (ζωθήκη), a private room: Plin. L.

zŏthĕcŭla -ae, f. (dim. of zotheca), a little private room: Plin. L.

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY

A

A, an, indef. art.: often not translated: a certain, *quidam*. Distributively: twice a year, *bis in singulis annis*.

abast, aft, adv. *a puppi, a tergo*.

abandon. (1) of persons, *hominem (de)relinquere*; = to forsake, to 'leave in the lurch', *hominem deserere, destituere*. (2) of things, *rem relinquere, omittere, ab re desistere*.

abandoned, = wicked, *perditus, nefarius*; see also **WICKED**.

abandonment, *(de)relictio*; or use infin., e.g. *deserere amicum*, the — of a friend.

abase, *frangere* (e.g. *animum, audaciam*), *comprimere, coercere*.

abatement, *demissio, deminutio*.

abash, *(hominem) percellere, perturbare*.

abate, v. (1) transit. *imminuere, remittere*. (2) intransit. *cadere, imminui, decrescere*; of passion, *deferescere*.

abatement, *remissio, deminutio*: — in taxation, *vectigalium deminutio*.

abbey, *abbatia* (= cloister: eccl.); in Class. Lat. *templum*.

abbot, *abbas* (-atis: eccl.); nearest equivalent in Class. Lat. *pontifex*.

abbreviate, *imminuere, (de)curtare, praecidere, circumcidere, contrahere*.

abbreviation, = shortening, *compendium, contractio* (e.g. *orationis*): mark of —, *sigla* (-orum, plur.: legal t. t.).

abdicate, *magistratu, dictaturā, etc., se abdicare; magistratum, etc., eiurare*.

abdication, *abdication, eiuratio*.

abdomen, *abdomen*.

abduction, *raptus* (-ūs), *raptio*.

abed, in lecto: to lie —, (*in lecto*) *cubare*.

aberration, *error*.

abet, *(hominem) adiuvare*: to — in a crime, *sceleris participem or socium esse*.

abettor, *socius, adiutor*; see also **ACCOMPLICE**.

abeyance. (1) to be in —, *iacere, in dubio esse, intermitti*. (2) to leave in —, *rem integram relinquere*.

abhor, *abhorrere ab, abominari, detestari, odisse, odio habere*.

abhorrence, *detestatio, odium*.

abhorrent. (1) = inconsistent with, *abhorrens, alienus, contrarius*. (2) see **HATEFUL**.

abide. (1) = linger in, *(com)morari, manere*. (2) = last, *durare*. (3) to abide by, *stare (in re or re)*.

abiding, *diuturnus, stabilis, mansurus*.

ability: in gen., *potestas, vires, facultas*; = mental strength, *ingenium*: according to one's —, *pro sua parte, pro parte virili*.

abject, *abiectus, contemptus, humilis*.

abjure, *abiurare, eiurare, recusare*.

ablative, *(casus) ablativus* (gram.).

able, adj.: in gen., *potens* (with genit.): = mentally strong, *ingeniosus*: to be —, *posse, valere* (esp. of physical strength).

able-bodied, *firmus, robustus, validus*.

ablution, *lavatio, ablutio*.

abnegation, *animi moderatio, temperantia*.

abnormal, *novus, inusitatus, mirus, incredibilis, singularis*.

aboard: to go —, (*in navem* or *navem*) *conscendere*; to be —, *in nave esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have —, *vehere*.

abode. (1) = sojourn, *habitatio*. (2) see **HOUSE**.

abolish, *abolere, tollere, subvertere, delere, extinguere*.

abolition, *dissolutio*: — of debts, *tabulae novae* (-arum, plur.).

abominable, *detestabilis, immanis, nefarius* (= wicked).

abominate, *odisse, detestari*.

aborigines, *indigenae, aborigines*.

abortion, *abortio, abortus* (-ūs): to cause an —, *partum abigere, abortum facere*.

abortive. LIT., of premature birth, *abortivus*. TRANSF., = unsuccessful, *inritus*.

abound. (1) = to be plentiful, *abundare, superesse*. (2) to — in, *re abundare, adfluere, circumfluere*.

about. (1) adv. of time or number, *fere, ferme, circiter*: he is — to go, *iturus est*.

(2) prep. of place, *circa, circum*; of time, *circa*; of respect, = concerning, *de* with abl.

above. (1) adv. of place, *supra*: from above, *desuper, superne*; the above-mentioned, *quod supra scriptum est*. (2) prep.: a, of place, *super*, with acc. or abl.; *supra*, with acc.: b, of degree, *super, supra*, with acc.

above-board, adj. *legitimus*.

abreast, *pariter*: two horses yoked —, *equi biugi* or *biuges*.

abridge; see **ABBREVIATE**.

abroad, adv. (1) = out of doors: *foras*, with verbs of motion; *foris*, with verbs of rest. (2) = in a foreign land, *peregre*; nations —, *gentes externae* or *externae*; to go —, *peregre proficisci*; to travel —, *peregrinari*. (3) to spread — = publish, *divulgare*.

abrogate, *abrogare, rescindere*.

abrupt. LIT., = steep, *abruptus, arduus, praeruptus*. TRANSF., (1) of speech, *abruptus*, (2) = sudden, *subitus, repentinus, improvisus*.

abruptly, *abrupte, praerupte, subito, de improviso, repente*.

abscess, *vomica, abscessus* (-ūs: Cels.).

abscond, *delitescere, latere, occultari*.

absence, *absentia*: — abroad, *peregrinatio*; in my —, *me absente*; leave of —, *commeatus* (-ūs).

absent, adj. *absens*: to be —, *abesse*.

absent, v.: to — oneself, *se removere, non comparere*.

absolute, *absolutus, simplex*: — power (polit.), *dominatio, imperium singulare*; an — ruler, *dominus populi*.

absolutely, *plane, prorsus, omnino*; opp. to relatively, *per se, simpliciter*.

absolve, *(ab)solvere*; see also **ACQUIT**.

absorb. LIT., *(com)bibere, absorbere, (ex)-haurire*. TRANSF., *absorbere, tenere*: absorbed in a thing, *totus in re*.

abstain, (se) *re abstinēre*.

abstinence, *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *moderatio*, *temperantia*: days of —, = fast days, *ieiunium*.

abstinent, *abstinens*, *sobrius*, *moderatus*, *temperatus*.

abstract, subst. *epitome* (-es), or *epitoma*.

abstract, adj. = removed from the sphere of the senses, *quod nullo sensu percipi potest*; an — idea, *notio nulli sensui subiecta*; an — discussion, *disputatio paulo abstrusior*.

abstract, v. *abstrahere*, *sevocare*; for the sense to steal, see **STEAL**.

abstracted, = lost in thought, *omnium rerum (or sui) oblitus*.

abstraction, = forgetfulness, *oblivio*.

abstruse, *abstrusus*, *obscurus*, *reconditus*.

abstruseness, *obscuritas*.

absurd, *absurdus*, *ineptus*, *inscitus*, *ridiculus*.

absurdity. (1) as a quality, *insulitas*, *ineptia*.

(2) = an absurd thing, *ineptia*.

absurdly, *absurde*, *inepte*, *inscite*, *ridicule*.

abundance, (*rerum*) *abundantia*, *adfluentia*, *ubertas*, *copia*.

abundant, *largus*, *amplus*.

abundantly, *abunde*, *abundanter*, *large*, *cumulate*.

abuse, subst. (1) = the wrong use of a thing, *usus (-ūs) perversus*; or use verb *abuti*. (2) = abusive language, *convicium*, *maledictum*. (3) = a bad custom, *mos pravus*, *mos perversus*.

abuse, v. transit. (1) = to misuse, (*re*) *abuti*.

(2) = to speak abusively to, (*homini*) *maledicere*.

abusive, *maledicus*, *maledicens*, *contumeliosus*.

abusively, *maledice*, *contumeliose*.

abut, v.: to — on a thing, *rei adiacere*, *rem attingere*.

abyss. **LIT.**, *profundum*, *gurgis* (-itis: esp. containing water), *barathrum*, *vorago*. **TRANSF.**, *gurgis*, *vorago*.

academic, *scholasticus* (mainly of the study of rhetoric: Quint., Tac.): an — (i.e. theoretical) question, render by phrase such as *res ad cognitionem modo pertinens*.

academy. (1) the Academy at Athens, *Academia*. (2) = a school, *ludus*, *schola*.

accede; see **AGREE**.

accelerate, *accelerare*; see also **HASTEN**.

accent, in pronunciation: *vox*, *sonus* (-ūs), *tenor*.

accept, *accipere*, *recipere*: to — an office, *munus suscipere*; to — an invitation to dinner, *promittere ad cenam*.

acceptable, *iucundus*, *acceptus*, *gratus*.

acceptance. (1) *acceptio*. (2) = approbation, *comprobatio*.

acceptation, = significance, *significatio*.

access. (1) = approach, *aditus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs): I have —, *mihi est aditus*; there is — to me, *ad me est aditus*. (2) as medic. t. t., = the periodical return of a fever, *impetus*, *tentatio*, *accessio* (Cels.).

accessary, subst. = accomplice, *consciis*, (*culpa*) *socius*.

accessible, *facilis*.

accession. (1) = increase, *accessio*. (2) accession to the throne, *initium regni*.

accessory, adj. = additional; use verb *accedo*.

accident, *casus* (-ūs).

accidental, *fortuitus*.

accidentally, *forte*, *casu*, *fortuito*.

acclaim, *acclamation*, *clamor*, *acclamatio* (but in Cic. always of disapproval).

acclaim, *acclamare* (but in Cic. only of disapproval).

accommodate, *accommodare*.

accommodating, *obsequens*, *facilis*: to be — to, (*homini*) *morem gerere*, *morigerari*.

accommodation. (1) = adjustment of differences, *reconciliatio*, *compositio*; see **AGREEMENT**. (2) = quarters, place of reception, *hospitium*.

accompaniment. (1) *comitatus* (-ūs). (2) in music, *adiunctio fidium voci*; or use verb: to sing to a flute —, *ad tibiam canere*.

accompany. (1) = to go with: in gen., (*hominem*) *comitari*; as a mark of respect, *prosequi*, *deducere*, *reducere*; in a crowd, *stipare*; accompanied by, *cum* (with abl.). (2) in music = to play an accompaniment for another, (*homini*) *concinere*.

accomplice, *socius*, *sceleris conscius*, *adfinis*, *satelles*.

accomplish, *conficere*, *perficere*, *absolvere*, *peragere*, *exsequi*.

accomplished, (*per*) *politus*, *elegans*, *doctus*, *humanus*, *eruditus*.

accomplishment. (1) = fulfilment, *confectio*, *perfectio*, *absolutio*; or use verb. (2) = an acquired skill, *ars*.

accord, subst. (1) as musical term; see **HARMONY**. (2) of one's own — = without compulsion or influence, *sponte (suā)*, *voluntate (suā)*; beyond expectation, gratuitously, *ultra*.

accord, v. transit. (1) = grant; q.v. (2) = agree; q.v.

accordance: in — with, *ex*, *de*, *pro* with abl.; *secundum*, *ad* with acc.; in — with circumstances, *ad tempus*, *pro re*; in — with my wishes, *ut volui*.

according to; see **ACCORDANCE**.

accordingly, *ergo*, *itaque*, *quae cum ita sint*.

accost, *appellare*, *compellare*, *adoriri*.

accouchement, *partus* (-ūs).

account, subst. (1) = reckoning, *ratio*: to take into —, *rationem habere rei* (genit.); — books, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *codex*; to put a thing down to a person's —, *rem (homini) expensam ferre*; the —s balance, *ratio constat*. (2) to be of —, *magni* or *maximi haberi*; to be of no —, *nullo numero esse*. (3) = pretext, reason: on my —, *meā de causā*, *meo nomine*; on no —, *minime*, *nullo modo*; on — of anything, *propter rem*, *ob rem*. (4) = narrative, *memoria*, *narratio*: give an — of, *rem narrare*.

account, v. (1) = to think, consider, *habere*, *aestimare*, *ducere*. (2) to — for, *rationem de re reddere*.

accountable; see **RESPONSIBLE**.

accountant, *scriba*.

accoutre; see **EQUIP**.

accredit: to — an ambassador, *legatum facere*, *legatum publica auctoritate mittere*.

accretion, *accessio*, *incrementum*, *cumulus*.

accumulate, (*co*) *acervare*, (*ac*) *cumulare*, *congerere*, *exaggerare*.

accumulation, *cumulus*, *acervus*, *congestus* (-ūs).

accuracy. (1) = care taken, *cura*, *diligentia*. (2) = truth, *veritas*.

accurate. (1) of persons, = careful, pains-taking, *diligens, religiosus*. (2) of things, *verus* (in accordance with fact), *accuratus* (executed with care).

accusation, as legal t. t. *accusatio, criminatio, crimen*: a false —, *insimulatio, calumnia*. In gen., *incusatio*; also the words cited above.

accusative, as gram. t. t. *accusativus (casus)*.

accuse, legal t. t. (*hominem rei*, genit., or *de re*) *accusare, postulare, compellare, citare, reum facere, arguere, insimulare* (often falsely); *nomen hominis de re deferre*.

accused, subst. and adj. *reus*.

accuser: on a criminal charge, *accusator*; in a civil suit, *petitor*; = an informer, *index, delator*; or use verb.

accustom, (*hominem*) *adsuefacere (re, rei dat., ad rem, or with infin.)*: to — oneself, to grow accustomed, *adsuescere, consuescere*, with *ad* or *dat.* or *infin.*; to be accustomed, *solere*.

accustomed, *adsuetus, solitus*.

ace, 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 (-eris), (iactus) basilius*.

acerbity, *acerbitas*.

ache, subst. *dolor*.

ache, v. *dolere*.

achieve. (1) = to finish, *facere, conficere, efficere, perficere*. (2) = to gain, reach, *adsequi, consequi*.

achievement. (1) = the doing of anything, *confectio*. (2) = a deed, *facinus (-oris, n.)*; but more usual in bad sense); *res gesta*; or use verb.

acid, adj. (1) = sharp to the taste, *acidus, acerbus, acer*. (2) in temper, *acer, acerbus, morosus*.

acknowledge. (1) = to accept as one's own, *agnoscere*: to — a child, *suscipere, tollere* (the father raised a new-born child from the ground). (2) = to admit, *fatèri, confitèri*. (3) = to give thanks for, *gratias agere*: to — a payment, (*in*) *acceptum referre* (i.e. to place to the credit side of an account-book); to — a letter, *rescribere* with *dat.* or *ad*.

acknowledged, *cognitus, probatus, spectatus*.

acknowledgment. (1) = confession, *confessio*; or use verb. (2) = thanks, *gratiae*.

acme, *fastigium*: to reach the — of glory, *summam gloriam adsequi*.

acorn, *glans*.

acquaint; see **INFORM**.

acquaintance. (1) = knowledge: of a thing, *scientia*; of a person, *usus (-ūs), familiaritas, consuetudo cum homine*. (2) = a person slightly known, *amicus, familiaris, noti* (used as subst. only in plur.).

acquainted, *notus, cognitus*: — with a person, *familiaris*; — with a thing, *rei* (genit.) *peritus, gnarus, sciens*; in *re versatus*.

acquiesce, (*in*) *re acquiescere, rem aequo animo or patienter ferre, re contentus esse*.

acquiescence, *adsensus (-ūs)*; see **ASSENT**.

acquire, *adquirere, adipisci*; see also **GAIN**.

acquisition, *acquisition*. (1) = anything gained; see **GAIN**. (2) = acquired skill or knowledge, *ars, scientia*: a man of many —s, *vir perpolitus, multis artibus eruditus*. (3) the process of —, *comparatio, adeptio*.

acquisitive, *lucri studiosus*.

acquit, (*rei*, genit., or *de re*) *absolvere*; (*re*) *liberare, purgare*.

acquittal, *absolutio, liberatio*.

acid, *acer, acerbus, mordax*.

acridity, *acerbitas*.

acrimonious, *mordax, acerbus, amarus, aculeatus*.

acrimony, *acerbitas*.

across. (1) adv.: use compound verb with *trans-*. (2) prep.: = to the other side of, *trans, per*, with *acc.*; = on the other side of, *trans*; of a bridge, across a river, *in flumine*.

act, subst. (1) of a play, *actus (-ūs)*. (2) of Parliament, *lex*. (3) = thing done, *factum*: in plur., *res gestae, gesta (-orum, plur.)* or *acta (-orum, plur.)*: esp. of public life); caught in the —, *manifestus*; it is the — of a wise man to, *sapientis est*, with *infin.*

act, v. (1) intransit. = to do, behave (esp. with adv.), *agere, facere, se gerere*; of drugs, *efficax esse*; on the stage, see below. (2) transit., to — a part on the stage, *in scena esse*; to — the chief part, *primas partes agere*; to — a play, *fabulam agere*; fig., to — a part in ordinary life, *personam sustinere or partes agere*.

action. (1) = the doing of anything, *actio*. (2) = a deed, thing done, *factum*; see **ACT**. (3) = battle, *pugna, proelium*. (4) = part of a play, *actio*. (5) = gesticulation, *actio, gestus (-ūs)*. (6) = legal proceedings, *lis, actio*; in a Greek court, *dica*; to bring an —, *litem or actionem intendere, dicam scribere, diem dicere, lege agere*.

actionable, (*res*) *cuius actio est*.

active. (1) = quick, *celer, acer, promptus, alacer, agilis*. (2) = industrious, *impiger, (g)navus, industrius, strenuus*.

actively, *impigre, industrie, (g)naviter, strenue*.

activity. (1) = quickness, *celeritas, agilitas*. (2) = industry, *industria, (g)navitas*.

actor. (1) in gen. = one who acts, *qui agit or facit, actor*. (2) on the stage, *histrion, actor*: comic —, *comoedus*; tragic —, *tragoedus*.

actress. Only men acted in 'straight plays' in classical times; perhaps use *mima*.

actual, *verus*.

actually, *vere, re verà*.

actuate, *movere, excitare, impellere*.

acumen, *ingenii acies or acumen*.

acute. (1) of pain, *acutus, acer, gravis, vehemens acerbus*. (2) of intellect, *acutus, subtilis, acer, perspicax, sagax*. (3) see **ANGLE**.

acutely. (1) of feeling, *acute*. (2) of intellect, *acriter, subtiliter*.

acuteness, *ingenii acies or acumen, subtilitas*.

adage, *proverbium*.

adamant, subst. *adamas (-antis)*.

adamantine, adj. *adamantinus, adamanteus*.

adapt, *accommodare, aptare*.

adaptation, *accommodatio*.

adapted, *aptus or idoneus (ad rem or rei, dat.)*.

add, *addere, adicere, adiungere*: to — up, *summam facere, computare*.

adder, *vipera, coluber*.

addict, v.: to — oneself, *se dare, dedere, or tradere*; *se ad studium rei conferre*.

addicted, adj. *rei* (dat.) *deditus*.

addition. (1) = an adding to, *adiectio, accessio*, or use verb. (2) = a thing added, *additamentum, appendix*. (3) in arith. *additio* (Quint).

additional, *novus, additus, adiectus*.
added: an — egg, *ovum abortivum* (Mart.), *ovum inritum, zephyrium* (Plin.).
address, subst. (1) = a speech delivered in public, *contio, oratio*. (2) the — of a letter, *inscriptio*. (3) = place, *locus*. (4) = tact, adroitness, *dexteritas, sollertia*.
address, v. transit. (1) to — oneself, i.e. to apply oneself to anything, *se rei* (dat.) *dedere, tradere, ad* or *in rem incumbere*. (2) = to speak to, *hominem adloqui, adfari, appellare, compellare*; to — a letter to, *homini epistolam inscribere*; to — a meeting, *verba facere apud populum*.
adduce, *adducere, producere, proferre*.
adept, *callidus, peritus*.
adequate, (*rei*, dat., or *ad rem*) *aptus, idoneus, accommodatus*; or use adv. *satis*.
adequately, *apte, satis*.
adhere. LIT., (*in*)*haerere*. TRANSF., (*in*)*haerere*; also, of adhering to persons, *studere, deditum esse*; of adhering to principles, etc., *in re stare, manere*.
adherence, adhesion, express by verb.
adherent, *socius, fautor, cliens*.
adhesive, *tenax*.
adieu! *vale!* plur. *valet*: to bid —, *hominem valere iubere*.
adjacent, *contiguus, vicinus, finitimus*: to be —, *adiacere*; to be — to, *tangere, attingere*, with acc.
adjective, *nomen adiectivum* (gram.).
adjoin; see ADJACENT.
adjourn, *ampliare, rem differre, proferre*.
adjournment, *dilatatio*.
adjudge, *addicere, adiudicare*.
adjudicate; see JUDGE.
adjunct; see ADDITION.
adjure, = to entreat, *obsecrare, obtestari*.
adjust. (1) see ARRANGE. (2) see ADAPT.
adjustment, *accommodatio*.
adjutant, *optio* (-ōnis).
administer, *rem administrare, procurare*: to — an oath to, *hominem (ad) ius iurandum adigere*; to — medicine, *medicinam dare, adhibere*; to — justice, *ius dicere* or *reddere*; to — the government, *republicam gubernare* or *administrare*.
administration. (1) as the act of administering, *administratio, procuratio*. (2) as a body of ministers, *ei qui reipublicae praesunt*; see also GOVERNMENT.
admirable, (*ad*)*mirabilis*; see also EXCELLENT.
admirably, *admirabiliter, mirum in modum, praeclare*.
admiral, *praefectus classis*: to appoint as —, *praeficere classi*; to be an —, *classi praeesse*.
admiration, *admiratio*.
admire, (*ad*)*mirari*: to be —d, *admirationi esse*.
admissible, *aequus*; or use verb.
admission. (1) = leave to enter, *aditus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs); or use verb. (2) = confession, *confessio*; in argument, *concessio*.
admit. (1) = to allow to enter, *admittere, recipere*; *adeundi copiam* or *potestatem facere*. (2) in argument, to concede, *concedere, dare*. (3) = to confess, *fatēri, confitēri*. (4) to admit of, allow, leave possible, *habere, recipere, pati*; or use possum.
admonish, *monēre, admonēre, commonēre*.
admonition, (*ad*)*monitio*.
ado: with much —, *vix, aegre*; see also FUSS.

Prov.: to make much — about nothing, *arcem facere e cloaca* (Cic.).
adolescence, adulescentia.
adolescent, subst. *adulescens*.
adopt. LIT., as legal t. t. *adoptare*: in gen. = to choose, accept, *asciscere, adsumere, accipere, recipere*: to — a resolution, *constituere, consilium inire*; to — an opinion, *ad sententiam accedere*.
adoption, adoptio.
adoptive, adoptivus.
adorable, sanctus, venerandus.
adoration, cultus (-ūs), *veneratio*.
adore, v. transit.: = to worship, *venerari, colere*: in gen. = to love, to admire, *colere, diligere, amare*.
adorn, (ex)ornare, decorare.
adornment, ornatus (-ūs), *exornatio*.
adrift, to be. LIT., *fluctibus* or *vento iactari*. TRANSF., in mind, (*animo*) *vagari*.
adroit, callidus, sollers, dexter.
adroitly, callide, dextere.
adroitness, dexteritas.
adulation, adulatio, adsentatio, blanditia.
adult, adultus, pubes.
adulterate, adulterare, corrumpere, vitiare.
adulterer, adulter, moechus (Hor.).
adulteress, adultera (Hor.), *moecha* (Hor.).
adulterous, adulter (Hor.).
adultery, adulterium, sometimes *stuprum*: to commit —, *adulterare*, or use phrase.
adults, subst. *puberes* (plur. only).
adumbrate, adumbrare.
adumbration, adumbratio.
advance, subst. = a forward movement (lit. and fig.), *progressus* (-ūs).
advance, v. (1) intransit. = to go forward. LIT., *progredi, procedere*; in riding, sailing, etc., *provehi*. TRANSF., *procedere, progredi, proficere*: to become advanced in years, *aetate provehi*. (2) transit. = to carry forward. LIT., *promovere*. TRANSF., *a* = to promote, *provehere, adjuvare, augere*: to — anyone's interests, *homini consulere*: *b* = to pay in advance, *in antecessum dare* (Sen.).
advance-guard, primum agmen.
advancement, gradus (-ūs) *amplior*; or use verb.
advantage, commodum, lucrum, fructus (-ūs), *emolumentum, utilitas, bonum* (esp. in plur. *bona*, —s): — of a position, *loci opportunitas*; it is to my —, *ex mea re est*; to be of —, *expedire, prodesse, utile, ex usu* or *usui esse*.
advantageous, quaestuosus, utilis, fructuosus, opportunus.
advantageously, utiliter.
advent, adventus (-ūs).
adventitious, adventicius, externus.
adventure, subst. (1) of active type = exploit, *facinus* (-oris, n.), *inceptum*. (2) of passive type, *casus* (-ūs).
adventure, v. *audere, tentare, experiri, periclitari*.
adventurer, use phrase, according to context.
adventurous, audax.
adventurously, audacter.
adverb, adverbium (gram.).
adversary, adversarius; see ENEMY.
adverse, adversus, contrarius, infensus, adversely, contra, secus.
adversity, res adversae, miseria, calamitas.
advert to, = refer to, (*rem*) *atingere, perstringere*.

advertise. (1) = to inform; q.v. (2) = to make publicly known, *praedicare, pronuntiare*. (3) to announce that a thing is for sale, *rem proscribere, rem (venalem) inscribere*.
advertisement, = notice of sale, *proscriptio*.
advice, consilium: by my —, *me auctore*.
advise, v. transit. (1) = to give advice to, *homini suadere, consilium dare, auctorem esse, consiliari* (Hor.). (2) = to inform; q.v.
advisedly, consulto, consulte, considerate, de industria.
adviser, suator, consiliarius, auctor.
advocate, subst.: as legal t. t., *patronus*; contemptuous, *causidicus*; in gen., *suator, auctor*.
advocate, v. transit. suadere.
adze, ascia.
aerial, aërius, aetherius.
afar, procul, longe.
affability, comitas, facilitas.
affable, adfabilis, comis.
affably, comiter.
affair, res, negotium; sometimes *ratio*.
affect, v. transit. (1) = to influence, *adficere, tangere, (com)movere*. (2) = to be fond of, *diligere, amare*. (3) to make a show of, *simulare, imitari*.
affectation, simulatio, imitatio, ostentatio.
affected, of attitudes, etc., quaesitus, simulatus; of style, *putidus, molestus*.
affectedly, putide, moleste.
affection. (1) = a state of a thing influenced from without, esp. of a mind, (*animi*) *adfectio, adfectus* (-ūs). (2) = a friendly sentiment, *amor, caritas, studium*: dutiful —, *pietas*.
affectionate, amans (e.g. *uxoris*): dutifully —, *pius*.
affectionately, amanter, pie.
affiance, subst. (1) = trust, *fiducia, fides*. (2) = marriage contract, *sponsalia* (-ium, plur.: Sen.).
affiance, v. transit. = betroth, (*de*)*spondeo*.
affidavit, testimonium per tabulas datum (Quint.).
affinity. (1) = relationship, *propinquitas, necessitudo, consanguinitas* (by blood), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *agnatio* (on the side of the father), *adfinitas* (by marriage). (2) in gen. = close connexion, similarity, *cognatio, coniunctio*.
affirm, adfirmare, confirmare.
affirmation, adfirmatio.
affirmative, use verb.
affix, adfigere, adligare, adnectere.
afflict, adflicare, vexare, dolore adficere.
affliction, aegritudo, dolor, maestitia, miseria, molestia.
affluence, = wealth, divitiae, opes, copia.
affluent, = wealthy, dives.
afford. (1) = to supply, *praestare, praebere, sufficere, suppeditare*. (2) can —, = be rich enough to buy; use phrase.
**affray, = disturbance, breach of the peace, rixa, pugna, tumultus (-ūs).
affright; see FRIGHTEN.
affront, subst. contumelia.
affront, v. transit. = to insult, *contumeliā adficere*.
affronting, adj. contumeliosus.
afield, in agros (with verbs of motion), *in agris* (with verbs of rest).
afloat: to be —, navigare, navi vehi.**

afoot, pedibus (e.g. *pedibus ire*).
aforesaid, quem (or *quod*) *supra scripsi* or *commemoravi*.
afraid, timidus, pavidus, trepidus, territus: to be — (of), (*hominem, rem*) *timere, metuere, reformidare, pavere*.
afresh; see AGAIN.
after. (1) prep.: *a*, of place, *post*, with acc.: *b*, of time, *post*, with acc.; sometimes *ab* or *ex*, with abl.: *c*, of rank = coming after, inferior to, *secundum*, with acc.; or use adj. *secundus ab*, with abl.: *d*, of conformity, according to, *ad*, with acc. (e.g. *ad normam* = after a set rule). (2) conj. *postquam* or *postea quam* (usually with perf. or historic present indic.); *cum, ubi*; often rendered by perf. part. (3) adv., also **afterwards, post, postea, dein(de), inde**; = after this, *posthac*; when the interval between the events is defined, use *post* or *postea* with abl. of measure, or *post* (prep.) with acc., e.g. *paulo post, biduo post, paucis postea mensibus, aliquot post menses*.
afternoon, subst. postmeridianum tempus: in the —, *post meridiem*.
afternoon, adj. postmeridianus.
again. (1) when an event is repeated, in gen., *rursus, rursum, denuo*; = a second time, *iterum*; — and —, *iterum atque iterum, iterum ac saepius, identidem*; never —, *numquam postea* (or *posthac*); often rendered by compound verb with *re-*, e.g. to rise —, *resurgere*. (2) of addition in gen. = further, moreover, *porro, autem*: as large —, *altero tanto maior*.
against, of physical movement or of opposition in gen., *contra, adversus, in*, with acc.: — expectation, *praeter* or *contra opinionem*; — the stream, *adverso flumine*; — my will, *me invito*; for and —, *in utramque partem*.
age, subst. (1) = time of life, *aetas*, poet. *aevum*: of the same —, *aequalis*; twenty years of age, *viginti annos natus*. (2) an age = a period of time, *aetas, saeculum*; these are also used of the people living at a particular period. (3) = old age; of persons, *senectūs* (-utis); of things, *vetustas*.
aged, = old, aetate proventus; poet. *grandaevus, longaevus*: an — man, *senex* (-is).
agency. (1) = action; q.v. (2) = instrumentality, *opera*. (3) the work of an agent, *procuratio*.
agent, = one who transacts business for another, procurator.
aggrandize, amplificare, augere.
aggrandizement, amplificatio; or use verb.
aggravate. (1) properly = to make worse, (*ad*)*gravare, exulcerare*. (2) colloq. = to annoy, *vexare, exasperare, lacessere*.
aggregate, summa.
aggression, impetus (-ūs), *incursio, incursus* (-ūs), *iniuria*; often use *ultra* with verb.
aggressive, hostilis, infensus.
aggressor, the, qui ultro (or *prior*) *oppugnat, qui iniuriam facit*.
aggrieve; see GRIEVE.
aghost, stupefactus, (ex)terrītus, perturbatus: to stand —, *stupere, obstupescere*.
agile, agilis, velox, pernix.
agility, agilitas, pernitas, velocitas.
agitate. (1) = to move to and fro, to shake, *agitare, quatere, vibrare, (com)movere, (con)turbare*. (2) mentally, to disturb, excite,

percutere, perturbare, sollicitare, commovere, percellere. (3) = to discuss, (*rem* or *de re*) *agere*; (*rem*) *agitare, disputare, disserere*.
agitated, *sollicitus, trepidus*.
agitation. (1) physical, *agitatio, iactatio*. (2) mental, *animi motus, commotio, concitatio*.
agitator, polit. t. t. *turbator plebis* or *vulgi*.
ago, *abhinc*, followed by acc. (rarely abl.): long —, (*iam*) *pridem, iam dudum*.
agonize, (*ex*) *cruciare, torquere*.
agony, *aegritudo, dolor*.
agrarian, *agrarius*.
agree. (1) = to be of one mind, *concinere, consentire, congruere*: not to —, *dissentire*; it is agreed by all, *constat inter omnes*. (2) to — upon, arrange, settle, *componere, constituere, pacisci*; it is agreed upon by us, *convenit inter nos*.
agreeable, = pleasant. (1) of things, *acceptus, gratus, dulcis, suavis*. (2) of persons, *commodus, lepidus*.
agreement. (1) = harmony, *consensus* (-ūs), *concordia, unanimitas, constantia*. (2) = an arrangement, compact, *pactum, pactio, conventum*.
agricultural, *rusticus*.
agriculture, *agri cultura* (or as one word, *agricultura*); *agri cultio* (or as one word); or *agrorum cultus* (-ūs); *res* (plur.) *rusticae*.
agriculturist, *agricola*.
aground, to run, *sidere*.
ague, *febris*.
ah! aha! interj. *a, ah, aha*.
ahead, use compound verb with *prae-* or *pro-*.
aid, subst. = help, *auxilium, adiumentum, subsidium, opem* (nom. *ops* not used).
aid, v. transit. (*hominem*) *adiuvare*, (*homini*) *subvenire, succurrere, opem ferre*.
ailing, *aeger*; see **SICK**.
aim, subst. *finis, propositum, consilium*; or use verb meaning 'aim at'.
aim, v. LIT., to take —, *telum conlineare, telum dirigere* or *intendere*; to — at, *telo petere*. TRANSF., to — at (any objective or result), *rem (animo) intendere, adfectare, petere, quaerere, rem* (or *ad rem*) *spectare, rei* (dat.) *studere, id agere ut . . .*
air, subst. LIT., *aër* (the atmosphere near the earth), *aether* (the pure upper air), *aura* (air in motion, breeze), *anima* (usually = breath): in the open —, *sub Iove, sub divo*. TRANSF., (1) = look, manner, *vultus* (-ūs), *aspectus* (-ūs), *species*: to give oneself —s, *iactare*. (2) = a tune, *modus, numeri* (-orum, plur.).
air, v. *ventilare*.
airy, *aerius*.
Aix, *Aquae Sextiae*.
akin. (1) = related, *consanguineus, propinquus, agnatus* (on the father's side), *cognatus* (on the father's or the mother's). (2) = similar, connected, *finitimus, propinquus, vicinus*.
alabaster, *alabastrites* (-ae, m.: Plin.): an — box, *alabaster*.
alack! = alas; q.v.
alacrity, *alacritas, pernicitas*.
alarm, subst. (1) = loud noise, *clamor, strepitus* (-ūs). (2) = disturbance, *turba, tumultus* (-ūs). (3) = fear, *terror, trepidatio, pavor*.
alarm, v. transit. *conturbare, (per)terrere*.
alas! heu! eheu! vae! ei!
alcove, *zotheca* (Plin.).

alder, *alnus*, f.; adj. *alneus*.
alderman, use title of an appropriate magistrate, according to context.
ale, *cerevisia* (a Gallic word).
ale-house, *caupona*.
alert, *vigil, alacer, promptus*.
alias, *nomen alienum*: to assume an —, *nomen sibi fingere*.
alien, adj. (1) = foreign, *peregrinus, externus*. (2) incompatible, adverse, *alienus, aversus*.
alien, subst. *peregrinus, advena, alienigena*.
alienate, v. transit. (1) as legal t. t. (*ab*) *alienare*. (2) = to estrange, (*ab*) *alienare, avertere*.
alienation. (1) as legal t. t., *abalienatio*. (2) = estrangement, *alienatio*.
alight, v. *descendere*.
alike, adj. *par, similis*.
alike, adv. *pariter, similiter, aequè, eodem modo*.
alive, *vivus*: to be —, *in vita* or *in vivis esse, vivere*; see **LIFE**.
all, = every single, *omnis*; = the whole, *totus*; — together, *cunctus, universus*; — men without exception, *nemo non*; — the best men, *optimus quisque*; not at —, *minime*; in —, *in summa, omnino* (e.g. there were five in —, *quinque omnino erant*); it is — up with, — over with, *actum est de*, with abl.; it is — one, *nihil interest*; — but, *tantum* (or *modo*) *non* (Liv.); — right, *salve*; are you — right? *satin salve?* after —, *tamen*.
allay, *lenire, sedare, mitigare*.
allegation, *adfirmatio*; see also **ACCUSATION**.
allege, = assert; q.v.; to — by way of excuse, *praetendere*.
allegiance, *fides*: to swear — to, *in verba hominis iurare*; to keep in one's —, *in officio retinere*.
allegory, *allegoria* (Quint.), *continua translatio*.
alleviate, (*ad*) *levare*; see also **ALLAY**.
alleviation, *levatio, mitigatio, levamen(tum)*.
alley, *angiportus* (-ūs).
alliance, *societas, foedus* (-eris): matrimonial —, *matrimonium*.
allot. LIT., = assign by lot, *sortiri*; in gen. = to distribute, grant, *distribuere, adsignare, addicere, adjudicare*.
allotment. (1) = act of allotting, *adsignatio*. (2) an allotment of land, *ager adsignatus, possessio*.
allow. (1) = permit, (*hominem*) *sinere, pati, (homini) permittere, concedere*: I am allowed, *licet mihi*; not to — oneself to, *non committere ut . . .* (2) = admit, acknowledge, *concedere, confiteri*. (3) = to grant; q.v.
allowable, *concessus, licitus*; or use indecl. subst. *fas*.
allowance. (1) = indulgence, *indulgentia*: to make — for, *ignoscere, condonare*. (2) = an amount allowed, of food, *diaria, demensum*.
alloy, subst.: without —, *sincerus, purus*.
alloy, v. transit. = to spoil, *corrumpere, vitare*.
allude to, = to refer to, *significare, designare, attingere*.
allure, v. transit. *adlicere, inlicere, adlectare, invitare, inescare*.
allurement, *invitamentum, blandimentum, blanditia, inlecebra*.
alluring, *blandus*.
allusion, *significatio, mentio*; or use verb.
ally, subst. *socius*: relating to an —, *socialis*.
ally, v. (1) = to make an alliance, *foedus facere* (or *ferire*), *societatem inire*. (2) = join together as allies, associate, *sociare*.

almanack, *fasti* (-orum, plur.), *ephemeris* (-idis).
almighty, *omnipotens*.
almond, *amygdala* (Plin.), *amygdalum* (Ov.).
almond-tree, *amygdala* (Plin.).
almost, *prope*, *paene*; more loosely = more or less, about, *fere*, *ferme*; it — happens, *haud multum abest quin fiat*.
alms, *stips* (-is, f.: nom. not used).
aloe, *aloë* (-es).
aloft, *sublime*, *alte*; often to be rendered by *sublimis* as adj.
alone, adj. *solus*, *unus*; sometimes *sine arbitris*, *remotis arbitris* (= without witness).
alone, adv. = only; q.v.
along. (1) adv. *porro*, *protinus*. (2) prep. *secundum*, *praeter*, with acc.: — with, *una cum*.
aloof, *procul*: to stand — from, *se ab homine* (or *re*) *removēre*.
aloud, *clare*, *clarā voce*, *magnā voce*; see also **LOUD**.
alphabet, *litterarum nomina et contextus* (-ūs: Quint.); see also **LETTER**.
alphabetical, *in litteras digestus*.
already, *iam*.
also, *etiam*, *praeterea* (= besides), *insuper* (= moreover), *quoque* (always after the word to which it refers), *necnon* (= moreover, joins sentences), *item*, *itidem* (= again, likewise). When something fresh is added about a person or thing already mentioned (esp. by way of contrast), *idem* is often used.
altar. **LIT.**, in gen. *ara*; *altaria*, plur. = a high altar. **TRANSF.**, in metaphor, *ara*.
alter, v. (1) transit. *mutare*, *commutare*, *immutare*, (*con*)*vertēre*; *novare* (= to give a new form); *emendare*, *corrīgēre* (= to put right); *variare* (= to change often); *invertēre* (= to turn upside down); *corrumpēre* (= to falsify or spoil). (2) intransit., use passive of above verbs.
alterable, *mutabilis*.
alteration, (*com*)*mutatio*: a sudden (or violent) —, *conversio*; —s in the weather, *caeli varietas*; — of fortune, *fortunae vicissitudines*.
altercation, *altercatio*, *iurgium*, *rixa*.
alternate, v. (1) transit. *alternare*, *variare*: to — rest and labour, *otium labore variare* (Plin.). (2) intransit. *variari*, *variare*.
alternate, adj. *alternus*.
alternately, *invicem*.
alternation, *vicissitudo*.
alternative, adj. and subst., express by phrase: there is no — left except . . ., *nihil restat nisi ut . . .*; there is no — to peace or war, *inter pacem et bellum nihil est medium*.
although, *quamquam* (normally with the indic., as indicating a fact; sometimes introducing a complete sentence); *etsi* or *tametsi* (with indic. for fact, subj. for supposition); *quamvis* (= however much; normally with subj., as indicating an imaginary concession; sometimes without verb); *licet* (= granted that, with subj.); *ut* (with subj.); *cum* (with subj.).
altitude, *altitudo*.
altogether, = wholly, *omnino*.
alum, *alumen* (Plin.).
always, *semper*, *numquam non*: the best is — the last, *optimum quidque est ultimum*.
amalgamate, (*com*)*miscēre*.

amalgamation, *coniunctio*, *mixtura*; or use verb.
amanuensis, *librarius*, *servus a manu*.
amass, (*co*)*accervare*, *aggerare*, *accumulare*; see also **ACCUMULATE**.
amatory, *amatorius*; see also **LOVE**.
amaze, *obstupefacēre*.
amazed, (*ob*)*stupefactus*, *stupidus*: to be —, *stupēre*, (*ob*)*stupescēre*.
amazement, *stupor*.
amazing, *mirus*, *admirabilis*.
amazingly, *admirabiliter*, *mikum in modum*.
amazon. **LIT.**, *Amazon*. **TRANSF.**, *virago*.
ambassador, *legatus* (as a deputy in state affairs); *orator* (as a deputy to deliver a specific verbal message).
amber, *succinum*, *electrum* (Plin.).
ambiguity, *ambiguitas*; or use *ambages*, plur. (= a riddle); or adj. or verb.
ambiguous, *anceps*, *ambiguus*, *dubius*.
ambiguously, *ambigue*.
ambition, *gloria*; or use phrase, such as *laudis studium*, *contentio honorum*.
ambitious, *gloriae* (or *laudis*) *adpetens*, *cupidus*, etc.; *ambitiosus* is used more often of the process of courting favour than of the spirit of ambition.
amble, *lente procedēre*.
ambrosia, *ambrosia*.
ambrosial, *ambrosius*.
ambush, *insidiae*, plur. (= the place and the troops).
ameliorate, (*rem* or *hominem*) *meliozem facēre*, *corrīgēre*, *emendare*.
amen! *fiat*! *esto*!
amenable, (*dicto*) *oboediens* (with dat.).
amend. (1) *emendare*, *corrīgēre*. (2) intransit. *melior fieri*: to — in health, *convalescēre*.
amendment, *correctio*, *emendatio*.
amends, *satisfactio*, *expiatio*: to make — for, *rem expiare*, *satisfacēre*.
amenity, *amoenitas*.
amethyst, *amethystus* (Plin.).
amiability, *suavitas*.
amiable, *suavis*, *amabilis*.
amiably, *suaviter*.
amicable; see **FRIENDLY**.
amidst, *inter*, with acc.; see also **AMONG**.
Amiens, *Samarobriva*.
amiss, *male*, *perperam*, *prave*: to take —, (*rem*) *aegre* (or *molestē*) *ferre*, *in malam partem accipēre*.
ammunition: in gen., *instrumenta* (-orum, plur.) or *apparatus* (-ūs) *belli*, *arma* (-orum); see also **BULLET**.
amnesty, use *venia* or *ignoscēre*: to proclaim a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire*.
among, *inter*, with acc.; sometimes *in*, with abl., or *apud*, with acc.
amorous, in good sense, *amans*; in bad sense, *libidinosus*.
amount, *summa*; sometimes rendered by adj. indicating size.
amount to, v. *efficēre*: what does it — to? *quae summa est?* it —s to the same thing, *idem* or *par est*, *nihil interest*.
amphibious, express by phrase.
amphitheatre, *amphitheatrum*.
ample, *amplus*.
amplify, *amplificare*.
amplitude, *amplitudo*.

amply, *ample, abunde*.
amputate, *praecidēre, amputare*.
amputation, use a verb.
amuse, *delectare, oblectare*.
amusement, *delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum*: for —'s sake, *animi causā*.
amusing, *facetis, festivus*.
anachronism, use phrase, e.g. *tempora nascere, invertēre*.
analogy, *similitudo*; the Gr. *ἀναλογία* is translated by Cicero *comparatio proportionis*.
analogous, *similis*.
analyse, *explicare, expedire, quasi in membra discerpere*.
analysis, *explicatio, enodatio*.
anapaest, *anapaestus pes*.
anarchical, *legibus carens*.
anarchy: in gen. *licentia*; as a political condition, use phrase, e.g. *civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est*.
anathema; see CURSE.
anatomy, **anatomical**, etc., use phrase referring to the structure of the body (*compages, conformatio corporis*), or to the process of dissection (*incidēre*).
ancestor. (1) sing. = the founder of a family, *auctor generis* or *gentis* (or, poet., *sanguinis*). (2) plur. = ancestors in gen., *maiores*; poet., *avi, patres*.
ancestral, *avitus, proavitus*.
ancestry, *origo, genus*.
anchor, subst. *ancora*: to cast —, *ancoram iacere*; the — holds, *ancora subsistit*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris* or *ad ancoras*; to raise (or weigh) —, *ancoram tollere* or *solvere*.
anchor, v. *navem ad ancoras deligare*: to be —ed, *ad ancoram consistere*.
anchorage, *statio*.
ancient, *antiquus* (usually of what no longer exists); *vetus, vetustus* (= of long standing, old but still existing); *priscus* (= old-fashioned); *pristinus* (= former, earlier); *inveteratus* (= grown old), *obsoletus* (= obsolete): the —s, *veteres, antiqui*, sometimes *antiquitas*.
and, *et* (most general word); *-que* (enclitic, connecting two related words or clauses); *atque, ac* (*ac* not before words beginning with vowel or *h*; these two connect with emphasis, = 'and also'); *autem* (as a formula of transition between clauses, esp. in continuing an argument or story).
'And' may often be suppressed in the Latin: (1) between clauses, either by simple asyndeton or by a change of construction which makes one clause subordinate to another (e.g. using *cum* or a participle): *urbe relicta in villam se recepit* = he left the city and retired to his country-seat. (2) between single words by asyndeton, esp. between three or more words in a list, e.g. *patria a laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est*; the alternative treatment of such lists is usually to insert *et* between all the items.
 And so, *itaque*; and yet, *tamen*; and not, *et non* (to negative a single word); *neque* or *nec* (to negative a whole clause); and no one, *nec quisquam*; and never, *nec unquam*.
anecdote, *fabula, fabella, narratiuncula*.
anew, *denuo, de* or *ab integre*; see also AGAIN.
anger, subst. *ira, iracundia, indignatio, bilis, stomachus*.

anger, v. transit. *laccēre, iritare; iram, bilem, etc., homini movere*.
angle, *angulus*.
angle, v. *piscari, hamo pisces capere, harundine pisces captare*.
angler, *piscator*.
angrily, *iracunde*.
angry, adj. *iratus*; often —, prone to anger, *iracundus*; to be (or become) —, *irasci, suscensere, stomachari*, with dat.
anguish, *cruciatus (-ūs), tormentum, dolor, angor*.
angular, *angulatus*.
animadvert, *animadvertēre* (= to notice, to censure, or to punish).
animal, subst. (1) = any living creature, *animal, animans*. (2) = a living but not human creature, *bestia*; *pecus* (-*udis*, f.: usually a domestic —); *belua* (a large —); *fera* (a wild —).
animal, adj. *animalis*; or use genit. of *animal, animans, corpus, etc.*
animate, v. transit. LIT., = to give life to, *animare*. TRANSF., = to make lively, *excitare, incitare*.
animate, adj. *animalis, animatus*.
animated, adj. LIT., *animatus, animans, animalis*. TRANSF., = lively, *vegetus, alacer*.
animation, = vigour, *alacritas, vigor*.
animosity, *odium, invidia, simultas*.
ankle, *ankle-bone, talus*.
anklet, *periscelis (-idis, f.)*.
annals, *annales* (-*ium*, plur.).
annex, v. transit. (1) = add, (*ad*)*iungere, addere*. (2) = conquer, *sibi subicere, in dicionem suam redigere*.
annexation, use verb.
annihilate, *delere, extinguere*.
annihilation, *extinctio, interitus (-ūs), ex-cidium*.
anniversary, *festus dies anniversarius*.
annotate, *adnotare* (Plin.).
annotation, *adnotatio*.
announce, (*re*)*nuntiare, praedicare*.
announcement, use verb.
announcer, *praeco*.
annoy, *laccēre, iritare, vexare; homini molestiam adferre*.
annoyance, *molestia, vexatio, cruciatus (-ūs)*: a source of —, *in commodum*.
annual, *annuus, anniversarius* (= taking place every year).
annually, *quotannis*.
annuity, *annua pecunia*.
annul, *tollere, delere, abrogare, abolere, (dis)solvere*.
anodyne, use phrase, e.g. *dolorem levare*.
anoint, v. (*in*)*unguere*.
anointing, subst. *unctio*.
anomaly, *anōmalia* (Varro); usually to be rendered by adj.; see IRREGULAR.
anon, adv. *brevi (tempore)*, *mox*: ever and —, *interdum*.
anonymous, *sine nomine*: — poems, *carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata* (Tac.).
another, pron. and adj. *alius*; often repeated in a different case, to indicate either diversity (e.g. *alius aliud dicit*, one says one thing, another says another), or reciprocal action (e.g. *alius alium timet*, they fear one another).
Alter (= a second) is used when there are only two persons or things involved, or when

it is not suggested that there are more: *alter alterum timet*, they both fear each other; *Verres, alter Orcus*, another Orcus, a second Orcus.

Reciprocal action can also be expressed by *inter se* (e.g. *inter se timent*, they fear each other).

At — time, *alias*; in — place, *alibi*; to — place, *alio*; —'s, *alienus*.

answer, subst.: in gen., *responsum*: — to a charge, *de ensio, excusatio*; a written —, *rescriptum*; — of an oracle, *oraculum, sors*.

answer, v. (1) to give an —: in gen., (*rem homini*) *respondere*; by letter, *rescribere*; to a charge, *se defendere, excusare*; of an oracle, *responsum dare*. (2) to — for, *rem praestare*; see SURETY. (3) — to = to correspond to, *rei respondere*; see AGREE. (4) = succeed; q.v.

answerable, adj. = accountable; use phrase, e.g. *homini de re rationem reddere*.

ant, *formica*.

antagonist, *adversarius*; in a law-court, often *iste*.

antagonistic, *contrarius, adversus, infensus*.

antecedent, adj. *antecedens, prior*.

antecedents, subst. *antecedentia* (-ium), neut. plur.

antechamber, *vestibulum, atriolum*.

antelope; see DEER.

anterior, *antecedens, prior*.

anthem, *cantus* (-ūs), *carmen*.

anthropoid, *homini similis*.

anthropomorphism, use phrase, e.g. *deos tamquam humano corpore fingere*.

anticipate. (1) = to act first or prematurely, to forestall a person or thing, *occupare, praecipere, praevertēre, antevertere*. (2) = to expect, *expectare, credere*.

anticipation. (1) = early or premature action; use a verb; see ANTICIPATE. (2) = expectation, *expectatio, spes, timor*.

antics, *ludi, ioca* (-orum, plur.).

antidote, *remedium*; cf. the phrase, *veneficiis remedia invenire* (Cic.).

antipathy. (1) of things, *rerum discordia, repugnantia*. (2) of persons, *odium*.

antipodes. LIT., *antipodes* (-um, plur.). TRANSF., = the opposite, render by adj. *adversus, contrarius*.

antiquary, **antiquarian**, *rerum antiquarum studiosus*.

antiquated, *obsoletus, priscus*.

antique, *antiquus*.

antiquity, *antiquitas, vetustas*.

antithesis. (1) as rhet. t. t. *contentio*. (2) = the opposite, *contrarium*.

antler, *cornu*.

anvil, *incus* (-ūdis, f.).

anxiety, *anxietas, cura, sollicitudo, trepidatio, pavor*.

anxious, *anxius, sollicitus, trepidus*: to be —, *laborare*.

anxiously, *anxie, sollicite*.

any, *ullus* (= any at all; used after a negative; in questions; after a verb of denying, forbidding or preventing; sometimes after *si*, and in comparisons such as 'greater than any . . .'); *quisquam* (substantival, but used like *ullus* in apposition to words denoting persons or collective words referring to persons); *qui, qua* (rarely *quae*), *quod* (used

after *si, nisi, ne, num*); *ecqui?* (= is there any who? used in impassioned questions); *quivis* (= any you please; positive, opposed to *certus* or *quidam*); *quilibet* (like *quivis*, but suggesting a less deliberate choice).

anybody, **anyone**, pron: use the various words given above for 'any', as appropriate in their substantival forms, i.e. *quisquam* (= anyone at all); *quis* (after *si, nisi, num, ne, cum, quo, quanto*); *ecquis* (in impassioned questions); *quivis, quilibet* (= anyone you please); see also SOMEBODY.

anywhere. (1) = at any place, *usquam* (= — at all; cf. *quisquam*); *ubivis* (= — you please; cf. *quivis*). (2) = to any place, *quoquam* (cf. *quisquam*); *quolibet* (cf. *quilibet*).

apace, *celeriter*.

apart, *seorsum*; more often to be rendered by the adj. *diversus* (= in different directions), or by compound verbs with *dis-* and *se-* (e.g. *distare, separare*).

apartment; see ROOM.

apathetic, *hebes, lentus*.

apathy, *stupor, lentitudo*.

ape, *simia, simius*.

ape, v. transit. *imitari*; see IMITATE.

Apennines, the, *Apenninus* (mons).

aperture; see OPENING.

apex, *apex, cacumen*.

aphorism, *sententia, dictum, elogium*.

apiary, *alvearium, mellarium* (Varro).

apiece, use distrib. num. (e.g. *deni* = ten —).

apologist, *defensor*.

apologize, v. intransit. *excusare*.

apology. (1) = defence, *defensio*. (2) = excuse, *excusatio*.

apologue, *apologus, fabula*.

apophthegm, *elogium, sententia, dictum*.

apostrophe, as rhet. t. t. *apostrophe*.

apostrophize; see ADDRESS.

apothecary, *medicus*.

appal, (ex) *terrere*; see FRIGHTEN.

apparatus, *apparatus* (-ūs).

apparel, *vestis, vestimentum*.

apparent. (1) = evident, *manifestus, apertus*: to make —, *patefacere*; to be —, *apparere*; it is —, *liquet*. (2) opp. to real, *fictus, simulatus*; or use *species* or *videor*.

apparently, *ut videtur, in speciem*.

apparition. (1) = appearing, *adventus* (-ūs). (2) = spectre, *simulacrum, species*.

appeal, subst. (1) as legal t. t. *appellatio, provocatio*. (2) = entreaty, *obtestatio, obsecratio, preces*.

appeal, v. intransit. (1) as legal t. t.: to a magistrate, on any matter, *hominem* (esp. *tribunum*) *appellare*; to the people, on a matter of life and death, *ad populum provocare*. (2) — to = entreat, *obtestari, obsecrare*. (3) — to = please, *homini placere*.

appealing, *supplex*.

appear. (1) = become visible, be evident, *apparere, conspici* (= to be seen), *existere*: to — in public, *in publicum prodire*. (2) = to be present, put in an appearance, *comparere, adesse*: to — in court, *in iudicium venire*. (3) = to seem, *videri*.

appearance. (1) = arrival, *adventus* (-ūs); or use verb. (2) = looks, *aspectus, species, facies, habitus* (-ūs). (3) = semblance, *species*: to put on an — of, *rem simulare*.

appeasable, *placabilis*.
appease. (1) of men and gods, *placare*. (2) of anger, hunger, etc., *sedare*.
appeasement, *placatio*.
appellant, *appellator*; see **APPEAL**, v.
append, *addere*, *adiungere*.
appendage, *appendix*, *accessio*; or use verb.
appertain; see **BELONG**.
appetite: in gen., *appetentia*, *appetitio*, *appetitus* (-ūs); = desire for food, hunger, *fames*.
applaud, *homini* (ap) *plaudere*; see also **PRAISE**.
applause, *plausus* (-ūs); see also **PRAISE**.
apple, *malum*: — tree, *malus*, f.
apple-cart, to upset the, prov., *plastrum percellere* (Pl.).
appliance, *apparatus* (-ūs), *instrumentum*.
application. (1) = request, *petitio*. (2) = putting to, use verb. (3) — of the mind, *animi intentio*, *diligentia*.
apply, v. (1) transit.: a = put on, bring to bear, esp. of instruments, (*rem rei*) *adhibere*, *admo-vere*: b, apply oneself = set oneself to a pursuit or task, *se ad rem conferre*, *applicare*; *rei* (dat.) *incumbere*. (2) intransit., to apply to: a = refer to, *pertinere ad*, with acc.: b = approach a person, for help, etc., *ad hominem confugere*, *hominem adire* or *convenire*.
appoint, of persons, times, etc., *constituere*, *destinare*, *dicere*; of persons, to — as, *creare*, *facere*; to — to command over, *praepone*, *praeficere*, with acc. and dat.
appointment. (1) as an action, *creatio*; or use verb. (2) = an office, *munus* (-eris); sometimes *magistratus* (-ūs). (3) = agreement to meet, *constitutum*; or use verb.
apportion, *dividere*, *dispartire*, *distribuere*, *dispensare*, *adsignare*.
apposite, *aptus*, *accommodatus*.
appraise, = to fix the value of, *aestimare*; see also **VALUE**.
appreciate, *aestimare*; see also **VALUE**.
appreciative, *aequus*.
apprehend. (1) = seize, *comprehendere*. (2) = to grasp mentally, *comprehendere*, *complecti* (*animo* or *mente*), *intelligere*. (3) = fear; q.v.
apprehension. (1) = arrest, *comprehensio*. (2) = mental grasp, *intellegentia*. (3) = fear, *timor*; see **FEAR**.
apprehensive; see **TIMID**.
apprentice, subst., use phrase, such as *homini* (e.g. *sutori*) *addictus*.
apprentice, v. transit. *addicere*.
approach, subst. *adventus* (-ūs), *aditus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs), *appropinquatio*.
approach, v. transit. and intransit. LIT., of physical movement, *accedere* (*ad*), *appropinquare* (with *ad* or dat.), *adventare*. TRANSF., (1) of time, *appetere*, *appropinquare*. (2) = to approximate, *accedere* (*ad*).
approbation; see **APPROVAL**.
appropriate, adj. *idoneus*, *aptus*, *accommodatus*, *congruens*.
appropriate, v. transit. = take for oneself, (*ad*) *sumere*, *sibi adrogare*, *sibi vindicare*.
appropriately, *apte*, *accommodate*, *convenienter*.
approve (of) = think good, *probare*, *approbare*, *comprobare*.
approval, *approbatio*, *comprobatio*: I obtain

your — for a thing, *rem tibi probo*; with your —, *te auctore*, *pace tua*.

approved, *probatus*, *spectatus*.

approximate, adj. *propinquus*; see **NEAR**.

approximate, v.; see **APPROACH**.

April, *Aprilis* (*mensis*).

apron, *subligaculum*.

apt. (1) = appropriate; q.v. (2) = prone, *pronus*, *propensus*: — to learn, *docilis*.

aptitude, *habilitas*.

aptly, *apte*.

aquatic, *aquaticus*.

aqueduct, *aquae ductus* (-ūs); also *aqua* alone, when a name is to be added.

aquiline, *aduncus*.

arable; see **PLOUGH**.

arbiter, *arbiter*, *disceptator*.

arbitrarily, = capriciously, *libidinose*.

arbitrary, adj. (1) = capricious, *libidinosus*.

(2) of power = absolute, *infinite*, or use *dominari* or *dominatio*.

arbitrate, v. *disceptare*, *diiudicare*.

arbitration, *arbitrium*.

arbour, *umbraculum*.

arc, *arcus* (-ūs).

arcade, *porticus* (-ūs).

arch, subst. *arcus* (-ūs), *formix*.

arch, adj. *petulans*, *lascivus*, *improbis*, *malus*.

arch, v. transit. *arcuare* (Plin. L.); see also **CURVE**.

arch-, as prefix, render by the adj. *summus*, *praecipuus* or *primarius*, agreeing with subst.

archaeology, *rerum antiquarum scientia*.

archaic, *antiquus*; to sound —, *antiquitatem redolere*.

archaism, *verbum obsoletum*.

archer, *sagittarius*.

archery, render by verb (e.g. *sagittis petere*).

archipelago, use phrase, perhaps Vergil's *freta consita terris*.

architect, *architectus*.

architecture, *architectura*.

archives, *tabulae* (or *tabellae*) *publicae*.

arctic, *septentrionalis*, *arctous*; see **NORTHERN**.

ardent, *ardens*, *fervens*, *acer*.

ardently, *acriter*, *ardenter*, *vehementer*.

ardour, *ardor*, *fervor*, *studium*.

arduous, *arduus*, *difficilis*.

area, *area*, *superficies*.

arena, *harena* (lit. and fig.)

argue. (1) = to discuss or dispute, *de re disserere*, *disputare*. (2) = to approach a conclusion by argument, *argumentari*, *conligere*.

argument. (1) = dispute, *disputatio*. (2) = subject, or line of reasoning, *argumentum*.

arid, *aridus*, *siccus*.

aright, *recte*, *bene*; see also **RIGHT**.

arise. LIT., *surgere* (in prose usually of persons), *oriri* (usually of heavenly bodies).

TRANSF., = to come into existence, *oriri*, *cooriri*, *exoriri*, *existere*; see also **RISE**.

aristocracy. (1) = aristocrats, *primores*, *optimates* (-um or -ium, = the aristocratic party, opp. *populares*); *patricii* (opp. *plebei*); *nobiles* (= magistrates and relatives of magistrates): a supporter of the —, *nobilitatis fautor*. (2) = a form of government, *optimatum dominatus* (-ūs); or use phrase, e.g. *ubi penes optimates est respublica*.

aristocrat, *aristocratic*; see **ARISTOCRACY**.

arithmetic, *arithmetica* (-orum, plur.).

arithmetical, *arithmeticus*.

arithmetician, use phrase.

ark, = chest, *arca*.

arm, subst. LIT., of the human body, *brachium* (strictly the forearm); *lacerus* (strictly the upper arm); arms = embrace, *complexus* (-ūs), *manus* (plur.); to sit with arms folded (and do nothing), *compressis manibus sedere*.

TRANSF., (1) anything shaped like an arm, e.g. an 'arm' of the sea, *brachium*, *cornu*.

(2) the arm of the law, *magistratum potestas*.

arm, v. (1) transit. *armare*, lit. and fig.

(2) intransit. *armari*, *arma capere*.

arm-chair, *sella*.

armed, *armatus*.

armistice, *indutiae* (-arum, plur.).

armour, *arma* (-orum, plur.), *armatura*; armour-bearer, *armiger*.

armourer, *faber armorum*.

armoury, *armamentarium*.

arm-pit, *ala*.

arms, *arma* (-orum, plur.: defensive, or for close combat); *tela* (plur.: offensive, of all kinds); without —, *inermis*; to raise the cry 'to arms', *ad arma conclamare*; to take up —, *arma capere* or *sumere*; to lay down —, *arma (de)ponere*; to be under —, *in armis esse*; to bear — against, *arma ferre contra hominem*.

army, *exercitus* (-ūs): — in marching array, *agmen*; — in battle-array, *acies*.

aromatic, *odorus*, *odoratus*.

around. (1) adv. *circa*, *circum*. (2) prep. *circa*, *circum*, with acc.

arouse. LIT., (*e somno*) *excitare*, *suscitare*. TRANSF., *excitare*, *erigere*, (*com*)*movere*.

arraign; see ACCUSE.

arrange. (1) of physical objects, *ordinare*, *componere*, *disponere*, *digerere*; of troops in particular, *instruere*. (2) of abstr. matters, *constituere*, *componere*.

arrangement, *ordo*, *ratio*, *conlocatio*, *compositio*, *dispositio*; or use verb.

arrant, render by superl., or *summus*.

array: of battle —, *acies*; = dress, *vestis*.

array, v. transit.; see ARRANGE; = to dress, *vestire*.

arrears, *pecuniae residuae*.

arrest. (1) = put under —, *comprehendere*, *deprehendere*, *in custodiam dare*. (2) = stop; q.v.

arrival, *adventus* (-ūs), *accessus* (-ūs).

arrive, *advenire*, *pervenire*, *adventare*; by ship or on horseback, *advehi*, *pervehi*.

arrogance, *adrogantia*, *superbia*.

arrogant, *adrogans*, *insolens*, *superbus*.

arrogantly, *adroganter*, *superbe*.

arrogate, v. transit. *sibi adrogare*, (*ad*)*sumere*.

arrow, *sagitta*.

arsenal, *armamentarium*: naval —, *navalia* (-ium, plur.).

arsis, *sublatio* (Quint.).

art, *ars* (the most general word; often opp. to *natura* or *ingenium*); *artificium* (= the practice of an —, or workmanship); *peritia* (= acquired skill): the fine —s, *artes ingenuae*, *liberales*, *humanae*, *elegantes* (or use compar. of one of these adjectives); a work of —, *artis opus* (-eris, n.), *opus arte factum*.

artful, *callidus*, *versutus*, *vafer*, *astutus*.

artfully, *astute*, *callide*.

artfulness, *astutia*, *calliditas*, *dolus*.

artichoke, *cinara* (Col.).

article, subst. (1) in gen. = a thing, object,

res. (2) = a clause or item in a law or agreement, *caput*, *condicio*.

article, v. transit.; see APPRENTICE.

articulate, adj. *clarus*.

articulate, v. transit. *dicere*, *articulare* (Lucret.).

articulation, = pronunciation, *appellatio*.

artificer, *artifex*, *opifex*.

artificial, *artificiosus*.

artificially, *arte*, *manu*, *opere* (opp. to *natura*).

artillery, *tormenta* (-orum, plur., including the *ballista*, *catapulta*, and the *scorpio*).

artisan, *opifex*, *faber*.

artist, *artifex*; or *poeta*, *pictor*, etc.

artistic, *artifex*.

artistically, *artificiose*, *summa arte*.

artless, *simplex*; of speech or writing, *incomptus*, *inconditus*, *incompositus*.

artlessly, *simpliciter*, *sine arte*.

artlessness, *simplicitas*.

as, adv. and conj. (1) temporal = while, when; see WHILE. With single nouns, often not translated, e.g. *Cicero consul*, *Cicero as consul*; *Cato senex*, *Cato as an old man*. (2) causal = because, since, *cum*, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *quippe qui*. (3) concessive: e.g. strong as he was, he could not, *cum*, *quamquam*, etc. (4) comparative: as ... (so) ..., (*sic*) *ut* ... (*ita*) ...; as ... as ..., *tam* ... *quam* ...; such ... as ..., *talis* ... *qualis* ...; as great as ..., *tantus* ... *quantus* ...; as many as ..., *tot* ... *quot* ...; as often as ..., *totiens* ... *quotiens*; as quickly as possible, *quam celerrime*; as soon as, *simul ac*; the same as, *idem ac*, *atque*, *qui*. (5) in other phrases: as far as, *tenus* (prep.), *usque* (adv. = all the way), *quatenus*, *quoad*, *quod*, *quantum* (conjunctions); as if, as though, *quasi*, *ut si*, *tamquam (si)*, *velut (si)*; as follows, *ita*; as to, as regards, *quod ad* ... *attinet*, or *ab* (in respect of), or *de* (concerning); to consider as, *habere*, with acc. or *pro* and abl.

ascend, *scandere*, *ascendere*: to — the throne, *regnum accipere* or *suscipere*, *rex fieri*.

ascendant, ascendancy, render by adj. *superior* or *summus*: to be in the —, *praevalere*, *praestare*.

ascent, *ascensus* (-ūs).

ascertain, *explorare*, *cognoscere*, *comperire*, *discere*.

ascetic, render by phrase (e.g. *cibo abstinere*).

ascribe, *ascribere*, *adiudicare*, *attribuere*, *adsignare*, *conferre*.

ash (tree), *fraxinus*; adj. *fraxineus*; mountain-ash, *ornus*.

ashamed, *pudore adfectus*: I am — of, *pudet me* (acc.), with genit. or infin.; I am rather —, *suppudet me*.

ashes, *cinis* (-eris): glowing —, embers, *favilla*; to lie in sackcloth and —, *sordidatum* or *atratum esse*.

ashore. (1) of rest, *in litore*: — and afloat, *terrā marique*. (2) of motion, *in litus* or *terram*: to put men —, *exponere*.

aside, *seorsum*: to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *sevocare*; to lay —, *seponere*.

ask. (1) to — a person a question, *hominem rogare*, *interrogare*; ex (or ab) *homine quaerere*; to — a person's opinion or advice, *hominem consulere*. (2) to — a person for, or to do, a thing, *hominem rogare*, *ab homine petere*, *hominem* or *ab homine poscere*, *rem*, or *ut* ...

askance: to look — at, *limis oculis adspicere*.

aslant, *oblique, ex transverso*.

asleep, *dormiens, in somno, per somnum*.

asp, *aspis* (-idis).

aspect, = appearance, looks, *aspectus* (-ūs), *forma, facies, species*: of places, to have a certain —, *spectare*, with *ad* and *acc*.

asperity, *asperitas, acerbitas*.

asperse, *infamiā* or *suspicionē aspergere, calumniari*.

aspersion, *calumnia, opprobrium*.

asphalt, *bitumen*.

aspirate, subst. *aspiration*.

aspirate, v. *aspirare* (Quint.).

aspire: to — to, *ad rem aspirare, contendere, rem adfectare*.

aspiration, *appetitus, adfectatio*; or use verb.

ass, *asinus* (also used contemptuously of persons): a little —, *asellus*; a she-ass, *asina*.

assail. LIT., *oppugnare, adoriri, adgredi*. TRANSF., *oppugnare, adoriri, appetere*; — with words, *invehi in*, with *acc*.

assailant, *qui oppugnat*.

assassin, *sicarius, percussor*.

assassinate, *(insidiis) interficere*.

assassination, *caedes*: to accuse of —, *accusare inter sicarios*.

assault, subst.: in gen., *impetus* (-ūs), *incursus* (-ūs), *oppugnatio*: as legal t. t., *vis*: to commit an —, *vim (et manūs) inferre*.

assault, v. transit.; see ASSAIL.

assay, subst. *obrussa*.

ass-driver, *asinarius*.

assemble, v. (1) transit. *convocare, in unum locum cogere* or *contrahere* or *compellere*. (2) intransit. *convenire, coire*.

assembly, *coetus* (-ūs), *conventus* (-ūs) (general terms); *concilium* (for hearing speakers and making decisions); *consilium* (for deliberation); *contio* (for hearing speakers only).

assent, subst. *adensio, adsensus* (-ūs).

assent, v. intransit.: to — to, (*homini*) *adsentire, adsentiri* (dep.), *adnuere* (often with *acc* of the thing proposed); to — regularly, *adsentari* (dep.).

assert. (1) = to state, *dicere, adfirmare, confirmare*; to keep —ing, *dictitare*. (2) = to maintain, to — a right, *ius retinere, obtinere*; to — the freedom of, *in libertatem vindicare*.

assertion (1) = a statement, *adfirmatio*. (2) = maintenance, *defensio, vindicatio*.

assess, *aestimare*.

assessment, *aestimatio, census* (-ūs).

assessor. (1) = one who assesses, *ensor*. (2) = a judge's assistant, *adessor*.

assets, *bona* (-orum, plur).

assiduity, *adsiduitas, sedulitas*.

assiduous, *adsiduus, sedulus, industrius, diligens*.

assiduously, *adsidue, sedulo, industrie, diligenter*.

assign, *rem homini adsignare, (at)tribuere*.

assignment, = appointment, *constitutum*: to keep an —, *ad constitutum venire*.

assimilate. (1) = to make like, *rem cum re (ad)aequare, rem rei similem facere*. (2) = to digest, *concoquere*.

assimilation, use verb.

assist, (*hominem*) (*ad*)*iuvare, (homini) opem* or *auxilium ferre, auxiliari, opitulari, subvenire*.

assistance, *opem* (nom. sing. not used), *auxilium, adiumentum*.

assistant, *adiutor, adiutrix*.

associate, subst. *socius, sodalis*: an — in crime, *consci*.

associate. v. (1) transit. (*con*)*iungere, (con)sociare, congregare*. (2) intransit., use the above verbs in the pass., or with a reflex.: to — with a person, *homine uti*.

association, *societas, sodalitas, conlegium, sodalicium*.

assort, *digerere*.

assortment, use phrase, e.g. *res* or *merces conlectae, digestae*.

assuage, *mitigare, lenire, sedare, levare*.

assume. (1) = take to oneself, *rem sibi adrogare, (ad)sumere, occupare, suscipere*. (2) = to take for granted, *ponere, sumere*.

assumption. (1) = a taking, use verb. (2) = a taking for granted, *sumptio*; or use verb.

assurance. (1) = a strong assertion, *confirmatio*. (2) = confidence, *fiducia*.

assure. (1) to assert confidently to a person, *homini (pro certo) adfirmare, confirmare*. (2) = to secure; q.v.

assured. (1) of things, *certus, exploratus*. (2) of persons, to be (or feel) —, *credere, confidere, pro certo habere*.

assuredly, *profecto, certe*.

astern, in or a *puppi*.

asthma, *dyspnoea* (Plin.).

asthmatic, *asthmaticus* (Plin.).

astonish, *obstupefacere*.

astonished, *attonitus*: to be —, *obstupescere, stupere, rem admirari*.

astonishing, *mirabilis, mirus*.

astonishingly, *mire, mirum in modum, mirabiliter*.

astonishment, *stupor, (ad)miratio*.

astound; see ASTONISH.

astray, use adj. *vagus*, or verb such as *errare, vagari, palari*.

astringency, *adstrictio* (Plin.).

astrigent, *adstrictorius* (Plin.).

astrologer, *astrológus, mathematicus, Chaldaeus*.

astrology, *astrologia*.

astronomy, treat as astrology; q.v.

astute, *astutus, callidus*.

asunder, *seorsum*; often rendered by compound verb with *dis-* or *se-* (e.g. *discurrere, sevocare*).

asylum; see REFUGE.

at. (1) of place, *ad, apud*, with *acc*; sometimes in with *abl*. The locative of proper names is used to indicate 'at', e.g. *Romae, Brundisii, Gadibus*; also *domi* = at home. (2) of time, usually rendered by *abl*. case, e.g. *prima luce*, at daybreak; sometimes by *ad* with *acc.*, e.g. *ad meridiem*, at midday; at dinner, *inter cenam*; at present, *nunc, in praesentia*; at once, *statim*; at first, *primo, primum*; at last, *postremo, tandem*. (3) 'at' in expressions indicating price or value is rendered by *genit.* or *abl*. case.

atheist, *qui deum esse negat*.

athlete, *athleta*.

athwart; see ACROSS.

Atlantic, *mare Atlanticum, Oceanus*.

atmosphere, *aër, caelum*.

atmospheric, use the *genit.* *aëris*, or *caeli*; see AIR.

atom, *atomus, corpusculum*; Lucr. uses a number of special words and phrases for 'atoms', esp. *primordia rerum*.

atomic power, render by phrase such as *vis ex materia fissili conflata*.
atone: to — for a thing, *rem (ab)luere*, (*ex*)*piare*.
atonement, *piaculum*.
atrabilious, *melancholicus*.
atrocious, *nefandus*, *nefarius*, *atrox*, *immanis*.
atrociously, *nefarie*.
atrociousness, *atrocitas*. (2) = an atrocious deed, *res atrox*, *nefas*.
atrophy, *tabes* (-*is*, f.).
attach. LIT., = to fasten one thing to another, *adfigere*, *adligare*. TRANSF., = to associate mentally, bring together in friendship, etc., *adiungere*, *applicare*.
attached, adj. LIT., *aptus*. TRANSF., = fond, *studiosus*.
attachment, *studium*, *amor*, *caritas*.
attack, subst. *impetus* (-*ūs*), *oppugnatio*, *incursus* (-*ūs*), *concurus* (-*ūs*), *petitio*.
attack, v. transit. LIT., *oppugnare*, *adoriri*, *adgredi*, *petere*; *impetum facere*, *signa inferre in hostem*. TRANSF., *oppugnare*, *adoriri*, *appetere*: — with words, *insectari*, *invehi in*, with acc.; to be —ed by a disease, *morbo corripere*.
attacker, *oppugnator*.
attain, *adsequi*, *consequi*.
attainable, render by verb.
attainment. (1) = the getting of anything, *adeptio*, *comparatio*. (2) = an acquired skill, *ars*; plur., *attainments*, *doctrina*, *eruditio*.
attempt, subst. *conatus* (-*ūs*), *conata* (neut. plur.), *inceptum*.
attempt, v. *conari*, *temptare*.
attend. (1) of physical presence: a, to — (upon) a person; as an escort, friend, etc., *hominem comitari*, *prosequi*, *deducere* (esp. to his home), (*ad*)*sectari*, *homini apparere*; as a servant, *homini famulari*, *ministrare*: b, to — (at) a gathering, etc., *rei* (dat.) *adesse*, *interesse*, *rem frequentare*. (2) of mental application = to pay attention. In gen., to — to an undertaking, pursuit, etc., *rei* (dat.) (*in*)*servire*, *operam dare*, *rem curare*. More particularly, to — to what is going on, be attentive, *rem animadvertere*, *ad rem animum attendere*, *hoc agere*; not to —, *aliud agere*.
attendance, of friends or dependents, *apparitio*, *adsectatio*; of large numbers, *frequentia*; of servants, *ministerium*.
attendant. (1) = escort, (*ad*)*sectator*, *apparitor*, *stipitor*. (2) = servant, *servus*, *minister*, *famulus*.
attention. (1) = alertness, concentration; *animus attentus*, *animi intentio*. (2) = an attentive action, *officium*.
attentive. (1) = paying attention, concentrating, alert, *attentus*, *intentus*, *erectus*. (2) = helpful, kind, *officiosus*, *observans*.
attentively, *attente*, *intente*.
attenuate, v. transit. *attenuare*, *extenuare*.
attenuation, *extenuatio* (Sen.).
attest. (1) = vouch for, certify, (*rem*) *testari*, *testificari*, *testimonio confirmare*. (2) = to call to witness, put on oath, (*hominem*) *testari*, *testem facere*.
attestation. (1) = giving evidence, *testificatio*. (2) = a piece of evidence, *testimonium*.
attire, subst. *vestis*, *vestitus*.

attire, v. transit.; see DRESS.
attitude. (1) physical, (*corporis*) *habitus* (-*ūs*), *status* (-*ūs*). (2) mental, *animus*.
attract, *attrahere*, *ad se trahere*, *adlicere*.
attraction. (1) = physical effect, use phrase such as *vis attrahendi*. (2) = charm, *inlecebrae* (plur.). (3) = pleasant object, *oblectamentum*.
attractive, *iucundus*, *suavis*, *blandus*.
attribute, subst. (1) = natural quality, use phrase with *natura* or *proprius*. (2) as grammar. t. t. *attributio*, *attributum*.
attribute, v. transit. *rem homini* (*at*)*tribuere*, *adsignare*.
attrition, render by verb *terere*.
attune, use phrase with *concinere* or *consonus*.
auburn, *fulvus*.
auction, *auctio*: to hold an —, *auktionem facere*, *auktionari*; to sell by —, *auktionem vendere*; to sell by public —, *sub hasta vendere*; to bid at an —, *liceri*; to be knocked down at an — to, *homini addici*.
auctioneer, *magister auktionis*, or use *praeco* (strictly = the crier of bids, etc.).
audacious, *audax*, *protervus*, *confidens*.
audacity, *audacia*, *protervitas*.
audible, express by phrase.
audience. (1) = the receiving and hearing of anyone, *admissio*, *aditus* (-*ūs*): to grant an — of the senate, *senatum dare*. (2) = a group of hearers, *auditores*, *audientes*, *corona* (esp. of a crowd round a public speaker); a large —, (*magna*) *audientium frequentia*.
audit, v. transit. *rationes dispungere*.
augment, v. transit. *rem* (*ad*)*augere*, *amplificare*; *rem rei addere*.
augmentation, *amplificatio*, *accessio*.
Augsburg, *Augusta Vindelicorum*.
augur, subst. *augur*.
augur, v. transit. = foretell, *praedicere*, *vaticinari*, *augurari*.
augury. (1) = prediction, *augurium*. (2) = a thing predicted, omen, *augurium*, *omen*.
August, (*mensis*) *Sextilis*; later, in honour of Augustus, (*mensis*) *Augustus*.
august, adj. *augustus*, *inlustris*, *magnificus*.
aunt, *amita* (= a father's sister); *matertera* (= a mother's sister).
auriferous, *aurifer*.
auspices, *auspiciu*.
auspicious, *felix*, *prosper*, *secundus*, *faustus*.
auspiciously, *feliciter*, *fauste*, *prospere*.
austere, *austerus*, *severus*, *tristis*.
austerely, *austere*, *severe*.
austerity, *austeritas*, *severitas*.
authentic, *certus*, *verus*.
authentically, *certo auctore*.
authenticity, *fides*, *auctoritas*.
author. (1) = originator, *auctor*, *inventor*. (2) = the writer of a book, *scriptor*.
authoritative, adj. (1) in a good sense, *gravis*. (2) in a bad sense, *imperiosus*, *adrogans*.
authority. (1) abstr.: in gen., *auctoritas*, *gravitas*: lawfully constituted —, *potestas*, *imperium*. (2) pers.: an — for a statement, or action, *auctor*; the authorities, *magistratus*, *potestates*.
authorize, *auctor esse*, *potestatem facere*, *permittere* (*homini*) with *ut* or *infin*.
autocracy, *imperium singulare*.
autocrat, *dominus*.
autograph, use phrase with *manu* and *scribere*.

autumn, *autumnus*: in — time, *autumnali tempore*.
autumnal, *autumnalis*.
Autun, *Augustodunum*.
auxiliary, subst., usually plur.: auxiliaries, *auxilia*, (*militēs*) *auxiliares*.
auxiliary, adj. *auxiliaris*, *auxiliarius*.
avail. (1) = to be of use, *valēre*, (*homini*) *prodesse*. (2) to — oneself of = to use, *re uti*.
avarice, *avaritia*.
avaricious, *avarus*.
avaunt! *abi! apage!*
avenge, *vindicare*, *ulcisci*: to — oneself on, *hominem* (*pro re*) *ulcisci*.
avenger, *ultor*, *vindex*.
avenue, a shady walk, *xystus*.
aver; see **AFFIRM**, **ASSERT**.
averse, *aversus*, *aliēnus* (both with *ab* or *dat.*).
avert, *avertēre*, *amovēre*, *prohibēre*.
aversion, *odium*, *fuga*, *animus*, *aversus*.
aviary, *aviarium* (Varro).
avoid, *vitare*, (*de*) *fugēre*, *declinare*, *aversari*.
avow, *fatēri*, *profitēri*, *confitēri*.
avowal, *confessio*.
avowed, *apertus*.
avowedly, *aperte*.
await, v. transit. *expectare*, *manēre*, *opperiri*.
awake, adj. *vigilans*: to be —, *vigilare*; to be — all night, *pervigilare*.
awake, v. (1) transit. (*e somno*) *excitare*, (*ex*)*suscitare*. (2) intransit. *expergisci*, *excitari*.
award, subst. *arbitrium*, *addictio*.
award, v. *rem homini addicēre*, *adiudicare*; see also **GIVE**.
aware, *gnarus* (with *genit.*): to be —, *sentire*, *scire*, *novisse*.
away, *procul*; often rendered by compound verb with *ab-*: — with you! *abi! apage!*
awe, subst. *formido*, *reverentia*, *veneratio*: to stand in — of, (*re*)*verēri*.
awe, v. transit. *terrēre*; *formidinem*, etc., *incere*.
awful, = awe-inspiring, terrible, *dirus*, *formidolosus*, *terribilis*.
awhile, *aliquamdiu*, *paulisper*, *parumper*.
awkward, *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *rudis*, *inscitus*.
awkwardly, *inscite*, *rustice*.
awkwardness, *rusticitas*, *inscitia*.
awl, *subula* (Mart.).
awning, *velum*.
awry. (1) adj. *obliquus*, *perversus*. (2) adv. *oblique*, *perversē*.
axiom, *certa stabilisque sententia*.
axis, *axle*, *axis*.
ay, *aye*, adv. *ita*, *ita est*, *recte*, *certe*, *vero*, *sane*; often rendered by repetition of verb, e.g. Will he come? — I *venietne?* *veniet*: I say —, *aio*.
azure, *caeruleus*.

B

baa, subst. *balatus* (-ūs).
baa, v. intransit. *balare*.
babble, v. *blaterare*, *garrire*.
babblers, *garrulus*.
babe, *baby*, *infans*.
baboon; see **APE**.

bacchanal, f. subst. *baccha*.
bachelor, *caelebs*.
back, subst. *tergum*, *dorsum*: on one's —, *supinus* (adj.); to hit in the —, (*hominem*) *aversum caedēre*; behind one's —, *clam* (adv.); to break the — of (fig.), *profligare*.
back, v. (1) transit.: a = to make to go backwards, *retro movēre*: b = to support, *homini favere*. (2) intransit. = to go —, *se recipēre*, *recedēre*. (3) phrase: to — water, *remos* or *remis inhibēre*, *navem retro inhibēre*.
back, backwards, adv. *retro*, *retrosum*; often rendered by compound verb with *re-*.
backbite, v. transit. (*hominem*) *rodēre*, (*homini*) *absenti maledicēre*.
bacon, *lardum*.
bad. (1) in a physical sense, *malus*: — weather, *tempestas mala*, *adversa*, *foeda* (= foul); a — road, *via iniqua*; — money, *nummi adulterini*; in — health, *aeger*; to go —, *corrumpi*. (2) in a moral sense, *malus*, *pravus* (lit. = crooked), *turpis* (lit. = ugly, foul), *improbus*, *perversus*, *nequam*.
badge, *signum*, *insigne*, *nota*.
badger, *meles* (-is, f.: Plin.).
badly, *male*, *prave*, *turpiter*, *improbe*.
badness, *pravitas*, *turpitas*, *nequitia*.
baffle, v. transit. *eludēre*, *ad inritum redigēre*.
bag, *saccus*, *culeus*.
baggage, *sarcinae* (-arum, plur.), *impedimenta* (-orum, plur.), *vasa* (-orum, plur.).
bail, subst. (1) = the security given, *vadium*. (2) = the person giving security, *vas* (*vadis*), *sponsor*.
bail, v. = to give bail, *spondere*.
bailliff. (1) on an estate, *procurator*, *vilicus*. (2) an officer of a court of justice, *apparitor*.
bait, subst. *esca*.
bait, v. transit. (1) = to put bait on (a hook), *escam* (*hamo*) *imponēre*. (2) = to feed horses, *cibum praebere*. (3) = to worry, tease, *vexare*, *laccessere*.
bake, *coquere*, *torrere*.
baker, *pistor*; f. *pistrix*.
bakery, *pistrinum*, *pistrina* (Varr.).
balance, subst. (1) = scales, *trutina*, *libra*, *lanx* (= the pan of the scales). (2) = balanced state, use verb *libro*: to lose one's —, *labi*. (3) = the remainder, use adj. *reliquus*.
balance, v. LIT., *aequis ponderibus librare*. TRANSF., *compensare*: the accounts —, *ratio constat*.
balcony, *maenianum*.
bald, adj. LIT., *glaber*, *calvus*. TRANSF., of language, *incultus*, *impolitus*, *aridus*.
baldness, *calvitium*.
bale, subst. *fascis*.
bale (out), v. transit. *egerere*, *exhaurire*.
baleful, *perniciosus*, *exitiosus*.
balk, subst. (1) = a beam, *tignum*, *trabs*. (2) = a ridge, *limes* (-itis).
balk, v. transit. *frustrari*, *eludere*.
ball. (1) = a round object; in gen., *globus*: a — to play with, *pila*; to play —, *pilā ludere*; a football (or any ball with air in it), *follis*; = a bullet, q.v. (2) = a dance, *saltatio*.
ballad, *carmen*.
ballast, *saburra*.
ballet, *pantomimus* (Plin.): — dancer, *pantomimus*, m. (Suet.), *pantomima*, f. (Sen.).
ballot, *suffragium*, *tabella*.

balm. LIT., *balsamum*. TRANSF., *solatium*.
balmy. LIT., *balsaminus*. TRANSF., *suavis*.
Baltic Sea, *mare Suevicum*.
balustrade, *cancelli* (-orum, plur.).
bamboo, *harundo Indica* (Plin.).
ban; see FORBID.
band, subst. (1) = a thing that binds or is bound on, *fascia, ligamen, ligamentum* (Tac.). (2) = a company, association, *manus, turba, grex, caterva*.
band (together), v.; see COMBINE.
bandage; see BAND and BIND.
band-box, *capsula* (Cat., Sen.).
bandit, *latro*.
bandy, v. in the phrase: to — words with, *cum homine altercari*.
bandy, bandy-legged, *loripes*.
bane. LIT., *venenum, virus* (-i). TRANSF., *perniciēs, pestis*.
baneful, *perniciosus, exitiosus*.
bang, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs), *sonitus* (-ūs).
bang, v.; see STRIKE.
banish, v. LIT., *homini aquā et igni interdicere; hominem (in exsilium) eicere, (ex)pellere, exterminare, relegare, deportare*. TRANSF., *exterminare, eicere, (ex)pellere, amovere*.
banishment, *interdictio aquae et ignis, relegatio, deportatio, exsilium*.
bank, subst. (1) of earth, *agger, torus* (Verg.). (2) of a river, or lake, *ripa*. (3) a — of oars, *transtrum*. (4) where money is deposited, exchanged, etc., *argentaria* (*taberna* or *mensa*), *mensa publica*.
bank, v. *pecuniam* (or other suitable object) *apud argentarios conlocare*.
banker, *argentarius*.
bank-rate, *nummus*.
bankrupt, *decoctor*: to become —, (*rationes*) *conturbare, decoquere*; to be —, *non esse solvendo*.
bankruptcy; see BANKRUPT: a national —, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.) *novae*.
banner, *vexillum*.
bannock, *placenta* (*avenacea*).
banquet, *epulae* (-arum, plur.), *convivium, cena*.
banter, subst. *cavillatio, ludibrium*.
banter, v. *cavillari, iocari*.
bar, subst. (1) = a long piece of any solid substance: *asser* (of wood, Tac.), *later* (of metal, Plin.). (2) = a bolt, *claustrum, obex, repagula* (-orum, plur.), *sera*. (3) as legal t.t., sometimes *forum*: to practise at the —, *causas agere, dicere, orare*; coll. = advocates, *patroni*.
bar, v. transit. (1) = to bolt, *occludere, obserare*. (2) = to hinder, *impedire, prohibere*.
bar, barring; see EXCEPT.
barbarian, *barbarus*.
barbaric, barbarous. (1) = foreign, strange, outlandish, *barbarus, barbaricus* (Verg.). (2) = savage, cruel, *crudelis, ferox, immanis, saevus*.
barbarity, *immanitas, barbaria*.
barbarously, barbore, saeve, crudeliter.
barbed, hamatus.
barber, tonsor: a —'s shop, *tonstrina*.
bard, vates.
Barcelona, Barcino.
bare, adj. (1) in gen., *nudus*. (2) = mere, *merus*.
bare, v. transit. *nudare, aperire*.
barefaced, impudens.
barefoot, pedibus nudis.
barely, vix, aegre.

bargain, subst. *pactio, pactum*: to get a —, *bene emere*.
bargain, v. (*cum homine*) *pacisci*, with acc. of thing bargained for, or *ut* clause.
barge, linter.
bark, subst. (1) of trees, *cortex, liber*. (2) of dogs, *latratus* (-ūs).
bark, v. *latrare*.
barley, hordeum.
barn, horreum.
baron; see NOBLE.
**barracks, castra (-orum, plur.).
barrel, cupa, seria, dolium, orca.
barren, sterilis, infecundus.
barrenness, sterilitas.
barricade, subst. *munitionum*: a — of felled trees, *concaedes* (Tac.).
barricade, v. transit. *inaedificare, praesepire, intersepire, obstruere, oppilare*.
**barrier, septum, cancelli (-orum, plur.), *claustra* (-orum, plur.).
barrister; see ADVOCATE.
barrow, ferculum.
barter, subst. (*per*) *mutatio mercium*.
barter, v. *merces mutare, rem re mutare, rem pro re pacisci*.
base, subst. *basis, fundamentum, radix*.
base, adj. (1) in gen., *turpis*. (2) — coin, *nummi* (-orum, plur.), *adulterini*. (3) — born, *ignobilis, humili loco natus*.
basely, turpiter.
baseness, turpitude.
bashful, pudens, pudicus, verecundus.
bashfully, verecunde.
bashfulness, pudor, verecundia.
basin, (for washing) *pelvis* (Juv.), *trulla* (Juv.).
basis; see BASE.
bask, apricari.
basket, corbis, qualus, qualum, sporta, calathus.
bas-relief, toreuma (-atis, n.).
bass, adj. (in music), *gravis*.
bastard, nothus.
bat, subst. (1) the flying creature, *vespertilio*. (2) for games, *clava*.
batch, numerus.
Bath, Aquae Sulis.
bath, subst. *balineum, balneum, balneae* (-arum, plur.), *balnearia* (-orum, plur.), *lavatio*: hot or mineral —, *thermae* (-arum, plur.).
bath, bathe, v. (1) transit. *lavare, abluere, perfundere*. (2) intransit. *lavari, perlui*.
bath-tub, alveus.
battalion, cohors.
batter, pulsare, percutere, verberare; see BEAT: to — down, *perfringere*.
battering-ram, aries.
battery. (1) = assault, *vis*. (2) = a collection of artillery, *tormenta* (-orum, plur.).
battle, proelium, pugna: a pitched —, *proelium iustum*.
battle-array, acies (opp. to *agmen* = line of march).
battle-axe, bipennis (Hor., Verg.), *securis* (Hor., Verg.).
battle-cry, clamor.
battle-field, locus pugnae; sometimes *acies*.
battlement, pinna.
bawl, vociferari, clamitare.
bay, subst. (1) the tree, *laurea, laurus*. (2) of the sea, *sinus* (-ūs). (3) at —, *hostibus oppositus*.
bay, adj. *spadix, badius*.
bay, v. *latrare*.****

be, *esse*; often also *existere*, *exstare*, *versari* (esp. with reference to occupation or surroundings), (*se*) *habere* with adv. (describing condition).

beach, *litus*.

beacon (1) = lighthouse, *pharus*. (2) = fire, *ignis*.

bead, *bacca*.

beak, *rostrum*.

beaker, *poculum*.

beam, subst. (1) of wood, *tignum*, *trabs*; adj. *trabalis*. (2) of light, *radius*, *iubar*. (3) of a balance, *scapus* (Vitr.).

beam, v. (ad) *fulgere*.

bean, *faba*; kidney bean, *phaselus*.

bear, subst. (1) the animal, *ursus*, *ursa*. (2) the constellation, *arctos*, *septentriones*: the Great —, *ursa maior*; the Little —, *ursa minor*.

bear, v. (1) = to carry, *ferre*, *gestare*, *portare*. (2) = to endure, undergo, (*per*) *ferre*, *pati*, *sustinere*, *tolerare*. (3) = to have, to entertain (feelings, etc.), *gerere*. (4) = to produce, bring forth, *parere*: of the earth, trees, etc., *ferre*.

beard, subst. *barba*.

beard, v.; see *DEFY*.

bearer, = a porter, *baiulus*: of letters, *tabelarius*.

beast, *bestia* (esp. wild), *belua* (esp. large), *pecus* (-*udis*, f., esp. tame), *fera* (a wild —), *iumentum* (a — of burden); as a term of contempt, *belua*, *bestia*.

beastliness, *spurcitia*.

beastly, *spurcus*, *immundus*.

beat, subst., in music, *ictus* (-*ūs*: Hor.).

beat, v. (1) transit.: a = to strike, *ferire*, *caedere*, *percutere*, *pulsare*, *verberare*; to be beaten, *vapulare*; to beat down, (*pro*) *sternere*: b = to overcome, *vincere*, *superare*. (2) intransit. *palpitare*, *salire*.

beating, subst. *ictus* (-*ūs*), *verbera* (-*um*, plur.).

beau, *homo bellus* or *elegans*.

beautiful, *pulcher*, *speciosus*, *formosus* (esp. in form), *venustus* (= elegant), *bellus* (= fine), *amoenus* (of landscapes, etc.).

beautifully, *pulchre*, *venuste*, *belle*, *eleganter*.

beautify, (*ex*) *ornare*.

beauty, *pulchritudo*, *species*, *forma*, *venustas*, *amoenitas* (of places).

beaver, *castor* (Juv.), *fiber* (Plin.).

becalmed, *ventus destitutus*.

because, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *cum* (with subj.), *quandoquidem*; often also rendered by *ut qui*, *quippe qui*, by a participle, or by abl. abs.: — of, *propter*, *ob* with acc.

beck, = a nod, *nutus* (-*ūs*).

beckon, (*homini*) *digito innuere*.

become, v. (1) intransit. *fiere*, *evadere*, *nasci*, *oriri*, *existere*; often rendered by the inceptive verbs, as: to — warm, *calescere*; to — rich, *ditescere*; what will — of me? *quid mihi (or me) fiet?* (2) transit. = to suit, (*hominem*) *decere*, (*ad hominem*) *convenire*.

bed. (1) for sleeping on, *lectus*: to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubitum ire*; a little —, *lectulus*. (2) in a garden, *area* (Plin.). (3) of a river, *alveus*.

bed-chamber, *bedroom*, *cubiculum*.

bed-clothes, *bedding*, *stragulum*, *lodix* (Juv.).

bedaub, (*ob*) *linere*, *perungere*.

bedeck, (*ex*) *ornare*.

bedew, *inrorare*.

bedizen, (*ex*) *ornare*.

bee, *apis*: — hive, *alvus*, *alveus*, *alvearium*; a swarm of —s, *examen apium*.

beech, *fagus*, f.; of —, adj. *fageus* (Plin.), *faginus* (Verg., Ov.), *fagineus* (Ov.).

beef, (*caro*) *bubula* (Plin.).

beer, *cer(e)visia* (Plin.).

beetle, subst. *scarabaeus* (Plin.).

beetle, v. *prominere*, *imminere*.

befall, *accidere*, *contingere*, *evenire*.

befit, (*ad hominem* or *rem*) *convenire*, *aptum esse*, *idoneum esse*; (*hominem*) *decere*.

befoo, *infatuare*, *decipere*.

before. (1) adv., in space, *prae*, or render by compound verb with *prae*—; in time, *prius*, *ante*: the year —, *superior annus*; the — mentioned, *qui supra dictus est*. (2) prep: a, in space = in the presence of, *coram* with abl., *apud* with acc.; in advance of, *prae* with abl.; in front of, *ante* with acc., *pro* with abl.: b, in time, *ante* with acc.: — my consulship, *ante me consulem*: c, of preference, *ante* with acc. (3) conj. *ante quam* or *antequam*, *prius quam* or *priusquam*.

beforehand, *antea*, or render by compound verb with *prae*—.

befoul, *inquinare*, *foedare* (Verg.).

befriend, (*hominem*) *adiuvare*, (*homini*) *favere*.

beg. (1) = to be a beggar, *mendicare*, *stipem petere*. (2) = to ask earnestly, (*hominem*) *precari*, *orare*, *rogare*, *flagitare*, (*ab homine*) *petere*.

beget, *gignere*, *generare*, *procreare*.

beggar, subst. *mendicus*.

beggar, v. transit. *ad inopiam redigere*.

beggarly, *miser*, *vilis*.

beggary, *egestas*, *paupertas*, *mendicitas*.

begin, *incipere* (in perfect, use *coepisse*, etc.), *ordiri*, *incohare*, *initium facere*, *instituere*; often render by inceptive verb (or imperfect tense). Prov.: well begun is half done, *dimidium facti qui coepit habet* (Hor.).

beginning, *initium*, *principium*, *primordium*, *inceptio*, *inceptum*: — of a speech, *exordium*; the —s of a science, *elementa*, *rudimenta*, *incunabula* (all neut. plur.). Often rendered by another part of speech, e.g. *vere novo*, *ineunte vere* = in the — of spring; *primo vespere*, at the — of the evening; from — to end, *ab ovo usque ad mala*.

beginner = novice, *tiro*.

begone! *abi!* *apage te!*

begrudge, *rem homini invidere*.

beguile, *decipere*, *fallere*.

behalf: on — of, *pro*, with abl.; on my —, *mea causa*.

behave, *se gerere*: well behaved, *bene moratus*.

behaviour, *mores* (-*um*, plur.).

behead: in gen. *detruncare*, *obtruncare*; in execution, *securi ferire*.

behind. (1) adv. *pone*, *post*, *retro*, *a tergo*: to attack a person —, *hominem aversum adgredi*. (2) prep. *pone*, *post*, with acc.

behold, v. transit. *adspicere*, *conspicere*, *intueri*, *contemplari*, *spectare*.

behold! interj. *en!* *ecce!*

beholden, = indebted, *homini obnoxius*.

behoof; see *BEHALF*.

behoove: it behoves, *decet*, *convenit*, *oportet*.

being, *natura*: a human —, *homo*; often rendered by verb *esse*.

belated, *serus*.

belch, subst. *ructus* (-ūs).

belch, v. (e)*ructare*.

beldam, = an old woman, *anícula*.

beleaguer, *obsidēre*.

belfry, *turris*.

belie. (1) = to tell lies about, misrepresent, *crimīnari*, *calumniari*. (2) = to refute, *refellere*, *refutare*.

belief, *fides* (*fidem homini habēre*, to believe a person; *fidem facere*, to inspire belief); *opinio* (= view or conviction; of anything, *rei* or *de re*); *persuasio*.

believe. (1) to — a person (or other source of information), *homini credere*, *fidem habēre*, *fidem tribuere*. (2) to — an assertion, or that a thing is so; *credere* with acc., or acc. and infin.; also *putare*, *arbitrari*, *opinari*, *veri*, *existimare*, *censere*, *sentire*: I firmly —, *mihi persuasum est*, *persuasum habeo*; to — in God, *credere deum esse*; — me (used parenthetically), *mihi crede*, *crede mihi*; I — (used parenthetically), *credo*, *opinor*, *puto*.

believer, *qui credit*.

bell, *tintinnabulum*; sometimes *aes*.

bellow, subst. *mugitus* (-ūs).

bellow, v. *mugire*.

bellows, *foliis*.

belly, *venter*, *alvus*, *abdōmen*, *uterus* (strictly = the womb).

belong, *esse*, with genit. or possess. adj.; (*ad rem* or *hominem*) *attinere*, *pertinere*.

below (1) adv. *subter*, *infra*. (2) prep. *infra* with acc., *subter* gen. with acc., *sub* (*sub rem ire*, *sub re esse*); see **UNDER**.

belt, *cingulum*, *zona*, *balteus* (esp. a sword-belt).

bemoan, *deplorare*.

bench, *scannum*, *subsellium*: a work-bench, *mensa*; for rowers, *transtrum*.

bend. (1) transit. (*in*)*flectere*, *inclinare*. (2) intransit., use same verbs in pass., or with reflex.

bending, *flexus* (-ūs), *flexio*, *inclinatio*.

beneath; see **BELOW**.

benediction; see **BLESS**.

benefactor, express by verb.

beneficence, *beneficentia*, *liberalitas*.

beneficent, *liberalis*, *beneficus*.

beneficial, *utilis*, *salutaris*.

benefit, subst. *beneficium*.

benefit, v. (1) transit. (*homini*) *prodesse*, (*hominem*) (*adiuvare*). (2) intransit. *proficere*.

benevolence, *benevolentia*.

benevolent, *benevolus*.

benighted. LIT., *nocte oppressus*. TRANSF., see **IGNORANT**.

benign, *benignus* (*erga hominem*).

benignity, *benignitas*.

bent, subst. *animi inclinatio*, *voluntas*, *ingenium*.

bent, adj. LIT., *curvus*. TRANSF., — on a thing, *rei* (genit.) *studiosus*, *cupidus*.

benumb, use phrase with adj. *torpidus* or verbs *obtorpescere*, *torpere*.

bequeath, *rem homini legare*.

bequest, *legatum*.

bereave, *orbare*.

bereaved, *orbis*.

bereavement, *orbitas*.

berry, *baca*, *bacula*, *acinus*.

Besançon, *Vesontio*.

beseech, (*hominem*) *orare*, *implorare*, *obtestari*.

beseem; see **BECOME**.

beset, of places, *obsidēre*; more generally, *urgere*, *premēre*, *circumvenire*, with acc.; *instare* with dat.: a —ing sin, *vitium maximum*.

beside, prep. (1) = near, *prope*, *iuxta*, with acc. (2) = except, *praeter*. (3) = away from: — the point, *nihil ad rem*; — oneself, *sui impotens*; to be — oneself with joy, *laetitia efferi* or *elatum esse*.

besides, *praeter* with acc., prep.; *praeter quam*, adv.; *praeter quam quod*, conj. (= — the fact that). As adv. = in addition, *praeterea*, *ultra*, *ad hoc*.

besiege, *obsidēre*, *circumsedēre*.

besieger, *obsessor*, *obsidens*, *qui obsidet*.

besmear, (*ob*)*linere*.

bespatter, *adspargere*, *conspargere*, (*com*)*maculare*.

bespeak, *imperare*.

best, *optimus*; see **GOOD**: to the — of one's ability, *pro virili parte*; to have the — of it, *superiorem esse* or *discedere*.

bestir: to — oneself, *se* (*com*)*movēre*, *incitare*, *excitare*.

bestow, (*at*)*tribuere*, *conferre*, *impertire*, *largiri*; see also **GIVE**.

bet, subst. *pignus* (-oris).

bet, v. *pignore contendere* (Cat.) or *certare* (Verg.).

betake: to — oneself, *se conferre*.

betimes, *mature*.

betoken, *significare*.

betray. (1) = to disclose, reveal, *prodere*, *aperire*, *detegere*. (2) = to hand over to an enemy, *prodere*, *tradere*.

betrayal, *proditio*; often expressed by verb.

betray, *proditor*.

betroth, (*de*)*spondere*.

betrothal, *sponsalia* (-ium or -iorum, plur.).

better, adj. *melior*, *potior* (= preferable): is —, *melius* or *satius est*, *praestat*; I am — (in health), *melius me habeo*; I am getting —, *convalesco*.

better, adv. *melius*.

better, v. transit. *melio*rem *facere*, *corrigere*, *emendare*.

between, *inter* with acc.

beverage, *potio*, *potus* (-ūs).

bevy, *grex*.

bewail, *deplorare*, *deplere*, (*con*)*queri*.

beware, *cavere*: — of the dog, *cave canem* or *a cane*; — of going, *cave (ne) eas*.

bewilder, (*con*)*turbare*, *dubium facere*.

bewitch. LIT., *fascinare*. TRANSF., see **CHARM**.

beyond. (1) adv. *ultra*, *supra*. (2) prep.; lit. *trans* with acc.; lit. and fig., *ultra*, *extra*, *supra*, *praeter*, with acc.

bias, subst. *inclinatio* or *propensio animi*.

bias, v. transit. *inclinare* (*animum*).

Bible, *biblia* (-orum, plur.: eccl.); (*divina scriptura* (eccl.). In some senses, Homer was the Greek and Roman 'Bible'.

bibulous, *bibulus* (Verg.).

bid, subst. (at a sale), *licitatio*.

bid, v. transit. (1) = to command, *iubere*, *imperare*. (2) = to invite, *invitare*. (3) at a sale, *liceri*.

bidding. (1) see **COMMAND**. (2) at a sale, *licitatio*.

bide, *manere*.

bier, *feretrum* (Verg.), *sandapila* (Juv.).

big, *agnus*, *grandis*, *vastus*.

bile, *bilis*.

bilge-water, *sentina*.

bilious, *biliosus* (Cels.).

bill. (1) of a bird, *rostrum*. (2) = a proposed law, *rogatio*: to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem ferre*; to adopt a —, *accipere*; to reject a —, *antiquare*; to carry a —, *perferre*. (3) financial, *syngrapha*.

billet, subst. = a letter, *epistula*.

billet, v. transit.: to — troops, *milites per domos disponere*.

billow, *fluctus* (-ūs).

billowy, *fluctuosus*.

bind, v. transit. LIT., by tying, (*ad*)*ligare*, *obligare*, *vincire*, (*ad*)*stringere*; to — back, *religare*, *restringere*; to — together, *conligare*, *constringere*. TRANSF., to engage, oblige, make liable, *obligare*, *adstringere*: to — an apprentice, (*hominem homini*) *addicere*; to — over, *vadari*.

bindweed, *convolvulus* (Plin.).

biographer, *qui res gestas narrat, scribit*.

biography, *vita* (Tac.).

biped, *bipes*.

birch, *betula* (Plin.).

bird, *avis*, *volucris*, *ales*: a — cage, *cavea*; — catcher, *auceps*; — lime, *viscum*. Prov.: —s of a feather . . ., *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur* (Cic.); to kill two —s with one stone, *de eadem fidelia duo parietes dealbare* (Cic.).

birth, *ortus* (-ūs): of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*.

birthday, *dies natalis*.

biscuit, *panis*.

bishop: *episcopus* (eccl.).

bit. (1) of a horse, *frenum*. (2) = piece, *frustum*.

bitch, *canis* (*femina*).

bite, subst. *morsus* (-us).

bite, v. *mordere*.

biting, *mordens*, *mordax*, *acidus*.

bitter, *amarus*, *acerbus*, *acidus*, *asper*.

bitterly, *amare*, *aspere*, *acerbe*.

bitterness, *acerbitas*, *asperitas*.

bitumen, *bitumen* (Tac.).

bivouac, subst. *excubiae*.

bivouac. v. *in armis excubare*.

black, *ater* (strictly, dead —), *niger* (strictly, glossy —). Black clothes, mourning, *pulla vestis*: dressed in —, *sordidatus*, *pullatus*, *atratus*. A — man, *Negro*, *Aethiops*.

blackberry, *rubus*.

blackbird, *merula*.

blacken, v. (1) transit. = to make black, *nigrum facere*. (2) intransit. = to grow black, *nigrescere* (Verg., Ov.).

blacklead, *plumbum nigrum* (Plin.).

Black Sea, *Pontus Euxinus*.

blacksmith, *faber* (*ferrarius*).

bladder, *vesica*.

blade. (1) of grass, *herba*. (2) of an oar, *palma*. (3) of a knife, *lamina*.

blame, subst. *culpa*, *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*.

blame, v. transit. *reprehendere*, *culpare*, *vituperare*.

blameless, *innocens*, *integer*, *sanctus*.

blamelessness, *innocentia*, *integritas*, *sanctitas*.

bland, *blandus*, *lenis*, *mitis*.

blandishment, *blanditia*, *blandimentum*, *adulatio*.

blandly, *blande*.

blank, *vacuus*.

blanket, *lodix* (Juv.).

blast, subst. *flamen*, *flatus* (-ūs), *flabra* (-orum, plur., Verg.), *adflatus* (-ūs).

blast, v. (1) transit.: to — a trail, perhaps *semitam aperire*. (2) transit.; see BLIGHT.

blaze, subst. *flamma*.

blaze, v. intransit. *ardere*, (*con*)*flagrare*.

bleach, *candidum facere* or *reddere*.

bleak; see COLD.

blear-eyed, *lippus*: to be —, *lippire*.

bleat, subst. *balatus* (-ūs).

bleat, v. *balare*.

bleed. v. (1) intransit. *sanguinem dare*, *effundere*.

(2) transit.: to — a person (as an old-fashioned cure), *homini sanguinem mittere*.

bleeding, adj., of wounds, *crudus* (Ov.).

blemish, subst. *vitium*, *mendum*, *macula*, *labes*.

blemish, v. transit. (*com*)*maculare*.

blend, (*com*)*miscere*.

bless. (1) = to invoke a blessing on; use phrase, such as *hominem bonis omnibus prosequi*.

(2) = to make prosperous, *beare*, *fortunare*, *secundare* (Verg.).

blessed, *beatus*, *fortunatus*.

blessedness, *felicitas*.

blight, subst. *robigo*, *lues* (Verg.).

blight, v. transit. *robigine adficere*; fig. of hopes etc., *frustrari*.

blind, adj. *caecus* (lit. and fig.), *oculis captus*: — of one eye, *altero oculo captus*, *luscus*.

blind, v. transit. (*oc*)*caecare*, *oculis privare*, *caecum reddere*. Prov.: the — leading the —, *qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam* (Enn.).

blindly = rashly, *temere*.

blindfold, *oculis opertis*.

blindness, *caecitas*.

blink, *convivere*, *nictare*.

bliss, *felicitas*.

blister, *pustula*.

blithe, *laetus*, *hilaris*.

bloated, *turgidus*, *tumidus*.

block, subst. *stipes*, *truncus*, *caudex*.

block, v. transit. *claudere*, *occludere*, *opplere*, *obstruere*, *obsaeperare*.

blockade, subst. *obsessio*, *obsidio*.

blockade, v. transit. *obsidere*, *obsidere*, *circumvallare*.

blockhead, use words given under BLOCK (subst.).

blood. LIT., *sanguis*, *cruor* (= gore, bloodshed): in cold —, *consulte*, *consulto*. TRANSF., = birth, race, *sanguis*, *genus*.

bloodless, *exsanguis* (= lacking blood), *incruentus* (= without bloodshed).

blood-red, *cruentus* (Verg.), *sanguineus* (Verg.).

blood-relation, *consanguineus*.

bloodshed, *caedes*; sometimes *sanguis* or *cruor*.

bloodshot, *sanguine suffusus*.

blood-stained, *cruentus*.

blood-thirsty, *sanguinarius*.

bloody, *cruentus* (= blood-stained), *sanguineus* (= consisting of blood).

bloom, subst. *flos*: to be in —, *florere*.

bloom, v. *florere*, *vigere*: to begin to —, *florescere*.

blooming, adj. *florens*, *floridus*, *nitidus*.

blossom; see BLOOM.

blot, subst., on paper, *litura*; in gen. (lit. and fig.), *macula*, *labes*.

blot, v. transit. (lit. and fig.), (*com*)*maculare*: to — out, *delēre, exstinguere*.
blow, subst. (lit. and fig.), *ictus* (-ūs), *plaga, verbera* (-um, plur.); *calamitas** (fig. only).
blow, v. *flare* (transit. or intransit.): to — into, *inflare*; to — on, *adflare*.
blowing, subst. *flatus* (-ūs).
bludgeon, *fustis*.
blue, *caeruleus*: black and —, *lividus*.
blunder, subst. *error, erratum, mendum*.
blunder, v. *errare*.
blunt, adj. LIT., *hebes*. TRANSF., (1) = dull, *hebes, obtusus*. (2) = rude, *agrestis, rusticus*.
blunt, v. transit. (lit. and fig.), *hebetare, obtundere*.
bluntly, of speech, *libere, liberius*.
blurt out, *effutire*.
blush, subst. *rubor*.
blush, v. *erubescere, rubere*.
bluster, subst. *declamatio*.
bluster, v. intransit. *declamare, declamitare*.
boar, *verres*: a wild —, *aper*.
board, subst. (1) = a plank, *tabula*. (2) = food, *victus* (-ūs), *alimentum*. (3) = a body of officials, *conlegium*.
board, v. (1) transit.: a, to — up, — over, *contabulare*; b, to — a person, *homini victum dare*; c, to — a ship, *navem conscendere*. (2) intransit.: to — with anyone, *apud hominem habitare*.
boast, *gloriarī, se iactare*: to — of, *re gloriarī, rem iactare*.
boaster, *iactor, homo gloriosus*.
boasting, subst. *gloriatio, iactatio*.
boastful, *gloriosus*.
boastfully, *gloriose*.
boat, *linter, scapha, navicula*.
boatman, *nauta*.
bodily, *corporeus*.
body, *corpus* (-ōris), in most senses of the English word): a little —, *corpusculum*; a — of men, *manus, grex*; as a —, *universi*.
bodyguard, *stipatores, satellites, cohors praetoria*: to belong to the king's —, *a latere regis esse*.
bog, *palus* (-ūdis).
boggy, *uliginosus, paluster*.
bogy, *terrifica* (-orum, plur.).
boil, subst. *vomica*.
boil, v. (1) transit. *coquere*: to — down, *decoquere*. (2) intransit. *fervere, (ef)-fervescere, (ex)aestuate*.
boiler, *vas, vasis*, n.; in a bath, *caldarium*.
boisterous, *turbidus*; of weather, *turbulentus, procellosus*.
bold, *audax, confidens, ferox, animosus*; put a — face on things, *animosus atque fortis appare* (Hor.).
boldly, *audacter, confidenter, ferociter, animose*.
boldness, *audacia, confidentia*.
bole, *truncus, stirps*.
Bologna, *Bononia*.
bolster, *cervical, culcita, pulvinus*.
bolt, subst. (1) = a fastening, *obex* (-icis), *sera, pessulus, claustrum*. (2) = a weapon, *telum*.
bolt, v. transit. *claudere, occludere, obserare*.
bombard, *verberare*.
bombard, (verborum) *tumor, inflata oratio, ampullae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).
bombastic, *inflatus*.
bond, (1) = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, compes* (-pēdis), *catena*. (2) = a legal document, *chirographum, syngrapha*.

bondage, *servitus* (-utis), *servitium*.
bone, *os* (ossis, n.).
bony, *osseus* (Juv.).
book, *liber* (the most general word); *volumen* (in roll form); *codex* (in modern book form); account-books, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.).
bookbinder, *glutinator*.
bookcase, *pegma* (-atis, n.).
bookseller, *bibliopola*.
boon, *beneficium, bonum*.
boorish, *agrestis, inurbanus, rusticus*.
boorishly, *rustice, inurbane*.
boot, *calceus*: an army —, *caliga*.
bootless, *inutilis, inritus*.
bootlessly, *frustra*.
booty, *praeda, spolia*.
boozy, *ebriosus*.
Bordeaux, *Burdigala*.
border, subst. *margo* (-inis); of a stream, *ripa*; of a country, *finis*.
border, v.: to — on, *adiacere, attingere*; see also ADJOIN.
bore, subst. = a boring person, *homo importunus* or *odiosus*.
bore, v. transit. (1) = to perforate, *perforare, terebrare*. (2) = to weary, (*hominem*) *obtundere, defatigare, vexare*; (*homini*) *taedium movere*: I am bored, *taedet me*.
boredom, *taedium*.
born: to be —, *nasci*.
borrow, *mutuari, mutuum sumere*.
borrowed, *mutuus, alienus*.
bosom, subst. (lit. and fig.), *sinus* (-ūs), *pectus* (-ōris), *gremium*.
boss, *umbo, bulla*.
botany, (*ars*) *herbaria* (Plin.).
both, *ambo*; often also use *utroque* (= each of two): both . . . and . . ., *et . . . et . . ., cum . . . tum . . .*.
bother, subst. *molestia, incommodum*.
bother, v.; see ANNOY: to — to do a thing, *curare facere*.
bottle, *lagma, ampulla*: — of hay, *manipulus*.
bottom. (1) of anything, *fundus, solum*; often use adj. *infimus* or *imus* agreeing with the thing itself (e.g. *imum mare*, the — of the sea): to get to the — of, *rem perspicere* or *penitus intellegere*. (2) of a person, *clunes* (-ium, plur.), *nates* (-ium, plur.), *pyga*.
boudoir, *gynaecium*.
bough, *ramus*.
Boulogne, *Gesoriacum*.
bounce, *resilire*.
bound, subst. (1) = a limit. LIT., see BOUNDARY. TRANSF., *finis, modus, terminus*: to keep within —s, *intra fines se coercere*. (2) = a jump, *saltus* (-ūs).
bound, v. (1) = to limit, (*de*)*finire, terminare*. (2) = to jump, *salire*.
boundary, *finis, terminus, confinium*.
boundless, *infinitus, immensus*.
bountiful, *largus, liberalis*. Lady Bountiful, render by reference to the 'horn of plenty' or 'horn of Amalthea', *cornu copiae* or *cornu Amaltheae*.
bountifully, *large, liberaliter*.
bounty. (1) as a quality, *largitas, liberalitas, munificentia*. (2) = a reward, *praemium*.
Bourges, *Avaricum*.
bout, *certamen*: a drinking —, *comissatio*.
bow, subst. (1) the weapon, *arcus* (-ūs); prov.: to draw a — at a venture, *mittere lineam* (Pl.).

(2) of a ship, *prora*. (3) = a movement of the body, *corporis inclinatio*; often to be rendered by *salutatio*.

bow, v. (1) in gen., *flectere, demittere, inclinare*. (2) to — to a person, *hominem salutare*; fig., *obsequi, obtemperare*, with dat.

bowman, *sagittarius*.

bowstring, *nervus* (Verg.).

bowels, *viscera* (-um, plur.: lit. and fig.); *alvus*.

bower, *umbraculum* (Verg.).

bowl, subst. *crater* (Verg.), *cratera, patera*.

bowl, v. transit. *volvère*.

box, subst. (1) = a (wooden) receptacle, *arca, capsula, cista, pyxis*. (2) the shrub, *buxus*; adj. *buxeus*. (3) = a blow, slap, *alapa* (Juv.), *colaphus* (Pl.).

box, v. intransit. *pugnis certare*.

boxer, *pugil*.

boy, *puer*.

boyhood, *aetas puerilis, pueritia*: from —, *a puero, a pueris*.

boyish, *puerilis*.

boyishly, *pueriliter*.

brace, subst. (1) = a strap, *fascia, vinculum*. (2) = a stay (rigid), *fibula*. (3) = a pair, *par*.

brace, v. transit. LIT., physically, (*ad*)*ligare*. TRANSF., mentally, (*con*)*firmare*.

bracelet, *armilla*.

brackish, *amarus* (Verg.).

brag; see **BOAST**.

braid, subst. *limbus* (Verg.): a — of hair, *gradus* (Quint.).

braid, v. transit. *texere, nectere*.

brain, *cerebrum*.

bramble, *rubus, vepres*.

bran, *furfur* (Plin.).

branch, subst. *ramus* (in most senses of the English word).

branch, v. intransit. *dividi*.

brand, subst. (1) = a firebrand, *torris, fax*. (2) = a mark, *nota*.

brand, v. transit. *notam* (*homini*) *inurere, notare*.

brandish, *vibrare, iactare*.

brass, *orichalcum*.

bravado, *iactatio*.

brave, *fortis, audax, strenuus, animosus*.

bravely, *fortiter, strenue*.

bravery, *fortitudo*.

bravo! *euge! factum bene! macte!*

brawl, subst. *rixa, iurgium*.

brawl, v. intransit. *rixari*.

brawny, *robustus, lacertosus*.

bray, v. (1) transit. = to pound, *contundere*. (2) intransit. *rudere*.

brazen, *a(h)eneus, a(h)enus* (Lucr.), *aereus* (Verg.); strictly, these refer to bronze. TRANSF., = shameless, *impudens*: a — face, *os durum* or *durissimum*.

breach, subst., express by verb. LIT., in walls, etc.: to make a —, *perfringere, discutere*. TRANSF., a — of treaty, *foedus ruptum* or *violatum*: to commit a — of duty, *officium neglegere* or *deserere, ab officio discedere*.

bread. LIT., *panis*. TRANSF., daily —, subsistence, *victus* (-us).

breadth, *latitudo*.

break, subst. = a gap, *intervallum*: — of day, *prima lux, diluculum*.

break, v. (1) transit. LIT., *frangere, confringere, rumpere*: to — in pieces, *comminuere*; to — off, *defringere*; to — open, *refringere*.

TRANSF., a = to weaken, subdue, *domare, frangere, infringere*: b, to interrupt, put an end to: to — a treaty, *foedus violare*; — a promise, *fidem fallere*; to — silence, *silentium rumpere*; to — off meetings, relationships, etc., *dirimere, dirumpere, interrumpere*; to — up a camp, *castra movere*. (2) intransit. LIT., *frangi, confringi, rumpi*: the clouds —, *nubes discutuntur*; to — in, *intrumpere*; — out, *erumpere*; — up, *dissolvi*. TRANSF., day —s, *inlucescit*; to — down, see **FAIL**; to — out, of disturbances, *exoriri, exardescere, gliscere*; to — with a person, *dissidere ab homine*.

breaker, *fluctus* (-us).

breakfast, subst. *ientaculum* (on rising), *prandium* (about noon).

breakfast, v. intransit. *ientare* (Suet.), *prandere*.

breakwater, *moles*.

breast, subst. *pectus* (-oris, n.: lit. and fig.), *animus* (fig.): the —s, *mammae* (-arum, plur.).

breast, v. transit. *obniti*, with dat.

breastbone, *os pectoris* (Cels.).

breast-plate, *lorica, thorax*.

breastwork, *pluteus, lorica*.

breath, *spiritus* (-us), *anima*: to take —, *animam recipere* (Ter.); to hold one's —, *animam continere*; to put out of —, *exanimare*.

breathe, *spirare, spiritum ducere*: to — again, *respirare*; to — upon, *adflare*; to — out, *exhalare*.

breathless, *exanimatus, exanimis*.

breeches, *bracae*: wearing —, *bracatus*.

breed, subst. *genus*.

breed, v. (1) transit. *gignere, generare, parere, procreare*: to — or rear animals, *alere*. (2) intransit. *nasci*.

breeding; see **EDUCATION**.

breeze, *aura*.

Brescia, *Brixia*.

brevery, *brevitas*.

brew, *coquere*: to be brewing, of trouble, *imminere, impendere*.

briar; see **BRIER**.

bribe, subst. *pretium*.

bribe, v. transit. (*pretio, pecuniā*, etc.) *corrumperere*: to try to —, *pretio, pecuniā*, etc., *temptare*; able to be bribed, *venalis*.

briber, *corruptor, largitor* (on a large scale).

bribery, *largitio* (on a large scale); or use verb.

brick, *later*; of —, adj., *latericius*.

bridal, adj. *nuptialis*: — bed, *lectus genialis*; — veil, *flammeum* (Juv.).

bride, **bridegroom**: engaged, *sponsa, sponsus*; (just) married, (*nova*) *nupta*, (*novus*) *maritus*.

bridge, *pons*: a little —, *ponticulus*; to make a —, *pontem facere in fluvio*; to break down a —, *pontem interrumpere, interscindere*.

bridle, *frenum*.

bridle, v. transit. (*in*)*frenare* (lit. and fig.); see also **RESTRAIN**.

brief, subst., of a barrister; use *causa*.

brief, adj. *brevis*: in —, *ne longus sim*.

briefly, *breviter, paucis* (*verbis*), *strictim*.

brier, *briar, vepres, dumus, frutex*.

brigade, *legio*; see also **TROOP**.

brigand, *latro*.

bright. (1) = shining, *clarus, lucidus, splendidus, candidus, fulgens*; of weather, *serenus*: to be —, *clarere*; to grow —, *clarescere*; (2) = clever, *argutus, acutus*.

brighten, v. (1) transit. *inlustrare, inluminare*.
(2) intransit. *clarescere*.
brightly, *lucide, clare, splendide, candide*.
brightness, *candor, splendor, nitor, fulgor*; of weather, *serenitas*.
brilliant (lit. and fig.), *splendidus, inlustris, luculentus, praeclarus*.
brim, *ora, margo, labrum*.
brimstone, *sulfur*.
Brindisi, *Brundisium*.
brine, *muria, salsamentum*.
bring, v. transit. LIT., by carrying, (ad)ferre, (ad)portare; by leading, pulling, etc. (ad)ducere: to — back, referre, reducere; to — together, cogere. TRANSF., to — about, efficere (ut); to — before the senate, rem ad senatum referre; to — forward, in medium proferre; to — in, yield, reddere; to — on, induce, adferre, inferre, importare; to — over, in partes suas trahere, traducere; to — to a certain state, adducere, redigere; to — to an end, ad finem perducere; to — up, educare.
brink, *margo, ripa*: on the — of death, *moriturus*.
brisk, *alacer, vegetus*.
briskness, *alacritas*.
bristle, subst. *saeta*.
bristle, v. intransit. *horrere*.
bristly, *saetosus*.
brittle, *fragilis*.
brittleness, *fragilitas* (Plin.).
broach, lit. and fig., *aperire*; fig. *rem divulgare*.
broad, *latus, amplus*: — day, *clarus* or *multus dies*.
broadly, *late*.
brogue = a kind of shoe, *pero*; = uncouth speech, *sermo rusticus*.
broil, subst. *rixa*.
broil, v. transit. *torrere*.
broker, *interpres*.
bronze, subst. *aes*.
bronze, adj. *a(h)eneus, a(h)enus* (Lucr.), *aereus* (Verg.).
brooch, *fibula*.
brood, subst. *fetus* (-ūs).
brood, v. *incubare* (lit. and fig.); see also PONDER.
brook, subst. *rivus, rivulus*.
brook, = to tolerate, *ferre, tolerare*.
broom. (1) the plant, *genista*. (2) = a besom, *scopae* (-arum, plur.).
broth, *ius (iuris)*.
brothel, *ganea, lupanar, lustra* (-orum, plur.).
brother, *frater*; a full —, (*frater*) *germanus*.
brotherhood. LIT., *germanitas*. TRANSF., = an association, *societas, sodalitas*.
brotherly, *fraternus*.
brow. (1) = eyebrow, *supercilium*. (2) = forehead, *frons*. (3) of a hill, *summus collis*.
brown, *fuscus* (dark), *fulvus* (yellowish), *spadix* (chestnut).
brovse, to — upon, (at) *tondere* (Verg.).
bruise, v. *contundere*.
bruit, v. transit. (*di*) *vulgare*.
brush, subst. *penicillus, peniculus* (Pl.).
brush, v. transit. *verrere, (de)tergere*: to — aside, *excutere*.
brush-wood, *virgultum, sarmentum* (both usually plur.).
brutal, *brutish, ferus, inhumanus, immanis*.
brutality, *immanitas*.
brutally, *inhumane, immaniter*: to behave —, *saevisse*.

brute; see BEAST; as a term of abuse, *pecus, belua*.
bubble, subst. *bullae* (Ov.).
bubble, v. intransit. *bullare* (Cato).
buccaneer, *pirata, praedo*.
bucket, *situla* (Pl.), *hama* (Juv.).
buckle, *fibula*.
buckler, *scutum, clipeus, parma*.
bud, subst. *gemma, germen* (Verg.).
bud, v. *gemmae, gemmas agere*.
budge, *loco cedere*.
buff, *luteus*.
buffalo, *bos*.
buffet, = a blow, *alapa, colaphus*.
buffoon, *sannio, scurra, balatro* (Hor.).
buffoonery, *scurrilitas* (Quint.).
bug, *cimex* (-icis).
bugbear; see BOGY.
bugle, *bucina*.
build, v. transit. *aedificare, (ex)struere, construere, condere*.
builder, *aedificator, structor*.
building, subst. (1) = the process, *aedificatio, exstructio*. (2) = the thing built, *aedificium*.
bulb, *bulbus* (Plin.).
bulk, *magnitudo, amplitudo, moles*.
bulky, *amplus, ingens*.
bull, *taurus*.
bullock, *iuvencus*.
bullet, *glans*.
bullion, *aurum, argentum*.
bully, rendered by adj., such as *procax* or *importunus*.
bulrush, *iuncus, scirpus*.
bulwark, *propugnaculum* (lit. and fig.).
bump, subst. (1) = a swelling, *tumor, tuber*. (2) = a bang, knock, *ictus* (-ūs).
bump, v.: to — into, *offendere*.
bumper; see CUP.
bunch, of fruit, *racemus, uva*; see also BUNDLE.
bundle, *fascis, fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina*.
bung, *obturatorium* (Plin.).
bungling; see AWKWARD.
buoyancy. LIT., *levitas*. TRANSF., *hilaritas*.
buoyant. LIT., *lèvis*. TRANSF., *hilaris*.
burden, subst. *onus* (-eris): beast of —, *iumentum*.
burden, v. transit. *onerare, opprimere*.
burdensome, *gravis, molestus*.
bureau, *scrinium*.
burgess, *burgher, municeps, civis*.
burglar, *fur*.
burglary, *furtum*: to commit a —, *parietes perfodere*.
burn, subst. (1) = the result of —ing, *ambustum* (Plin.). (2) = a stream; q.v.
burn, v. (1) transit.: to start —ing, set on fire, *incendere*; to — up, *comburere, (con)cremare*. (2) intransit. = to blaze (lit. and fig.), *ardere, flagrare*; to — (or be —t) down, *deflagrare*; or use pass. of the transit. verbs.
burnish, *polire*.
burrow, *cuniculus* (Plin.).
burst, v. transit. (*di*) *rumpere*; see also BREAK.
burial, *sepultura, humatio*.
burial-ground, *sepulturae locus, sepulcrum*.
bury, *humare, sepelire*.
bush, *frutex, dumus*.
bushy, *fruticosus*.
bushel, *medimnus*.
busily, *sedulo, industrie*.
business, *res, negotium*: it is my —, *meum est*.

business-man, *negotiator*.

buskin, *cothurnus*.

bust, *effigies*.

bustle, subst. *festinatio*, *trepidatio*.

bustle, v. intransit. *festinare*, *trepidare*.

busy, *occupatus*, *negotiosus*.

busy-body, *ardelio* (Phaedr., Mart.).

but. (1) = except, *praeter*, with acc.; after neg. or in a question, often *nisi*: all but, *tantum non*. (2) = only, *modo*, *tantum solum*. (3) = adversat. conj., *sed* (most common, used in correction or transition); *verum* (= but in fact); *at* (in strong opposition); *atqui* (= and yet, yes but); *tamen* (= however, nevertheless); *autem*, *vero* (as second word in clause, mildly adversative = on the other hand): but, you may say, *at(enim)*; but if, *sin* or *quodsi*; not only . . . but also . . ., *non modo* (or *solum*) . . . *sed etiam* . . .; in strong contrasts, 'but' is often omitted by asyndeton.

butcher, *lanius*.

butcher, v. transit., of animals, *caedere*, *iugulare*; of persons, *trucidare*.

butchery, *caedes*.

butler, *cellarius* (Pl.), *promus* (Pl.).

butt, subst. = an object of ridicule, *ludibrium*.

butt, v. *arietare* (Verg.), *cornu petere*.

butter, *butyrum* (Plin.).

butterfly, *papilio*.

buttocks, *clunes* (-ium, plur.), *nates* (-ium, plur.), *pyga*.

buttress, subst. *anteris* (Vitr.).

buttress, v. transit. *fulcire*.

buxom, adj. *hilaris*.

buy, v. transit. (co)emere, *mercari*.

buyer, *emptor*.

by. (1) of place, *ad*, *apud*, *iuxta*, *prope*, with acc.: to go —, *praeterire*; to stand —, *adesse*. (2) of time: — night, *noctu*, *nocte*; — moonlight, *ad lunam*. (3) of means or manner, *per* with acc.: — stealth, *furtim*; — chance, *forte*; — heart, *memoriter*. (4) of agency, *ab* (*homine*). (5) of measure, with compar. *per* superl., express by abl. (6) in adjuration, *per* with acc. (7) of distribution: one by one, *singuli*, *singillatim*.

by-way, *trames* (-itis), *semita*, *deverticulum*.

by-word: to become a —, *contemptui* or *ludibrio esse*.

C

cab; see CARRIAGE.

cabal, = a plot, *coniuratio*; = a body of plotters, *coniurati*.

cabbage, *brassica*, *caulis* (strictly = a stalk).

cabin, *casa*, *tugurium*.

cabinet. (1) = a room, *conclave*. (2) = a cupboard, desk, etc., *armarium*; repository of precious things, *thesaurus*, *scrinium*. (3) = a government, ministry, *penes quos summa rerum est*.

cable, *ancorale*, *funis ancorarius*.

cackle, *strepere*.

cadaverous, *exsanguis* (= bloodless).

cadence, *numerus*: to have a rhythmical —, *numerosa cadere*.

cadet, *tiro*.

Cadiz, *Gades* (-ium, plur.).

cage, *cavea*.

cairn, *lapidum acervus*.

cajole, (*homini*) *blandiri*.

cajolery, *blanditiae* (-arum, plur.).

cake, subst. *placenta*.

cake, v. intransit. = to stick together, *concrecere*.

calamity, *calamitas*, *clades*.

calamitous, *calamitosus*, *luctuosus*.

calculate, *computare*.

calculated, *ad rem accommodatus*, *aptus*, *idoneus*.

calculation, *ratio*: to make a strict —, *rem ad calculos vocare*.

caldron, *a(h)enum* (Verg.), *cortina* (Plin.).

calendar, *fasti* (-orum, plur.), *compositio anni*.

calf, *vitulus*, *vitula*: of a —, *vitulinus*; the — of the leg, *sura*.

call, subst. (1) = a cry, *vox*. (2) = a visit, *salutatio*.

call, v. (1) = to cry out, *clamare*. (2) = to name, *vocare*, *dicere*, *nominare*, *appellare*. (3) = to summon, (*ad*)*vocare*; to — aside, *sevocare*; to — away, *avocare*; to — back, *revocare*; to — out, *evocare*; to — together, *convocare*. (4) to — for = to demand, (*de*)*poscere*, *flagitare*. (5) to — on = to visit, *salutare*, *visere*.

caller, = visitor, *saluator*; in plur., —s, often *salutatio*.

calling, = vocation, office, *munus* (-eris, n.).

callous. LIT., *callosus*. TRANSF., *durus*.

callow, = unfledged, *implumis* (Hor.).

calm, subst. *quies*, *tranquillitas*, *otium*, *pax*: — at sea, *malacia*.

calm, adj. *quietus*, *tranquillus*, *placidus*, *sedatus*.

calm, v. transit. *sedare*, *lenire*, *tranquillare*.

calmly, *tranquille*, *placide*, *sedate*, *aequo animo*.

calumniate, *calumniari*, *criminari*.

calumniator, *obtrektor*.

calumny, *criminatio*, *calumnia*.

Cambridge, *Cantabrigia* (late Latin); adj., of —, *Cantabrigiensis*.

camel, *camelus*.

camp, *castra* (-orum, plur.): to pitch a —, *castra ponere*; to break up (or strike) —, *castra movere*.

campaign, *stipendium*.

can, subst.; see JUG.

can, v. *posse*; see also ABLE.

canal, *fossa*.

cancel, *delere*, *tollere*, *inducere*.

candid, *candidus*, *liber*, *apertus sincerus*, *verus*, *simplex*.

candidate, *candidatus*: to be a — for, *petere*.

candidly, *candide*, *libere*, *aperte*, *sincere*.

candour, *libertas*, *candor*.

candle, *candela*: to work by — light, *lucubrare*. Prov.: to burn the — at both ends, *Herculi quaestum conterere* (Pl.).

candlestick, *candelabrum*.

cane, subst.: in gen., *harundo*, *calamus*; of —, *harundineus*; for walking, *baculum*; for correction, *ferula*.

cane, v. transit. (*ferulā*) *verberare*.

canine, *caninus*.

canister; see BOX.

canker, v. transit. *corrumpere*.

cankerworm, *eruca* (Plin.).

cannon, *tormentum*.

cannot, *nequire*; see also CAN and ABLE.

canoe, *cymba*; see also BOAT.

canon, = a rule, *lex*, *regula*, *norma*.

canopy, *aulaeum*.
cant, subst., i.e. phrases repeated monotonously, *cantilena*.
Canterbury, *Durovernum*.
canton, *pagus*.
canvas, in a sail, *carbasus* (Verg.), *velum*.
canvass, = to ask votes from, *ambire*.
canvassing, lawful, *ambitio*; unlawful, *ambitus* (-ūs).
cap, *pileus*, *galerus* (Verg.).
capability, *facultas*.
capable, (*ad rem*) *aptus*, *idoneus*; (*rei*, genit.) *capax* (Tac.); often rendered by *posse*.
capacious, *capax*, *amplus*.
caparison, *phalerae* (-arum, plur.).
caper, *exsultare*.
capital, subst. (1) = chief city, *caput*; or use-
urbs with adj. (2) of a pillar, *capitulum* (Vitr.).
 (3) = sum of money, *sors*, *caput*.
capital, adj., of crime or punishment, *capitalis*;
 for more general senses, see EXCELLENT, etc.
capitulate; see SURRENDER.
caprice, *libido*, *levitas*.
capricious, *inconstans*, *levis*.
captain, in gen., *princeps*, *dux*; in the army,
 perhaps *centurio*: — of a ship, *navarchus*,
praefectus navis, *magister*.
captious, *morosus*, *difficilis*.
captive, *capere*, *delenire*, *permulcere*.
captive, *captus*, *captivus*.
captivity, *captivitas*.
capture, *capere*, *comprehendere*.
car, *carrus*, *cisium*, *plaustrum*, *vehiculum*; see
 also CARRIAGE.
caravan, *comitatus* (-ūs).
carbuncle, *carbunculus* (Plin.).
carcase, *cadaver*.
card, subst. *charta*: to play at —s; see DICE.
card, v. transit. *pectere*.
cardinal; see CHIEF.
care, subst. (1) = attention, caution, *cura*,
diligentia. (2) = anxiety, *cura*, *sollicitudo*:
 free from —, *securus*. (3) = management,
cura, *curatio*.
care, v. to — for, — about, *curare*; not to
 — about, *nil morari*.
career, *curriculum*, *cursus* (-ūs).
careful, *diligens*, *accuratus*, *attentus*.
carefully, *diligenter*, *accurate*.
careless, *neglegens*.
carelessness, *imprudencia*, *neglegentia*, *incuria*.
caress, subst. *complexus* (-ūs).
caress, v. (*homini*) *blandiri*, (*hominem*) *per-
 mulcere*.
caressing, *blandus*.
cargo, *onus* (-ēris), n.
caricature, v. transit. *vultum in peius fingere*
 (Hor.).
carnage, *caedes*, *strages*.
carnal, render by genit. *corporis*.
carnival, *feriae* (-arum, plur.); perhaps *Satur-
 nalia* (-ium, plur.).
carousal, *comissatio*, *potatio*.
carouse, v. *comissari*, *potare*.
carp, subst. *cyprinus* (Plin.).
carp, v.: to — at, *carpere*, *vellicare*, *calumniari*.
carpenter, *faber* (*tignarius*).
carpet, *tapeta* (-ae), *tapeta* (-orum, plur.),
tapetia (-ium, plur.).
carriage. (1) = the act of carrying, *gestura*.
 (2) = bearing, mien, *habitus*. (3) = a
 vehicle in gen., *vehiculum*: a four-wheeled

travelling —, *raeda*, *petorritum*; a ladies' —,
carpentum, *pilentum*.
carrier, *gerulus*: letter —, *tabellarius*.
carriion, *cadaver*.
carry. LIT., *ferre*, *portare*, *vehere*; as a
 possession, or for use, *gerere*: to — across,
transportare; to — back, *referre*, *reportare*;
 to — off, *auferre*; to — out, *efferre*, *exportare*.
 TRANSF., to — a bill, *legem perferre*; to —
 a city (by storming it), *urbem expugnare*, *vi
 capere*; to — on (= practise, administer),
exercere, *gerere*; to — out (= perform),
conficere, *exsequi*.
cart, *plaustrum*.
Cartagena, *Carthago Nova*.
carve, *caelare*, *sculpere*, *sculpsere*: to — meat,
scindere, *secare*.
carver, artistic, *caelator*, *sculptor*: a — of
 meat, *carptor* (Juv.).
carving, *caelatura*, *sculptura*, *sculptura*.
cascade, *aquae ex alto desilientes*.
case. (1) = a receptacle, *theca*, *involucrum*.
 (2) in grammar, *casus* (-ūs). (3) judicial,
causa. (4) = chance, set of circumstances,
res, *casus*; often expressed by verb.
casement, *fenestra*.
cash, subst. = ready money, *pecunia praesens*
 or *numerata*.
cash, v. transit. *praesenti pecuniā solvere*.
cashier, subst., express by phrase.
cashier, v. transit. = to discharge, *exauctorare*.
cask, *dolium*, *cupa*.
casket, *arcula*, *capsula* (Cat.), *cistula* (Pl.).
casque, *galea*, *cassis*.
cast, subst. = a throw, *iactus* (-ūs).
cast, v. transit. LIT., = to throw, *iacere*,
conicere, *iactare*, *mittere*: to — down, *deicere*;
 to — off, *deponere*, *exuere*; to — out, *eicere*,
expellere. TRANSF., to — blame, *culpam
 conicere*, *conferre*, *in hominem*; to — in metal,
fundere; to be — in a suit, *causā cadere*;
 to be — down, *adfigi*; to — up (of accounts),
computare, *subducere*.
castaway, *perditus*, *profligatus*: — by ship-
 wreck, *naufragus*.
castigate; see PUNISH.
castle, *castellum*: to build —s in the air,
somnia sibi fingere, *vigilantem somnare*.
castrate, *exsecare*.
casual, *fortuitus*, *forte oblatas*.
casually, *forte*, *casu*, *fortuito*.
cat, *felis* (or *felis*).
catacomb, *puticuli* (-orum, plur.: Varro).
catalogue, *index* (Quint.).
catapult, *catapulta*.
cataract. (1) in the eye, *glaucoma* (Plin.). (2)
 see CASCADE.
catarrh, *gravedo*, *pituia*.
catastrophe; see DISASTER.
catch, *capere*, *excipere*, *deprehendere*, *compre-
 hendere*: to — up, by following, *adsequi*,
consequi; to — a disease, *in morbum cadere*; to
 — fire, *ignem concipere*, *comprehendere*; prov.:
 to — a Tartar, *lupum auribus tenere*.
categorical, *simplex*, *definitus*.
category, *genus* (-ēris), *numerus*.
cater, *obsonare*.
caterpillar, *eruca* (Plin.).
cattle, *boves*; collect., *pecus* (-oris); a single
 head of —, *pecus* (-udis).
caul, *omentum* (Cels.).
cauldron; see CALDRON.

cause, subst. *causa* (in nearly all senses of the English word); sometimes *materia* (= occasion, ground); *res* (= case, affair).
cause, v. transit. *facere, efficere* (both often with *ut* clause); *movere, excitare, exhibere, dare*.
causeway, *agger*.
caustic, *mordax, acerbus*.
cauterize, *adurere*.
caution, subst. = carefulness, *cautio, cura, prudentia*.
caution, v. transit. *monere*.
cautious, *providus, prudens, cautus*.
cautiously, *prudenter, caute*.
cavalcade, *comitatus* (-ūs).
cavalier, = horseman, *eques*.
cavalierly, *adroganter, insolenter*.
cavalry, *equitatus, equites* (-um, plur.), *copiae equestres*: to serve in the —, *equo merere*.
cave, *caverna, specus, spelunca, antrum*.
cavity; see **HOLE**.
cavil; see **CARP**.
caw, *crocare* (Pl.).
cease, *desinere* (absol., or with infin.); *desistere* (= leave off, fail to finish; with abl., or *de*, or *ab*, or infin.).
ceaseless, *perpetuus, adsiduus*.
ceaselessly, *perpetuo, adsidue*.
cedar, *cedrus*.
cede, *concedere*.
ceiling, in gen., *tectum*; panelled, *lacunar*; vaulted, *camera*.
celebrate, *celebrare*.
celebrated, *celeber, clarus, inlustris, nobilis*.
celebration, *celebratio*.
celebrity, *gloria, laus, claritas*; = a celebrated person, *vir insignis*.
celerity, *celeritas*.
celestial, *caelestis, divinus*.
celibacy, *caelibatus* (-ūs: Sen.).
cell, *cella, cubiculum*.
cellar, in gen., use *cella*: a wine —, *apotheca*.
cement, subst. *gluten* (= glue), *ferrumen* (Plin.).
cement, v. transit., lit. and fig. *conglutinare*.
cemetery, *sepulcra* (-orum, plur.).
censer, *turibulum*.
censor, *censor*.
ensorious, *severus*.
censure, subst. *reprehensio, vituperatio*.
censure, v. transit. *reprehendere, vituperare*.
census, *census* (-ūs): to take a —, *censere*.
cent, = a small coin, *teruncius*; for percentages, see **PERCENTAGE**.
centaur, *centaurus*.
centre, subst. *media pars*; the — of anything is usually expressed by *medius*, agreeing as adj. with the thing itself (e.g. *media urbs*, the — of the city): the — of government, *sedes imperii*.
centre, v., to — in, see **DEPEND**.
centurion, *centurio*.
century, *centum anni, saeculum*.
ceremonial, **ceremony**, *ritus* (-ūs), *caerimonia*.
ceremonious, *sollemnis*.
certain, *certus* (in all senses of the English word); *stabilis, fidus* (= trustworthy); *status* (= settled); *exploratus* (of things of which one feels sure): a — person (who could be named if necessary), *quidam*; to know for —, *certo scire*.
certainly, *certo, haud dubie*; in answers,

profecto, sane; = admittedly, *certe, quidem, sane*.
certainty, certitude, express by adj. *certus*.
certify, *confirmare*.
cerulean, caeruleus.
cessation, *intermissio*.
chafe, v. (1) transit. *calefacere*. (2) intransit. *stomachari, aestuare*.
chaff, palea.
chagrin, aegritudo, stomachus, dolor.
chain, subst. *catena, vinculum*; fig. = a connected series, *series*; of mountains, *montes continui* (Hor.).
chain, v. transit. *vincere, catenas homini inicere*.
chair, sella, sedile, cathedra.
chairman, qui conventui praeest.
chalice, calix.
chalk, creta.
challenge, (ad pugnam) provocare.
chamber, cubiculum.
chamberlain, cubicularius.
chamber-pot, matula, matella.
champ, mandere.
champion, propugnator, defensor.
chance, subst. *casus* (-ūs), *fors*: by —, *forte, casu*; game of —, *alea*.
Chance (personif.), *Fortuna*.
chance, v. (1) transit., see **RISK**. (2) intransit. *accidere*; see also **HAPPEN**.
chandler, candelarum propola.
change, subst. (*com*)*mutatio, permutatio, immutatio, vicissitudo*.
change, v. (1) transit. (*com*)*mutare, immutare*: to — completely, *convertere (in)*; to — the subject, *sermonem alio transferre*; to — money, *permutare*; see also **EXCHANGE**. (2) intransit. (*com*)*mutari*.
changeable, mutabilis, inconstans, varius.
changeableness, mutabilitas, varietas.
changeling, puer subditus.
channel, fossa, canalus, fretum.
chant, subst. cantus (-ūs), *carmen*.
chant, v. canere, cantare.
chaos, chaos, only in nom., acc., and abl. sing.; in gen. = confusion, *confusio, perturbatio*.
chaotic, confusus, perturbatus.
chapel, aedícula, sacellum.
chapter, of a book, caput.
character, (1) = a symbol in writing, a letter, *littera*. **(2)** = the disposition or nature of a person, *natura, ingenium, animus, mores* (-um, plur.), *indoles* (esp. of moral —): good —, *virtus*; strength of —, *constantia*. **(3)** = the natural quality of anything, *ingenium, proprietas*. **(4)** = role, part played (on the stage or in life), *persona, partes* (-ium, plur.). **(5)** = reputation, *opinio, fama, existimatio*: to give a servant a —, *commendare*.
characteristic, subst. *proprietas*; see also **CHARACTERISTIC**, adj.
characteristic, adj. *proprius*: it is — of a person to . . ., *hominis est facere*.
characteristically, proprie, more suo.
characterize, notare, designare.
charcoal, carbo.
charge, subst. (1) = price, *pretium*. (2) = command, commission, *mandatum*. (3) = care of, duty of looking after, *cura, custodia, tutela*; to take — of, *curare*. (4) = accusation, *accusatio, crimen*. (5) = attack, *impetus* (-ūs), *incursus* (-ūs).

charge, v. (1) to fix a price, *pretium facere, constituere*. (2) to — a thing to a person's account, *rem homini imputare*. (3) to — a person with a duty, *rem homini committere, mandare*. (4) = accuse, *accusare, arguere, insimulare*. (5) = to attack, (*in hominem*) *invadere* or *impetum facere* or *incurrere*.

chargeable, with a fault, *culpa adfinis* or *obnoxius*.

charger. (1) = dish, *lanx*. (2) = horse, *equus*.
chariot, *currus* (-ūs): a two-horsed —, *bigae* (-arum, plur.); four-horsed —, *quadrigae* (-arum, plur.).

charioteer, *auriga*.

charitable, *benignus, liberalis, beneficus*.

charitably, *benigne, liberaliter*.

charity, as a sentiment, *benignitas*; as conduct, *beneficentia, liberalitas*. Prov.: — begins at home, *tunica propior pallio* (Pl.).

charlatan, *ostentator*.

Charles, *Carolus* (post-class.).

charm, subst. (1) = a magic formula, *carmen*. (2) = an amulet, *fascinum*. (3) = an attraction, or attractive quality, *blandimentum, dulcedo, lepor, venustas*.

charm, v. transit.: by magic, *fascinare*; see also DELIGHT.

charmer. (1) = magician, *magus*. (2) = charming person, *deliciae* (-arum, plur.).

charming, *suavis, venustus, lepidus*; of country, *amoenus*.

chart, *tabula*.

chary, *parcus*.

chase, subst. *venatio, venatus* (-ūs).

chase, v. transit. (1) *venari*; see PURSUE. (2) = to engrave, *caelare*.

chasm, *hiatus* (-ūs), *specus* (-ūs).

chaste, *castus, pudicus*.

chastise, *castigare*; see also PUNISH.

chastisement, *castigatio, animadversio*.

chastity, *castitas, pudicitia*.

chat, subst. *sermo*.

chat, v. *fabulari, garrire*.

chatter, *garrulitas*.

chattering, *garrulus, loquax*.

cheap, *vilis*: to buy —, *bene emere*.

cheapen, *pretium (rei) minuere*; for fig. sense, see DISPARAGE.

cheat, subst. (1) = a deception, *fraus, fallacia, dolus*. (2) = a deceiver, *circumscriptor, fraudator, fraus* (Pl., Ter.).

cheat, v. *fallere, decipere, circumvenire, fraudare*.

check, subst. *impedimentum, mora*.

check, v. *continere, impedire, reprimere*.

checkmate, v. *ad incitas redigere* (Pl.).

cheek, *gena*; when puffed out, *bucca*.

cheer, subst. (1) = a shout, *clamor*. (2) to be of good —, *bono animo esse*.

cheer, v. (1) = to shout, *clamare*. (2) = to gladden, *exhilarare, erigere*.

cheerful, *hilaris, laetus*.

cheerfully, *hilare, laete*.

cheering, subst. *favor*.

cheerless, *tristis, maestus, inlaetabilis* (Verg.).

cheese, *caseus*.

cheque, *perscriptio*.

chequered, *varius*.

cherish, *fovère, colère, observare, tueri*.

cherry, *cerasus* (Prop., Ov.).

chess, *lusus latrunculorum*.

chest. (1) = part of the body, *pectus* (-oris), n. (2) = a receptacle, *arca, cista, armarium*.

Chester, *Deva*.

chestnut, *castanea* (Verg., Plin.).

chew, *mandere*.

chicanery, *dolus, calumnia*.

chicken, *pullus* (gallinaceus).

chide, *obiurgare, increpare*.

chiding, *obiurgatio*.

chief, subst. *caput, princeps, dux*.

chief, adj. *primus, praecipuus*.

chiefly, *praecipue*.

chieftain, *regulus*.

child, male, *filius*; female, *filia*: a small —, *infans*; children (of either sex = young people), *pueri*; children (with reference to their parents), *liberi*.

child-birth, *partus* (-ūs).

childhood, *pueritia, aetas puerilis*.

childish, *puerilis*.

childishly, *pueriliter*.

childless, (*liberis*) *orbus*.

chill, subst. *horror*.

chill, adj. *frigidus*.

chill, v. transit. *refrigerare*.

chime, subst. *concentus* (-ūs).

chime, v. *concinere*.

chimera, *commentum*.

chimerical, *commenticius, inanis, vanus*.

chin, *mentum*.

china, use *murra*, and adj. *murrinus*.

chine, *tergum*.

chink, *rima*.

chip, *assula* (Pl., Cat.). Prov.: a — of the old block, render by phrase such as *filius patri similis* or the verb *patrissare* (Pl., Ter.).

chirp, *pipilare* (Cat.).

chisel, subst. *scalprum, caelum*.

chivalrous, *magnanimus*.

chivalry, as an institution, *ordo equester, res equestris*; as a spirit, perhaps *magnanimitas*.

choice, *delectus* (-ūs), *electio*; = freedom to choose, *optio*.

choice, adj. *electus, eximius*.

choir, *chorus*.

choke, v. transit. *suffocare, animam intercludere*.

choler; see ANGER.

choose, v. *eligere, deligere*.

chop, *abscidere, praecidere*.

chord, *nervus*.

choric: a — ode, *canticum*.

chorister, *puer symphonicus*.

chorus, *chorus*.

Christ, *Christus*.

Christendom, *civitas* or *respublica Christiana*.

Christian, *Christianus* (subst. and adj.).

chronic, *longinquus, diuturnus*.

chronicle, subst. *annales* (-ium, plur.).

chronicle, v. transit. *in annales referre*.

chronicler, *annalium scriptor*.

chronology, *temporum* (or *rerum*) *ordo* (or *ratio*).

church, *ecclesia* (eccl.).

churl, *homo agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus*.

churlish, *agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus*.

cider, *vinum ex malis confectum*.

cimetar, *acinaces* (Hor.).

cinder, *cinis*.

cipher, subst. (1) = a secret writing, *notae* (-arum, plur.). (2) = a nobody, *numerus*.

cipher, v. intransit. *computare*.

circle, *orbis, circulus*; = a group of people, *corona*; family —, *familia*.

circuit, *circuitus* (-ūs), *orbis, circulus*.

circular, *rotundus*.
circulate, v. transit. *circumagère, dispergere*; of news, rumours, etc., *divulgare*.
circulation, render by verb; to be in —, *in manibus esse*.
circumference; see CIRCLE and CIRCUIT.
circumlocution, *circumitio verborum, circumlocutio* (Quint.).
circumnavigate, *circumvehi* (navi or classe).
circumscribe, *circumscribere, definire*.
circumspect, *cautus, providus, prudens*.
circumspection, *cautio, prudentia, circumspectio*.
circumstance, *res*, sometimes *tempus*: according to —s, *pro re (natā)*; in these —s, *quae cum ita sint*.
circumstantial, of accounts, etc., *accuratus*.
circumvallation, *circumunitio*.
circumvent, *circumvenire, circumscribere*.
cistern, *cisterna* (Tac.), *lacus, puteus*.
citadel, *arx*.
cite, v. (1) = to quote, *proferre, memorare*. (2) to — before a court, *citare, in ius vocare*.
citizen, *civis*.
citizenship, *civitas*.
city, *urbs*.
civic, *civilis, civicus*.
civil. (1) = civic, *civilis, civicus*: — war, *bellum civile, intestinum, domesticum*. (2) = polite, *urbanus*.
civilization, *humanus cultus* (-ūs), *humanitas*.
civilize, *expolire*; or use phrase with *humanus* or *humanitas*.
civilized, *humanus*.
civilly, *urbane*.
clad, *vestitus*.
claim, subst. *postulatio*.
claim, v. transit. *postulare, vindicare, adserere*: to — back, *repetere*.
claimant (at law), *petitor*.
clammy, *lentus*.
clamorous, *clamosus* (Juv.); see also NOISY.
clamour, subst. *vociferatio, clamor*.
clamour, v. (con)clamare, *vociferari*: to — for, *flagitare*.
clan, *gens, tribus* (-ūs).
clandestine, *clandestinus, furtivus*.
clandestinely, *clam, furtim*.
clang, subst. *clangor, sonus* (-ūs), *sonitus* (-ūs).
clang, v. *strepere, (re)sonare*.
clank, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs), *strepitus* (-ūs).
clank, v. *crepare, crepitare*.
clap, subst.: of the hands, *plausus* (-ūs); = of wings, *alarum crepitus* (-ūs); of thunder, *tonitrus* (-ūs).
clap, v.: with the hands, (*manibus*) *plaudere*.
clarify, *deliquare* (Varro).
clash, subst. (1) = collision, *concursum* (-ūs). (2) = loud noise, *crepitus* (-ūs), *strepitus* (-ūs).
clash, v. (1) to — together, *concrepare*. (2) = to disagree, *inter se (re)pugnare, dissidere, discrepare*.
clasp, subst. (1) = a fastener, *fibula*. (2) see EMBRACE, GRASP.
clasp, v. transit. (1) see FASTEN. (2) see EMBRACE.
class: in gen., *genus* (-eris); political or social, *classis, ordo*.
classic, adj., as a vague term of praise, *optimus, praecipuus, eximius*.
classical, from the Roman point of view, *Graecus*.
classify, *in genera describere*.

clatter, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs), *strepitus* (-ūs).
clatter, v. intransit. *crepare, strepere*.
clause, *pars, membrum, caput*.
claw, *unguis*: of a crab, *brachium* (Plin.).
clay, *argilla*.
clean, adj. *purus, mundus*; a — sweep, *everriculum*.
clean, adv. = quite, *prorsus*.
clean, v. transit. *purgare*.
cleanliness, *munditia, mundities*.
clear, adj. *clarus* (in most senses of the English word); of weather, etc., *serenus, lucidus*; of style, *lucidus, candidus, apertus*; = unobstructed, *apertus*; = evident, intelligible, *planus, manifestus*: it is —, *apparet, liquet*.
clear, v. (1) transit. LIT., = to make — and unobstructed, *expedire, purgare*: to — away obstacles, etc., *amovere, detergere*. TRANSF., to — up a matter, *expedire, explicare, enodare*. (2) intransit.: it (i.e. the weather) is clearing up, *disserenat*.
clearly, *clare, distincte, perspicue, plane, manifeste, lucide, aperte*.
clearness, *claritas*; (of weather) *serenitas*.
cleave. (1) transit. = to split, (*dif*)findere, *scindere*. (2) intransit. = to stick, (*ad*)haerere.
cleaver, *culter*.
cleft, *rima*.
clemency, *clementia, mansuetudo*.
clement, *clemens, mansuetus, indulgens, lenis*.
clench: to — the fist, *digitos comprimere*.
clergyman, *clerical, clericus* (eccl.).
clerk, *scriba*.
clever, *sollers, callidus, astutus, catus*.
cleverly, *sollerter, callide, astute*.
cleverness, *sollertia, calliditas*.
client, *cliens* (= both dependent in gen. and client of a lawyer); *consultor* (of a lawyer); in the courts, a lawyer refers to his client as *hic*.
cliff, *scopulus, cautes*.
climate, *caelum*.
climax, *gradatio*.
climb, subst. *ascensus* (-ūs).
climb, v. *scandere, ascendere, escendere, eniti*.
cling, (*ad*)haerere with dat., *amplecti* with acc.
clink, subst. *tinnitus* (-ūs).
clink, v. *tinnire*.
clip, *tondere, praecidere, circumcidere, resecare*.
cloak, subst. *amiculum, pallium*; for journeys or bad weather, *lacerna, paenula*: a soldier's —, *sagum*.
cloak, v. transit. in fig. sense, *dissimulare, tegere*.
clock, *horologium*: a water- —, *clepsydra*.
clod, *glæba*.
clog, subst. (1) = a hindrance, *impedimentum*. (2) = a wooden shoe, *sculponea* (Pl.).
clog, v. = to hinder, *impedire*.
cloister, = colonnade, *porticus* (-ūs).
close, subst. (1) = end, *finis, exitus*. (2) see ENCLOSURE.
close, adj. (1) = reserved, *taciturnus, tectus, occultus*. (2) = niggardly, *parcus*. (3) = near, *propinquus, vicinus, finitimus*: a — friend, *familiaris*. (4) = closely packed, *densus, spissus, confertus, artus*: to fight at — quarters, *comminus pugnare*.
close, adv. *prope, iuxta*: — to, *prope, iuxta*, with acc.
close, v. (1) transit.: a = to shut, *claudere, occludere*; b = to finish, *finire, conficere*,

(2) intransit.: a = to be shut, *claudi*: b = to come to an end, *finiri*: c, to — with any one (to fight), *manum conserere*.
closely, *arte, dense*: — resembling, *simillimus*.
closeness, = nearness, *propinquitās, vicinitas*.
closet, *cubiculum*.
clot, subst.: — of blood, *sanguis concretus*.
clot, v. *conrescere*.
cloth, *textum, textile*.
clothe, v. transit. *vestire, amicare*: — oneself, *induere sibi vestem*.
clothes, clothing, *vestis, vestitus* (-ūs), *vestimenta* (-orum, plur.).
cloud, subst. *LIT.*, *nubes*: a storm- —, *nimbus*.
TRANSF., *nimbus*.
cloud, v. transit. *obscurare*.
cloudless, *serenus*.
cloudy, *nubilis*.
clown, = countryman, *homo rusticus, agrestis*; see also **BUFFOON**.
clownish, *rusticus, agrestis*.
cloy, *satiare, saturare*.
club, subst. (1) = cudgel, *clava, fustis*. (2) = association, *circulus, sodalitas*.
club, v.; see **ASSOCIATE**.
clubfooted, *scaurus* (Hor.).
cluck, *singultire* (Col.), *glocire* (Col.).
clue, *LIT.*, of thread, *glomus* (-eris), *filum*.
TRANSF., = an indication, *indiciū*.
clump, *globus*.
clumsy, *inhabilis, ineptus, inscitus*.
clumsily, *inepte, inscite, laeve* (Hor.).
clumsiness, *inscitia*.
cluster, = bunch, *racemus, uva* (esp. of grapes), *corymbus* (esp. of ivy-berries). All these words are poetical.
clutch, *comprehendere, adripere*.
coach; see **CARRIAGE**.
coachman, *raedarius, auriga*.
coagulate, v. *coire, conrescere*.
coal, *carbo*: a live —, *pruna* (Verg., Hor.).
Prov.: to carry —s to Newcastle, *in silvam ligna ferre* (Hor.).
coalesce, *coalescere, coire*.
coalition, *coniunctio, consociatio*.
coarse, *LIT.*, *crassus*. *TRANSF.*, of behaviour, etc., *inhumanus, incultus, inurbanus*.
coarsely, *LIT.*, *crasse*. *TRANSF.*, *inculte*.
coarseness, *LIT.*, *crassitudo*. *TRANSF.*, *inhumanitas, mores inculti*.
coast, subst. *litus* (-ōris), *ora*: on the —, *maritimus*.
coast, v. *oram legere, praetervehi*.
coat. (1) = an article of clothing, *toga, tunica*.
(2) = hide, *vellus* (-ēris), *pellis*.
coax, (*homini*) *blandiri*, (*hominem*) *permulcere*.
cobble, (*re*) *sarcire*.
cobbler, *sutor*. *Prov.*: let the — stick to his last, *sutor ne supra crepidam* (Plin.).
Coblenz, *Confluentes* (-ium, plur.).
cock, *gallus (gallinaceus)*.
cock-a-hoop: to be —, *exsultare*.
code, use *lex*, or plur. *leges*.
codify, *digerere*.
coequal, *aequalis*.
coerce, *coercere, cohibere, cogere*.
coercion, *coercitio, vis*.
coffer, *cista, arca*.
coffin, *arca, capulus*.
cog, of a wheel, *dens*.
agency, *pondus, vis*.
cogent, *firmus, validus, gravis*.

cogitate, *cogitare*.
cogitation, *cogitatio*.
cognition, *cognizance, cognitio*.
cognizant, *conscius*.
cohabit, *consuiscere*.
coheir, *coheres*.
cohere, *cohaerere* (lit. and fig.).
coherent, *cohaerens, contextus, congruens*.
cohort, *cohors*.
coin, *nummus*: good —, *nummi boni*; bad —, *nummi adulterini*.
coin, v. transit. *cudere, signare*.
coinage, *res nummaria*.
coincide, *competere, congruere*; often rendered by *idem* (e.g. *idem esse, eodem tempore fieri*).
coincidence, *concursatio*; often = chance; q.v.
coition, *coitus* (-ūs), *concubitus* (-ūs).
Colchester, *Camulodunum*.
cold, subst. *frigus* (-oris), *algor*: a — in the head, *gravedo*; to be left in the —, *algere* (Juv.).
cold, *frigidus, gelidus*: to be —, *frigere, algere*; in — blood, *consulto*.
coldly, *frigide, gelide*.
collapse, v. *conlabi, concidere, corruere*.
collar, subst. ornamental, *monile, torques*; for prisoners, etc., *boia* (Pl.), *collare* (Pl.).
collar, v. transit. (*com*) *prehendere*.
collar-bone, *iugulum* (Cels.).
collate, v. transit. *conferre*.
collation. (1) = comparison, *conlatio*. (2) = a meal, *cena*.
colleague, *conlega*.
collect, v. (1) transit. *conligere, comportare, conquirere, congerere*: — oneself, *se conligere*; to — money, taxes, etc., *exigere*. (2) intransit. *convenire, coire*.
collection, of money, *conlatio*; of anything heaped together, *congeries*; often rendered by verb.
college, *conlegium, societas, sodalitas*.
collide, *confligere*.
collision, *concursus, concursio*.
collocation, *conlocatio*.
colloquy, *conloquium*.
colloquial, adj.: — speech, *sermo humilis*.
collusion, *conlusio, praevaricatio*.
Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*.
colonel, *tribunus militum, praefectus*.
colony, *colonia*.
colonist, *colonus*.
colonial, *colonicus*; or express by genit. of *colonia*.
colonnade, *porticus* (-ūs).
colossal, *vastus, ingens, immanis*.
colour, subst. (1) as a quality of bodies, *color*: of the same —, *concolor*; of a different —, *discolor*. (2) = colouring matter, paint, *pigmentum*. (3) = pretext, *species, praetextus*. (4) plur. = standards, *signum, vexillum*.
colour, v. (1) transit. *colorare, tingere, inficere*. (2) intransit.; see **BLUSH**.
colt, *eculeus*.
column. (1) = a pillar, *columna*. (2) as milit. t. t., *agmen*: in two —s, *bipartito*; in three —s, *tripartito*.
comb, *ecten*; of a cock, *crista* (Juv.).
comb, v. transit. (*de*) *pectere*.
combat, subst. *pugna, certamen*.
combat, v.; see **FIGHT**.
combination, (*con*) *iunctio, societas*: in —, *coniuncti -ae -a*.

combine, v. transit. (*con*)iungere, consociare, miscere.

come, venire (lit. and fig.), pervenire, advenire, accedere: to — often, ventitare, locum frequentare; —! agē!; to — about, fieri, evenire; to — across, invenire; to — back, revenire, redire; to — by, see OBTAIN; to — down, descendere; to — near, appropinquare; to — off (from a contest) discedere; to — on, procedere, pergere; to — out, exire, egredi; to — to oneself, ad se redire; to — to light, in lucem proferri; to — to help, subvenire; to — together, convenire; to — up, succedere; to — upon, invenire.

comedy, comoedia.

comeliness, venustas, decor, pulchritudo.

comely, bellus, venustus, pulcher.

comet, cometes (-ae).

comfort, subst. (1) = consolation, solatium, consolatio. (2) = comfortableness, commoda (-orum, plur.).

comfort, v. (*con*)solari, adlevare.

comfortable, commodus: to make oneself —, genio indulgere (Pl.).

comforter, consolator.

comic, comical. (1) = belonging to comedy, comicus. (2) = ridiculous, ridiculus, facetus.

comically, ridicule, facete.

coming, subst. adventus (-ūs).

command, subst. (1) = the right to give orders, imperium: the supreme —, summa imperii; to be in —, imperare, praeesse. (2) = an order given, imperium, iussum, mandatum; of the senate, decretum. (3) = self —, continentia, temperantia.

command, v. (1) = to be in —, imperare, praeesse, with dat.; ducere, with acc.: to — oneself, sibi imperare. (2) = to give a particular order, (hominem) iubere (facere), (homini) imperare or praecipere (ut faciat). (3) = to dominate by position, imminere, despectare (Verg.).

commander, dux, imperator, praefectus.

commemorate, celebrare.

commemoration, celebratio.

commence, incipere; see also BEGIN.

commend. (1) = to commit, entrust, commendare, committere, credere. (2) = to praise, recommend, laudare, commendare, probare.

commendable, laudabilis.

commendably, laudabiliter.

commendation, commendatio, laus.

commendatory, commendaticius.

comment, subst.: spoken, dictum; written, adnotatio (Plin. L.).

comment, v. = to express an opinion, sententiam dicere, censere.

commentary, commentarius, commentarium.

commentator, interpres, explanator.

commerce, commercium, negotia (-orum, plur.), mercatura.

commercial, use phrase with commercium: — interests, negotia (-orum, plur.); a — traveller, institor.

commingle, (*com*)miscere; see MINGLE.

commiserate, (*com*)miserari; see PITY.

commissariat, res frumentaria, commeatus (-ūs).

commissary, procurator.

commission, subst. (1) = an allotted task, mandatum: to execute a —, mandatum exsequi. (2) = a position of trust (e.g. in the army), munus (-eris).

commission, v. mandare; see also CHARGE.

commit. (1) = to entrust, mandare, commendare, committere, credere. (2) = to do, perpetrate, facere, committere (in se) admittere, patrare: to — a fault, peccare, errare; to — murder, occidere. (3) = to oblige, engage, obligare, obstringere.

committee, consilium; — of two, duumviri; — of three, triumviri; etc.

commodious, commodus, opportunus, aptus.

commodiously, commode, opportune, apte.

commodity, = an article, res, merx.

common, subst. = — land, ager publicus.

common, adj. (1) = belonging to several or all people, communis: this is — to you and me, hoc mihi tecum commune est; the phrase, communis sensus (-ūs) is used by Hor. for 'common decency', by Lucr. for 'common experience'; in —, communiter. (2) = belonging to the people or state, publicus. (3) = commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, vulgaris, quotidianus: the — people, plebs; a — soldier, gregarius miles.

commonly, = usually, fere, ferme, plerumque.

commonplace, subst. locus communis.

commonplace, adj. vulgaris.

commonwealth, respublica, civitas.

commotion, tumultus (-ūs), motus (-ūs), agitatio, turba.

commune, (*cum* homine) conloqui.

communicate, communicare; see also SHARE, TELL.

communication, communicatio; with a person, commercium, usus (-ūs), consuetudo.

communicative, = talkative, loquax.

communion. (1) in gen. = fellowship, intercourse, commercium, societas, consuetudo, coniunctio. (2) as eccl. t. t. communio, eucharistia, cena Domini.

communism, aequatio bonorum.

community. (1) = COMMUNION. (2) = state, society, civitas, respublica, commune.

commute; see EXCHANGE.

compact, subst. pactio, pactum, conventus: according to —, ex pacto; to form a —, pacisci (*cum* homine).

compact, adj. densus, crassus, confertus, solidus, pressus.

compactly, confertim.

companion, comes, socius, sodalis: boon —, combibo, compotor (f. compotrix).

companionable, adfabilis, facilis.

companionship, sodalitas, societas.

company. (1) = a trading association, societas. (2) as milit. t. t., manipulus. (3) of actors, histrionum grex or familia. (4) = any kind of association, coetus (-ūs), grex.

compare, comparare, componere, conferre, aequiperare.

comparable, comparabilis; or express by verb.

comparative, comparativus; more often rendered by compar. of adj.

comparison, comparatio, conlatio: in — with, prae, ad.

compass, subst. (1) = extent, ambitus (-ūs), circuitus (-ūs). (2) a pair of compasses, circinus. (3) a mariner's —; the stars make the best classical equivalent.

compass, v. (1) see ENCOMPASS or ACCOMPANY.

compassion, misericordia.

compassionate, misericors.

compatible, congruens, conveniens.

- compatriot**, *civis*.
compel, *cogère, compellere, subigere, adigere*.
compendious, *brevis*.
compendium, *epitome* or *epitoma*.
compensate: to — for, *compensare, rependere* (poet.).
compensation, *compensatio*.
compete, (*cum homine*) *contendere, certare*: to — for an office, *petere*.
competent, adj.; see **ABLE**: to be —, *competere*.
competition, *contentio, certamen, certatio*.
competitor, *competitor*.
compile, *componere*.
complacent, = self-satisfied, *qui sibi placet*.
complain, (*con*)*queri* (*de re* or *rem*).
complaint. (1) *questus* (-ūs), *querimonia, querela*. (2) = illness, *morbus*.
complaisance, *obsequium, obsequentia, indulgentia*.
complaisant, *comis, indulgens, facilis, obsequens, obsequiosus* (Pl.): to be — to, *morem homini gerere*.
complement, *complementum*; when a fixed number of men is the sense, use phrase such as *numerus complere*.
complete, adj. *absolutus, perfectus, iustus, integer, plenus*.
complete, v. *complere, explere, supplere, absolvere, conficere*.
completely, *omnino, prorsus, plane*.
completion, *confectio, absolutio, finis*.
complex, *multiplex*.
complexion, *color*.
compliance, *obsequium*.
complicate, *impedire*.
complicated, *involutus, impeditus*.
complication, *implicatio*.
compliment, *laus*: to pay —s, (*con*)*laudare*; to send one's —s to, *salutare, valere iubere*.
complimentary, *honorificus*.
comply, v.: to — with, (*homini* or *rei*) *obsequi, (con)cedere, parere, morem gerere*.
components, *partes* (-ium, plur.), *elementa* (-orum, plur.).
compose. (1) = to make up, constitute, *componere, efficere*: to be —d of, (*ex re* or *re*) *consistere, constare*. (2) of literary composition, *componere, scribere, condere, pangere*.
composed, = calm, *tranquillus*.
composer, *scriptor*.
composition. (1) the act, *compositio*; literary, *scriptio, scriptura*. (2) the product of literary —, *scriptio, scriptum*.
composure, *tranquillitas, aequus animus*.
compound, adj. *compositus, multiplex*.
compound, v. = mix, *miscere, confundere*.
comprehend. (1) = to contain, *continere, complecti*. (2) = to understand, (*mente*) *comprehendere, complecti; intelligere, perspicere*.
comprehension, *comprehensio, intelligentia*; often rendered by verb.
comprehensive, *late patens*.
compress, *comprimere, condensare, concludere, coartare*.
compression, of style, *compressio*; otherwise render by verb.
compromise, subst.; render by verb.
compromise, v. (1) = to settle a matter in dispute, *rem componere, compromittere* (= to agree to abide by the decision of an arbitrator). (2) = to entangle, embarrass, *impedire*: without compromising one's loyalty, *salvā fide*.
compulsion, *vis, necessitas*: under —, *coactus -a -um*.
compunction, *paenitentia*: I feel —, *paenitet me*.
compute, *computare*; see also **RECKON**.
comrade: in gen., *socius, comes, sodalis*; = a fellow-soldier, *contubernalis, commilito*.
comradeship, *sodalitas, contubernium* (Tac.).
concave, (*con*)*cavus*.
conceal, *celare* (often with double acc.), *occulere, occultare, (re)condere, abdere* (= to put out of sight).
concede, (*con*)*cedere, permittere*.
conceit, *conceited*, render by the phrase *sibi placere*.
conceive. (1) physically, *concipere*. (2) mentally, *concipere, (ex)cogitare, intelligere, comprehendere*.
concentrate. (1) = to bring together, *conligere, contrahere, in unum conferre*. (2) to — on, attend completely to, (*animum*) *attendere, hoc (or id) agere*.
conception. (1) physical, *conceptio, conceptus* (-ūs). (2) mental, *notio, opinio*.
concern, subst. (1) = an affair, *res, negotium*. (2) = anxiety, *cura, anxietas, sollicitudo*.
concern, v.: to — a person, *ad hominem pertinere, attinere*; often also rendered by the impersonal verbs *interest* and *refert*; to be —ed in, *versari (in re), adfinem esse (rei, genit. or dat.)*; to be —ed about, *curare*.
concerning, = about, *de* with *abl.*
concert, subst. *symphonia, concertus* (-ūs): in —, *consensu*.
concert, v.: to — measures, *consilia conferre*.
concession, *concessio*; or render by verb.
conciliate, *conciliare*.
conciliation, *conciliatio*.
conciliatory, *pacificus, blandus*.
concise, *brevis, pressus, concisus, adstrictus*.
concisely, *adstrictè, breviter*.
conciseness, *brevitas*.
conclave; see **ASSEMBLY**.
conclude. (1) = to finish, *finire, conficere, concludere*. (2) = to draw a conclusion, *concludere, conligere*.
conclusion, *finis, conclusio*.
conclusive, *gravis, certus*.
concoct. LIT., *miscere*. TRANSF., *figere, excogitare, conflare*.
concoction, *potus* (-ūs).
concord, *concordia, consensus* (-ūs).
concordant, *concors*.
concourse, *concursus* (-ūs), *concurso, frequentia*.
concrete, = solid, *solidus*.
concubinage, *concubinatus* (-ūs).
concubine, *concubina, paelex*.
concupiscence, *libido*.
concur, *consentire, congruere, concinere*.
concurrence, *consensio, consensus* (-ūs).
concurrently, *una, simul*.
condemn, *damnare, condemnare* (judicially or otherwise); for milder senses of the word, see **BLAME**, **DISAPPROVE**.
condemnation, *damnatio, condemnatio*.
condemnatory, *damnatorius* (rare).
condense, v. (1) transit. *densare, spissare*. (2) intransit. *concreescere*.
condensed, adj., physically, *densus, spissus, concretus*; of style, *pressus, densus*.

condescend, *se submittēre, descendere.*

condescending, *comis, facilis.*

condescension, *comitas, facilitas.*

condign, = *due, debitus, meritus.*

condiment, *condimentum.*

condition. (1) = *state, condicio, status* (-ūs), *sors, res* (esp. plur.): in good —, *sartus tectus*. (2) = *stipulation, condicio, pactum, lex*: on — that, *eā condicione ut*.

conditional, express by subst. *condicio*.

conditioned, adj. *adfectus*: well, ill —, *bene, male moratus*.

condole, *casum hominis dolēre*.

conduce, *conducere* (*ad rem*).

conducive, *utilis*, with dat. or *ad*.

conduct, subst. (1) = *behaviour, vita, mores* (-um, plur.); or express by phrase. (2) = *management, administratio*.

conduct, v. (1) = *to lead, (de)ducere, perducere*.

(2) = *manage, gerere, administrare*: — one-self, *se gerere*.

conductor, *dux*.

conduit, *canalis*.

cone, *conus, meta*.

confectionery, *crustum* (Verg., Hor.).

confederacy, *foedus* (-ēris, n.), *societas*.

confederates, *socii, foederati*.

confer. (1) = *to give, conferre, tribuere*; see also GIVE. (2) = *to talk with, conloqui, consultare*.

conference, *conloquium*.

confess, *fateri, confiteri*.

confession, *confessio*.

confidant, *conscius* (f. *conscia*).

confide. (1) = *to entrust, committēre, mandare, credere*. (2) *to — in, (con)fidere*, with abl. or dat.

confidence, *fides, fiducia, confidentia* (= esp. self —).

confident, (*con*)*fidens*.

confidential (1) = *trustworthy, fidus, fidelis*. (2) see SECRET.

confidently, (*con*)*fidenter*.

confiding, adj. *credulus*.

confine, subst. *finis, terminus, confinium*.

confine, v. *includere, coercere, cohibere, continere*: to be —d (in childbed), *parere*; to be —d to bed, in gen., *lecto tenere*.

confined, adj. *artus*: a — space, *artum*.

confinement, *inclusio*; = *imprisonment, custodia*; = *childbirth, partus* (-ūs).

confirm, (*con*)*firmare*; = *to ratify* (laws, etc.), *sancire, ratum facere*.

confiscate, *publicare*.

confiscation, *publicatio*.

conflagration, *incendium, ignis*.

conflict, subst. *certamen, pugna*; of opinions, *dissensio*.

conflict, v. (1) = *to fight, pugnare, certare, contendere*. (2) = *to differ, dissentire, discrepare, repugnare*.

confluence, = *a meeting of rivers, confluent* or plur. *confluentes*.

conform: to — to, *obsequi, obtemperare, inservire* (all with dat.).

conformable, *accommodatus, congruens, consentaneus*.

conformation, *conformatio, forma, figura*.

conformity, *convenientia*: in — with, *ex, secundum*.

confound. (1) = *confuse, confundere, (per)miscere*. (2) = *to astonish, obstupefacere*. (3) = *to frustrate, ad irritum redigere, frustrari*.

confraternity, *societas, sodalitas*.

confront, v. (*homini*) *obviam ire* or *se opponere*.

confuse, *confundere, (per)miscere, (per)turbare*.

confused, *confusus, perplexus*.

confusedly, *confuse, perplexe*.

confusion, *confusio, perturbatio, trepidatio*.

confute, *refellere, redarguere, confutare, refutare*.

congeal. (1) transit. *congelare* (Varro, Mart.).

(2) intransit. *congelare* (Ov.), *concrecere*.

congenial, *gratus, concors*.

congeries, *congeries*.

congratulate, (*homini rem* or *de re*) *gratulari*.

congratulation, *gratulatio*.

congregate, v. intransit. *congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*.

congregation, *conventus* (-ūs), *coetus* (-ūs).

congress, *conventus* (-ūs), *concilium*.

congruity, *convenientia*; see also CONFORM.

conjecture, subst. *conjectura, opinio*.

conjecture, v. *augurari, conicere, coniectare, coniecturam facere* (or *capere*).

conjectural, express by verb or subst.

conjugal, adj. *coniugalis* (Tac.).

conjugate, as *grammat. t. t. declinare*.

conjugation, as *grammat. t. t., declinatio*.

conjunction, as *grammat. t. t., coniunctio*.

conjure, v. (1) transit. = *to entreat, obtestari, obsecrare*: to — up, (*mortuorum*) *animas elicere*.

(2) intransit. = *to perform conjuring tricks, praestigiis uti*.

conjurer, *magus, praestigiator* (Pl.).

connect, *adligare, (con)iungere, connectere*.

connexion, *coniunctio*; between persons, *societas, necessitudo*; by marriage, *adfinitas*; = *a person connected by marriage, adfinis*.

connive: to — at, *in re connivere, rem dissimulare, rei* (dat.) *indulgere*.

connivance, *indulgentia*.

connoisseur, render by *iudex* or *existimator* (with adj).

conquer, (*de*)*vincere, superare*.

conqueror, *victor*.

conquest, *victoria*.

consanguinity, *consanguinitas* (rare); often rendered by *sanguis*.

conscience, *conscientia* (= good or bad —; often qualified by adj. or objective genit.): a good —, *recta conscientia, mens sibi conscia recti* (Verg.); to have a good —, *nullius culpa sibi conscius esse, nil conscire sibi* (Hor.).

conscientious, *religiosus, sanctus*.

conscientiously, *religiose, sancte*; or use phrase with *fides*.

conscientiousness, *religio, sanctitas, fides*.

conscious. (1) = *with feeling*, render by *sentio* or *sensus*. (2) — of, = *aware of, gnarus, conscius*.

consciously, render by adj. *prudens*.

consciousness, *sensus* (-ūs).

conscript; see RECRUIT.

conscription, *delectus* (-ūs).

consecrate, *consecrare, dedicare*.

consecrated, *sacer*.

consecration, *consecratio, dedicatio*.

consecutive, *continens, continuus*.

consecutively, *continenter*.

consent, subst. *consensus* (-ūs): without your —, *te invito*.

consent, v.: to — to, *velle*.

consequence. (1) = *result, consecutio*; more often *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs): the — was

that, *ex quo factum est ut*; in — of, *ex, propter*.
 (2) = importance, *auctoritas, momentum, pondus* (-ēris, n.); it is of —, *interest, refert*.
consequent, in logic, *consequens*.
consequently, *itaque, ergo, igitur*.
conserve, (con)servare; of fruit, etc., *condire*.
conservative, as polit. t. t., express by phrase, e.g. *qui nihil in republica immutari vult*.
consider. (1) = to think about, contemplate mentally, *considerare, expendere, deliberare, intueri, contemplari*. (2) = to take into account, have a proper regard for, *respicere, consulere* with dat. (3) to hold a particular view; to — that, *arbitrari* or *ducere*, with acc. and infin.; = to regard as, *ducere, habere, existimare*.
considerable, *magnus, gravis*: a — amount, *aliquantum*.
considerably, *aliquantum*.
considerate, *humanus, officiosus, benignus*.
considerateness, *humanitas, benignitas*.
consideration. (1) = thought, *consideratio, deliberatio, contemplatio, consilium*; often rendered by verb. (2) = regard for a person or thing, *ratio, respectus* (-ūs). (3) see IMPORTANCE.
considering, use *ut*: pretty calm, considering the critical situation, *satis ut in re trepida impavidus* (Liv.).
consign, *committēre, credere, mandare*.
consist, = to be made up of, *consistere* or *constare* (re, in re, ex re); *continēri* (re).
consistency, = constancy, *constantia*.
consistent. (1) — with, *consentaneus, congruens, conveniens*. (2) = unchanging, *constans*.
consistently, *constanter*.
consolation, *solatium, consolatio*.
console, (hominem) (con)solari, (homini) solatio esse.
consoler, *consolator*.
consonant, subst., as grammat. t. t., *consonans* (Quint.).
consonant, adj. *consentaneus, congruens, conveniens*.
consort, subst. *comes, socius* (f. *socia*); = husband or wife, *maritus, marita*; *coniunx*.
consort, v.: to — with, *homine familiariter uti, homini socium esse*.
conspicuous, *conspiciuus, clarus, manifestus, insignis*.
conspicuously, *clare, manifeste*.
conspiracy, *coniuratio*.
conspirator, *coniuratus*.
conspire, *coniurare, conspirare*.
constable, *lictor*.
constancy. (1) = steadiness, *constantia, firmitas*. (2) = fidelity, *fides, fidelitas*.
constant. (1) = unchanging, steadfast, *constans, firmus, stabilis*. (2) = incessant, *continuus, perpetuus*. (3) = faithful, *fidelis, fidus*.
constantly. (1) = steadfastly, *constanter*. (2) = incessantly, *semper, perpetuo*.
constellation, *sidus* (-ēris, n.), *signum*.
consternation, *pavor, terror*.
constipation, *alvus adstricta* (Cels.).
constituent, *pars, elementum*.
constitute, v. transit. (1) = to form, make up, *componere, efficere*. (2) = to establish, arrange, *statuere, constituere, designare*. (3) = to appoint, *creare, facere*.

constitution. (1) physical, *corporis constitutio, adfectio, habitus* (-ūs). (2) of a state, *civitatis* (or *republicae*) *status* (-ūs) or *forma*; sometimes *respublica* alone.
constitutional. (1) = natural, *innatus, insitus*. (2) = according to law, *legitimus*.
constitutionally (1) = naturally, *naturā*. (2) = legally, *legitime, e republica*.
constrain, *cogere, compellere, necessitatem imponere*.
constraint, *vis*: under —, *invitus -a -um*.
construct, *facere, fabricari*; see also BUILD, MAKE.
construction. (1) as an act, *fabricatio, aedificatio, constructio*. (2) = form, plan, *structura, figura, forma*. (3) = interpretation, *interpretatio*: to put a good, bad — on, *rem in bonam, malam partem accipere*.
construe, *interpretari, accipere*.
consul, *consul*: an ex —, *vir consularis*.
consulship, *consulatus* (-ūs).
consult. (1) = to take counsel together, *consultare, deliberare*. (2) to — a person, *hominem consulere*; to — the senate, *ad senatum referre*; to — a book, *librum adire*. (3) to — a person's interests, *homini consulere*.
consume, *consumere, conficere, absumere*.
consummate, adj. *summus, absolutus, perfectus*.
consummate, v. *consummare, absolvere, cumulare, perficere, conficere*.
consummately, *summe, absolute, perfecte*.
consummation, *absolutio, perfectio*.
consumption, = act of consuming, *consumptio, confectio*.
contact, (con)tactus (-ūs): to make — with a person, *cum homine congrédi*.
contagion, *contagio*.
contagious, render by phrase.
contain, *capere, habere, continere, comprehendere*: to — oneself, *se continere, se cohibere*.
contaminate, *contaminare, inquinare, polluere*.
contamination, *macula, labes*.
contemplate, *contemplari, intueri*.
contemplation, *contemplatio*.
contemplative, in *contemplatione* (rerum) *versatus*.
contemporaneous, *quod eodem tempore est* (or *fit*).
contemporary, adj. and subst. *aequalis*.
contempt, *contemptus* (-ūs), *fastidium*.
contemptible, *contemnendus, contemptus, abiectus, turpis*.
contend. (1) = to struggle, *contendere, (de)certare, decernere, pugnare*. (2) = to maintain in argument, *contendere, confirmare, adfirmare*.
content, *contentment*, subst. *animus contentus* or *aequus*.
content, adj. *contentus*: — with a thing, *re contentus*; he was — to say, *satis habuit dicere*.
content, v. transit. *homini satisfacere*: to — oneself with saying, *satis habere dicere*.
contentedly, *aequo animo*; or use adj. *contentus*.
contention; see STRIFE, QUARREL, ARGUMENT.
contentious, *pugnax*.
contents, *quod in libro continetur*.
conterminous, *confinis*.
contest, subst. *certatio, certamen, contentio, pugna*.

contest, v. *contendere*; see also **CONTEND**.
context, *argumentum* or *ratio verborum*.
contiguity, *vicinitas*, *propinquitas*.
contiguous, *confinis*, *continens*.
continence, *continentia*, *temperantia*, *castitas*, *castimonia*.
continent, subst. *continens*.
continent, adj. *continens*, *castus*.
continental, express by phrase with *continens*.
continently, *continenter*, *temperanter*, *caste*.
contingency, *casus* (-ūs).
contingent, subst. *quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet*; sometimes *auxilia* (-orum, plur.).
contingent, adj. *fortuitus*, *forte oblatus*.
continual, *continuus*, *perpetuus*, *adsiduus*.
continually, *continenter*, *adsidue*, *perpetuo*.
continuance, *continuation*, *perpetuitas*, *adsiduitas*, *continuatio*, *diuturnitas*.
continue. v. (1) transit. = to carry on, *extendere*, *prorogare*, *producere*, *continuaré*, *persequi*: to — after an interruption, *renovare*. (2) intransit.: a = to persevere, *persistere*, *pergere*, *perseverare*: b = to last, remain, *durare*, (*per*)*manere*, *stare*.
continuity, *continuatio*, *perpetuitas*.
contort, *depravare*, *detorquere*, *distorquere*.
contortion, *distortio*, *depravatio*.
contour, *forma*, *figura*, *lineamenta* (-orum, plur.).
contraband, *merces vetitae*.
contract, subst. *pactum*, *conventio*, *condicio*, *conductio*, *locatio*, *redemptio*.
contract, v. (1) = to draw in, *contrahere*, *adducere*. (2) = to form, bring about, incur, *contrahere*. (3) to — for, make a — about, *contrahere*, *locare* (= to give a — for), *conducere* or *redimere* (= to take a — for). (4) intransit. = to become smaller, *se contrahere*, *minui*.
contracted, *contractus*, *angustus*, *brevis*.
contraction, = the act of contracting, *contractio*.
contractor, *conductor*, *redemptor*.
contradict. (1) = to speak against, (*homini*) *obloqui*, *contradicere*. (2) = to be incompatible, (*inter se*) *repugnare*, (*ab re*) *discrepare*.
contradiction. (1) in speech, render by phrase. (2) = incompatibility, *repugnantia*, *discrepantia*, *diversitas* (Tac.).
contradictory, *contrarius*, *repugnans*, *diversus*.
contrary, subst.: on the —, *contra*, *ex contrario*; in answers (= no, on the —), *immo*.
contrary, adj., *adversus*, *contrarius*: a — wind, *ventus adversus*.
contrary to, *contra*, *praeter*, with acc.
contrast, subst. *diversitas*, *varietas*, *dissimilitudo*, *discrepantia*.
contrast, v. (1) transit. *comparare*, *conferre*. (2) intransit. *discrepare*.
contravene, *violare*, *frangere*.
contribute, v. (1) = to give, with others, *contribuere*, *conferre*. (2) = to help, *prodesse*, *adiuvare*.
contribution, express by verb.
contributor, *confator*; or express by verb.
contrite, adj.; see **PENITENT**.
contrition, *paenitentia*.
contrivance. (1) = the act of contriving, *inventio*, *excogitatio*. (2) = a thing contrived, *machina*, *inventum* (Ter.).

contrive, *excogitare*, *invenire*, *figere*, *machinari*: to — so that, *facere* or *efficere* ut.
control, subst. *potestas*, *imperium*, *dicio*, *regimen* (Tac.): self —, *moderatio*, *temperantia*.
control, v. transit. *moderari*, *temperare*, *cohibere*, *coercere*, *continere*.
controversial, = disputed, *controversus*.
controversy, *controversia*, *altercatio*, *disceptatio*, *contentio*.
controvert, *refellere*, *refutare*.
contumacious, *contumax*, *pertinax*.
contumaciously, *contumaciter*, *pertinaciter*.
contumacy, *pertinacia*, *contumacia*.
contumelious, *contumeliosus*, *probrus*.
contumeliously, *contumeliose*.
contumely, *contumelia*.
convalescent, use verb *convalescere*.
convene, *convocare*.
convenience, *commoditas*, *commoda* (-orum, plur.), *opportunitas*.
convenient, *commodus*, *opportunus*, *habilis*, *accommodatus*, *idoneus*.
conveniently, *commode*, *opportune*, *accommodate*.
convention. (1) = assembly, *conventus* (-ūs). (2) = agreement, *foedus* (-eris, n.), *pactio*, *pactum*. (3) = custom, *mos*.
conventional, *translaticius*, *usu receptus*.
converge, *coire*, *in unum vergere*.
versant, in re *versatus* or *exercitatus*, rei (genit.) *peritus*.
conversation, *sermo*, *conloquium*: to be the subject of —, in ore (or in sermone) *omnium esse*.
converse, v. (*cum homine*) *conloqui*, *sermonem conferre*.
conversion, (*com*)*mutatio*, *conversio*: religious —, express by phrase with *sentire* (*de deis*) or *sententia*.
convert, v. transit. (*com*)*mutare*, *convertere*: to — to an opinion, *ad sententiam traducere*.
convex, *convexus*.
convey. (1) see **CARRY**. (2) as legal t. t., *transscribere*, *abalienare*.
conveyance. (1) see **CARRIAGE**. (2) as legal t. t. *abalienatio*; or express by verb.
convict, v. *damnare*, *condemnare*, *convincere*.
conviction. (1) the act of convicting, *damnatio*. (2) = belief, opinion, *opinio*, *sententia*.
convince, *persuadere* (*de re*): I am —d, *mihi persuasi*, *persuasum habeo*, *mihi persuasum est*.
convincing, *ad persuadendum accommodatus*; *gravis*.
convivial, *hilaris*.
conviviality, *hilaritas*.
convoke, *convocare*.
convoy, subst. *praesidium*, *custodia*; for ships in —, use phrase such as *navibus longis (naves) onerarias protegere*.
convoy, v. transit. *deducere*, *comitari*.
convulse, *agitare*, *percutere*, (*com*)*movere*: — the state, *civitatem quassare*, *labefactare*, *concutere*.
convulsion, *motus*, *turba*; as medical t. t., *convulsio* (Plin.).
convulsive, *spasticus* (Plin.).
cony, *cuniculus*.
cook, subst. *coquus*.
cook, v. *coquere*.
cool, subst. *frigus* (-oris n.).
cool, adj. LIT., *frigidus*. TRANSF., of temperament or behaviour, *lentus* (= phlegmatic),

impavidus (= undismayed), *impudens* (= impudent).
cool, v. (1) transit., lit. and fig., *refrigerare*. (2) intransit., lit. and fig., *refrigerari*, *defervescere*.
coolness, render by adj.
coolly. LIT., *frigide*. TRANSF., *lente*; see also **cool**, adj.
coop, *cavea*.
cooper, *viator* (Pl.).
co-operate, *unā agere*: to — with, (*hominem*) *adiuvare*.
co-operation, *opera*, *auxilium*.
cope, v.: to — with a person, *homini resistere*; able to —, *par*.
coping, *fastigium*.
coping-stone: to put the — on, *cumulum* (*rei*, dat.) *adferre* or *addere*.
copious, *copiosus*, *abundans*, *largus*.
copiously, *copiose*, *abundanter*, *large*.
copiousness, *copia*, *abundantia*.
copper, subst. *aes*: a — vessel, *a(h)enum*.
copper, adj. *a(h)enus*.
coppice, *copse*, *silva*.
copulation, *concubitus* (-ūs), *coitus* (-ūs).
copy, subst. *exemplum*, *exemplar*.
copy, v. transit. *imitari*, *exprimere*; in writing: to — out, *transcribere*, *describere*.
coquet, express by verb *pellicere*.
coral, *curalium*.
cord, subst. *restis*, *fumis*.
cord, v. *constringere*.
cordial, *benignus*, *comis*.
cordiality, *benignitas*, *comitas*.
cordially, *benigne*, *comiter*, *amice*.
cordón, *corona*; in hunting, *indago*.
Cordova, *Corduba*.
core, *nucleus*, *granum*.
Corfu, *Corcyra*.
cork, subst. *cortex*.
cork, v. *obturare*.
corn (the grain), *frumentum* (sing. = grain, plur. = standing corn): the price of —, *annonā*; a — field, *seges*.
corn (on the foot), *clavus* (Plin.).
corner, *angulus*.
cornet. (1) the musical instrument, *cornu*, *buccina*. (2) as milit. t. t. *vexillarius*, *signifer*.
cornice, *corona* (Vitr.).
coronation, express by phrase with *diadema*; see **CROWN**.
coroner, express by phrase, e.g. *magistratus qui de mortuis inquirat*.
corporal, subst. *decurio*.
corporal and corporeal, adj. *corporeus*, or express by genit. of *corpus*: — punishment, *verbera* (-um, plur.).
corporation, *sodalitas* (religious), *municipium*, *conlegium*.
corps, *manus* (-ūs, f.).
corpse, *cadaver*.
corpulence, *obesitas* (Suet.).
corpulent, *obesus*, *pinguis*.
correct, adj. (1) of conduct, *honestus*, *rectus*. (2) of style, *emendatus*, *rectus*, *purus*. (3) = true, *verus*.
correct, v. *corrigere*, *emendare*; = to punish, *punire*, *castigare*, *animadvertere*.
correction, *correctio*, *emendatio*; = punishment, *poena*, *castigatio*, *animadversio*.
correctly, *recte*, *honeste*, *pure*, *vere*.
correctness, express by adj.

correspond, v. (1) = to agree, *respondere*, *congruere*, *convenire* (with dat.). (2) to — by letter, *litteras dare et accipere*.
correspondence. (1) = agreement, *congruentia*, *convenientia*. (2) = letters, *litterae*, *epistulae*, *epistularum commercium*.
correspondent, render by phrase.
corresponding, *par*.
corroborate, *confirmare*, *comprobare*.
corroboration, *confirmatio*.
corrode, *rodere* (Ov.).
corrupt, adj. (1) in gen. = depraved, *corruptus*, *impurus*, *pravus*. (2) = venal, *venalis*.
corrupt, v. *corrumpere*, *depravare*, *vitare*.
corrupter, *corruptor*.
corruptible, = venal, *venalis*.
corruption, *corruptio*, *depravatio*, *corruptela*.
corruptly, *corrupte*, *impure*, *prave*.
corsair, *pirata*.
corslet, *thorax*, *lorica*.
cortège, *comitatus* (-ūs).
coruscation, *fulgor*, *splendor*.
cosmetic, *fucus*.
cost, subst. *pretium*, *sumptus* (-ūs), *impensa*, *impensum*; — of living, *annona*.
cost, v. (con)stare, *venire* (with abl. or sometimes genit. of price).
costliness, *caritas*.
costly, *carus*, *pretiosus*.
costume, *vestitus* (-ūs), *habitus* (-ūs).
cot, *lectulus*.
cottage, *casa*, *tugurium*.
cottager, *rusticus*.
cotton, *gossypion* (-ium: Plin.).
couch, subst. *lectus*, *lectulus*, *cubile*.
couch, v. (1) transit.: a, to — a weapon, *intendere*: b = to express in words, *dicere* or *scribere* (2) intransit. *cubare*, *latere*, *delitescere*.
cough, subst. *tussis*.
cough, v. *tussire*.
council, *concilium*, *consilium* (smaller and more select than *concilium*): a — of war, *consilium*, *praetorium*.
councillor, *senator*, *decurio*.
counsel, subst. = advice, *consilium*, *auctoritas*.
counsel, v.; see **ADVISE**.
count, subst. *comes* (late Latin).
count, v. (1) = to number, reckon up, (*e*)numerare, *percensere*, *computare*. (2) = to consider, hold, *habere*, *ducere*. (3) to — upon: to — upon a person's loyalty, etc., *homini confidere*; to — upon a thing happening, *rem exploratam habere*.
countenance, subst. (1) = face, *vultus*, *os* (*oris*). (2) = favour, *favor*.
countenance, v. (1) = approve, *approbare*. (2) = allow, *permittere*.
counter, subst. (1) for counting with, *calculus*. (2) in a shop, *mensa*.
counter, adv.: — to, *contra*; to run — to, *adversari*.
counteract, *resistere*.
counter-balance, (*ex*)aequare, *compensare*.
counterfeit, adj. *falsus*: — coin, *nummus adulterinus*.
counterfeit, v. *simulare*.
counterpane, *lodix* (Juv.).
counterpart, *res simillima*.
countless, *innumerabilis*, *innumerus*.
country. (1) opp. to town, *rus*: in the —, *ruri*; to live in the —, *rusticari*. (2) = one's

native land, *patria*. (3) = a tract of land, *agri* (-orum, plur.), *finis* (-ium, plur.); region, *terra*, *regio*; of what —? *cuius*?

country-house, *villa*.

countryman, (*homo*) *rusticus*: fellow —, *civis*, *popularis*.

country-town, *municipium*, *oppidum*.

couple, subst. *par*, *bini* -ae -a: a married —, *coniuges* (Cat.).

couple, v. transit. (*con*)iungere, copulare.

courage, *audacia*, *constantia*, *fortitudo*, *virtus* (-ūtis, f.), *animus*; to take —, *animum capere* or *recipere*.

courageous, *fortis*, *audax*, *strenuus*, *animosus*.

courageously, *fortiter*, *audacter*, *strenue*.

courier, *nuntius*, *tabellarius*.

course, subst. *cursus* (-ūs): — of life, career, *vitae curriculum*; a steady, uninterrupted —, *tenor*; a — of action deliberately adopted, a plan, *ratio*, *consilium*; in the — of a few days, *intra paucos dies*; of —, *scilicet*, *sane*; a — at dinner, *ferculum*.

course, v. *venari*.

court, subst. (1) = an enclosed space, *area*. (2) a royal —, *aula*, *regia*. (3) a — of justice; as a place, *forum*, *basilica*; as a body or authority, *iudicium*, *ius* (*iuris*).

court, v. transit. (1) = to seek a person's favour (esp. a lady's), *petere*, *colere*. (2) = to seek to obtain a thing, *quaerere*, *captare*.

courteous, *comis*, *urbanus*, *adfabilis*.

courteously, *comiter*, *urbane*.

courtesy, *urbanitas*, *comitas*.

courtier, *purpuratus*, *aulicus* (Tac.).

courtship, *amor* or express by verb.

cousin, (*con*)*sobrinus* (f. -a; strictly on the mother's side); *patrueus* (only on the father's side).

cove, *sinus* (-ūs).

covenant, subst. *pactio*, *pactum*, *conventio*.

covenant, v. *pacisci*.

cover, subst. (1) = lid, *operimentum*. (2) = shelter, *perfugium*: under — of, *re tectus*. (3) = pretence, *species*.

cover, v. transit. (1) to — over, — up, (*con*)tegere, obtegere, operire, velare. (2) = to protect, *protegere*, *defendere*.

covering, *tegmen*.

coverlet, *stragulum*.

covert, subst. = thicket, *dumetum*.

covert, adj.: see SECRET.

covet, *adpetere*, *concupiscere*.

covetous, *avarus*, *avidus*, *adpetens*.

covetously, *avare*, *avide*, *adpetenter*.

covetousness, *avaritia*, *aviditas*.

cow, subst. *vacca*.

cow, v. transit. *domare*.

coward, *homo ignavus*, *timidus*.

cowardice, cowardliness, *ignavia*, *timiditas*.

cowardly, *ignavus*, *timidus*.

cower, express by phrase.

cowherd, *armentarius*.

cowl, *cucullus* (Juv.).

coy, *verecundus*.

coyness, *verecundia*.

cozen; see CHEAT.

crab, *cancer*.

crabbed, (1) in temper, *acerbus*, *difficilis*, *morosus*. (2) of style, etc., *implicatus*, *impeditus*.

crack, subst. (1) = noise, *crepitus* (-ūs), *fragor*. (2) = fissure, *rima*.

crack, v. (1) transit. *frangere*, *findere*, *rumpere*: to — a joke, *iocari*; to — a whip, *flagello insonare*. (2) intransit.: a = to break open, *dissilire*, *dehiscere*, *rimas agere*: b = to make a noise, *crepare*.

cradle, *cunae* (-arum, plur.), *cunabula* (-orum, plur.): from the —, = from childhood, a *puero*, a *teneris unguiculis*.

craft, (1) = cunning, *dolus*, *astutia*. (2) = skill or trade, *ars*, *artificium*. (3) = boat, *cymba*, *scapha*.

craftily, *astute*, *callide*, *versute*, *dolose*.

craftsman, *artifex*, *opifex*.

crafty, *astutus*, *callidus*, *versutus*, *dolosus*.

crag, *scopulus*, *rupes*.

cram, *farcire*, *refercire*, *confercire*, *stipare*.

cramp, subst. (1) in the muscles, *tetanus*, (Plin.). (2) of metal, *fibula*, *uncus*.

cramp, v.; see CONFINE.

crane, subst. (1) the bird, *grus*, (2) the machine, *trochlea*, *tolleno*.

crane, v.: to — the neck, *cervicem protendere*.

crank, of a machine, *uncus*.

cranny, *rima*.

crash, subst. *fragor*, *strepitus* (-ūs).

crash, v. *strepere*.

crater, *crater* (Plin.).

crave; see BEG, NEED.

craving, *desiderium*.

crawl, *repere*, *serpere*.

crazy, (1) = physically decrepit, *decrepitus*, *imbecillus*. (2) = mentally deranged, *cerritus* (Pl., Hor.), *mente captus*.

creak, v. *stridere*, *crepare*.

creaking, subst. *stridor*, *crepitus* (-ūs).

crease, subst. *ruga*.

crease, v. *rugare*.

create. LIT., = to bring into existence, *creare*, *gignere*, *generare*, *facere*. TRANSF., (1) = to give rise to, occasion, cause, *creare*, *praebere*, *facere*, *efficere*. (2) = to appoint, *creare*, *facere*.

creation; use *initium* (= beginning), or *creatio* (= appointment), or render by verb.

creative, render by verb.

creator, *creator*, *fabricator*, *auctor*.

creature, *animal*.

credibility, *fides*, *auctoritas*.

credible, *credibilis*.

credit, subst. (1) = belief, *fides*: to give — to, *fidem habere*, with dat. (2) as commercial t. t. *fides*. (3) = authority, esteem, *gratia*, *auctoritas*, *existimatio*.

credit, v. transit. (1) = to believe, *credere*. (2) to — a thing to a person, *rem acceptam homini referre*.

creditable, *honestus*, *honorificus*.

creditably, *honeste*.

creditor, *creditor*.

credulity, *credulitas* (Ov., Tac.); or express by phrase.

credulous, *credulus*.

creek, *sinus* (-ūs), *aestuarium*.

creep; see CRAWL.

crescent-shaped, *lunatus* (Verg.).

crest, *crista*, *iuba*.

crested, *cristatus*, *iubatus*.

crestfallen, *demissus*.

crevice; see CRACK.

crew, (1) on a ship, *nautae* (-arum, plur.). (2) in gen. = gang, *grex*.

crib, = manger, *praesepe* (Ov.).

crier, *praeco*.

crime, *delictum*, *maleficium*, *facinus* (-inoris = a daring bad deed), *flagitium* (= scandalous conduct).

criminal, *scelestus*, *sceleratus*, *nefarius*.

criminally, *nefarie*.

crimson, *coccineus*.

cringe, v.: to — to, *adulari*.

cringing, *abiectus*.

cripple, subst., use *homo* with adj.; see CRIPPLED.

cripple, v. LIT., *claudum* etc. *facere*. TRANSF., *debilitare*, *frangere*, *infringere*.

crippled, (lit. and fig.) *claudus*, *mancus*, *debilis*.

crisis, *discrimen*, *tempus* (-oris, n.).

crisp, (1) = curled, *crispus*. (2) = brittle, *fragilis*.

criterion, *norma*, *obrussa*.

critic, *iudex*, *criticus*, *existimator*.

critical, adj. (1) = discriminating, *elegans*. (2) = belonging to a crisis, *anceps*, *dubius*: a — moment, *tempus* (-oris, n.), *occasio*.

criticism, *iudicium*.

criticize, (1) = to judge, *iudicare*. (2) = to find fault with, *reprehendere*, *culpare*.

croak, subst. *vox*, *querela*.

croak, v. *crocare* (Pl.), *queri*.

croak, *olla*.

crockery, *fictilia* (-ium, plur.).

crocodile, *crocodilus*: — tears, *lacrimulae*.

crocus, *crocus*.

crone, *vetula*, *anus* (-ūs), *anacula*.

crook, subst., a shepherd's, *pedum* (Verg.).

crook, v.; see CURVE.

crooked, (lit. and fig.) *pravus*.

crookedly, *prave*.

crookedness, *pravitas*.

crop, subst. (1) of corn, etc., *messis*, *fruges* (-um, plur.). (2) of birds, *ingluvies*.

crop, v. (1) of animals = to browse on, (*at*) *tondere*. (2) in gen. = to cut off, cut short, *praecidere*, *amputare*.

cross, subst., the instrument of punishment, *crux*.

cross, adj. (1) = transverse, *transversus*, *obliquus*. (2) = annoyed, bad-tempered, *difficilis*, *morosus*.

cross, v. transit. (1) = to go across, *transire*, *transgredi*, (*se*) *traicere*. (2) = to oppose a person, *homini obsistere*, *adversari*. (3) to — a person's mind (of thoughts, etc.), *homini subire*. (4) to — out, *delere*.

cross-examine, *interrogare*.

cross-purposes, express by adj. *contrarius*.

crossing, subst., as an action, *transitus* (-ūs).

crouch, *se demittere*.

crow, subst. *cornix*.

crow, v. LIT., of cocks, etc., *canere*. TRANSF., = to boast, *gloriarī*.

crowd, subst. *turba*, *vulgus*, *frequentia*, *multitudo*.

crowd, v. (1) transit. (*co*) *artare*, *stipare*, *cogere*. (2) intransit. *concurrere*, *confluere*, *congregari*.

crowing, subst., of a cock, *cantus* (-ūs).

crown, subst. (1) = any wreath or garland, *corona*. (2) = a king's — (lit.), *insigne regium*, *diadema* (-ātis, n.). (3) = a king's power, sovereignty, *regnum*: to assume the —, *regnum accipere*. (4) the — of the head, *vertex*. (5) = crowning glory, consummation, *cumulus*.

crown, v. transit. *coronare*: — a king, *diadema regi imponere*.

crucible, *catinus* (Plin.).

crucifixion, *crucis supplicium*; or render by phrase.

crucify, *cruci adfigere*, in *crucem tollere*.

crude, (1) = raw or unripe, *crudus*. (2) = rough, unfinished, *informis*, *incultus*, *rudis*.

crudely, *inculte*.

crudity, render by adj.

cruel, *crudelis*, *saevus*, *atrox*.

cruelly, *crudeliter*, *atrociter*.

cruelty, *crudelitas*, *saevitia*.

cruise, subst. *navigatio*.

cruise, v. (*per*) *vagari*, *circumvectari*, *navigare*.

crumb, = a small piece, *mica*.

crumble, v. (1) transit. *friare*, *comminuere*, *conterere*. (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs.

crumple, (*cor*) *rugare*.

crupper, *postilena* (Pl.).

crush, subst.; see CROWD.

crush, v. LIT., *opprimere*, *contundere*, *conterere*, *conculcare* (by treading). TRANSF., *adfligere*, *opprimere*, *obruere*, *frangere*.

crust, *crusta*.

crutch, *baculum*.

cry, subst. *clamor*, *adclamatio*, *vociferatio*; of distress, *ploratus* (-ūs), *eiulatus* (-ūs); of children, *vagitus* (-ūs).

cry, v. *clamare*, *conclamare*, *exclamare*, *adclamare*, *clamitare*; in distress, *plorare*, *eiulare*; of children, *vagire*.

crystal, subst. *crystallus*.

crystal, adj. *crystallinus*.

cub, *catulus*.

cube, *tessera*, *cubus* (Vitr.).

cubic, *cubicus* (Vitr.).

cubit, *cubitum*.

cuckoo, *cuculus*.

cucumber, *cucumis*.

cud: to chew the —, *ruminare*, *remandere* (Plin.).

cudgel, subst. *baculum*, *fustis*.

cudgel, v. *mulcare*; *fusti ferire*, *percutere*, *verberare*.

cue, = hint, *signum*, *indicium*: to give a — to, *homini innuere*.

cuff, subst. (1) = blow, *alapa*, *colaphus*. (2) = sleeve, *manica extrema*.

cuff, v. *colaphum*, etc., *infligere*.

cuirass, *thorax*, *lorica*.

culinary, *coquinarius* (Plin.).

culminate, render by phrase; see CULMINATION.

culmination, *fastigium*.

culpable, *culpandus*.

culprit; see CRIMINAL.

cultivate, (*ex*) *colere*, *exercere*, *studere* (with dat. = to apply oneself to).

cultivation, **culture**, *cultus* (-ūs), *cultura* (lit. and fig.); = liberal ideas, knowledge of literature, etc., *humanitas*, *litterae* (-arum, plur.).

cultivator, *cultor*.

cumber, *impedire* (*prae*) *gravare*, *onerare*.

cumbersome, **cumbrous**, *inhabilis*, *gravis*, *incommodus*.

cumbrously, *incommode*.

cunning, subst. *calliditas*, *astutia*, *dolus*.

cunning, adj. *callidus*, *astutus*, *versutus*, *dolosus*.

cunningly, *callide, astute, versute*.
cup, *poculum, scyphus, calix*: in one's —, in *poculis, inter scyphos*.
cup-bearer, *minister* or *servus*.
cupboard, *armarium*.
cupidity, *cupiditas, avaritia*.
cupola, *tholus* (Verg.).
curator, *curator, custos*.
curb, subst. (lit. and fig.), *frenum*.
curb, v. transit. *frenare, coercere, comprimere, cohibere*.
curd, *lac concretum*.
curdle, v. (1) transit. *coagulare* (Plin.). (2) intransit. *concrecere* (Verg.).
cure, subst. *medicina, sanatio*.
cure, v. transit. (1) = to heal, remedy, *sanare, mederi*. (2) = to preserve, *condire*.
curiosity, express by phrase, such as *noscendi studium*.
curious. (1) = inquisitive, *curiosus*; or render by phrase. (2) = strange, *insolitus, novus, singularis, mirus*. (3) = careful, *diligens*; of — workmanship, *daedalus* (Verg.).
curl, subst. *cincinnus, cirrus* (Varro).
curl, v. transit. *crispare* (Plin.).
curling-irons, *calamister*.
curly, *crispus* (Pl.).
currants, *uvae passae*.
currency, *nummi* (-orum, plur.).
current, subst., in a river, *flumen*: with the —, *secundo flumine*; against the —, *adverso flumine*; at sea, *aestus*.
current, adj. (1) = this, *hic* (e.g. the — year, *hic annus*). (2) = common, *usitatus, vulgaris*: to be —, *valere*.
currently, *vulgo*.
curry, v.: to — leather, *subigere* (Cato); to — favour, *blandiri*.
currycomb, *strigilis* (Col.).
curse, subst. (1) of malign speech, *exsecratio, imprecatio*. (2) = a malign influence, *perniciēs, pestis*.
curse, v. transit. *exsecrari, detestari*.
cursorily, *breviter, strictim, summatim*.
cursorily, express by adv.; see CURSORILY.
curt, *brevis, abruptus*.
curtly, *breviter, praecise*.
curtain, (*co*)artare, (*im*)minuere.
curtain, *velum, aulaeum*; in a theatre, *aulaeum, siparium*.
curve, subst. *flexus* (-ūs), *sinus* (-ūs).
curve, v. transit. (*in*)curvare, (*in*)flectere.
cushion, *pulvinus, pulvinar*.
custody, *custodia, carcer, vincula* (-orum, plur.).
custom, *consuetudo, mos, institutum, usus* (-ūs): it is a —, *moris est*.
customary, *usitatus, tritus, vulgaris, quotidianus, translaticius, solitus*.
custom-duty, *vectigal, portorium*.
customer, *emptor*.
cut, subst.; see BLOW, WOUND; a short —, *via compendiaria*.
cut, v. LIT., *secare, caedere*: to — corn, etc., (*de*)metere; to — the throat, *iugulare*; to — away, *abscindere*; to — down, *succidere*; to — off, *praecidere*; to — out, *exsecare*; to — up, *scindere, concidere*. TRANSF., to — off = intercept, *intercludere*; to — off = destroy, *absumere, extinguere*; to — short, *praecidere, amputare*; to — up (troops in battle), *trucidare*.
cutlery, *cultri* (-orum, plur.).

cutter, *navis actuaria*.
cut-throat, *sicarius*.
cutting, subst., of a plant, *talea* (Cato).
cutting, adj., of speech, *mordax*.
cuttlefish, *sepia, loligo*.
cycle, *orbis, circulus*.
cylinder, *cylindrus*.
cymbal, *cymbalum*.
cynic, *cynicus*.
cynical, *mordax*.
cypress, *cupressus*.

D

dabble, v. transit. *adspergere*: to — in a thing, *rem leviter attingere*.
dad, **daddy**, *tata* (Varro).
daffodil, *narcissus* (Ov.).
dagger, *pugio, sica*.
daily, adj. = of the daytime, *diurnus*; = of every day, *quotidianus*.
daily, adv. *quotidie*; with comparatives, etc., *in dies*.
dainties, *cuppedia* (-orum, plur.), *scitamenta* (-orum, plur.).
daintiness. (1) = fussiness, *cuppedia*. (2) = elegance, grace, *venustas*.
dainty. (1) = particular, *fastidiosus*. (2) = elegant, *elegans, delicatus, lautus*.
dairy, render by phrase.
dale, *vallis*.
dalliance, *lascivia, ludus, lusus* (Ov.).
dally. (1) = to linger, *morari*. (2) = to sport amorously, *lascivire, ludere* (Pl., Ov.).
dam, subst. (1) = mother, *mater*. (2) = pier, breakwater, *moles, agger*.
dam, v. transit. *obstruere, coercere*.
damage, subst. *damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, noxa*.
damage, v. transit. *laedere* (with acc.), *nocere, obesse* (with dat.).
dame, *matrona, domina*.
damn, *damnare, condemnare*.
damp, subst. *umor*.
damp, adj. *umidus, udus* (Hor.).
damp, v. transit. LIT., *umectare*. TRANSF., to — spirits, etc., *comprimere, restringere*.
damsel, *puella, virgo*.
dance, subst. *saltatio, saltatus, chorea* (Verg.).
dance, v. *saltare*.
dancer, *saltator* (f. *saltatrix*).
dandle, *manibus agitare*.
dandy, *homo elegans* (Sen.).
danger, *periculum, discrimen*.
dangerous, *periculosus, anceps, infestus, lubricus*.
dangerously, *periculose*.
dangle, (*de*)pendere.
dank, *umidus*.
Danube, *Danubius*.
dapper, *nitidus*.
dappled, *maculosus*.
dare, *audere*; = to challenge, *provocare*.
daring, subst. *audacia*.
daring, adj. *audax*.
dark, subst.: to be in the — about, *rem ignorare*; see also DARKNESS.
dark, adj. LIT., (1) opp. to¹ light, *obscurus, caliginosus, opacus*. (2) in colour, *fuscus, niger, pullus*. TRANSF., (1) = mysterious, obscure,

obscurus, incertus. (2) = gloomy, bad, *tenebrosus, atrox.*
darken, v. transit. (lit. and fig.), *obscurare, occaecare, tenebras offundere* (with dat.).
darkling, *obscurus* (Verg.).
darkly, *obscurē.*
darkness, *obscuritas, tenebrae* (-arum, plur.), *caligo.*
darling, subst. *deliciae* (-arum, plur.), *vita, mel* (Pl.), *melculum* (Pl.).
darling, adj. *suavissimus, mellitus* (Cat.).
darn, *sarcire.*
darnel, *lolium.*
dart, subst. *telum, iaculum.*
dart, v. (1) = to throw —s, *iaculari, tela (e)mittere.* (2) = to dash, rush, *provolare, se concitare, ferri.*
dash, subst. (1) = a rush, *impetus* (-ūs). (2) = a small amount, *non nihil.*
dash, v. (1) transit.: to — one thing against another, *adfligere, offendere, impingere*; to — down, *proruere*; to — out, *elidere*; to — a person's hopes, *spem ad inritum redigere.* (2) intransit.; see DART.
dastardly, *ignavus.*
data, *concessa* (-orum, plur.).
date, subst. (1) the fruit, *palmula* (Varro). (2) = a particular time, *dies, tempus*: out of —, *obsoletus.*
date, v. (1) transit.: to — a letter, *diem in epistula ascribere*; to — an event, *rem tempori adsignare* or (at)tribuere. (2) intransit., *incipere, originem habere.*
dativē, (*casus*) *dativus* (Quint.).
daub, (*ob*)linere, (*per*)ungere.
daughter, *filia*: a little —, *filiola*; — -in-law, *nurus* (-ūs).
daunt; see FRIGHTEN.
dauntless, *impavidus.*
dawdle, *cessare.*
dawdler, *cessator.*
dawn, subst. *diluculum, prima lux, aurora* (poet.): it is —, *lucescit.*
dawn, v. (*in*)*lucescere.*
day, *dies*: before —, *ante lucem*; at break of —, *primā luce*; by —, *interdiu*; — breaks, *lucescit*; late in the —, *multo die*; good —, *salve* (*salvete*); a lucky —, *dies albus* or *candidus*; an unlucky —, *dies ater*; the — star, *lucifer*; for the —, *in diem*; a period of two —s, *biduum*; of three —s, *triduum*; to —, *hodie*; every other —, *tertio quoque die, alternis diebus*; from — to —, *in dies*; — after —, *diem de die*; every —, see DAILY; on the — before, *pridie*; of the — before, *hesternus*; on the — after, *postridie (eius diei)*; in our —, *nostrā memoria* or *aetate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus*; to pass one's —s, *vitam degere*; the —time, *tempus diurnum*; the other —, *nuper.*
day-break; see DAWN and DAY.
dazzle, *perstringere, caecare*: to be —d, *stupere.*
dead. LIT., *mortuus, exanimis, exanimus*; the —, as existing in the underworld, *inferi* (-orum, plur.). TRANSF., = dull, *languidus*: at — of night, *nocte intempestā.*
deadēn, *hebetare, obtundere, enervare, debilitare, frangere.*
deadly, *mortifer, exitialis, perniciosus.*
deadness, *stupor, torpor.*
deaf, *surdus, auribus captus.*

deafen, *exsurdare* (Plin.), *obtundere.*
deafness, *surditas.*
deal, subst. (1) of timber, use adj. *abiegnus.* (2) = a quantity, *aliquantum.* (3) = a distribution, apportioning, *distributio, partitio*; or render by verb; a new — (= drastic measures for economic reform), perhaps *tabulae novae.*
deal, v.: to — out, *dividere, distribuere, dispartire*; to — with; see TREAT.
dealer, *mercator, negotiator*: a retail —, *institor, caupo, propola.*
dealing, *commercium, negotium, usus* (-ūs): to have —s with, *cum homine rationem* or *commercium habere*; upright —, *fides*; double —, *fraus.*
dear. (1) = expensive, *carus, pretiosus.* (2) = beloved, *carus.*
dearly, = at a high price, *care, magno pretio.*
dearness, *caritas.*
dearth, *inopia, caritas, penuria.*
death, *mors, letum, obitus* (-ūs), *nex* (violent): day of —, *dies supremus.*
death-bed, use adj. *moriens* or *moribundus.*
debar, *excludere, prohibere.*
debase, *corrumpere, vitare.*
debasement, *ignominia.*
debate, subst. *disceptatio, controversia, disputatio.*
debate, v. *disceptare, disputare.*
debauch, subst. *comissatio.*
debauch, v.: in gen. *corrumpere, depravare.* *vitare*: to — a woman, (*con*)*stuprare.*
debauchee, *ganeo.*
debaucher, *corruptor, (con)stuprator.*
debauchery, *stuprum.*
debenture, *sygrapha* (= a bond).
debility, *infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas.*
debt, *aes alienum*: to get into —, *aes alienum contrahere*; to be in —, *in aere alieno esse, obaeratum esse*; a general cancellation of —s, *tabulae novae.*
debtor, *debitor, obaeratus.*
debit, v.: to — a thing to a person, *homini rem expensam ferre.*
decade, *decem anni.*
decamp, *discedere.*
decant, *diffundere.*
decanter, *lagena.*
decapitate; see BEHEAD.
decay, *tabes, defectio virium.*
decay, v. *marcescere, senescere, tabescere.*
decease, *obitus* (-ūs); see DEATH.
deceit, *fallacia, fraus, dolus.*
deceitful, *fallax, dolosus, fraudulentus.*
deceitfully, *fallaciter, dolose.*
deceive, *decipere, fallere, circumvenire, fraudare.*
deceiver, *fraudator.*
December, (*mensis*) *December.*
decency, *honestas, decentia, decorum.*
decent, *honestus, decens, decōrus.*
decently, *honeste, decenter, decōre.*
deception, *fraus, dolus, fallacia.*
decide. (1) = to settle a thing, *rem statuere, constituere, decernere, diiudicare.* (2) to — to do, *constituere, statuere*, with infin. or ut.
decided. (1) of things = fixed, *certus.* (2) of persons = resolute, *stabilis, constans, firmus.*
decidedly, *firme, firmiter, constanter*; in answers, *vero, plane, sane.*
deciduous, *deciduus* (Plin.).

decimate. LIT., *decimare* (Tac.), *decimum quemque ad supplicium legere*. TRANSF., see DESTROY.

decipher, explanare, interpretari, explicare.

decision. (1) = a settlement, thing decided, *arbitrium, decretum, sententia, diiudicatio*. (2) of character, *constantia, firmitas*. (3) = outcome, *eventus*.

decisive, render by phrase.

deck, subst. pons (Tac.).

deck, v. (1) see ADORN. (2) a decked ship, *navis constrata*.

declaim, pronuntiare, declamare.

declamation, declamatio, pronuntiatio.

declamatory, declamatorius.

declaration, declaratio, professio, praedicatio: — of war, *belli denuntiatio*.

declare, declarare, profiteri, praedicare, pronuntiare, confirmare: to — war, *bellum denuntiare* or *indicere*; to — for a person, *ab* or *cum homine stare*.

declension, declinatio (Quint.).

decline, subst. deminutio.

decline, v. (1) transit. = to refuse, *recusare, renuere*: to — battle, *pugnam detrectare*; as grammat. t. t., *declinare* (Quint.). (2) intransit. = to fail, *deficere, (de)minui, decrescere, senescere*.

declivity, declivitas, clivus.

decoction, decoctum (Plin.).

decompose. (1) transit. *(dis)solvere, resolvere*. (2) intransit. *dissolvi, tabescere, putrescere*.

decomposition, (dis)solutio, tabes.

decorate, (ex)ornare, decorare.

decoration, ornatus (-ūs), ornamentum.

decorous, decorus.

decorously, decore.

decorum, decorum; see also DECENCY.

decoy, subst. inlex.

decoy, v. inlicere, adlicere, inescare.

decrease, subst. deminutio, imminutio.

decrease, v. (1) transit. *(de)minuere, imminuere, extenuare*. (2) intransit. *decrescere*; or use pass. of transit. verbs.

decree, subst. decretum, edictum: of the senate, *senatusconsultum*; of the people, *plebiscitum*.

decree, v. discernere, edicere, sciscere, iubere, sancire; impers. *placet*, with *ut* or acc. and infin.

decrepit, decrepitus.

decrepitude, senectus, aetas decrepita.

decry, vituperare, obtrectare.

dedicate, (de)dicare, consecrare.

deduce. (1) = to derive, *(de)ducere*. (2) = to infer, *conligere, concludere*.

deduct, detrahere, deducere.

deduction. (1) = decrease, *deductio, deminutio*. (2) = inference, render by verb.

deed. (1) = an action, *factum, res gesta, facinus* (usually bold and bad). (2) a document, *tabula, syngrapha*.

deep, subst. = the — sea, altum, pontus (poet.).

deep, adj. LIT. altus, profundus: ten feet —, *decem pedes altus*. TRANSF., of sounds, *gravis*; of thoughts, etc., *altus*: — in thought, *in cogitatione defixus*; of feelings and qualities, *summus, gravis*.

deepen, altiore facere; = to increase, *augere*.

deeply, alte, penitus, graviter (of feeling).

deer, cervus (f. *cerva*).

deface, deformare, foedare.

defame, calumniari, obtrectare.

default. (1) = error, *culpa, peccatum, delictum*.

(2) = lack, *defectio, inopia*. (3) as legal t. t., to let judgment go by —, *vadimonium deserere, ad vadimonium non venire*.

defeat, subst. clades; of a candidate for election, *repulsa*.

defeat, v.; see CONQUER, BAFFLE.

defect, labes (-is), f., vitium, mendum.

defective, imperfectus, mendosus, mancus, vitiosus: to be —, *deficere, deesse*.

defectively, mendose, imperfecte, vitiose.

defection, defectio.

defend, defendere, tueri, tutari, pro homine propugnare; in a law-court, *hominis causam dicere*.

defendant, reus.

defence, defensio, tutela, praesidium; in a law-court, *defensio, patrocinium*.

defenceless, inermis.

defensive, express by phrase with defendere: — weapons, *arma (-orum, plur.)*.

defer. (1) = to postpone, *differre, proferre, procrastinare, prolatare*. (2) to — to, *(homini) cedere, obsequi, morem gerere*.

deference, observantia, obsequium.

deferential, submissus, observans.

deferentially, submisse.

defiance, provocatio: in — of, *contra* (with acc.).

deficiency, defectio, inopia, penuria.

deficient; see DEFECTIVE.

defile, subst. angustiae (-arum, plur.), fauces (-ium, plur.), saltus (-ūs).

defile, v. contaminare, maculare, inquinare, spurcare, foedare, violare, polluere.

defilement, macula, labes.

define, (de)finire, circumscribere.

definite, certus, constitutus, status, definitus.

definitely, certe, certo, definite.

definition, (de)finitio.

deflect, v. (1) transit. *deflectere*. (2) intransit. *declinare, errare*.

deform, deformare, in peius vertere.

deformed, distortus, deformatus.

deformity, deformitas, pravitas.

defraud, (de)fraudare, circumscribere, circumvenire.

defrauder, fraudator.

defray, suppeditare, solvère.

defunct, mortuus.

defy, = to challenge, provocare.

degenerate, adj. degener, or render by phrase, such as peior avis (Hor.).

degenerate, v. intransit. degenerare, depravari, peior fieri.

degradation, ignominia, dedecus (-ōris, n.).

degrade. LIT., = to lower in rank or position, *in ordinem cogere* (of soldiers), *ex loco movere*. TRANSF., see DISGRACE.

degrading, indignus, indecorus.

degree. (1) = amount, extent, *gradus (-ūs)*: to some —, *aliquantum*; to such a —, *eo* with genit.; by —s, *gradatim, sensim*. (2) = rank, station, *gradus, ordo*.

deification, consecratio (Tac.).

deified, consecratus; of the Roman emperors after death, *divus*.

deify, consecrare, inter deos, or in deorum numerum referre.

deign, dignari or velle, with infin.

deism, deum esse putare.

deist, *qui deum esse putat.*
deity, *deus, numen.*
dejected, *maestus, percussus, afflictus*: to be —, *in maerore esse* or *iacere.*
dejectedly, *maeste.*
dejection, *aegrimonia, maestitia, tristitia, maeror.*
delay, subst. *mora, cunctatio, cessatio.*
delay, v. (1) transit. = to retard, *(re)morari, detinere, tardare, retinere, (homini) moram facere.* (2) intransit. *(com)morari, cunctari, cessare.*
delectation, *delectatio, oblectatio.*
delegate, subst. *legatus.*
delegate, v. transit. (1) = to depute a person, *legare, adlegare.* (2) = to commit to a person, *rem homini committere, mandare, delegare.*
deleterious, *noxius.*
deliberate, adj. *consideratus, cogitatus, lentus, prudens.*
deliberate, v. *deliberare, consulere, consultare, considerare.*
deliberately, *cogitate, considerate, lente, prudenter, consulto.*
deliberation, *deliberatio, consultatio*; see also SLOWNESS.
deliberative, *deliberativus*: a — body, *consilium.*
delicacy. (1) of taste, style, etc., *elegantia, subtilitas*; = humane feeling, tact, *humanitas.* (2) of health, *imbecillitas, infirmitas.* (3) of flavour, *suavitas*; see also Dainties.
delicate. (1) = tender, *tener, mollis, delicatus.* (2) in taste, style, etc., *elegans, subtilis*; = tactful, *humanus.* (3) in health, *imbecillus, infirmus.* (4) of tasks, = requiring care, *difficilis*; or express by phrase.
delicately, *molliter, delicate, eleganter, subtiliter.*
delicious, *suavis, dulcis.*
deliciously, *suaviter.*
delight, subst. *delectatio, voluptas.*
delight, v. (1) transit. *delectare, oblectare.* (2) intransit.: to — in, *(re) gaudere, delectari, oblectari.*
delightful, *iucundus, suavis, acceptus, gratus.*
delightfully, *iucunde, suaviter, grate.*
delightfulness, *suavitas, iucunditas.*
delineate, (lit. and fig.) *describere, depingere, adumbrare.*
delineation, *adumbratio, descriptio.*
delinquency, *delictum, scelus (-eris, n.).*
delinquent, *homo maleficus.*
delirious, *delirus.*
delirium, *delirium (Cels.), furor.*
deliver. (1) see FREE. (2) = to hand over, *prodere, dedere, tradere.* (3) = to utter, *pronuntiare*; see also SPEAK. (4) in childbirth, to be delivered, *partum edere.*
deliverance, *liberatio, salus (-utis).*
deliverer, *liberator, vindex.*
delivery, of an orator or actor, *actio, elocutio, dictio.*
dell, *vallis.*
delude, *deludere*; see also DECEIVE.
deluge, subst. Lit., *eluvio, diluvium (Verg.).* TRANSF., *vis magna.*
deluge, v. transit. *inundare.* TRANSF., to be deluged with, *(re)cumulari.*
delusion. (1) = deception, *fraus, dolus, fallacia.* (2) = error, *error.*
delusive, *falsus, fallax, vanus.*

delve, *fodere.*
demagogue, *plebicola, plebis dux*: to play the —, *populariter agere.*
demand, subst. *postulatio, flagitatio.*
demand, v. *poscere, postulare, flagitare.*
demarkation, in the phrase, a line of —, *terminus, finis, confinium.*
demean, v., to — oneself: (1) = to conduct oneself, *se gerere.* (2) = to lower oneself, *descendere, se demittere.*
demeanour, *mores (-um, plur.), habitus (-us).*
demerit, *culpa*; see also BLAME, FAULT.
demigod, *heros.*
demise, subst. *obitus (-us).*
demise, v.; see BEQUEATH.
democracy, *reipublicae forma popularis, civitas in qua omnia per populum administrantur*; or use phrase such as *penes omnes est respublica.*
democrat, *plebicola, popularium fautor.*
democratic, *popularis.*
demolish, *demoliri, diruere, evertere.*
demolition, *demolitio, eversio.*
demon, *daemon (eccl.).*
demonstrable, **demonstrative**, render by phrases.
demonstrate, *demonstrare, docere, (con)firmare, probare.*
demonstration. (1) = pointing out, proof, *demonstratio.* (2) = display, *ostentatio.*
demoralization, *mores corrupti.*
demoralize. (1) = to corrupt, *mores corrumpere, or depravare.* (2) = to unnerve, *percellere.*
demur. (1) as legal t.t. = to object to, *exceptionem facere.* (2) = to hesitate, *dubitare, haesitare.*
demure, *verecundus.*
demurrer, as legal t. t. *exceptio.*
den, *specus (-us), latibulum, lustra (-orum, plur.);* fig.: a — of vice, *stabulum.*
denial, *negatio, repudiatio.*
denizen, *incola.*
denominate, *(de)nominare.*
denote, *designare, indicare, significare.*
denotation, *significatio.*
denounce. (1) in gen. = to speak against, *increpare, vituperare.* (2) before a court, *accusare, nomen deferre.*
denouncer, *accusator, index, delator.*
dense, *densus, confertus, creber, crassus.* TRANSF., = stupid, *stolidus.*
densely, *dense, confertim.*
density, *densitas*; see also STUPIDITY.
dent, subst. *nota, vestigium.*
dentist, *medicus.*
denunciation, *delatio, accusatio.*
deny. (1) = to say that . . . not, *negare, infitias ire.* (2) = to disown, *infitiari, renuere.* (3) = to refuse to give, *negare.* (4) to — oneself a thing, *ab re temperare.*
depart, *abire, abscedere, discedere, excedere, digredi, (de)migrare.*
department. (1) = office, *munus (-eris, n.), provincia.* (2) = branch, division, *pars, genus (-eris, n.).*
departure, *abitus (-us), discessus (-us).*
depend. (1) = to be dependent on, *pendere ex re (homine), in re (or homine) positum or situm esse, in manu hominis esse, in potestate hominis verti.* (2) = to rely on, *hominem (con)fidere*: — upon it, *mihi crede.*

dependence, *clientela*; = reliance, *fiducia*.
dependency, *provincia*.
dependent, subst. *cliens*.
dependent, adj. *obnoxius*; or render by verb.
depict, (lit. and fig.) *depingere*, *effingere*, *describere*.
deplorable, *flebilis*, *miserabilis*.
deplore, *deplorare*, *deflere*.
deploy, *explicare*, *dilatare*.
deponent, subst. as legal t. t. *testis*, *index*.
depopulate, (*de*)*populari*; better rendered by phrase, such as *civibus nudare*.
deport. (1) = to remove from a country, *deportare*. (2) = to — oneself, *se gerere*.
deportment, *gestus* (-ūs), *habitus* (-ūs), *mores* (-um, plur.).
depose. (1) = to remove from office, *loco movere*, *abrogare homini magistratum*. (2) as a witness, *testari*, *testificari*.
deposit, subst. *depositum*; see also PLEDGE.
deposit, v. (1) = to lay down, (*de*)*ponere*. (2) = to put away safely, *deponere*.
deposition. (1) = removal from office, render by verb. (2) = evidence, *testimonium*.
depository, *apotheca*, *receptaculum*.
depravation, *depravatio*, *corruptio*.
deprave, *depravare*, *corrumpere*, *vitiare*.
depravity, *pravitas* (*morum*), *mores depravati* or *corrupti*.
deprecate, *deprecari*: to — as a bad omen, *abominari*.
deprecation, *deprecatio*.
depreciate, = to disparage, *elevare*, *detrahere* (with *de* and abl.), *obrectare* (with dat.).
deprecation, *obrectatio*.
depredation, *direptio*, *expilatio*, *latrocinium*.
depress. LIT., physically, *premere*, *deprimere*. TRANSF., mentally, *animum frangere*, *infringere*, *adfligere*.
depression, = low spirits, *tristitia*, *maeror*; or render by *animum* with pass. partic.
deprivation, *privatio*, *spoliatio*, *ademptio*.
deprive, (*hominem re*) *privare*, (*de*)*spoliare*, *orbare*; (*rem homini*) *adimere*, *eripere*.
deprived, *orbis* (*re*): — of a natural faculty, *captus* (with abl.).
depth, *altitudo*; of feeling, etc., express by adj. *summus* or *gravis*. Prov.: to be out of one's —, *in alieno foro litigare* (Mart.).
deputation, *legatio*, *legati* (-orum, plur.).
depute, (*ad*)*legare*.
deputy, *legatus*, *vicarius*.
derange, *perturbare*, *conturbare*.
deranged, = insane, *demens*, *insanus*.
derangement. (1) = confusion, *perturbatio*. (2) = insanity, *dementia*, *insania*.
deride, *deridere*, *inridere*.
derider, *inrisor*.
derision, *inrisio*.
derivation, as grammat. t. t., *declinatio*; otherwise render by verb.
derive, (*de*)*ducere*, *trahere*.
derogate, v.: to — from, *derogare*, *detrahere* (with *de* and abl., or dat.).
derogatory, render by verb.
descend. (1) = to come down, *descendere*. (2) = to stoop, lower oneself, *descendere*. (3) of property: to — to, *pervenire ad hominem*.
descendant, *prognatus*; plur. *progenies*, *posterii*.
descended from, *ortus* or *oriundus ab*.

descent. (1) = downward movement, *descensus* (-ūs); or use the verb. (2) = downward slope, *declivitas*, *locus declivis*. (3) = origin, *origo*, *genus* (-ēris, n.), *progenies*. (4) = attack, *inruptio*, *incursio*, *escensio*.
describe. (1) in words, *describere*, *verbis exsequi*, *depingere*, *explicare*, *exponere*, *enarrare*. (2) = to draw, *describere*: to — a circle, *circumscribere*.
description, *descriptio*, (*e*)*narratio*, *expositio*.
desecrate, *profanare*, *polluere*, *violare*; formally, *exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*).
desecration, *violatio*; or express by phrase, such as *polluta sacra* (-orum, plur.).
desert, subst. *dignitas*, *meritum*.
desert, subst. = wilderness, *solitudo*, *vastitas*; or use subst. with *desertus*.
desert, adj. *desertus*, *solus*, *vastus*.
desert, v. (1) = to abandon, *deserere*, (*de*)*relinquere*, *destituere*. (2) = to become a deserter, *signa deserere* or *relinquere*, *ad hostem transfugere*.
deserter, *desertor*, *transfuga*.
desertion, (*de*)*relictio*; by a soldier, *transitio ad hostem*.
deserve, (*rem*) (*com*)*merere*, (*com*)*mereri*; *dignum esse* (*re*): to — well, *bene mereri*.
deservedly, *merito*, *pro meritis*, *iure*.
deserving, (*re*) *dignus*.
design, subst. (1) = outline, form, *descriptio*, *lineamenta* (-orum, plur.), *forma*. (2) = purpose, *consilium*: by —, *consulto*.
design, v. (1) = to delineate, *designare*, *describere*. (2) = to intend, *in animo habere*, *cogitare*, *proponere*.
designate, *designare*, *notare*, *nominare*.
designation, *designatio*; see also NAME.
designedly, *consulto*, *de industria*.
designing, *callidus*, *astutus*, *vafer*.
desirable, *optabilis*.
desire, subst. *appetitus*, *appetitus* (-ūs), *appetentia*, *cupiditas*, *cupido*, *desiderium*.
desire, v. *appetere*, *expetere*, *cupere*, *concupiscere*, *desiderare*, *avere*, *optare*.
desirous, *rei* (genit.) *appetens*, *cupidus*, *avidus*, *studiosus*.
desist, *desistere*, *absistere*.
desk, *mensa*, *scrinium*.
desolate, adj. (1) = waste, *vastus*, *desertus*; (2) = bereaved, *orbis*, *solus*.
desolate, v. *vastare*, *populare*.
despair, subst. *desperatio*.
despair, v. *desperare*, *spem abicere*.
despairing; see DESPERATE.
despatch, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *epistula*; see also SENDING and HASTE.
despatch, v. (1) = to send, *mittere*: to — on public business, *legare*. (2) = to complete, finish, *conficere*, *perficere*, *absolvere*; with haste, *maturare*, *accelerare*. (3) = to kill, finish off, *interficere*, *interimere*.
desperado, *homo desperatus* or *perditus*.
desperate. (1) = hopeless, *desperatus*, *exspes*. (2) = dangerous, *periculosus*.
desperately, *desperanter*; sometimes rendered by superl. (e.g. — wicked, *sceleratissimus*): to be — in love, *amare perdit* (Ter., Cat.), *misere* (Pl.).
desperation, *desperatio*.
despicable, *contemptus*.
despise, *contemnere*, *contemptui habere*, *despicere*, *aspernari*, *spernere*.

despite, *odium*, *malitia*: in — of, *contra*, *adversus* (with acc.).
despond, v. *desperare*, *se animo demittere*, *animum demittere*.
despondency, *animus demissus*.
despot, *tyrannus*, *dominus*.
despotic, *imperatorius*, *superbus*, *tyrannicus*.
despotically, *superbe*, *tyrannice*.
despotism, *dominatus* (-ūs), *tyrannis*, *dominatio*, *regnum*.
dessert, *mensa secundia*.
destination, = end of journey, express by phrase with *locus*.
destine, *destinare*, *constituere*.
destined, *destinatus*; = fated, *fatalis*, sometimes *natus*.
destiny, *fatum*, *sors*.
destitute, *inops*, *egens*: — of anything, *rē inops*, *destitutus*, *privatus*, or use *sine* with abl.
destitution, *inopia*, *egestas*.
destroy, *perdere*, *destruere*, *diruere*, *evertere*, *excindere*, *delere*, *extinguere*, *subvertere* (esp. of institutions: *Sall.*, *Tac.*): to — oneself, *mortem sibi consciscere*.
destroyer, *perditor*, *extinctior*.
destructible, *fragilis*; or render by verb.
destructibility, *fragilitas*.
destruction, *eversio*, *excidium*, *extinctio*, *perniciēs*.
destructive, *perniciosus*, *exitiosus*, *funestus*.
destructively, *perniciose*.
desuetude, *desuetudo*: to fall into —, *obsolescere*.
desultory, *inconstans*, *lēvis*.
detach. *LIT.*, = to break off, *defringere*, *avellere*. *TRANSF.*, in gen. = to separate, *separare*, *sejungere*, *disjungere*.
detachment, = a body of troops, *manus* (-ūs), *delecti* (*militēs*).
detail, subst. in plur., details, *singula* (-orum), *singulae res*: to go into —, *de singulis agere*.
detail, v. (*singula*) *explicare*, *exsequi*.
detain, *tenere*, *retinere*.
detect, (*rem*) *invenire*, *reperire*, *patefacere*; (*hominem in re*) *deprehendere*.
detection, express by verb.
detention, *retentio*; = custody, *custodia*.
deter, *detertere*, *absterrere*.
deteriorate. (1) transit. (*rem* or *hominem*) *deteriorem facere*, *depravare*, *corrumpere*. (2) intransit. *deteriorem fieri*, *corrumpi*.
deterioration, *deterior condicio* or *status* (-ūs).
determination. (1) = settlement, *arbitrium*, *iudicium*. (2) = intention, *institutum*, *consilium*. (3) = decision of character, *constantia*, *firmitas animi*.
determine. (1) = settle, *decernere*, *statuere*, *constituere*, *diiudicare*. (2) = decide to do, *statuere*, *constituere*, *decernere*, with infin.
determined. (1) = with one's mind made up, *certus*. (2) in gen. = resolute, *constans*, *firmus*.
detest, *odisse*, *detestari*.
detestable, *detestabilis*, *odiosus*.
detestably, *odiose*.
detestation, *odium*.
dethrone, *regno expellere*.
detract, v.: to — from, *detrahere*, *derogare* (with *de* and abl.); *obtrectare* (with dat.).
detraction, *obtrectatio*.
detriment, *damnum*, *detrimentum*, *incommodum*.

detrimental, *perniciosus*, *iniquus*: to be —, *detrimento esse*.
devastate, (*per*) *vastare*, *devastare*, (*de*) *populari*, *perpopulari*.
devastation. (1) as an act, *vastatio*, (*de*) *populatio*. (2) as a state, *vastitas*.
develop, v. (1) transit.: a = to explain, *explicare*, *evolvere*, *explanare*: b = to bring out, unfold, *educare*, *excolere*, *alere*. (2) intransit. *crescere*, *adolescere*, *augeri*.
development. (1) verbal, *explicatio*, *explanatio*. (2) = growth, progress, *auctus* (-ūs), *progressus* (-ūs).
deviate, *declinare*, *degredi*, *decedere*, *discedere*, *aberrare*.
deviation, *declinatio*, *digressio*.
device. (1) = emblem, *insigne*; as an inscription, *inscriptio*. (2) = plan, *machina*, *dolus*.
devil, *diabolus* (eccl.): go to the —! *abi in malam crucem*. *Prov.*: talk of the —, *lupus in fabula* (or in *sermone*); — take the hindmost, *occupat extremum scabies* (Hor.).
devilish, *nefandus*.
devious, *devius*, *vagus*.
devise. (1) = to think of, *excogitare*, *invenire*, *figere*, *machinari*. (2) see *BEQUEATH*.
devoid, of a thing, *re vacuus*, *liber*.
devolve, v. (1) transit. *deferre*, *permittere*, *mandare*. (2) intransit. (*per*) *venire*, *permittere*, etc.
devote. (1) = to dedicate, *devovēre*, *consecrare*, (*de*) *dicare*. (2) to give anything completely, *dedere*, *conferre*: to — oneself, *se dedere* or *conferre* or *applicare*; *operam dare*, *incumbere*, *inservire*.
devoted, *deditus*, *studiosus*.
devotedly, *studiose*.
devotion. (1) = act of dedication, *devotio*, *dedicatio*. (2) = zeal, *studium*. (3) plur., *devotions*; see *PRAYERS*.
devour, (*de*) *vorare*, *comedere*, *consumere*.
devouring, *edax*.
devout, *pius* (*erga deos*), *venerabundus*.
devoutly, *pie*, *sancte*.
dew, *ros*: — falls, *rorat* (Varro).
dewy, *roscidus* (Verg.).
dewlap, *palearia* (-ium, plur.).
dexterity, *dexteritas*, *sollertia*, *calliditas*.
dexterous, *dexter*, *sollers*, *callidus*.
dexterously, *dext(e)re*, *sollerter*, *scienter*.
diadem, *diadema* (-atis, n.), *insigne* (*regium*).
diagonal, *diagonalis* (Vitr.).
diagram, *descriptio*, *forma*.
dial, *solarium*.
dialect, *lingua*, *dialectos* (Suet.): to speak in the Doric —, *Dorice loqui*.
dialectics, *dialectica* (-ae), *dialectica* (-orum, plur.).
dialogue. (1) philosophical, *dialogus*. (2) in plays, *diverbiū*. (3) = conversation, *sermo*, *conloquium*.
diamond, *adamas* (Plin.): —-shaped, *scutulatus* (Plin.).
diaphragm, *praecordia* (-ium, plur.).
diarrhoea, *alvi profluvium* (Cels.).
diary, *commentarii diurni* (Suet.).
dice, *die*, *talus*, *tessera*: to play at —, *talis* or *tesseris ludere*, *aleā ludere*; a — box, *fritillus* (Juv.).
dicer, *aleator*.
dictate, v. (1) = to read to one who writes down, *dictare*. (2) see *ORDER*.

dictation, = orders, *arbitrium, praescriptum*;
see also **ORDER**.
dictator, *dictator*.
dictatorial. (1) = of an actual dictator,
dictatorius. (2) in gen., *imperiosus*.
dictatorship, *dictatura*.
diction, *dicendi* or *scribendi* genus (-ēris), *dictio*,
sermo.
die, v. **LIT.**, *mori*, (*mortem*) *obire*, (*vitā*)
decedere, (*mortem*) *occumbere*, (*mortem*) *oppe-*
tere. **TRANSF.**, of wind, to — away, *cadere*;
of abstr. things, to — out, *emori*.
diet, *victus* (-ūs), *diaeta*.
differ, *discrepare*, *dissidere*, *dissentire*, *differre*.
difference, *varietas*, *diversitas*: — of opinion,
discrepantia, *dissensio*.
different, *alius*, *discrepans*, *diversus*, *dissimilis*,
varius: — people do — things, *alii alia*
faciunt.
differently, *aliter*, *diverse*, *varie*.
difficult, *difficilis*, *arduus*, *impeditus*.
difficulty, *difficultas*: a source of —, *impedi-*
mentum; to be in difficulties, *laborare*; with
—, *vix*, *aegre*, *difficulter*; without —, *nullo*
negotio.
diffidence, *verecundia*, *diffidentia*.
diffident, *verecundus*, *diffidens*.
diffidently, *verecunde*, *diffidenter*.
diffuse, v. (1) transit. *diffundere*. (2) intransit.
diffundi, *permeare*, *fluere*.
diffuse, adj. *verbosus*, *fusus*.
diffusely, *verbose*, *fuse*.
dig, *fodere*: to — up, — out, *effodere*, *eruerē*.
digger, *fossor* (poet.).
digest, subst., as legal t. t., *digesta* (-orum,
plur.).
digest, v. *concoquere*.
digestible, *facilis ad concoquendum*.
digestion, *concoctio* (Plin.).
dignified, *gravis*, *augustus*.
dignify, *honestare*, *honorare*.
dignity. (1) of rank, *dignitas*, *amplitudo*. (2) of
air or character, *honestas*, *gravitas*, *auctoritas*,
maiestas, *dignitas*.
digress, *digredi*, *aberrare*.
digression, *digressio*.
dike. (1) = an earthwork, *moles*, *agger*. (2) =
a ditch, *fossa*.
dilapidated, *ruinosus*, *obsoletus* (Hor.).
dilapidation, *ruina*.
dilate. (1) = to extend, *dilatare*. (2) to —
upon, *de re latius dicere*.
dilatatoriness, *cunctatio*, *tarditas*, *mora*.
dilatory, *tardus*, *lentus*.
dilemma, as logic. t. t. *complexio*; in gen.:
the horns of a —, *res in angustias deductae*.
diligence, *diligentia*, *industria*, *assiduitas*.
diligent, *diligens*, *industrius*, *assiduus*.
diligently, *diligenter*, *industrie*, *assidue*.
dilute, *aquā* (*per*) *miscere*, *diluere*.
dim, adj. *obscurus*, *hebes*: to grow —, *hebescere*.
dim, v. transit. *obscurare*, *hebetare*.
dimension, *modus*.
diminish, v. (1) transit. (*im*) *minuere*, *de-*
minuere. (2) intransit. (*im*) *minui*, *deminui*.
diminutive; see **SMALL**.
dimness, *obscuritas*.
dimple, *gelasinus* (Mart.).
din, subst. *strepitus* (-ūs): to make a —,
strepere, *strepitum edere*.
din, v.: to — a thing into a person, *hominis*
aures obtundere.

dine, *prandere*, *cenare*.
dingy, *fuscus*, *sordidus*.
dining-room, *triclinium*.
dinner, *prandium* (morning), *cena* (evening).
dint, subst. (1) = a mark, *nota*, *vestigium*. (2)
by — of, *per*, or use instrumental abl.
dint, v. *signare*, *imprimere*.
dip, subst., render by verb.
dip, v. (1) transit. *tingere*, *mergere*. (2) intransit.:
a = to plunge in, *tingi*, *mergi*: b, in gen. =
to sink, *vergere*: c, to — into a book, *librum*
attingere.
diploma, *diploma* (-ātis, n.: Suet.).
diplomacy. **LIT.**, express by phrase with
legatus or *legatio*. **TRANSF.**, = skill in dealing
with people, *astutia*.
diplomat, *legatus*.
diplomatic, adj. = tactful, clever, *astutus*,
callidus.
dire, *dirus*, *atrox*.
direct, adj. *rectus*.
direct, v. (1) physically = to turn, aim,
dirigere, *intendere*. (2) = to regulate, manage,
dirigere, *regere*, *gubernare*, *administrare*,
procurare. (3) see **ORDER**. (4) = to show the
way, (*homini*) *viam monstrare*. (5) to — a
letter, (*homini*) *epistolam inscribere*.
direction. (1) = course, *cursum* (-ūs), *via*, *regio*:
in both —s, *utroque*; in every —, *quoquo-*
versus; in which —? *quo?* *quorsum?* in different
—s, *diversi*; in the — of Rome, *Romam*
versus. (2) = management, *cura*, *regimen*,
administratio, *moderatio*, *gubernatio*, *pro-*
curatio. (3) see **ORDER**.
directly. (1) = in a straight course, *rectā*. (2)
= immediately, *statim*, *confestim*.
directness, of speech, *simplicitas*.
director, *magister*, *praeses*, *curator*, *procurator*,
praefectus.
dirge, *nenia*.
dirt, *caenum*, *sordes*, *inluvies*, *limus* (= mud).
dirty, *spurce*.
dirty, adj. **LIT.**, *spurcus*, *sordidus* *immundus*:
to be —, *sordere*. **TRANSF.**, *sordidus*, *turpis*.
dirty, v. transit. *inquinare*, *polluere* (Verg., Tac.).
disable, *enervare*, *debilitare*.
disabuse, (*homini*) *errorem demere* or *eripere*.
disadvantage, *incommodum*, *iniquitas*.
disadvantageous, *incommodus*, *iniquus*.
disadvantageously, *incommode*, *inique*.
disaffected, (*ab*) *alienatus*, *aversus*; or use
phrase, *animo alienato* or *averso*.
disaffection, *alienatio*, *animus alienus* or
aversus.
disagree, *discrepare*, *dissentire*, *dissidere*; of
food, *non facile concoqui*, *stomacho gravem esse*.
disagreeable, *ingratus*, *gravis*, *molestus*, *in-*
ducundus.
disagreeably, *ingrate*, *graviter*, *moleste*.
disagreement, *discrepantia*, *dissensio*, *dissi-*
dium.
disallow, *vetare*.
disappear, **LIT.**, = to vanish, *e conspectu* (or
ex oculis) *abire*, *evanescere*. **TRANSF.**, in gen.
= to be destroyed, *extinguī*, *tolli*.
disappearance, render by verb.
disappoint, *frustrari*, *spem fallere*, *spe depellere*,
deicere.
disappointment, render by phrase with *spes*:
a feeling of —, sometimes *dolbr*.
disapproval, *improbatio*.
disapprove, *improbare*, *condemnare*.

disarm, (*hominem*) *armis exuere*, *arma (homini) adimere*.
disarrange, (*con*)*turbare*, *perturbare*, *confundere*.
disarrangement, *perturbatio*.
disaster, *clades*, *calamitas*, *incommodum*, *offensio*.
disastrous, *calamitosus*, *funestus*, *perniciosus*.
disastrously, *calamitose*, *funeste*, *perniciose*.
disavow, *diffiteri*, *infitiari*, *infittias ire*, *abnuere*.
disavowal, *infitiatio*.
disband, *exauctorare*, *missos (plur.) facere*, *dimittere*.
disbelief, use verb.
disbelieve, *non credere*.
disburden, *exonerare*, *liberare*, *expedire*.
disburse; see **PAY**.
disc, *orbis*.
discern, (*dis*)*cernere*, *dispicere*.
discerning, *intellegens*, *perspicax*, *sagax*, *subtilis*, *prudens*.
discernment, = insight, *intellegentia*, *prudentia*, *iudicium*, *subtilitas*.
discharge, subst. (1) from service, (*di*)*missio*. (2) = shooting, *emissio*, *coniectio*, *coniectus (-ūs)*. (3) = performance, express by verb.
discharge, v. (1) from service: as a soldier, *missum facere*, *dimittere*, *exauctorare*; as a gladiator, *rude donare*. (2) = to shoot, let fly, (*e*)*mittere*, *conicere*. (3) = to perform: to — a duty, *munus obire*, *munere (per)fungi*.
disciple, *discipulus*, *auditor*.
discipline, subst. *disciplina*: sense of —, *modestia*; want of —, *licentia*.
discipline, v. *instituere*, *exercere*.
disclaim, *repudiare*; see also **DISAVOW**.
disclose, *detegere*, *retegere*, (*in medium*) *proferre*, *indicare*, *aperire*, *patefacere*.
disclosure, *patefactio*, *indicium*.
discolour, *decolorare* (Suet.); or render by phrase.
discomfit, *profigare*, *adfigere*.
discomfiture, *clades*, *incommodum*.
discomfort, *incommodum*.
disconcert, *percellere*, *perturbare*.
disconsolate, *maestus*.
discontent, *molestia*, *taedium*.
discontented, render by phrase with *contentus*.
discontinue, *interrumpere*, *interrumpere* (temporarily), *omittere*, *dirimere* (for good).
discord. (1) in music, express by adj. *dissonus* or verb *discrepo*. (2) = disagreement, *dis-sensio*, *dissidium*, *discordia*.
discordant. (1) in music, *dissonus*, *absonus*. (2) = disagreeing, *discors*, *discrepans*, *dissonus*.
discount, subst. *deductio*, *decessio*: to pay without —, *solidum solvere*.
discountenance, *improbare*, *condemnare*.
discourage, *animum frangere*, *infringere*, *adfligere*: to — from, *detertere* (with *ab*, *de*, or *ne* clause), *dissuadere*.
discouragement, *animi infractio*.
discourse, subst. (1) = conversation, *sermo*, *conlocutio*, *conloquium*. (2) = a set speech, *oratio*, *contio*.
discourse. (1) to — with, converse, *confabulari*, *conloqui*. (2) = to make a speech, *orationem facere* or *habere*, *contionari*.
discourteous, *inurbanus*, *inlepidus*.
discourteously, *inurbane*, *inlepidē*.
discourtesy, *inurbanitas*.
discover, v. (1) = to find, *invenire*, *reperire*,

comperire; of facts, *cognoscere*, with acc. and infin. (2) see **DISCLOSE**.
discoverer, *inventor*.
discovery, *inventio*, *investigatio*; = a thing discovered, *inventum*.
discredit, subst. = disgrace, *dedecus* (-ōris, n.), *ignominia*, *probrum*, *infamia*.
discredit, v. *fidem (hominis or homini) imminuere* or *abrogare* or *derogare*.
discreditable, *inhonestus*, *turpis*.
discreet, *prudens*, *cautus*, *consideratus*.
discreetly, *prudenter*, *caute*, *considerate*.
discretion, *prudencia*, *iudicium*: at one's —, *suo arbitrio*.
discriminate, *diiudicare*, *discernere*, *discinguere*, *internoscere*.
discrimination, as an act, *distinctio*, *discrimen*; as a quality; see **DISCERNMENT**.
discursive, *varius*, *vagus*.
discuss, *disceptare*, *disputare*, *disserere*, *agitare*.
discussion, *disceptatio*, *disputatio*.
disdain, subst. *fastidium*, *contemptio*.
disdain, v. *spernere*, *fastidire*, *aspernari*, *despicere*, *dedignari* (Verg., Tac.).
disdainful, *fastidiosus*.
disease, *morbus*.
diseased, *aeger*, *aegrotus*.
disembark, v. (1) transit. *exponere*. (2) intransit. *egredi*.
disembarkation, *egressus* (-ūs).
disembarrass, *expedire*, *liberare*, *exonerare*.
disenchant; see **DISABUSE**.
disengage, *solvere*, *liberare*, *expedire*, *avocare*.
disengaged, *otiosus*, *vacuus*.
disentangle, *expedire*, *explicare*, *exsolvere*.
disfavour, *invidia*, *offensa*.
disfigure, *deformare*.
disfranchise, (*homini*) *civitatem adimere*, (*hominem*) *suffragio privare*.
disfranchisement, render by verb.
disgorge. LIT., (*e*)*vomere*. TRANSF., = to give up, *reddere*.
disgrace, *dedecus* (-oris, n.), *turpitudine*, *infamia*, *ignominia*.
disgrace, v. *dedecorare*, *dehonestare*, *dedecori esse* (with dat.).
disgraceful, *turpis*, *inhonestus*, *flagitiosus*, *probrus*.
disgracefully, *turpiter*, *inhoneste*, *flagitiose*.
disguise, subst. LIT., in dress, *vestis mutata*; for the face, = mask, *persona*. TRANSF., *species*, *simulacrum*, *simulatio*, *persona*.
disguise, v. LIT., *alienā veste occultare*. TRANSF., *rem dissimulare*, *occultare*.
disgust, subst. *fastidium*, *taedium*, *satietas*, *stomachus*, *nausea*.
disgust, v. *fastidium*, *taedium*, etc., *movere (homini)*.
disgusting, *foedus*, *taeter*, *molestus*.
disgustingly, *foede*, *moleste*.
dish, subst. *patina*, *patella*, *lanx*.
dish, v.: to — up, *adponere*.
dishearten, *animum frangere*, or *infringere*: to be —ed, *animum* (or *se animo*) *demittere*.
dishonest, *malus*, *improbus*, *fraudulentus*.
dishonestly, *male*, *improbe*, *fraudulenter*.
dishonesty, *improbitas*, *fraus*.
dishonour, subst. in gen.; see **DISGRACE**: — done to a woman, *stuprum*.
dishonour, v. in gen.; see **DISGRACE**: to — a woman, *stuprare*.
dishonourable, *inhonestus*.

disinclination, *declinatio* (rare), *animus aversus*.
disinclined, *aversus*: to be —, *nolo*.
disingenuous, *parum candidus*; see also DECEITFUL.
disinherit, *exheredare*, *exheredem facere*.
disinherited, *exheres*.
disintegrate, *v. transit. dissolvère*.
disinter, *effodère*, *eruerè*.
disinterested, render by phrase, such as *suave utilitatis immemor*.
disinterestedness, *abstinentia*.
disjoin, *disiungere*, *sejungere*.
disjointed, *incompositus*.
disjointedly, *incompositè*.
disk, *orbis*.
dislike, subst. *odium*, *fastidium*.
dislike, *v. fastidire*, *abhorrere* (with *ab*); or use phrase, e.g. *haud multum amare*.
dislocate, *extorquere*, *luxare* (Plin., Sen.).
dislocation, *luxus* (-*us*: Cato).
dislodge, (*de*)*pellere*, *expellere*, *summovere*, *deicere*.
disloyal, *improbis*, *infidus*, *infidelis*.
disloyalty, *infidelitas*.
dismal, *maestus*, *luctuosus*, *tristis*, *miser*.
dismally, *maeste*, *misere*.
dismantle, *nudare*, *diruere*; see also DEMOLISH.
dismast, *malo privare*.
dismay, *consternatio*, *pavor*, *terror*.
dismay, *v. consternare*, *pavefacere*, (*per*)*terrere*, *percellere*.
dismember, *discerpere*.
dismiss, *dimittere*, *missum facere*, *ablegare*; see also DISCHARGE.
dismissal, *dimissio*; see also DISCHARGE.
dismount, *ex equo* (or *equis*) *desilire*.
disobedience, *contumacia*; or express by phrase.
disobedient; see DISOBEY.
disobey, use *non*, *male* or *parum* with a verb meaning 'obey'; sometimes render by *neglegere*.
disoblige, *offendere*.
disorder, subst. *confusio*, *turba*, (*per*)*turbatio*; = disease, *morbus*.
disorder, *v. (con)turbare*, *perturbare*, *miscere*, *confundere*.
disordered, = sick, *aeger*.
disorderly. (1) = confused, *confusus*, (*con*)*turbatus*, *perplexus*, *incompositus*, *turbidus*, *inordinatus*. (2) = insubordinate, turbulent, *turbidus*, *turbulentus*.
disorganization, **disorganize**; see DISORDER.
disown, *repudiare*, *infitari*.
disparage, *detrectare*, *extenuare*, *elevare*, *obtrectare* (with *dat.*).
disparagement, *obtrectatio*.
disparaging, render by verb.
disparity, *dissimilitudo*, *differentia*.
dispassionate, *placidus*, *placatus*, *tranquillus*.
dispatch; see DESPATCH.
dispel, *discutere*, *dissipare*, *dispellere*.
dispense. (1) = to distribute, *distribuere*, *dividere*. (2) = to — with, (*di*)*mittere* (= get rid of), *re carere* (= be without).
dispersal, **dispersion**, *dissipatio*, *diffugium* (Tac.).
disperse. *v. (1) transit. dissipare*, *dispergere*, *dispellere*. (2) intransit. *dilabi*, *diffugere*; or use pass. of transit. verbs.
dispirited; see DESPONDENT.
displace, *loco* (*suo*) *movere*.

display, subst. *ostentatio*.
display, *v. ostentare*, *ostendere*, *prae se ferre*, *exhibere*: to — oneself = to appear, *apparere*.
displease, *displicere* (*homini*), *offendere* (*hominem*).
displeasure, *offensio*, *offensa*, *indignatio*.
disposal, = the power to use a thing as one wishes, *arbitrium*: at the — of anyone, *penes hominem*, *in potestate hominis*.
dispose. (1) = to arrange, settle, *ordinare*, *statuere*, *constituere*. (2) = to incline, *inclinare*. (3) to — of; see SELL, USE, and RID.
disposed, *inclinatus*, *propensus*, *proclivis*, *pronus*.
disposition. (1) = arrangement, *conlocatio*, *ordinatio*, *dispositio*. (2) = natural character, *ingenium*, *indoles*, *natura*.
dispossess, *possessione depellere*, *deturbare*.
disproportion, *inaequalitas* (Quint.), *dissimilitudo*.
disproportionate, *inaequalis*, *impar*.
disprove, *refellere*, *redarguere*.
dispute, subst. *controversia*, *disceptatio*, *concertatio*, *altercatio*, *rixa*.
dispute, *v. ambigere*, *disputare*, *disceptare*, *rem in controversiam vocare* or *adducere*; = to quarrel, *concertare*, *altercari*, *rixari*.
disqualify. (1) as legal t. t., *excipere*. (2) in gen. = to hinder, *impedire*, *prohibere*.
disquiet, render by phrase.
disquieted, *inquietus*, *sollicitus*.
disquisition; see SPEECH or TREATISE.
disregard, subst. *neglegentia*, *incuria*.
disregard, *v. neglegere*, *omittere*, *parvi facere*.
disregardful, *neglegens*, *immemor*.
disreputable, *infamis*.
disrepute, *infamia*.
disrespect, *insolentia*.
disrespectful, *insolens*.
dissatisfaction, *molestia*, *offensa*, *offensio*.
dissatisfied, *male* (or *parum*) *contentus*: I am —, *paenitet me* (with *genit.* of cause).
dissatisfy, *displicere* (with *dat.*).
dissect, *persecare*.
dissemble, *dissimulare*.
dissembler, *dissimulator*.
disseminate, *spargere*, *dispergere*, *serere*, *disseminare*.
dissemination, use verb.
dissension, *discordia*; see DISCORD.
dissent, subst. *dissensio*.
dissent, *v. dissentire*, *dissidere*.
disservice, *incommodum*, *detrimentum*.
dissimilar, *dissimilis*, *dispar*.
dissimulation, *dissimulatio*.
dissipate, *dissipare*; see also DISPERSE.
dissipated, *dissolutus*, *luxuriosus*.
dissipation, *luxuria*, *licentia*.
dissolve, *v. (1) transit. liquefacere*, (*dis*)*solvere*. (2) intransit. *liquefcere*, (*dis*)*solvi*.
dissolute; see DISSIPATED.
dissolution, *dissolutio*.
dissoluteness, *licentia*.
dissonant, *dissonus*, *absõnus*.
dissuade, (*homini*) *dissuadere*, (*hominem*) *dehortari*, *deterere*.
dissuasion, *dissuasio*.
dissyllabic, *disyllabus* (Quint.).
staff, *colus*, *f.*: on the — side, *materno genere* (Sall.).
distance, subst. *spatium*, *intervallum*, *longinquitas*: at a —, *procul*, *longe*; from a —, *eminus*, *ex longinquo*.

distance, v. *superare*; see also SURPASS.

distant, *remotus, longinquus*: to be —, *distare, abesse*.

distaste, *fastidium*.

distasteful, *molestus, iniucundus, ingratus*.

distemper, *morbis, lues* (poet.).

distend, *distendere* (poet.): to — the cheeks, *inflare buccas* (Pl., Hor.).

distil, v. (1) transit. = to pour out by drops, *stillare*. (2) intransit. = to drip, *stillare*.

distinct. (1) = separate, *distinctus, separatus, disiunctus*. (2) = clear, *distinctus, clarus, perspicuus*.

distinction. (1) between things, *discrimen, distinctio*. (2) honourable —, *honor, dignitas, decus*; a mark of —, *insigne*.

distinctive, *proprius*.

distinctively, *proprie*.

distinctly, *distincte, clare, perspicue*.

distinguish. (1) between things, *distinguere, discernere, diiudicare, internoscere*. (2) see HONOUR: to — oneself, *clarescere* (Lucr., Tac.).

distinguished, *insignis (prae)clarus, nobilis, egregius*: to be —, *eminere*.

distort, *detorquere, distorquere*.

distorted, *pravus*; or use partic.

distortion, as an act, *distortio*; as a state, *pravitas*.

distract. (1) = to make inattentive, *distringere, distrahere, distingere, avocare* (Sen.). (2) = to agitate, *(con)turbare, perturbare*.

distracted, *distraught, (con)turbatus, perturbatus, amens, vecors*.

distract, render by verb; see also AGITATION, FRENZY.

distrain, v.: to — upon, *(hominis) bona vendere*.

distress, subst. *miseria, aerumna, labor*; financial —, *angustiae (-arum, plur.)*.

distress, v. *angere, vexare, sollicitare, adflictare, cruciare*.

distressed, *sollicitus, anxius, adflictus, miser*: to be —, *laborare*.

distressing, *gravis, acerbus*.

distribute, *distribuere, partiri, dispertire, dividere*.

distribution, *partitio, distributio*; or render by verb.

district, *ager, regio, terra*.

distrust, subst. *diffidentia*.

distrust, v. *diffidere* (with dat.).

distrustful, *suspiciosus, diffidens*.

disturb, *(con)turbare, perturbare, commovere*.

disturbance, *turba, turbatio, tumultus (-us), motus (-us)*.

disturber, *turbator*.

disunion, = discord, *dissensio, dissidium, discordia*.

disunite, *seiangere, discernere, disiungere, dissociare*.

disused, *desuetus*.

ditch, *fossa*.

ditcher, *fossor* (poet.).

dithyrambic, *dithyrambicus*.

ditty, *nenia, carmen*.

diurnal, *diurnus*.

dive, v. LIT., into a liquid, *urinari, se (de)mergere, se submergere*. TRANSF., to — into a subject, *rem explorare, investigare*.

diver, person, *urinator*; bird, *mergus* (poet.).

diverge, *decedere, declinare, discedere, digredi*; of roads, *in diversas partes ferre*.

divergence, *declinatio*.

diverse, *alius, diversus, dispar, impar, dissimilis*.

diversely, *aliter, diverse, dissimiliter*.

diversify, *variare, distinguere*.

diversion. (1) = a turning aside, *derivatio, deductio*. (2) = a distracting, *avocatio*. (3) = a recreation, *oblectatio, oblectamentum*.

diversity, *diversitas, discrepantia*.

divert. (1) = to turn aside, *avertere, derivare, deducere*. (2) see DISTRACT. (3) = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare*.

diverting, *iocosus*.

divest, *nudare, spoliare, privare*: to — oneself of a thing (lit. and fig.), *exuere, detegere*.

divide. (1) transit. *dividere, partiri, dispertire, distribuere*; see also SEPARATE. (2) intransit. LIT., *dividi, discedere*. TRANSF., = to vote, *in sententiam (pedibus) ire, or discedere*.

divination, *divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio*: the substance or result of —, *vaticinium, oraculum*.

divine, adj. *divinus, caelestis*: by — providence or inspiration, *divinitus*.

divine, v. *divinare, vaticinari, augurari, hariolari, praesentire, praesagire, coniectare*.

divinely, *divine, divinitus*.

diviner, *haruspex, hariolus*.

divinity, *divinitas, numen*.

divisible, *dividuum*.

division. (1) as an act, *partitio, divisio*. (2) = a part, *pars*; of an army, *legio*. (3) for voting, *discessio*.

divorce, subst. *divortium, discidium* (= separation), *repudium* (= putting away).

divorce, v., of the man, *divortium facere cum uxore, repudium remittere uxori, uxorem repudiare*; of the woman, *divortium facere cum marito*.

divulge, (di)vulgate, (in medium) *proferre, declarare, aperire, patefacere*.

dizziness, *vertigo*: causing — (of a window), *caligans* (Juv.).

dizzy, *vertiginosus*: a — height, *immensa*.

Dnieper, *Borysthenes*.

do, *facere, efficere, agere, gerere*: how do you —? *quid agis?* I have nothing to — with him, *nihil mihi cum illo est*; that will —, *iam satis est*; he is done for, *de eo actum est*; prov., no sooner said than done, *dictum factum*; to — away with; see ABOLISH, KILL; to — without; see DISPENSE.

docile, *docilis*.

docility, *docilitas*.

dock, subst. (1) for ships, *navale*, or plur. *navalia*. (2) in the — (= on trial), *reus*.

dock, v.; see CURTAIL.

doctor, subst. *medicus*.

doctor, v. *curare*.

doctrine, *dogma (-atis, n.), disciplina*.

document, *litterae (-arum, plur.), instrumentum, tabula, diploma (-atis, n.)*.

dodge, subst.; see TRICK.

dodge, v. = to get away from, *eludere*.

doe, *cerva*.

doer, *actor, auctor*; or render by verb.

doff, *exuere*.

dog, subst. *canis*: a young —, *catulus*; of a —, *caninus*. Prov.: — won't eat —, *canis caninam non est* (Varro).

dog, v. *indagare, investigare*.

dogged, *pervicax, pertinax, improbus* (poet.).

doggedly, *pertinaciter*.

doggedness, *pervicacia, pertinacia*.
doggerel, *versus inculti* (plur.).
dogma, *dogma, placitum* (Tac.): it is a — of the Stoics that all sins are alike, *placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria*.
dogmatic, perhaps *adrogans*.
doing; see ACTION.
dole, subst. *stips*; or render by *diaria* (-orum, plur. = daily ration) or by *sportula* (= client's allowance: Juv.).
dole, v., to — out; see DISTRIBUTE.
doleful, *tristis, flebilis, maestus*.
dolefully, *flebiliter, maeste*.
dolefulness, *tristitia, maeror*.
doll, *pupa* (Pers.).
dolphin, *delphinus*.
dolt, *stipes, caudex* (codex), *baro*.
doltish, *rusticus, stolidus*.
domain. (1) = a kingdom, *regnum*. (2) = any estate, *possessio*.
dome, *tholus* (poet.).
domestic, subst.; see SERVANT.
domestic, adj. (1) = of the home or family, *domesticus, familiaris, privatus*: — animals, *animalia quae nobiscum degunt* (Plin.). (2) opp. to foreign, *intestinus, domesticus*.
domesticate; see TAME.
domicile, *domicilium, domus*.
dominant, render by verb.
dominate, *dominari, regnare*.
domination, *dominatio, dominatus* (-ūs); see also DOMINION.
domineer, *dominari, regie se gerere*.
domineering, *imperiosus, superbus*.
dominion. (1) = power, rule, *potestas, ius* (*iuris*), *imperium, dicio*; of a Roman emperor, *principatus* (-ūs: Tac.); of a king, *regnum*; of a tyrant, *dominatio, dominatus* (-ūs), *tyrannis*. (2) = realm, *regnum*.
Don, *Tanais*.
donation, *donum*; see also GIFT.
doom, subst. *fatum, sors*.
doom, v. *condemnare, damnare*; see also CONDEMN, DESTINE.
doomsday, *dies extremi iudicii* (eccl.).
door, *ostium, ianua, fores* (-um, plur.), *valvae* (-arum, plur.): a back —, *posticum*; out of —, *foras* (of going out), *foris* (of being out); from — to —, *ostiatim*.
doorkeeper, *ianitor* (f. *ianitrix*).
doorpost, *postis*.
dormant: to lie —, *iacere*.
dormitory, *cubiculum*.
dormouse, *glis*.
dose, subst. *potio, medicamentum*.
dose, v. *medicamentum dare*.
dot, *punctum*.
dotage, *senium*.
dotard, *senex, delirus*.
dote, v. (1) = to drelve, ramble, *delirare*. (2) to — upon, *deamare, deperire*.
double, adj. *duplex* (= twofold), *duplus* (= twice as much), *geminus* (= twin, making a pair), *bipartitus* (= in two parts), *anceps* (= two-headed, doubtful): at the —, *pleno gradu*.
double, v. (1) = to make twice as great, *duplicare*. (2) = to sail round, *flectere, circumvehi*.
double-dyed. LIT., *bis tinctus*. TRANSF., use superl. (e.g. a — villain, *homo sceleratissimus*).
double-faced; see DECEITFUL.
doublet, *tunica*.

double-tongued, *bilinguis* (lit. and fig.; poet.).
doubly, *bis, dupliciter*.
doubt, subst. *dubitatio, scrupulus*: without —, *sine dubio, haud dubie*; to throw — upon, (*rem*) *in dubium vocare*.
doubt, v. *dubitare, animi pendere*: I do not — that, *non dubito quin*.
doubtful, adj. (1) = doubting, *dubius, incertus*. (2) = open to doubt, *dubius, incertus, anceps, ambiguus*.
doubtfully, *dubitanter* (= doubtfully), *dubie* (= not for certain), *ambigue*.
doubtless, *sine dubio*.
dough, *farina*.
doughty, *fortis, strenuus*.
dove, *columba, columbus* (Hor.), *palumbes* (= ring-dove; poet.).
dove-cot, *columbarium* (Varro).
Dover, *Portus Dubris*.
dovetail, subst. *securicula* (Vitr.), *subscus* (-ūdis: Vitr.).
dovetail, v. LIT., render by subst. TRANSF., *inter se cohaerere*.
dower, *dowry, dos*.
dowerless, *indotatus* (Hor.).
down, subst. (1) of feathers, soft hair, etc., *pluma, lanugo*. (2) = a hill, *collis, clivus*.
down, adv. and prep.: — from, *de* with abl.; — stream, *secundo flumine*; 'down' is often rendered by a compound verb with *de*; see also DOWNWARDS.
downcast, *demissus, tristis, maestus*.
downfall, (*oc*)*casus* (-ūs), *ruina*.
downpour, *imber*.
downright, adj. (1) = complete, *merus, summus*; or express by adv. (2) = straightforward, *simplex*.
downright, adv. *plane, prorsus, omnino*.
downtrodden, *adflactus*.
downwards, *desuper, deorsum*: sloping —, *declivis*; see also DOWN.
downy, *plumeus*.
doze, v. *dormitare*.
dozing, *somniculosus, semisomnus*.
dozen, *duodecim*.
drab, *ravus*; see BROWN.
drag, subst. = brake, *sufflamen* (Juv.).
drag, v. (lit. and fig.), *trahere*: to — away, *abstrahere*; to — down, *detrahere*; to — out, *extrahere*; see also DRAW and PROTRACT.
dragon, *draco, serpens; anguis* (the constellation).
drain, subst. *fossa, incile* (Cato), *cloaca*.
drain, v. (1) of fields, etc., *siccare*. (2) of drink, (*ex*)*haurire, ducere* (Hor.).
drake, *anas mas*; see DUCK.
dram, *potiuncula* (Suet.).
drama, *fabula*.
dramatic, *scaenicus*.
dramatize, *ad scaenam componere* (Quint.).
draper, express by phrase, such as *qui pannos vendit*.
drapery, as a business, express by phrase, such as *pannorum mercatura*; see also CURTAIN and CLOTHING.
draught. (1) = a drink, *haustus* (-ūs), *potio*. (2) of air, *spiritus* (-ūs), *aura*.
draw. v. (1) transit. LIT., *trahere, ducere*; of fluids, *haurire*: to — a sword, *gladium* (*de*)*stringere*; to — lots, *sortes ducere*; to — aside, *seducere*; to — off, *detrahere, deducere*;

to — out, *extrahere, educere*; to — tight, *adducere, adstringere*. TRANSF., a, to make lines, etc., by drawing, *ducere*: b, to portray by drawing, *describere, (de)pingere*: c = to induce, *movere* (e.g. *risum, laughter*): d, logically: to — a conclusion, *concludere*: e, to — up (a document), *scribere, concipere*: f, to — up (troops) *instruere*..

(2) intransit.: a, to — near; see APPROACH: b, to — back, *recedere, se recipere*.

draw-bridge, *pons, ponticulus*.

drawer, (1) of water, *aquarius* (Juv.). (2) a chest of drawers, *armarium*. (3) plur., —s, as worn, *feminalia* (-ium, plur.)

drawing, *pictura*.

drawl, render by phrase, with *lentos* or *lente*.

dray, *carrus, plaustrum*.

dread; see FEAR.

dream, subst. *somnium*: in a —, in *somno*, in *somnis*, in *quiete*.

dream, v. *somniare, dormire*: to — of, *videre in somnis*.

dreamy, *somniculosus*.

dreary, *tristis, miser, luctuosus, maestus*.

drearily, *misere, maeste*.

dregs, *faex*; used offensively of people, *faex, sentina*.

drench, *madefacere, perfundere*.

dress, subst. *vestis, vestitus* (-ūs), *ornatus* (-ūs), *habitus* (-ūs).

dress, v. (1) = to clothe, *vestire*; see also CLOTHE. (2) = to prepare food, *coquere*. (3) = to attend to wounds, *curare*.

dressed, *vestitus*: — in black, *sordidatus*; — in white, *albus*.

dressing, as medic. t. t. *fomentum* (Hor.), *cataplasma* (Plin.).

drift, subst. = tendency or aim, *consilium, ratio*: what is the — of the speech? *quo spectat oratio?* what is your —? *quid vis?*

drift, v. *ferri, fluere*.

drill, subst. (1) for boring, *terebrum*. (2) of soldiers, *exercitatio*.

drill, v. (1) = to bore, *perforare, terebrare*. (2) = to train or exercise, *exercere, exercitare*.

drily, (of style) *sicce, ieiune, exiliter, frigide*.

drink, subst. *potio, potus* (-ūs): to die of —, *perire potando* (Pl.).

drink, v. *bibere, potare, haurire* (= drink up), *sorbere* (= suck in): to — to a person's health, *homini propinare*.

drinker, *potor, potator* (habitual): a fellow —, drinking companion, *comibio, compotor*.

drinking; see DRINK (subst.).

drinking-bout, *potatio, comissatio*.

drip, *stillare*.

dripping, subst. *stillicidium*.

drive, subst. (in a carriage, etc.), *gestatio*.

drive, v. (1) transit. LIT., *agere, pellere, agitare*: to — away, *abigere, fugare*; to — back, *repellere*; to — forward, *propellere* (e.g. *navem*); to — down, *depellere*; to — out, *expellere, exturbare*; to — together, *cogere, compellere*. TRANSF., = to force, *cogere, compellere*. (2) intransit.: a, in a carriage, etc., (in) *vehi, gestari* (Sen., Juv.): b, of involuntary movement in gen., *ferri*: c, to — at, *petere*.

drivel, subst.; see NONSENSE.

drivel, v. *delirare, ineptire*.

driver, of a vehicle, *raedarius, auriga*; of animals, *agitator*.

drizzle, v. *leniter pluere*.

droll, *lepidus, iocularis, ridiculus, facetus*.

drollery, *iocus, facetiae* (-arum, plur.).

drolly, *lepide, ridicule, facete*.

dromedary, (camelus) *dromas*.

drone, *fucus* (Verg.).

droning, *bombus* (Varro).

droop, v. (1) transit. *demittere*. (2) intransit.:

a = to hang down, (de) *pendere*: b = to

wither, *languere, languescere, flaccescere*:

c = to fail, *concidere, cadere*.

drop, subst. *gutta, stilla*.

drop, v. (1) transit. LIT., = to let fall,

demittere, deicere. TRANSF., = to give up,

omittere, demittere. (2) intransit.: a = to

fall in drops, (de) *stillare*: b = to fall to the

ground, *delabi, decidere, excidere*: c, to —

on = take by surprise, *opprimere*.

dropsical, *hydropicus* (Hor.).

dropsy, *aqua intercus, hydrops* (Hor.).

dross. LIT., *scoria* (Plin.). TRANSF., = refuse, *faex, sentina, quisquilliae* (-arum, plur.).

drought, *siccitas*.

drove, *grex, armentum*.

drover, *pecuarius, armentarius*.

drown. LIT. (in aquam) *summere*, *aqua suffocare*. TRANSF., with noise, *obstrepere*.

drowsy, *somniculosus, semisomnus, oscitans* (= yawning).

drudge, subst. *servus, mediastinus*.

drudge, v. *servire*.

drudgery, *opera servilis*; sometimes *sudor*.

drug, subst. *medicamentum*; poisonous —, *venenum*.

drug, v., render by phrase with *medicamentum*.

drum, *tympanum*: to beat the —, *tympanum pulsare*.

drunk, *ebrius, temulentus*.

drunkenness, as a state, *ebrietas*; as a habit, *ebriositas, vinolentia*.

drunkard, *homo ebriosus, vinolentus*.

dry, adj. LIT., *siccus, aridus* (= withered, parched), *sitiens* (= thirsty), *torridus*. TRANSF., *exilis, frigidus, ieiunus, aridus, austerus*.

dry, v. (1) transit. *siccare*: to — tears, *abstergere lacrimas*. (2) intransit. *siccari, arescere*.

dryness. LIT., *siccitas*. TRANSF., *ieiunitas, exilitas, siccitas*.

dry-nurse, *nutrix assa*.

dubious; see DOUBTFUL.

duck, subst. *anas*; duck (or colloq. ducks) as a term of endearment, *corculum* (Pl.); see also DARLING.

duck, v. (1) under water, (sub) *mergere, demergere in aquam*. (2) to — the head, *caput demittere*.

duckling, *anaticula*.

ductile, *ductilis* (Plin.).

dudgeon, *ira, stomachus*: in high —, *iratus*.

due, subst. in gen. *ius (iuris), debitum*; dues = money due, *vectigal*; harbour —, *portorium*.

due, adj. (1) = owed, *debitus*: to be —, *debere*; to pay money before it is —, *pecuniam repraesentare*. (2) more generally, *meritus, iustus, idoneus, dignus*.

duel, *certamen*; or render more exactly by phrase.

dulcimer, *sambuca* (Pl., Pers.).

dull, adj. (1) of colours, *hebes, obscurus*. (2) of cutting edges, *obtusus, hebes*. (3) of weather, = cloudy, (sub) *nubilus*. (4) of the mind = stupid, *tardus, hebes, obtusus*. (5) = uninteresting, *aridus, ieiunus, frigidus, insulsus*.

dull, v. *hebetare, obscurare, obtundere*.
dully, *languide, tarde, frigide*.
dulness, of mind, (*ingenū*) *tarditas, stupor*;
 other senses should be rendered by a phrase.
dumb, *mutus, elinguis*: to become —, *ob-*
mutescere; to be —, i.e. silent, *tacere*.
dumbfounder, *obstupefacere*.
dumbness, express by adj. or verb.
dun, adj. *fuscus, suffuscus*.
dun, v. = to demand, *flagitare, exposcere*.
dunce, *stipes, blennus* (Pl.).
dung, *stercus* (-ōris), *fimur*.
dungeon, *carcer, robur*.
dunghill, *sterquilinum* (Pl.), *fmietum* (Plin.).
dupe, subst. *homo credulus*.
dupe, v. *lactare* (Pl.); see also **DECEIVE**.
duplicate; see **COPY**.
duplicity, *fallacia, fraus*; see **DECEIT**.
durable, *firmus, solidus, stabilis, perpetuus*.
durability, *firmitas, stabilitas*.
durably, *firme, solide, stabiliter*.
duration, *temporis spatium*: long —, *diutur-*
nitas; short —, *brevitas*.
during, *per* with acc. (= throughout); *in*
 with abl. (of time within which); *inter* with
 acc. (e.g. *inter cenam* = — dinner); often
 rendered by abl. absol. (e.g. — the reign of
 Augustus, *Augusto imperatore*).
dusk, *crepusculum* (Pl., Ov.): it grows —,
advesperascit.
 dusky, *fuscus*; see **DARK**.
dust, subst. *pulvis*: to raise —, *pulverem movēre*
 or *excitare*; to lay the —, *pulverem sedare*; to
 throw — in a person's eyes, *tenebras homini*
offundere.
dust, v. *detergere*.
duster; see **BRUSH**.
dusty, *pulverulentus*.
dutiful, *duteous, pius, officiosus*.
dutifully, *pie, officiosē*.
dutifulness, *pietas, oboedientia*.
duty. (1) one's —, *officium, munus*; sense of —,
pietas, religio, fides; it is my —, *meum est* or
debeo. (2) = tax, *vectigal*.
dwarf, *nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio* (Sen.).
dwarfish, *pusillus*.
dwel, *habitare, (in)colere, domicilium habere*;
 to — upon a subject, *in re commorari, rem*
longius prosequi.
dweller, *incola*.
dwelling, *domicilium, sedes, domus*.
dwindle, (*de*)*minui, decrescere, extenuari*.
dye, subst. *fucus* (of a red colour: Hor.);
 generally to be rendered by verb, e.g. *tingo*.
dye, v. *tingere, inficere, colorare*.
dyer, *infector*.
dynasty, use phrase with *domus* (e.g. *domus*
Flavia).
dyspepsia, *cruditas*.
dyspeptic, *crudus*.

E

each. (1) of two, *uterque*; from (or on) — side,
utrimque; in — direction, *utroque*. (2) of
 three or more, *unusquisque, quisque, omnis*;
 one —, two —, etc., use distrib. adj.;
 — other, *inter se, aliud alium*.
eager. (1) for anything, *rei* (genit.) *cupidus*,

avidus, studiosus, adpetens. (2) in gen. =
 keen, *acer, fervidus*.
eagerly, *cupide, studiose, acriter*.
eagerness, *cupiditas, aviditas, studium, adpe-*
tentia, ardor, impetus (-ūs).
eagle, *aquila*.
ear. (1) as part of the body, *auris*; sometimes
auricula: to be over head and —s in debt,
aere alieno demersum esse. (2) of corn, *spica*,
arista.
early, adj. *matutinus* (= in the morning),
novus (= fresh, just begun), *maturus* (= in
 good time), *tempestivus* (also = in good time,
 esp. of banquets), *praematurus* (= too early).
early, adv. *mane* (in the morning), *mature*,
tempestive (= in good time), *praemature* (=
 too early).
earn, *merere* and *mereri*: to — one's living,
victum quaerere (or *quaeritare*).
earnest, subst. *arrhabo* or *arrha* (Pl., Plin.).
earnest, adj. *emixus, intentus, gravis, serius*: in
 —, *serio*.
earnestly, *acriter, intente, impense, magnopere*.
earnestness, *studium, contentio*.
earnings, *quaestus* (-ūs), *lucrum*.
earrings, *inaures* (-ium, plur.).
earth. (1) = soil, *terra, solum*. (2) = the
 globe, *terra, orbis (terrarum), tellus* (-uris;
 poet.).
earth-born, *terrigena* (Lucr., Ov.).
earthen, *terrenus*.
earthenware, as adj., *fictilis*; as subst., *fictilia*
 (-ium, plur.).
earthly, *terrestris*; as opposed to heavenly,
humanus: — life, *haec vita*.
earthquake, *terrae motus* (-ūs).
earthwork, *agger*.
earth-worm, *vermis*.
ease, subst. (1) = rest, *tranquillitas, quies*,
otium, pax: to be at —, *quiescere*; at —
 (mentally), *tranquillo animo*. (2) = readiness,
facilitas.
ease, v. *exonerare, laxare, (ad)levare, expedire*.
easily. (1) = without difficulty, *facile, nullo*
negotio. (2) = tranquilly, *tranquille, quiete*,
placide.
easiness, *facilitas*, esp. of temper, for which
 also *indulgentia*; — of belief, *credulitas*.
east, subst. *oriens, orientis (solis) terrae* or
partes.
eastern, *easterly*, express by genit. *orientis*,
 or by phrase, such as *ad orientem versus*.
easy. (1) = not difficult, *facilis, expeditus*,
proclivis. (2) = tranquil, *tranquillus, quietus*,
otiosus, placidus. (3) of temper, *facilis*,
indulgens, remissus.
eat, *edere, comedere, (re)vesci, manducare* (= to
 chew), *vorare* (= to swallow), *gustare* (= to
 taste): to — away, *rodere* (Ov.).
eatable, *esculentus, edulis* (Hor.).
eatables; see **FOOD**.
eating-house, *popina*.
eaves, *suggrunae* (-arum, plur.: Vitruvius).
eaves-dropper, *auceps* (Pl.).
ebb, subst. *aestūs decessus* (-ūs), or *recessus* (-ūs):
 at the —, *minuente aestu*.
ebb v. *recedere, cadere*.
ebony, *hebenus* (Verg.).
ebriety, *ebrietas, temulentia*; see **DRUNK**.
Ebro, *Hiberus*.
ebullition. LIT., use *effervescere*. TRANSF., of
 passions, *impetus* (-ūs), *aestus* (-ūs).

eccentric, *inuitatus, novus, mirus*.

echo, subst. *imago vocis*.

echo, v. LIT., = to give an —, *voci respondere, vocem reddere, remittere, referre, resonare*.

TRANSF., = to imitate, repeat, *adsentari, exprimere*.

éclat, *gloria*.

eclipse, subst. *defectio, defectus* (-ūs).

eclipse, v. transit. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.): to be —d (of sun or moon), *obscurari, deficere, laborare*.

economical, *frugi, attentus, diligens, parcus*.

economically, *diligenter, parce*.

economy. (1) = household management, *rei familiaris administratio*; political —, *rei publicae administratio*. (2) = frugality, *parsimonia*.

ecstasy. (1) = frenzy, *insania, furor*. (2) = bliss, *elatio voluptaria*.

ecstatic, *fanaticus, furens, insanus*.

eddy, *vertex*.

edge. (1) a cutting —, *acies*; with the — of the sword, *caesim*. (2) = margin, *margo, ora, fimbriae* (-arum, plur.); often rendered by adj. *extremus*.

edible, *esculentus, edulis* (Hor.).

edict, *edictum, decretum, consultum, iussum*.

edify, *docere*.

edit, *librum edere*.

edition, *editio* (Quint.).

educate, *instituere, erudire, educare*.

education, *educatio, disciplina, doctrina, eruditio*: a man of good —, *homo liberaliter educatus*.

educator, *magister, praeceptor, educator* (Tac.).

eel, *anguilla* (Pl., Juv.).

efface, *delere, abolere, exstinguere*.

effect, subst. (1) = consequence, *effectus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs), *consecutio*. (2) = influence, *vis, effectus* (-ūs): to have great —, *multum valere*; without —, *frustra, nequicquam*. (3) = purpose, gist: to this —, use *huiusmodi*, with subst. (4) in —, *reverā, reapse*. (5) effects = property, *res, bona* (-orum, plur.).

effective, v. *facere, efficere, conficere*.

effective, effectual, as philosoph. t. t. *efficiens*; in gen. *efficax*.

effectively, efficiently, efficaciter (Quint.); sometimes *graviter* (= weightily).

effeminacy, mollitia, mollities, vita delicata.

effeminate, mollis, effeminatus, delicatus, muliebris.

effeminately, molliter, effeminate, muliebriter.

effervesce, effervescere.

effervescence, render by verb.

effete, effetus, obsoletus.

efficiency, efficacy, efficientia, vis.

efficient, habilis; see also EFFECTIVE.

effigy, effigies, imago, simulacrum.

efflux, effluvium.

effort, opera, labor, contentio, conatus (-ūs): to make an —, *operam dare, contendere, (e)miti*.

effrontery, impudentia, os (impudens).

effulgence, splendor, fulgor.

egg, subst. *ovum*: a fresh —, *ovum recens*; to lay —s, *ova parere, gignere*; yolk of —, *vitellus*; white of —, *album* or *albumen ovi* (Plin., Cels.). Prov.: teach your grandmother to suck —s, *sus Minervam, ut aiunt, docet*.

egg, v., to — on; see INCITE.

egg-shell, ovi putamen (Plin.).

egoism, egotism, sui ostentatio, sui amor.

egoist, egotist, qui sibi soli studet (or *consulit*).

egregious (in good or bad sense), *insignis, singularis, praeclarus*.

egress, egressus (-ūs), *exitus* (-ūs).

eider-down, render by phrase such as *plumae (anatum) mollissimae*.

eight, adj. *octo*: — each, *octoni*; — times, *octies*.

eighteen, duodeviginti: — times, *decies octies*.

eighteenth, duodevicesimus.

eighth, octavus: an —, *octava pars*.

eightieth, octogesimus.

eighty, octoginta: — each, *octogeni*; — times, *octogies*.

either, alteruter; = whichever you like, *utervis, uterlibet*; if either . . . , *si uter . . .*; either . . . or, *aut . . . aut* (where one must be true, and both cannot be), *vel . . . vel* (used more freely); not . . . either . . . or, *neque (nec) . . . neque (nec)*.

ejaculate, vocem emittere.

ejaculation, vox.

eject, eicere, extrudere, expellere; from a property, *deicere*.

ejection, expulsio, eiectio, deiectio.

eke, v.: to — out, *rei* (dat.) *parcere*.

elaborate, adj. elaboratus, exquisitus, accuratus.

elaborate, v. elaborare, expolire.

elaborately, exquisite, accurate.

elaboration, diligentia; or render by verb.

elapse, of time (= to pass between events), *intercedere, interesse, praeterire*.

elastic, fig.; see HOPEFUL.

elated, elatus: to become —, *efferrī*.

elation, animus elatus; = joy, *gaudium*.

Elbe, Albis.

elbow, cubitum.

elder, maior (natu).

elderly, aetate proventus.

elect, adj. designatus.

elect, v. creare, legere, eligere, deligere, designare; as a colleague, *cooptare*: — into a premature vacancy, *sufficere*.

election. (1) the act of choice, *electio, suffragia* (-orum, plur.: = the votes). **(2)** as an occasion, *comitia* (-orum, plur.): to hold an —, *comitia habere*; day of —, *dies comitalis*.

electioneering, subst. ambitio.

electioneering, adj. candidatorius.

elective, suffragiis creatus.

elector, qui ius suffragii habet; as polit. t. t., *elector* (late Latin).

elegance, elegancia, urbanitas, venustas, munditia.

elegant, elegans, venustus, bellus, lautus, nitidus, comptus, mundus, urbanus.

elegantly, eleganter, venuste, belle, nitide, urbane.

elegy, elegia, elēgi (-orum, plur.).

element. (1) as scientific t. t. *elementum*; in plur., *principia rerum, primordia rerum*. **(2)** in gen. = a part, *membrum, pars*. **(3)** in plur. = the first principles of a subject, *elementa* (-orum), *principia* (-orum), *rudimenta* (-orum). **(4)** to be in one's —, *re familiariter uti*; to be out of one's —, *in re peregrinum ac hospitem esse*.

elementary, primus; or render by phrase.

elephant, elephantus, elephas.

elevate. LIT., (at) *tollere, extollere, levare*.

TRANSF., *tollere, evehere, efferre*.

elevated. LIT., of places, *editus, altus, (ex)-celsus, praeclausus*. TRANSF., *elatus, (ex)celsus*.

elevation. (1) = a raising, *elatio*; or render by verb. (2) of mind or character, *magnanimitas*, *elatio*, *altitudo*. (3) = rising ground, *locus editus* or *superior*.

eleven, undecim: — each, *undēni*; — times, *undecies*.

eleventh, undecimus.

elf; see FAIRY.

elicit, elicere, evocare, eblandiri (by coaxing), *extorquere* (by force).

eligibility, of things, *opportunitas*; of persons, express by adj. *dignus*.

eligible, opportunus, idoneus, dignus.

elk, alces.

ell, ulna, cubitum.

elm, ulmus (Verg.); of an —, *ulmeus* (Pl.).

elocution, pronuntiatio.

elongate; see LENGTHEN.

elope, express by phrase, such as *clam fugere*.

elopement, fuga.

eloquence, eloquentia, facultas or *vis* or *copia dicendi, facundia* (Hor., Tac.).

eloquent, eloquens, dicendi peritus, facundus, disertus (= fluent).

eloquently, copiose, facunde, diserte.

else, adj. alius.

else, adv. (1) = besides, *praeterea*. (2) = otherwise, *aliter, alioqui(n)*.

elsewhere, alibi.

elucidate; see EXPLAIN.

elude, eludere, (e)vitare, declinare.

elusive, fallax.

Elysium, Elysium (Verg.); see also PARADISE.

Elysian, Elysian (Verg.).

emaciate, attenuare, macerare.

emaciated, macer.

emaciation, macies.

emanate, emanare, fluere, effundi.

emancipate, liberare; of slaves, *manumittere*.

emancipation, liberatio; — of slaves, *manumissio*.

emancipator, liberator.

embalm, condire.

embank, molem opponere fluctibus.

embankment, agger, moles.

embark, v. (1) transit. *imponere in navem*. (2) intransit. *conscendere (navem)*; fig.: to — upon a course, *rationem inire*.

embarrass. (1) = to confuse, *(con)turbare*. (2) = to hinder, *(hominem) impedire, (homini) obstarre* or *officere*.

embarrassed, impeditus.

embarrassing, difficilis, dubius.

embarrassment, implicatio, scrupulus: financial —, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *res angusta domi* (Juv.).

embassy, legatio, legati (-orum, plur.).

embattled, instructus.

embellish, (ex)ornare, decorare.

embellishment, decus (-oris, n.), *ornamentum*.

embers, cinis, favilla.

embezzle, avertere, intervertere, intercipere, suppressere.

embezzlement, peculatus (-us), *suppressio*.

embezzler, pecuniae aversor, interceptor.

embitter, exacerbare.

embittered, univus, inimicus.

emblem, insigne, signum, simulacrum.

embodiment, simulacrum, effigies.

embody: to — troops, *milites conscribere*; in gen. = to include, *includere*.

embolden, confirmare; or use phrase.

emboss, use caelare.

embrace, subst. amplexus (-us), *complexus* (-us).

embrace, v. LIT., amplexi, amplexari, complecti. TRANSF., (1) = to contain, *comprehendere, complecti*. (2) to — an opportunity, *occasionem capere* or *adipere*. (3) to — an opinion, in *sententiam transire, sententiae adsentiri*.

embrocation, fomentum (Cels.).

embroider, (acu) pingere (poet.): to — figures on a fabric, or some second material into it, *intexere* (poet.).

embroidery, ars acu pingendi: a piece of —, *pictura* (Lucr.), *opus acu pictum*.

embroil, conturbare: to — in a matter, *re implicare*.

embryo, partus (-us).

emend, emendare, corrigere.

emendation, emendatio; or render by verb.

emerald, smaragdus (Lucr., Ov.).

emerge, emergere, exsistere.

emergency, casus (-us), *discrimen, tempus*.

emigrant, render by verb.

emigrate, (e)migrare, demigrare.

emigration, (e)migratio.

eminence. (1) = high ground, *locus editus, clivus, tumulus*. (2) = distinction, *praestantia, fastigium, amplissimus gradus* (-us).

eminent, insignis, (prae)clarus, nobilis, egregius, eximius.

eminently, egregie, eximie, praecipue, imprimis, prae ceteris; sometimes adequately rendered by a superlative.

emissary, legatus, emissarius.

emit, (e)mittere, iacere.

emolument, emolumentum, lucrum, quaestus (-us).

emotion, animi motus (-us), or *adfectus* (-us), or *commotio* or *concitatio*.

emperor, imperator, princeps.

emphasis, vis, emphasis (Quint.): to have —, *vim habere, multum valere*.

emphasize, render by phrase, such as vehementius dicere.

emphatic, gravis, vehemens; emphatic repetition (as rhet. t. t.), *concurso*.

emphatically, graviter, vehementer.

empire, imperium, principatus (-us), *regnum*.

empirical, adj. in usu tantum et experimentis positus (Cels.): an — physician, *empiricus*.

employ, (re) uti; (rem) usurpare, exercere: to — for a particular purpose, *rem* (or *hominem*) *ad rem adhibere, in re conlocare*; pass., of persons, to be —ed, *detineri, versari, occupatum esse*.

employment. (1) as an act, *usus* (-us), *usurpatio*. (2) = business, *res, negotium*.

emporium, emporium.

empower, homini rei (genit.) *potestatem facere*.

emptiness, inanitas.

empty, adj. LIT., inanis, vacuus, cassus (poet.). TRANSF., *inanis, vanus, cassus*.

empty, v. vacuefacere, exinanire, exonerare (= to unload), *exhaurire* (= to drain).

empyrean, caelum.

emulate, aemulari.

emulation, aemulatio.

emulator, aemulator, aemulus.

emulous, aemulus.

emulously, certatim.

enable, homini rei (genit.) *facultatem facere*.

enact, (*legem*) *sancire*, *sciscere*, *iubere*; more generally, *statuere*, *constituere*: to get (a law) enacted, *perferre*.

enactment, = law, *sanctio*, *lex*, *plebiscitum*, *senatusconsultum*.

enamoured; see LOVE.

encamp, v. *castra ponere*, *considerere*.

enchant. LIT., (*ef*) *fascinare*. TRANSF., *capere*, *permulcere*, *delectare*.

enchantment. LIT., see CHARM. TRANSF., *delectatio*, *blandimentum*, *inlecebra*.

enchantress, *venefica*.

encircle, *circumplecti*, *cingere*, *circumdare*.

enclose, *includere*, *cingere*, *saepire*, *continere*.

enclosure, = enclosed place, *saepitum*, *saepimentum*.

encomium, *laus*, *laudatio*.

encompass; see ENCIRCLE.

encore, v. transit. *revocare*.

encounter, subst. *congressus* (-ūs), *concurso*: a hostile —, *concursum* (-ūs).

encounter, v. (1) of one person (or party) meeting another (with or without hostility), *concurrere*, *congregi*, *obviam fieri* (or *ire*): to — by chance, *incidere*, *offendere*. (2) = to face unwelcome things, *obire*, *oppetere* (esp. of death).

encourage, (*ad*) *hortari*, *cohortari*, *confirmare*, *excitare*, *erigere*, *animum* (*homini*) *addere*.

encouragement, *confirmatio*, (*ad*) *hortatio*, *cohortatio*, *hortamentum*.

encroach, v.: in gen. to — on, *occupare*, *invadere*; to — on rights, *ius imminuere*.

encroachment, *iniuria*.

encumber, *onerare*, *praegravare*, *impedire*.

encumbrance, *onus* (-ēris, n.), *impedimentum*.

end, subst. (1) = termination, *finis*, *exitus* (-ūs), *clausula* (= the conclusion of anything written), *caput* (= top or extremity of a physical object); often also rendered by the adj. *extremus* (e.g. in *extrema oratione*, at the — of the speech). Phrases: in the —, *tandem*, *denique*; to bring to an —, put an — to, see END, v.; the war has come to an —, *debellatum est*. (2) = aim or object, *finis*, *consilium*, *propositum*: to what —? *quo?*

end, v. (1) transit. *finire*, *conficere*, *terminare*, *ad finem adducere* or *perducere*: to — a meeting, or contest, *dirimere*. (2) intransit. *finem* or *exitum habere*, *desinere*, or use pass. of transit. verbs: to — well (badly), *bene* (male) *evenire*.

endanger, in *periculum*, or in *discrimen*, *adducere* or *vocare*, *periclitari*.

endear, *devincire*.

endearments, *blanditiae* (-arum, plur.).

endeavour, subst. *conatus* (-ūs), *nisus* (-ūs), *contentio*.

endeavour, v. *conari*, (*e*) *niti*, *contendere*.

ending; see END, subst.

endless, *infinitus*, *perpetuus*, *aeternus*, *sempiternus*.

endlessly, *sine fine*, *perpetuo*.

endorse; see ALLOW, SANCTION.

endow. (1) to — a daughter, *dotem filiae dare*.

(2) in gen. *hominem*, etc., *re donare*, *instruere*, *ornare*, *locupletare*.

endowed, (*re*) *ornatus*, *praeditus*, *instruitus*.

endue; see ENDOW.

endurance, *patientia*, *perpersio*, *tolerantia*.

endure. (1) = to bear, (*per*) *ferre*, *sustinere*, *tolerare*, *pati*, *perpeti*. (2) = to last, (*per*) *manere*, *durare*.

endurable, *tolerabilis*, *patibilis*.

enduring, *perpetuus*, *perennis*.

enemy, *hostis* (public), *inimicus* (personal or private), *adversarius* (= any kind of opponent): of (or like) an —, *hostilis*.

energetic, *acer*, *strenuus*, *impiger*, *vehemens*.

energetically, *acriter*, *strenue*, *impigre*, *vehementer*.

energy, *vis*, *vigor*, *virtus* (-ūtis), *impetus* (-ūs), *contentio*.

enervate, *enervare*, *debilitare*, (*e*) *mollire*, *frangere*.

enervation, *debilitatio*, *languor*.

enfeeble; see ENERVATE.

enforce. (1) to — an argument, *confirmare*. (2) in gen. *exsequi*.

enfranchise, in *civitatem adscribere*, *adsciscere*, *accipere*, *recipere*; *civitate donare*.

enfranchisement, *civitas*, or *civitatis donatio*.

engage. (1) = to bind, make liable, *obligare*, *obstringere*. (2) = to hire, *conducere*. (3) = to — a person in conversation, *sermonem cum homine incipere*, *instituere*, *conferre*. (4) = to promise, undertake, *spondere*, *promittere*, *recipere*. (5) = to join battle with, *cum homine configere*, *congregi*. (6) = to — in a business, in *rem ingredi*, *rem obire*, *suscipere*.

engaged. (1) = busy, *occupatus*. (2) — to be married, *sponsus*, *pactus*.

engagement. (1) = a promise, *sponsio*, *stipulatio*, *pactum*, *pactio*, *promissum*: to keep an —, *fidem servare*; an — to marry, *pactio nuptialis*. (2) = a promise to meet, appointment, *constitutum*. (3) = any piece of business, *occupatio*, *negotium*. (4) = a battle, *pugna*, *proelium*.

engaging, *blandus*, *suavis*.

engagingly, *suaviter*.

engender, *gignere*, *generare*; see also CAUSE, PRODUCE.

engine, *machina*, *machinatio*, *machinamentum*.

engineer, *machinator*: a military —, sapper, *faber*.

England, *Anglia*; but the more classical *Britannia* (= Britain) will often serve.

English, *Anglus*, *Anglicus*, or (more class.) *Britannus*, *Britannicus*.

engrave, *scalpere*, *incidere*, *insculpere*.

engraving, *sculptura* (Plin., Suet.).

engraver, *sculptor* (Plin.).

engross. (1) = to buy up, *coemere*. (2) = to occupy exclusively, *occupare*, *tenere*.

engulf, *absorbere*, (*de*) *vorare*, (*ex*) *haurire*.

enhance, *augere*, *amplificare*, (*ex*) *ornare*, *exaggerare*.

enhancement, *accessio*, *amplificatio*.

enigma *aenigma* (-ātis, n.), *ambages* (-um, plur.).

enigmatic, *obscurus*, *perplexus*, *ambiguus*.

enigmatically, *ambigue*, *per ambages*, *perplexe*.

enjoin; see COMMAND.

enjoy. (1) = to have and take pleasure in, *re frui*, *gaudere*; *voluptatem capere* or *percipere ex re*; to — oneself, *se oblectare*. (2) = to have, simply, *re uti*, *rem habere*: he —ed a good education, *liberaliter educatus est*.

enjoyment *fructus* (-ūs), *usus* (-ūs), *gaudium*, *voluptas*.

enkindle, *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*.

enlarge. (1) = to make larger, *amplificare, dilatare, augere, laxare*. (2) to — upon, *pluribus (verbis) disputare*.
enlargement, *amplificatio, incrementum*; often to be rendered by verb.
enlighten. LIT., *inlustrare, inluminare*. TRANSF., *docere, erudire*.
enlightenment, *humanitas*.
enlist, v. (1) transit., of troops, *milites (con)scribere, comparare, sacramento adigere* or *obligare*; in gen. = to win over, *conciliare*. (2) intransit. *nomen dare* or *profiteri, sacramentum dicere*.
enlistment, render by verb.
enliven, *excitare, exhilarare*.
enmity, *inimicitia, odium, simulas*.
ennoble. LIT., *nobilium ordini adscribere*. TRANSF., in gen., *ornare, honestare, inlustrare*.
ennui, *taedium*.
enormity. (1) as a quality, *immanitas*. (2) = a monstrous action, *scelus (-eris, n.), flagitium, facinus (-oris, n.)*.
enormous, *ingens, immanis, immensus*.
enormously, *praeter modum*, or render by superl. of adj. (e.g. — high, *altissimus*).
enough, *sat, satis, adfatim*: more than —, *nimis, abunde, satis superque*; not —, *parum*; but —! *sed haec hactenus*.
enquire, see INQUIRE.
enquiry, see INQUIRY.
enrage, *irritare, exasperare, inflammare*.
enrapture, *oblectare, capere*.
enrich, *locupletare, locupletem facere, ditare, divitiis ornare*.
enroll, (ad)scribere; see also ENLIST.
enshrine, *dedicare, consecrare*.
ensign. (1) = a banner, *signum (militare), vexillum*. (2) = a banner-bearer, *signifer, aquilifer, vexillarius*.
enslave, (hominem) in *servitutem redigere*, or *servitute adficere*; (homini) *servitutem iniungere*.
enslaved. LIT., use *servus*. TRANSF., *addictus, emancipatus*.
ensnare, (lit. and fig.) *capere, inretire, inlicere*.
entail. LIT., express by phrase. TRANSF., *adferre, inferre*; see also CAUSE.
entangle, (lit. and fig.) *impedire, implicare, inretire*.
entanglement, *implicatio*.
enter. LIT., = to go in or into, *intrare, introire, inire, ingredi*: to — in a vehicle, or on horseback, *invehi*. TRANSF., (1) = to — into, or upon (any undertaking), *ingredi, inire, suscipere, incipere*: to — public life, *ad rempublicam accedere*; to — an alliance, *societatem facere*. (2) to — (in a book), *referre*.
enterprise, *inceptum, opus (-eris, n.), facinus (-oris, n.)*: usually bold and bad).
enterprising, *promptus, acer, strenuus, audax*.
entertain. (1) = to have, *habere*. (2) = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare*. (3) = to receive hospitably, *hospitio accipere, excipere*.
entertainer, *hospes*.
entertaining; see AMUSING.
entertainment. (1) = hospitality, *hospitium*; (2) = banquet, *epulae (-arum, plur.)*, *convivium*. (3) see AMUSEMENT.
enthusiasm, *studium, fervor, ardor, alacritas, impetus (-us) animi*.

enthusiast, *homo fanaticus*; or render by phrase.
enthusiastic, *fanaticus, ardens, fervidus, calidus, vehemens*.
enthusiastically, *ardenter, acriter, vehementer*.
entice, *adlicere, adlectare, inlicere, pellicere*.
enticement, *inlecebrae, esca*.
enticing, *blandus, inlecebrosus (Pl.)*.
enticingly, *blande, inlecebrose (Pl.)*.
entire, *totus, integer, solidus*.
entirely, *omnino, plane, prorsus, penitus*.
entirety, render by *totus*.
entitle. (1) = to name, *inscribere, appellare, nominare*. (2) = to give a title to, *ius* or *potestatem aliquid faciendi dare*.
entomb, *humare, condere*.
entrails, *intestina (-orum, plur.)*, *viscera (-um, plur.)*, *exta (-orum, plur.)*.
entrance, subst. (1) as an act, *ingressio, introitus (-us)*. (2) = place of —, *aditus (-us), introitus (-us), ostium*; see also DOOR.
entrap; see ENSNARE.
entreat, *precari, rogare, orare, obsecrare*: to — successfully, *exorare*.
entrench, *vallo* or *fossā* or *operibus (com)munire, vallare*.
entrenchment, *vallum, munitio, munimentum, opera (-um, plur.)*.
entrust, (con)credere, committere, permittere, mandare, commendare.
entry; see ENTRANCE; in accounts, *nomen* (e.g. *nomen in tabulas referre*, to make an —).
entwine, (in)nectere, implicare, redimire (all these are poet.); *circumplicare* (Cic.).
enumerate, (di)numerare, enumerare.
enunciate, *edicere, indicare, pronuntiare, enuntiare*.
enunciation, *enuntiatio*.
envelope, subst. *involucrum*.
envelope, v. *involvere, obducere, circumfundere*.
envenom. LIT., *venenare, veneno imbuere*. TRANSF., *exasperare, exacerbare*.
enviable, *fortunatus, beatus*; or render by phrase.
envious, *invidus, lividus*: an — disposition, *invidentia*.
environ, *circumdare, circumplecti*.
environs, render by phrase with *loca* and *circum*.
envoy, *legatus*; see AMBASSADOR.
envy, subst. *invidia, livor, malevolentia*.
envy, v. (rem homini) *invidere*.
ephemeral, *unius diei, caducus, brevis*.
epic, adj. *epicus, herōicus*: an —, or — poem, *epos* (in nom. and acc. sing. only).
Epicurean. LIT., adj. and subst. *Epicurus*. TRANSF., in gen. = hedonist, hedonistic, *voluptarius*.
epidemic, *morbus, pestilentia, lues*.
epigram, *epigramma (-atis, n.)*.
epigrammatic, *salsus*.
epilepsy, *morbus comitialis* (Sen.).
epilogue, *epilogus*.
episcopacy, *episcopatus (-us: eccl.)*.
episode, *embolium, excursus (-us)*.
epistle, *epistula, litterae (-arum, plur.)*.
epitaph, *titulus, elogium*.
epithalamium, *epithalamium* (Quint.), *carmen nuptiale*.
epithet, *epitheton* (Quint.).

epitome, *epitome*, *summarium* (Sen.).
epitomize; see ABRIDGE.
epoch, *tempus* (-ōris, n.), *aetas*, *saeculum*.
equable, *aequus*, *aequabilis*, *constans*, *stabilis*.
equability, *aequus animus*, *aequabilitas*.
equally, *aequo animo*, *aequaliter*.
equal, subst. *par*, *compar* (Pl.).
equal, adj. *aequus*, *aequalis*, *par*, *parilis* (poet.),
compar: to divide into twelve — parts, in
duodecim partes aequaliter dividere; to be
— to doing anything, *sufficere*.
equal, v. (*ad*) *aequare*, *aequiparare*.
equality, *aequalitas*, *aequabilitas*.
equalize, (*ex*) *aequare*, *adaequare*.
equally, *aeque*, *aequaliter*, *pariter*.
equanimity, *aequus animus*, *aequitas animi*,
aequa mens (Hor.).
equator, *circulus aequinoctialis* (Varro).
equestrian, subst. *eques* (-itis).
equestrian, adj. *equester* or *equestris*.
equidistant, to be, *pari intervallo inter se*
distare.
equilateral, *aequis lateribus*.
equilibrium, *aequilibrium* (Sen.): to hold in —,
librare.
equinox, *aequinodium*.
equinoctial, *aequinotialis* (Plin.).
equip, *armare*, *instruere*, *ornare*.
equipment, *arma* (-orum, plur.), *armamenta*
(-orum, plur., esp. of ships), *armatura*,
instrumenta (-orum, plur.).
equipoise; see EQUILIBRIUM.
equitable, adj. *aequus*, *iustus*, *meritus*.
equity, *aequitas*, *aequum*, *iustitia*.
equivalent: to be — to anything, *pro re valere*;
see also EQUAL.
equivocal, *ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*.
equivocation, *ambiguitas*, *amphibolia*.
equivocate, *tergiversari*.
era, *tempus*; see also AGE.
eradicate, *exstirpare*, *evellere*, *eruere*, *exstin-*
guere, *excidere*, *eradere*, *tollere*.
eradication, *extinctio*, or render by verb.
erase, *delere*, *inducere*.
erasure, *litura*.
ere, *priusquam*, *antequam*; see also BEFORE.
erect, adj. (*e*) *rectus*.
erect, v. (I) = to set upright, *erigere*, *tollere*.
(2) = to build, *aedificare*, *exstruere*,
excitare.
erection. (I) as an act, *aedificatio*, *exstructio*.
(2) = a building, *aedificium*.
erotic, *amatorius*.
err, *errare*, *vagari*, in *errore versari*; *falli* (= to
be mistaken); *peccare* or *delinquere* (= to
go wrong, sin).
errand, *mandatum*: an —boy, *nuntius*, *tabel-*
larius.
erratic, *vagus*, *inconstans*, *erraticus* (rare).
erroneous, *falsus*.
erroneously, *falso*, *perperam*.
error, *error*, *erratum*, *peccatum* (= a sin).
erst, *quondam*, *olim*.
erudite, *litteratus*, *doctus*, *eruditus*.
erudition, *doctrina*, *eruditio*.
eruption, *eruptio*.
escape, subst. *fuga*, *effugium*.
escape, v. (I) transit. *rem* (*hominem*) (*ef*) *fugere*,
subterfugere; *elabi*, *evadere* (with *ex* and *abl.*);
of facts, etc.: to — one's observation or
memory, *fugere*, *praeterire*, *fallere*. (2)
intransit. (*ef*) *fugere*, *elabi*, *evadere*.

escarpment, *vallum*.
escheat, subst. *hereditas caduca* (Leg.).
eschew, *vitare*; see also AVOID.
escort, *comitatus* (-ūs): under a person's —,
homine comitante.
escort, v. *comitari*, *deducere*, *prosequi*.
esculent, *esculentus*.
esoteric, *arcanus*, *occultus*.
especial, *praecipuus*; sometimes *maximus*,
summus.
especially, *praesertim*, *praecipue*, *maxime*, in
primis (*imprimis*), *summe*.
esplanade, *ambulatio*.
espouse; see BETROTH and MARRY.
esquire, *armiger* (late Latin).
essay, subst. (I) = an attempt, *conatus* (-ūs).
(2) = a treatise, *libellus*.
essay, v. *conari*.
essayist, *scriptor*.
essence, *natura*, *vis*: it is the — of affection,
amicitiae (*proprium*) *est*.
essential, *verus*, *proprius*.
essentially, *reapse*, *vere*, *necessario*.
establish. (I) = to set up, *statuere*, *instituere*,
constituere. (2) = to make strong, *confirmare*,
stabilire. (3) = to prove, *probare*, *vincere*.
establishment. (I) = act of —, *constitutio*,
confirmatio. (2) = household, *familia*.
estate. (I) = condition, *status* (-ūs), *habitus*
(-ūs), *condicio*, *fortuna*, *sors*. (2) = property,
res, *fundus*, *praedium*, *ager*, *villa*, *possessio*.
esteem, subst. *opinio*, *existimatio*.
esteem, v. (I) = to think, *aestimare*, *existi-*
mare, *putare*. (2) = to respect, *diligere*,
vereri, *magni facere*.
estimable, *laudatus*, *bonus*, *optimus*, *honestus*,
gravis, *probus*.
estimate, subst. (I) in terms of money,
aestimatio. (2) in gen. = judgment, *iudicium*.
estimate, v. = to value, *aestimare*, *censere*.
estimation; see ESTEEM.
estrangle, (*ab*) *alienare*.
estrangement, *alienatio*, *discidium*.
estuary, *aestuarium*.
eternal, *aeternus*, *sempiternus*, *immortalis*,
perpetuus.
eternally, in *aeternum*, *perpetuo*, *semper*.
eternity, *aeternitas*: for all —, in *aeternum*, in
perpetuum, in *omne tempus*.
ether, *aether*.
ethereal, *aetherius*.
ethical, *moralis* (invented by Cicero); or use
phrase with *mores* or *officia*.
ethics, *philosophia quae est de vita et moribus*,
philosophia moralis, *ethice* (Quint.).
etiquette, *mos*, *usus* (-ūs).
etymology, *etymologia*, *explicatio verborum*,
nominum interpretatio.
eucharist, *eucharistia* (eccl.).
eulogist, *laudator*.
eulogize, (*con*) *laudare*.
eulogy, *laudatio*, *laus*.
eunuch, *eunuchus*, *spado*.
euphemism, *euphemistic*, render by phrase,
such as *mitiorem in partem vertere dicendo*.
euphony, *sonus dulcis* or *suavis*.
evacuate, *locum vacuefacere* or (*de*) *relinquere*;
loco (*ex loco*), *discedere*, *excedere*, *egredi*: to —
by withdrawing troops, *milites deducere*.
evade, (*ef*) *fugere*, *subterfugere*; see also ESCAPE:
to — the point, *tergiversari*.
evangelist, *evangelista* (eccl.).

evaporate, evaporation, express by phrases, such as *in vaporem vertère, verti*.
evasion, latebra, ambages (-um, plur.), *tergiversatio*.
evasive, ambiguus.
evasively, ambigue.
eve, subst.: on the — of, render by *instare* or *sub* (with acc.); see also **EVENING**.
even, adj. *aequus, planus*; of temper, *aequus, aequabilis*; of numbers, *par*.
even, adv. *etiam, vel, adeo*: not —, *ne . . . quidem*; — if, *etsi, etiamsi*.
evening, subst. *vesper* (-ëris, or -ëri), *tempus vespertinum*: in the —, *vesperi*; good —! *salve*; the — of life, *vita occidens*.
evening, adj. *vespertinus*: the — star, *Hesperus, Vesper*.
evenly, aequaliter, aequabiliter, pariter.
evenness, aequalitas (Sen.): — of temper, *aequus animus*.
event. (1) = result, *eventus* (-ūs), *exitus* (-ūs). (2) = occurrence, *res (gesta), factum, casus* (-ūs): at all —s, *certe, saltem*; in the — of, use *si*.
eventful, memorabilis: that — day, *ille dies*.
ever, adv. (1) = always, *semper, perpetuo*. (2) = at any time, *umquam (unquam), quando* (after *num* and *si*): for —, *in aeternum, in perpetuum*.
everlasting; see **ETERNAL**.
every, quisque, omnis: — one, each separately, *unusquisque*; one in — ten, *decimus quisque*; —body, *omnes* (-ium, plur.), sometimes *nemo non*, or *nemo est quin*; — day, *cottidie* (see also **DAILY**); —thing, *omnia* (-ium, plur.); — where, *ubique, passim*; from — side, *undique*.
evict, (ex)pellère, depellère, detrudere, deturbare.
eviction, evictio (Leg.); or render by verb.
evidence, subst. (1) as legal t. t. *testimonium, indicium*. (2) in gen., *argumentum*.
evident, manifestus, apertus, evidens, perspicuus: it is —, *apparet, liquet* (with acc. and infin.).
evidently, aperte, manifesto, perspicue, evidenter.
evil, subst. malum, incommodum.
evil, adj. malus, pravus, improbus.
evil-doer, (homo) maleficus.
evil-speaking, maledicus.
evince, ostendere, probare, praestare.
evoke, evocare, elicere, excitare.
evolve, evolvere, explicare.
evolution. (1) — of soldiers, *decursus* (-ūs). (2) in nature, use phrase, such as *rerum progressio*.
ewe, ovis femina: — lamb, *agna*.
ewer, urceus, hydria, urna.
exacerbate; see **EMBITTER**.
exact, exactus, subtilis, diligens.
exact, v. rem ab homine exigere, rem homini imperare.
exacting, rapax.
exaction, exactio.
exactitude, exactness, subtilitas, diligentia.
exactly, diligenter, accurate, subtiliter.
exaggerate, augere, in maius extollere.
exaggeration, superlatio, traectio: I dislike idle —, *nihil auctum ex vano velim* (Liv.).
exalt, augere, amplificare, evehere, efferre, (ex)tollere.

exaltation, (1) of feeling, *elatio*. (2) in rank, use phrase such as *dignitatis accessio*.
exalted, altus, (ex)celsus, elatus.
examination, investigatio, inquisitio.
examine, investigare, inquirere, inspicere, (per)scrutari.
example, exemplum, exemplar, documentum: to set an —, *exemplum praebere*; for —, *verbi causâ, exempli gratia, vel*.
exasperate, irritare, exacerbare, exasperare.
exasperation, ira.
excavate, (ex)cavare, effodere.
excavation, cavum.
exceed, excedere, egredi.
excel, excellere, praestare (both with dat.); (ex)superare (with acc.).
excellence, excellentia, praestantia.
excellent, excellens, praestans, egregius, optimus, praeclarus, praecipuus.
excellently, excellenter, egregie, optime, praecipue.
except, prep. praeter (with acc.); sometimes *extra* (with acc.); often rendered by past partic. of *excipere* in abl. absol. (e.g. except you, *te excepto*); nisi after a neg. (e.g. nisi in *te nullam spem habeo*).
except, v. excipere, eximere.
excepted, eximius.
exception, exceptio; all without —, *omnes ad unum*.
exceptional, rarus.
exceptionally, praeter modum.
excess, (1) in quantity, *nimum*. (2) in conduct, *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*.
excessive, nimius, immodicus, immoderatus.
excessively, nimis, immodice, immoderate, praeter modum.
exchange, subst. permutatio; of money, *collybus*.
exchange, v. (per)mutare: to — letters, *litteras dare et accipere*.
exchequer, aerarium, fiscus.
excitable, irritabilis, fervidus.
excite, (1) of persons, *excitare, concitare, (com)movere, incendere*. (2) of feelings, disturbances, etc., (com)movere, *excitare, concitare, conflare*.
excited, trepidus.
excitement, concitatio, commotio, perturbatio.
exclaim, (ex)clamare, vociferari, conclamare (of more than one person).
exclamation, exclamatio, vox.
exclude, excludere, prohibere, eximere, arcere.
exclusion, exclusio (Ter.), or render by verb.
exclusive, (1) = — in choice of acquaintance, render by phrase such as *parum adfabilis, rari aditus est*. (2) of properties = belonging to one only, *proprius*.
excrement, excrementum (Plin.), *stercus* (-ōris).
excrecence, tuber (Ter., Plin.).
excruciating, acerbissimus: — pain, *dolor summus* or *maximus*.
exculpate, excusare, (ex)purgare.
exculpation, purgatio.
excursion, iter (-ineris): to make an —, *excurrere*.
excusable, excusabilis (Ov.); or render by verb *excuso*.
excuse, subst. excusatio; see also, **PRETEXT**.
excuse, v. (1) = to make excuses for, *excusare, (ex)purgare*. (2) = to pardon, (*homini*) *ignoscere, veniam dare*.

execrable; see ABOMINABLE.
excrete, *exsecrari, detestari, abominari*; see CURSE.
execute. (1) = to carry out, *exsequi, persequi, efficere, perficere*. (2) = to punish by death, *supplicium (de homine) sumere; hominem necare, securi ferire*.
execution. (1) = carrying out, *effectio*; or render by verb. (2) = capital punishment, *supplicium*. (3) — on goods, *bonorum venditio, emptio*. (4) = slaughter in gen., *strages, caedes*.
executioner, *carnifex*.
executive, use phrase with *administrare*.
exegesis, *explanatio, interpretatio*.
exemplary, adj.; see EXCELLENT.
exempt, adj. *immunis, liber, solutus, vacuus*.
exempt, v. *exicipere, eximere, immunem facere, liberare, solvere*.
exemption, *immunitas, vacatio, vacuitas*.
exercise, subst. *exercitatio*; = a literary task, *thema (-atis: Quint.)*.
exercise, v. transit. (1) = to carry on, *exercere, facere, efficere, fungi* (with abl.). (2) = to work, train, *exercere*.
exert, v. *contendere, intendere*: to — oneself, *niti, eniti, conari*; see also USE, EMPLOY, EXERCISE.
exertion, *contentio, intentio, conatus (-ūs)*.
Exeter, *Isca Dumnoniorum*.
exhale, (ex)halare.
exhalation, *exhalatio*.
exhaust, *exaurire* (lit. and fig.); in gen. = to wear out, *absumere, consumere, conficere, fatigare*.
exhausted, *effetus, confectus, defessus, fatigatus*.
exhaustion; see FATIGUE.
exhibit, v. LIT., *proponere, exponere, exhibere*.
TRANSF., in gen. = to manifest, *praestare, praebere*.
exhibition, = show, *spectaculum, ludi (-orum, plur.)*.
exhilarate, (ex)hilarare, *hilarem facere*.
exhilaration, *hilaritas*.
exhort, (ad)hortari; see ENCOURAGE.
exigence, *necessitas, angustiae (-arum, plur.)*.
exile, subst. (1) = banishment, *exsilium, relegatio*: in —, adj. *extorris*; to be in —, *exsulare*. (2) = person banished, *exsul, profugus* (poet.).
exile, v. transit. *eicere, exterminare, relegare, (ex)pellere*; see also BANISH.
exist, *esse, existere, exstare*.
existence, use *esse*.
exit. (1) = a going out, *exitus (-ūs), egressus (-ūs)*. (2) = way out, *exitus (-ūs), effugium, ostium*.
exonerate, (*culpā*) *liberare*.
exorbitant, *immodicus*.
exorbitantly, *immodice*.
exordium, *exordium, prooemium*.
exoteric, Cic. uses the Greek word *ἐξωτερικός*, Gellius the Latin form *exotericus*.
exotic, *peregrinus, externus*.
expand, v. transit. (ex)pandere, *extendere, lazare, dilatare*.
expanse, *spatium*.
expatriate, *pluribus (verbis) disputare*.
expatriate; see BANISH.
expect, *expectare, sperare* (usually of good things).
expectant, *adrectus, suspensus*.
expectation, *expectatio, spes, opinio*.

expectorate, *exscreare, exspuere*.
expectoration, *exscreatio* (Plin.).
expediency, *utilitas*.
expedient, subst. *machina, ratio, consilium*.
expedient, adj. *commodus, utilis*: it is —, *expedit*.
expedite, *expedire, maturare*.
expedition. (1) = speed, *celeritas*. (2) military, *expeditio*.
expeditious, *celer, promptus, maturus*.
expeditiously, *celeriter, prompte, mature*.
expel, (ex)pellere, *eicere, exigere*.
expend, *expendere, impendere, erogare* (of public money).
expense, *impensa, impendium, dispendium* (poet.), *sumptus (-ūs, esp. excessive)*.
expensive, *sumptuosus, carus, pretiosus*.
expensively, *sumptuose, pretiose*.
expenditure, of public money, *erogatio*; in gen., see EXPENSE.
experience, subst. (*rerum*) *usus (-ūs), experientia, peritia* (including knowledge or skill gained by —): I speak from —, *expertus dico*.
experience, v. *experiri, pati, (usu) cognoscere*: I — a thing, *res mihi usu venit*.
experienced, (*rerum*) *peritus, exercitatus, versatus in rebus*.
experiment, *experimentum, periculum*: an unfortunate —, *res infelicitate temptata*.
experimental, render by phrase.
expert, *sciens, callidus*; see also EXPERIENCED.
expertness, *expertise, calliditas, sollertia*.
expiate, *luere, expiare*; *poenas sceleris dare, pendere, dependere, solvere*.
expiation, *expiatio, poena, piaculum, luella* (Lucr.).
expiatory, *piacularis*.
expiration. (1) physical, *expiratio*. (2) = end, q.v.: at the — of the year, *anno exeunte*; after the — of the year, *anno exacto*.
expire. LIT., = to breathe one's last, *exspirare, animam edere*. TRANSF., of time = to end, *exire*.
explain, *exponere, expedire, explanare, explicare, interpretari, enodare*.
explanation, *explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio, enodatio*.
explanatory, render by verb.
explicit, *apertus, definitus*.
explicitly, *plane, diserte, definite*.
explode. (1) transit. = to discredit (a theory), *explodere, refellere, confutare, refutare*. (2) intransit. = to burst, *dirumpi*.
export, *exportare*.
exportation, *exportatio*.
exports, *merces (quae exportantur)*.
expose. (1) in gen. *exponere*. (2) to — to (danger, etc.), *obicere, offerre*. (3) = to show up, unmask, *detegere, coarguere*. (4) of parts of the body, (*de*)*nudare*.
exposition, *expositio*; see also EXPLANATION.
exposure, render by verb.
expound; see EXPLAIN.
express, (in words) *exprimere, significare, declarare, demonstrare*: to — oneself, *loqui, dicere*.
expression. (1) = a thing said, *verbum, sententia, vocabulum, dictum, vox*. (2) of the features, *vultus (-ūs)*: void of —, *languens, languidus*.
expressive, of movements, *argutus*; of style, *significans* (Quint.); often expressed by *vis*.

expressively, *significanter* (Quint.).
expressiveness, *vis*; of movements, *argutiae* (-arum, plur.).
expulsion, *exactio*, *expulsio*.
expunge, *delere*, *inducere*, *oblitterare*.
expurgate, (*ex*)*purgare*.
exquisite, *exquisitus*, *conquisitus*, *venustus*.
exquisitely, *exquisite*, *venuste*.
extant: to be —, *exstare*.
extempore, *subitus*, *extemporalis* (Quint.): to speak —, *ex tempore dicere*.
extend, v. (1) transit. *extendere*, *distendere*, *augere*, *propagare*, *amplificare*, *dilatare*. (2) intransit. *patere*, *extendi*, *distendi*: to — to, *pertinere ad*.
extension, = the act of extending, *porrectio* (e.g. *digitorum*), *productio*, *prolatio*, *propagatio*.
extensive, *magnus*, *amplus*, *latus*.
extensively, *late*.
extent, *ambitus* (-ūs), *spatium*: to this —, *hactenus*; to a certain —, *aliqua ex parte*; of what —? *quantus*?
extenuate, *levare*, *mitigare*, *minuere*.
extenuation, *imminutio* (Quint.); or express by verb.
exterior, subst. *facies*, *forma*, *species*.
exterior, adj.; see **EXTERNAL**.
exterminate, *ad unum interficere*, *interimere*, *eradicare*, *exstirpare*.
extermination, *internecio*, *occidio*.
external, *externus*, *exter(us)*, *exterior*, *extraneus*.
externally, *extrinsecus*.
extinct, *extinctus*, *obsoletus*.
extinction, *extinctio*.
extinguish, *extinguere*, *retinguere*.
extirpate, *exstirpare*, *eradicare*, *excidere*.
extol, *laudibus* (*ef*)*ferre*, (*con*)*laudare*.
extort, as an actionable offence, *exprimere*, *extorquere*.
extortion, *res repetundae*; otherwise render by verb.
extortionate, *rapax*, *avarus*.
extra, adv. *praeterea*.
extract, subst., render by verb.
extract, v. (1) in gen. *extrahere*, *evellere*, *exprimere*. (2) from a book, *excerpere*.
extraction. (1) as an act, *evulsio*. (2) = origin, *origo*, *genus* (-eris, n.).
extraneous; see **EXTERNAL**.
extraordinarily, *extra ordinem*, *praeter morem* or *consuetudinem* or *modum*, *mire*, *mirifice*.
extraordinary, *extraordinarius* (= specially arranged), *inuitatus*, *insolitus*, *novus*, *inauditus*, *mirus*.
extravagance. (1) in expenditure, express by *sumptus* (-ūs), with adj. (2) in gen. = excess, *intemperantia*, *immoderatio*.
extravagant. (1) = lavish, *prodigus*, *effusus*, *sumptuosus*. (2) in gen. = excessive, *nimius*, *immoderatus*, *immodicus*, *intemperans*.
extravagantly. (1) = lavishly, *prodige*, *effuse*, *sumptuose*. (2) in gen. = excessively, *immoderate*, *immodice*, *intemperanter*.
extreme, subst.; see **EXTREMITY**.
extreme, adj. *extremus*, *ultimus*, *summus*.
extremely, *summe*; often rendered by superl. (e.g. — good, *optimus*).
extremity. (1) physical: a = top, *cacumen*, *vertex*, *fastigium*; b, in gen. = farthest part, *extremitas*; or render by adj. *extremus*. (2) =

extreme degree, render by adj. *extremus* or *summus*.
extricate, *expedire*, (*ex*)*solvere*, *liberare*.
extrude, v. transit. *extrudere*, *expellere*, *eicere*.
exuberance, *ubertas*, *luxuria*.
exuberant, *luxuriosus*, *laetus*: to be —, *exuberare*.
exuberantly, *uberrime*.
exude, (*ex*)*sudare* (Verg.), *manare*.
exult, *exsultare*, *gestire*, *laetitia efferri*, *laetari*, *gloriari*.
exultant, *laetus*.
exultation, *laetatio*, *exsultatio* (Tac.).
eye, subst. *oculus*, *lumen* (poet.), *ocellus* (poet.): before one's —s, *ante oculos*, *in conspectu*; blear—d, *lippus*; — in trees, etc., *oculus*, *gemma*; of a needle, *foramen*.
eye, v. *adspicere*, *contemplari*, *intueri*: to — askance, *oculis limis adspicere*.
eye-ball, *pupula*, *pupilla* (Lucr.).
eyebrow, *supercilium*.
eye-lid, *palpebra* (usually plur.).
eyesight, *acies*.
eyesore, express by phrase such as *res horrida aspectu*.
eye-witness, *arbiter*, *spectator et testis*.

F

fable, *fabula* (esp. with adj. such as *ficta* or *commenticia*).
fabled, *fabulosus*, *fabulosus*, *fictus*, *commenticius*, *falsus*.
fabric, built, *aedificium*; woven, *textum*, *textile*; in gen., and fig., *compages*.
fabricate, *fabricari*, *texere*.
fabrication. (1) = making, *fabricatio*. (2) = falsehood, *commentum*, *mendacium*.
fabricator, *auctor*.
face, subst. *facies*, *vultus* (-ūs: with ref. to the expression), *os* (-oris: properly = the mouth): — to —, *coram*; to make — s, *os distorquere* (Ter.); to set one's — against, *adversari*; in the — of, see **FACING**.
face, v. (1) = to be opposite, (*a*)*spectare*. (2) = to encounter, confront, *obire* (with acc.); *obviam ire*, or *se opponere* or *offerre* (with dat.). (3) to — about, *signa convertere*.
facetious, *iocosus*, *iocularis*, *lepidus*, *facetus*.
facetiously, *iocose*, *lepide*, *facete*.
facetiousness, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.).
facial, *quod ad faciem pertinet*.
facilitate, (*rem*) *faciliorem reddere*.
facility, *facilitas*.
facing, *contra*, *adversus*.
facsimile, of a document, *descriptio imagoque tabularum* (Cic.).
fact, *res*, *factum*: in —, *reapse*, *etenim*, *sane*, *profecto*.
faction, *factio*, *pars*.
faction, *factiosus*, *partium studiosus*, *turbulentus*, *sediciosus*.
factiously, *per factionem*, *seditiose*.
factiousness, *factio*, *studium partium*.
factitious, adj.; see **FALSE**.
factor, (*negotiorum*) (*pro*)*curator*.
factory, *fabrica*, *officina*: — hands, *operae*.
faculty, *vis*, *facultas*.
fade, *palescere* (Ov.).

faded; see PALE.

fading, = transient, *caducus, fluxus, fragilis*.

Faenza, *Faventia*.

fagot, *fascis, sarmenta* (-orum, plur.).

fail, subst.: without —, *certo, omnino*.

fail, v. (1) intransit.: a = to give out, prove inadequate, *deficere* (grow short), *desse* (be short): b = not to succeed, *concidere*, *cadere*, *offendere*; see also BANKRUPT. (2) transit. *deficere*, *deserere*, *destituere* (with acc.); *desse* (with dat.).

failing, *error, peccatum, vitium*.

failure, *defectio* (e.g. *virium*): or use verb.

fain: I would — do, *velim facere, libens faciam*.

faint, subst.: in a —, *intermortuus*.

faint, adj. *languidus, confectus, defessus*: to damn with — praise, *laudare maligne*.

faint, v. *conlabi, (animo) linqui* (Ov., Suet.).

faint-hearted, *timidus*.

faintly, *languide*.

faintness, *languor*.

fair, subst. *mercatus* (-ūs), *nundinae* (-arum, plur.).

fair, adj. (1) = beautiful, *pulcher, venustus, formosus*. (2) of weather, *serenus*: — weather, *sudum*. (3) = favourable, *secundus, idoneus*. (4) opp. to dark, *candidus*. (5) morally, *aequus, iustus*. (6) = moderately good, *mediocris*.

fairly. (1) = justly, *aeque, iuste*. (2) = moderately, *mediocriter*.

fairness. (1) = beauty, *pulchritudo, forma, venustas*. (2) = justice, *iustitia, aequitas*.

fairy, *nympha*; of the streams, *Naias, Nais*; of the woods, *Dryas* (usually plur. *Dryades*), *Fauni* (-orum, plur.).

faith. (1) = fidelity, *fides, fidelitas, pietas*: in good —, *ex fide bona*. (2) = belief, *opinio, persuasio, fides*: to have — in, (*homini*) *credere, confidere*.

faithful, *fidelis, fidus*.

faithfully, *fideliter*.

faithfulness, *fidelitas, fides, constantia*.

faithless, *perfidus, perfidiosus, infidelis, infidus*.

faithlessly, *perfide, perfidiose, infideliter*.

faithlessness, *perfidia, infidelitas*.

falchion; see SWORD.

fall, subst. LIT., *casus* (-ūs), *lapsus* (-ūs). TRANSF., (1) = ruin, *ruina, excidium, casus* (-ūs). (2) = lessening, *deminutio*. (3) = autumn, *autumnus*.

fall, v. (1) to — down, *cadere, decidere, delabi, ruere*; to — apart, *dilabi*; to — at a person's feet, *se ad pedes hominis proicere*; to — back, *recidere*; to — forward, *procidere, prolabi*; to — foul of, *incurrere*; to — in, *incidere*; to — off, *delabi*; to — out, *excidere*. (2) to — dead, *cadere, concidere, occidere, perire*. (3) fig. = to perish, be ruined, *cadere, occidere, (cor-)ruere*. (4) of a city, *expugnari, capi*. (5) = to sink, fail; of the wind, *cadere, concidere*; of the voice, *cadere*. (6) in price, *cadere*. (7) to — away = to desert, *desciscere*; = to lose flesh, *corpus amittere*. (8) to — back = to retreat, *pedem referre*. (9) to — back on, *recurrere* or *confugere ad*. (10) to — in with, *incidere, offendere*. (11) to — in love with, (*ad*) *amare*. (12) to — upon = attack, *invadere, incurrere*. (13) to — out = to happen, *cadere, evenire*; = to disagree, *dissentire, dissidere*.

fallacious, *fallax, vanus, falsus*.

fallaciously, *fallaciter, falso*.

fallacy, *vitium, captio*.

fallible, *errori obnoxius*.

fallow: the field lies —, *ager cessat, quiescit, cultu vacat*; — ground, *novalis* (Verg.).

false, *falsus* (opp. *verus*); *fictus, commenticius* (= made up), *subditus* (= forged), *simulatus* (= pretended), *fucatus, fucosus* (= under — colours), *fallax* (= deceptive), *mendax* (= lying); *perfidus* (= treacherous): a — oath, *periurium*; to play —, *desse*.

falsehood, *mendacium, commentum, falsum*.

falsely, *falso, perperam*: to swear —, *peierare*.

falsification, use verb.

falsify, *vitare, corrumpere, interpolare*.

falsity, use adj.

falter, *haesitare, haerere, titubare*.

falteringly, *titubanter*.

fame, *laus, gloria, claritas, fama*.

famous, (*prae*) *clarus, illustris, celebris*.

familiar. (1) = well known, *familiaris, notus*. (2) = acquainted, (*rei*, genit.) *sciens, gnarus, peritus*: to become —, *adsuescere*.

familiarly, *familiariter*.

familiarity, *familiaritas, consuetudo*.

family, subst. *familia* (originally = a household; also used as a part of the *gens* or Roman clan); *domus* (-ūs); *gens* (= clan); *genus* (more general; = race, stock); *cognatio, stirps, propinqui* (-orum, plur.); of good —, *nobilis, honesto loco natus*.

family, adj. *familiaris, domesticus; gentilis, gentilicium* (= belonging to a *gens*), *privatus* (opp. to *publicus*).

famine, *fames, cibi inopia*.

famish, v. (1) transit. *fame enecare, conficere*.

(2) intransit. *fame enecari, confici, perire*.

fan, subst. (1) for winnowing, *vannus* (Verg.).

(2) for fanning oneself, *flabellum*.

fan, v. *ventilare*.

fanatical, *fanaticus*.

fancied, *opinabilis, opinatus*.

fanciful, = imaginative; render by phrase.

fancy, subst. (1) as a faculty, *inventio, cogitatio*. (2) = an idea, notion, *opinio*: a mere —, *somnium* (Ter.). (3) = liking, preference, *libido*.

fancy, v. (1) = to imagine, *figere*. (2) = to think (on slight grounds), *opinari, putare, haud scire an, nescire an*.

fang, *dens*.

fanged, *dentatus* (Ov.).

far. (1) in space, *procul, longe*: from — off, *e longinquo, eminus* (opp. *comminus*); farther, *longius, ultra*; as — as, *tenus* (prep.), *quatenus* (adv.), *usque* (adv. = all the way); — and wide, *longe lateque*. (2) in degree: — better (best), *longe* or *multo melior* (*optimus*); — from it, *minime*; so —, thus —, *hactenus*; so — from staying he ran away, *tantum aberat ut maneret ut aufugeret*, or *adeo non mansit ut aufugeret*, or *non modo non mansit sed ultro aufugit*; to go too —, *modum excedere*; as — as, *quantum, quod* (e.g. *quod ad me attinet*).

farce, *mimus*.

farcical, *mimicus, ridiculus*.

farcically, *mimice, ridicule*.

fare, subst. (1) = food, *cibus, victus* (-ūs): poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lautus victus*.

(2) = money paid for journey, *vectura* (Pl., Sen.), *naulum* (Juv.).
fare, v. *se habere*, with adv.
farewell! interj. *ave! avete! vale! valet!*: to bid —, *valere iubere*.
far-fetched, *longe repetitus, arcessitus*.
farm, subst. *fundus, praedium, ager*.
farm, v. (1) = to till, *arare, colere*. (2) = to hire (taxes, etc.), *redimere, conducere*. (3) to — out = let out on contract, (*e*)*locare*.
farmer. (1) on a farm, *agricola, arator, colonus*. (2) see CONTRACTOR, HIRER: a — of revenues, *publicanus*.
farming. (1) on a farm, *aratio, agricultura* (or as two words), *agrorum cultus* (-ūs), *res rusticae*. (2) = hiring, *redemptio, conductio*.
farrago, *farrago* (Juv.).
farrier, render by phrase, such as *qui equis soleas ferreas suppingit*.
farrow, subst. *fetus* (-ūs).
farrow, v. *parere, fetum edere*.
farthing, (as a very small coin) *quadrans, teruncius*: I do not care a — for, *haud flocci facio*.
fascinate, *fascinare* (Verg.); see also CHARM.
fascination. LIT., *fascinum, fascinatio* (Plin.). TRANSF., *blanditia, dulcedo*.
fashion, subst. (1) = custom, way, *mos, consuetudo, ritus* (-ūs): after the — of men, *hominum ritu*. (2) = style of dress, *habitus* (-ūs), *ornatus* (-ūs). (3) = the prevailing —, what is fashionable, *saeculum* (Tac.); out of —, *obsoletus*.
fashion, v. *fabricari, (ef)figere*; see also MAKE.
fashionable, *elegans, quod moris est*.
fashionably, *de more, eleganter*.
fast, subst. *ieiunium*.
fast, adj. (1) = quick, *celer, citus, velox, pernix, rapidus*. (2) = fixed, firm, *firmus, stabilis*: to hold —, *tenere, retinere*; to stick —, *adhaerere*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*.
fast, adv. (1) = quickly, *celeriter, rapide*. (2) = firmly, *firme, firmiter*.
fast, v. *ieiunium servare*.
fasten, (*ad*)*figere, (ad)ligare, deligare, adnectere*: to — together, *configere, connectere*; see also TIE, BIND.
fastening, *vinculum, compages, claustra* (-orum, plur.), *repagula* (-orum, plur.).
fastidious, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus, elegans*.
fastidiously, *fastidiose, delicate, eleganter*.
fat, subst. *adepts, sebum* (Pl.): to live on the — of the land, *delicatissimis cibis uti*.
fat, adj. *pinguis, obesus, nitidus* (= sleek), *saginatus* (= fattened).
fatal, *perniciosus, funestus, exitialis, exitiosus*.
fatalism, **fatalist**, use phrase with *fatum* (e.g. *omnia fato fieri credere*).
fatality. (1) = power of fate, *fatum*. (2) = accident, *casus* (-ūs).
fate, *fatum, necessitas, sors*. Personif., *Fortuna*; the Fates, *Parcae*. **fated**, *fatalis*.
father, subst. *pater, parens, genitor* (poet.); —s, = ancestors, *maiores* (-um, plur.).
father, v.: to — upon, *ascribere, tribuere*.
father-in-law, *socer*.
fatherless, *orbus*.
fatherly, *paternus*.
fathom, subst. *ulna* (Plin.).
fathom, v. *explorare*.
fatigue, subst. (*de*)*fatigatio, lassitudo*.
fatigue, v. (*de*)*fatigare, (de)lassare* (poet.).

fatigued, (*de*)*fatigatus, (de)fessus, lassus* (poet.).
fatness, *obesitas* (Suet.), *pinguitudo* (Plin.).
fatten. (1) transit. *saginare, farcire* (Cato). (2) intransit. *pinguescere*.
fatuity, *fatuitas, ineptia*.
fatuous, *fatuus, ineptus*.
fatuously, *inepte, insulse*.
fault, *culpa, vitium, peccatum, delictum, menda, noxa*: at —, *in culpā*; to find — with, *culpare, accusare, reprehendere*.
faultily, *mendose, vitiose*.
faultless, *integer, innocens, emendatus*.
faultlessly, *integre, innocenter, emendate*.
faulty, *mendosus, vitiosus*.
favour, subst. (1) = a position of —, *gratia*. (2) = a disposition to —, goodwill, *favor, studium, benevolentia*. (3) = an act of —, *beneficium*: to do a —, (*homini*) *gratum facere* or *gratificari*.
favour, v. (*homini*) *favere, studere, suffragari*. Prov.: fortune —s the brave, *fortuna fortes adiuvat*.
favourable, *propitius* (of the gods), *commodus, prosperus, idoneus, secundus*.
favourably, *benigne, commode, prospere*.
favourer, *fautor* (f. *fautrix*).
favourite, subst. *deliciae* (-arum, plur.).
favourite, adj. *carus, graciosus, gratus, acceptus*.
favouritism, use phrase, such as *praecipuus favor*.
fawn, subst. *hinnuleus* (Hor.).
fawn, v.: to — upon, *adulari*.
fawning, subst. *adulatio*.
fealty, *fides, fidelitas*: to swear — to, *in nomen* (or *verba*) *hominis iurare*.
fear, subst. *metus* (-ūs), *timor, pavor, terror, formido*: for —, *propter metum, prae metu* (usually with neg.).
fear, v. *metuere, timere, vereri* (of awe or reverence), *extimescere, pertimescere*.
fearful. (1) = afraid, *timidus, trepidus, pavidus*. (2) = dreadful, *dirus, horribilis, terribilis, formidolosus*.
fearfully. (1) = with fear, *timide, pavide*. (2) = causing fear, *dire, trepide, formidolose*.
fearless, *fidens, impavidus, intrepidus*; or render by phrase.
fearlessly, *sine metu, sine timore, fidenter, impavide*.
fearlessness, *fidencia, audacia*.
feasible, *quod fieri potest*.
feast, subst. (1) = feast-day, *dies festus*. (2) = banquet, *convivium, epulum, epulae* (-arum, plur.), *daps*.
feast, v. (1) transit. *pascere*. (2) intransit. *epulari, convivari, vesci, pasci*.
feat, *facinus* (-ōris, n.), *factum, res gestae* (plur.).
feather, subst. *penna* (pinna), *pluma* (= down). Prov.: birds of a feather . . . , *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur* (Cic.).
feather, v.: to — one's nest, *res suas augere, sibi consulere* or *providere*.
feathery, *plumeus* (Plin.), *plumosus* (Plin.).
feature. (1) of the face, *lineamentum*: the —s, *vultus* (-ūs). (2) = peculiarity, *proprietas*; or render by adj. *proprius*.
February, (*mensis*) *Februarius*.
fecund, *fecundus*.
fecundate, *fecundare* (Verg.).
fecundity, *fecunditas, fertilitas*.
federal, *foederatus, foedere sociatus*.

fee, subst. *merces*.

fee, v. *mercedem dare*.

feeble, *imbecillus, tenuis, infirmus, invalidus, languidus, debilis*; of sight, etc., *hebes*.

feebleness, *imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas, languor*.

feebly, *infirmè, languide*.

feed, v. (1) transit. *pascere, alere* (with acc.); *cibum dare* or *praebere* (with dat.). (2) intransit. *vesci, (de)pasci*; see also **EAT**, **GRAZE**.

feel. (1) = to touch, handle, *temptare, tangere*.

(2) = to experience through the senses, *sentire*. (3) to — an emotion, *laetitiā*, etc., *capere, percipere, sentire* (usually in strong sense, = feel the force of); *laetitiā*, etc., *adfici*; often rendered by particular verbs, e.g. to — joy, *laetari*; — pain, *dolere*. (4) with a complement: a, of persons: to — hot, glad, etc., render by particular verbs (e.g. *calere, laetari*), or phrases suggested by (1) and (2) above: b, of things, *esse (tactu)* (e.g. *asper tactu esse*, to feel rough).

feeler, *crinis* (Plin.), *corniculum* (Plin.).

feeling, subst. (1) through the senses, *sensus (-ūs), tactus (-ūs)*. (2) = emotion, state of mind, *animus, animi motus (-ūs)* or *adfectus (-ūs), sensus (-ūs)*; kindly —, *humanitas*; — for truth, *veritatis studium*; — for the beautiful, *elegantia*.

feeling, adj. *humanus, misericors*.

feign, *fingere, simulare*.

feigned, *fictus, simulatus*.

feignedly, *fictè, simulate*.

feint, *simulatio*.

felicitate, (*homini*) *gratulari*.

felicitation, *gratulatio*.

felicitous. (1) = happy, *felix, beatus*. (2) of style, *venustus*.

felicitously. (1) = happily, *beate*. (2) of style, *venuste, apte*.

felicity. (1) = happiness, *vita beata*. (2) of style, *venustas*.

fell, subst. *collis, clivus*.

fell, adj. *dirus, saevus*.

fell, v. (1) of timber, *caedere, excidere*. (2) in gen. = to knock down, (*con*)*sternere*.

fellow. (1) = associate, *socius, comes, sodalis*. (2) = equal, *par*. (3) = person, *homo*.

fellow-citizen, **fellow-countryman**, *civis, municeps*.

fellow-feeling, *consensio*; or render by *societas* with genit. of the feeling concerned.

fellow-heir, *coheres*.

fellow-pupil, *condiscipulus*.

fellow-servant, *conservus* (f. *conserva*).

fellow-soldier, *commilito*.

fellowship, *societas, sodalitas, communitas*; a corporation, guild, *conlegium*.

felon; see **CRIMINAL**.

felt, *coactum*.

female, subst. *femina, mulier*.

female, adj. *muliebris, femineus* (poet.).

feminine, *muliebris, femineus* (poet.); as grammat. t. t. *femininus* (Varro, Quint.).

fen, *palus (-ūdis, f.), uligo*.

fence, subst. *saepes, saepimentum*; prov.: to sit on the —, *duabus sellis sedere* (quoted by Sen.).

fence, v. (1) = to enclose, *saepire, saepito circumdare*. (2) = to fight with swords, *batuere* (Suet.).

fencer, *gladiator* (nearest equivalent).

fencing, *ars gladiatoria*: a — master, *lanista*.

fenny, *uliginosus, paluster*.

ferment, subst. **LIT.**, *fermentum* (Plin.).

TRANSF., *tumor, fervor, aestus (-ūs)*.

ferment, v. *fervere*.

fern, *filix* (poet.).

ferocious, *ferus, saevus, atrox, trux, truculentus*.

ferocity, *saevitia, atrocitas*.

ferret, subst. *viverra* (Plin.).

ferret, v.: to — out, *rimari*.

ferrugineous, *ferrugineus* (Pl., Verg.), *ferratus* (of water: Sen.).

ferry, subst. *traiectus* (-ūs): — -boat, *scapha, cymba*; — -man, *portitor*.

ferry, v. *traicere, transmittere*.

fertile, *ferax, fecundus, fertilis, opimus, uber, fetus*.

fertility, *fertilitas, ubertas, fecunditas*.

fervent, *fervid, fervidus, fervens, ardens*.

fervently, *ardenter, ferventer*.

fervour, *ardor, fervor*.

festival, *dies festus, feriae* (-arum, plur.), *sollemne*.

festive, *hilaris, festus, festivus* (Pl.).

festivity. (1) see **FESTIVAL**. (2) = mirth, *festivitas, hilaritas*.

festoon, subst. *serta* (-orum, plur.).

fetch, *adferre, advehere, apportare, adducere, arcessere* (= to send for); of a sigh or breath, *petere, ducere*.

fetid, *teter, foetidus, gravis*.

fetidness, *foetor*.

fetter, subst. (lit. and fig.) *compes, catena, vinculum*.

fetter, v. **LIT.**, *vincula, catenas, compedes* (*homini*) *inicare*. **TRANSF.**, *impedire*.

feud, *simultas; inimicitia*.

fever, *febris*: a slight —, *febricula*; to be in a — (of excitement, etc.), *trepidare, aestuare*.

feverish. **LIT.**, *febriculosus* (Gell.). **TRANSF.**, *commotus, trepidus*: — excitement, *summa trepidatio*.

few, *pauci, rari*: very —, *perpauci*; how —! *quam pauci!* (plur.), *quotus quisque!* (sing.).

fiat; see **COMMAND**.

fib, *mendaciunculum* (once in Cic.).

fibre, *fibra*.

fibrous, *fibratus* (Plin.); or use subst.

fickle, *inconstans, varius, levis, mutabilis, mobilis*.

fickleness, *inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas, mobilitas*.

fictile, *fictilis*.

fiction, *res ficta, fabula, commentum*.

fictitious, *commenticius, fictus*.

fiddle, *fides* (-ium, plur.).

fiddler, *fidicen*.

fidelity, *fidelitas, fides, constantia*.

fidget, v. intransit. *trepidare, satagere* (Quint.), *quiescere non posse*.

fidgety, *inquietus*.

fie! *phy* (Ter.), *pro*.

field. (1) = a piece of land, *ager, aruum* (arable land), *seges* (= a cornfield), *pratium* (= meadow), *campus* (= plain). (2) milit.: — of battle, *acies*; in the —, *militiae* (opp. *domi*); to take the — against, *arma ferre adversus (hominem)*. (3) fig. = scope, sphere, *campus, locus, area*; often to be rendered by

a particular subst., e.g. *historia*, — of history.
field-day, *dies quo milites lustrantur*, or *exercentur*.
fiend, *diabolus* (eccl.).
fiendish, *nefandus, immanis, atrox*.
fierce, *ferox, ferus, saevus, atrox, trux, truculentus, immanis*.
fiercely, *ferociter, saeve, atrociter*.
fierceness, *ferocitas, atrocitas, saevitia*.
fiery. LIT., *igneus, flammeus*. TRANSF., *ardens, fervens, fervidus, ferox*.
Fiesole, *Faesulae* (-arum, plur.).
fife, *tibia*.
fifer, *tibicen*.
fifteen, *quindecim*: — each, *quini deni*; — times, *quindecie(n)s*.
fifteenth, *quintus decimus*.
fifth, *quintus*.
fiftieth, *quingagesimus*.
fifty, *quingaginta*: — each, *quingageni*.
fig. (1) the tree, *figus*. (2) the fruit, *figus*: dried —, *Carica, Cauneae* (-arum, plur.). (3) not to care a — for, *non flocci facere*.
fight, subst. *pugna, certamen*; with fists, *pugilatio*.
fight, v. (de) *pugnare, dimicare, proeliari, digladiari, bellare, (con)certare*: to — a battle, *proelium committere*.
fighter, *pugnator, proelior*.
figment; see FICTION.
figurative, *translativus*.
figuratively, *per translationem*.
figure, subst. (1) = form, shape, *figura, forma, species, facies, schema* (-atis, n.), *conformatio*. (2) concr. = an image or representation, *signum, figura, imago*; written or drawn, *descriptio*. (3) a — of speech, *conformatio, figura* (Quint.), *schema* (Quint.).
figure, v. *figere*; see also IMAGINE.
figured, *sigillatus, caelatus*.
filament, *fibra, filum*.
file, subst. (1) the tool: for metal, *lima*; for wood, *scobina* (Varro). (2) milit. t. t., *ordo*: the rank and —, *militis*.
file, v. *limare, polire*.
filings, *scobis* (Hor., Juv.).
filial, *pius* (erga parentes).
filially, *pie*.
fill, subst. one's —; render by adv. *satis* or adj. *satur*.
fill, v. LIT., = to make full, — up, *implere, complere, replere, supplere, opplere* (= to — so as to block up). TRANSF., (1) with feelings, *laetitiam*, etc., *homini inicere* or *incutere*; rarely *hominem laetitiam implere* or *complere*. (2) of offices, *fungi*, with abl.
fillet, *fascia, redimiculum, vitta* (round the head as an ornament), *infula* (relig. t. t.).
filly, *equula* (Varro).
film. (1) = thin skin, *membrana*. (2) = dimness, darkness, *caligo, nubes*.
filter, subst. *colum* (Verg.).
filter, v. transit. (per) *colare* (Plin.), *liquare* (Hor.).
filth. LIT., see DIRT. TRANSF., *impuritas, foeditas, obscenitas*.
filthily, *foede, impure*.
filthiness; see FILTH.
filthy. LIT., see DIRTY. TRANSF., *impurus, obscenus*.
fin, *pinna* (Plin.).
final, *ultimus, extremus*.

finally, *ad extremum, denique, postremo*.
finance, *finances*, domestic, *res familiaris* or *nummaria* or *pecuniaria*; of a state, *vectigalia* (-ium, plur.), *aerarium, fiscus*.
financial, render by phrase, such as *ad aerarium pertinens*.
find, v. *invenire, reperire, offendere* (= to come upon): to — by experience, *experiri*; to — out (facts), *cognoscere, invenire*; he found admirers, *non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; to — fault, *vituperare, culpae*; to — favour, *gratiam conciliare*.
finder, *inventor, reperiator* (Verg., Tac.).
fine, subst. *multa*.
fine, adj. (1) in gen., as term of commendation, *praeclarus, pulcher, bellus, elegans*: the — arts, *artes liberales*. (2) = thin, *tenuis, subtilis*. (3) = pure, *purus*. (4) of weather, *serenus, sudus*. Phrase, in —, *denique*.
fine, v. *multare*.
finely. (1) *praeclare, belle, eleganter*. (2) *tenuiter, subtiliter*.
fineness. (1) *elegantia*. (2) = thinness, *tenuitas, subtilitas*. (3) of weather, *serenitas*.
finery, *munditia, apparatus* (-us), *lautitia*.
finesse, *artificium*.
finger, subst. *digitus*: fore—, *digitus index* (Hor.); little —, *digitus minimus* (Hor.); to snap the —s, *digitos* (or *digitis*) *concrepare*; not to swerve a —'s breadth, *digitum* (*transversum*) *non discedere*; not to lift a —, *ne manum quidem vertere*.
finger, v. *tangere, attricare*.
finger-tips, *extremi digiti*.
finical, *putidus*.
finically, *putide*.
fining, subst. *multatio*.
finish, subst. *absolutio, perfectio, lima* (= polish, lit. = file).
finish, v. (1) = to complete, *conficere, consummare, absolvēre, peragere, perficere*. (2) = to put an end to, *finire, terminare*.
finished, adj. *limatus* (= polished), *absolutus, perfectus*.
finisher, *confector*.
finishing, *ultimus, extremus*.
finite, *finitus, circumscriptus*.
finitely, *finitē*.
fir, *abies* (= silver fir: Verg.); *pinus* (strictly = pine: poet.).
fire, subst. LIT., *ignis, flamma, incendium* (= conflagration): to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to set on —, *incendere, inflammare*; prov.: to be between two —s, *hac urget lupus, hac canis angit* (Hor.). TRANSF., (1) = ardour, (*animi*) *vis, vigor, impetus* (-us), *ardor, fervor*: to be on —, *ardere, flagrare*; to lack — (of speakers), *languere, frigere*. (2) of missiles, *telorum coniectus* (-us).
fire, v. (1) transit. *incendere, inflammare*. (2) intransit., fig.: to — up, *exardescere*.
fire-brand, *fax* (lit. and fig.), *torris* (Verg.).
fire-brigade, *vigiles* (*adversus incendia instituti*) (Suet.).
fire-engine, *sipho(n)* (Plin.).
fire-place, *fire-side*, *caminus, focus*.
fire-wood, *lignum* (usually plur.).
firm, *firmus, stabilis, solidus, immobilis, constans* (fig. only).
firmly, *firmiter, firme, solide, constanter*.
firmness, *firmitas, firmitudo, stabilitas*: — of mind, *obstinatio, constantia, perseverantia*.

first, adj. *primus*, *prior* (of two); sometimes *princeps*.
first, adv. *primum*, *primo*.
first-born, *natu maximus*, *natu maior* (of two).
first-fruits, *primitiae* (-arum, plur.: Ov., Tac.).
firstling, *primus genitus*.
fiscal, *fiscalis* (Leg.).
fish, subst. *piscis*; coll., *piscatus* (-ūs); of —, adj., *piscarius* (Pl.).
fish, v. LIT., *piscari*. TRANSF., (1) to — out, *expiscari*. (2) to — for, *captare*, *aucupari*.
fishbone, *spina piscis*.
fisherman, *piscator*.
fishery, *cetarium* (Hor.).
fishhook, *hamus* (Hor.).
fishing, *piscatus* (-ūs: Pl.); of —, adj., *piscatorius*.
fishing-line, *linum* (Ov.).
fishing-net, *rete*, *iaculum* (= a casting-net: Pl., Ov.).
fishing-rod, *harundo* (Ov.).
fishing-smack, *horia* (Pl.).
fishmonger, *cetarius*.
fissure, *rima*.
fist, *pugnus*.
fisticuffs, *pugilatio*.
fistula, *fistula* (Cels.).
fit, subst. (of a disease, passion, etc.), *impetus* (-ūs).
fit, fitted, adj. *aptus*, *idoneus*, *commodus*, *opportunus*, *habilis*, *accommodatus*.
fit, v. (1) transit. *aptare*, *accommodare*: to — out, (*ex*)*ornare*, *instruere*. (2) intransit. *convenire* (with *ad* and *acc.*); *aptum*, *idoneum*, etc., *esse*.
fitly, *apte*, *commode*, *opportune*.
fitness, *habilitas*, *opportunitas*, *convenientia*.
five, *quinque*: — each, *quini*; a period of — years, *lustrum*, *quinquennium*; lasting — years (or coming every — years), *quinquennialis*; — years old, *quinquennis*; — times, *quinquies*(n).
fifth, *quintus*.
fives, use *pila* (e.g. *pilis ludere*).
fix, v. (*ad*)*figere*: to — in, *infigere*; to — down, *defigere*; see also ESTABLISH, APPOINT.
fixed, *certus*.
flabby, *flaccid*, *marcidus*, *fluidus*, *flaccus* (Varro).
flag, subst. *signum*, *vexillum*: — ship, *navis praetoria*.
flag, v. *languescere*, *frigere* (of conversation, etc.), *refrigescere* (of preparations, etc.).
flagitious, *flagitiosus*, *nefarius*, *foedus*.
flagon, *lagena*.
flagrant, *impudens*, *manifestus*.
flagrantly, *impudenter*, *manifeste*.
flail, *pertica* (Plin.), *fustis* (Col.).
flake, of snow, use plur. *nives*.
flambeau, *fax*, *taeda*.
flame, subst. *flamma* (lit. and fig.).
flame, v. *ardere*, *flagrare*.
flame-coloured, *flammeus* (Plin.), *rutilus*.
flaming, *flammeus*.
flank, *latus* (-ēris, n.).
flap, subst. *lacinia* (Pl.).
flap, v.: to — the wings, *alis plaudere* (Verg.); in gen., *fluitare* (Ov., Tac.).
flare, v. *flagrare*.
flash, subst. *fulgor*: — of lightning, *fulgur*.
flash, v. *fulgere*, *splendere*: the eyes —, *oculi scintillant* (Pl.).

flask, *ampulla*.
flat. (1) = level, *planus*, *aequus*, *promus* (= lying —): to lay —, *sternere*; the — of the hand, *palma*. (2) of wine, *vapidus* (Hor.). (3) of jokes, etc., *insulsus*, *frigidus*.
flatly, *plane*.
flatter, (*hominem*) *adulari*, (*homini*) *adsentari* or *blandiri*.
flatterer, *adstantor*.
flattering, *blandus*.
flatteringly, *adsentatorie*.
flattery, *adulatio*, *adsentatio*, *blanditia*, *blandimentum*.
flatulence, *inflatio*.
flaunt, v. transit. *iactare*, *ostentare*.
flavour, subst. *sapor*, *sucus* (poet.).
flavour, v. *condire*.
flaw, *vitium*, *mendum*.
flawless, *emendatus*.
flax, *linum* (Verg.), *carbasus* (Plin.).
flaxen. (1) = of flax, *lineus* (Plin.). (2) = of colour, *flavus* (poet.).
flay, *pellē detrahēre corpori*.
flea, *pulex* (Pl.).
fledged, *plumatus* (poet.).
flee, (*ef*)*fugere* (transit. and intransit.); *fugam petere*, *capessere*, etc.: to — in different directions, *diffugere*; to — for refuge to, *confugere ad*.
fleece, subst. *vellus* (-ēris, n.: poet.).
fleece, v. LIT., *tondere*. TRANSF., = to rob, *expiare*, *spoliare*.
fleecy, *laniger* (Verg.).
fleet, subst. *classis*.
fleet, adj. *velox*, *celer*, *volucer* (poet.), *pernix*.
fleeting, *fugax*, *caducus*, *fluxus*.
fleetness, *velocitas*, *pernicitas*.
flesh, *caro* (often = meat), *viscera* (-um, plur.), *corpus* (-ōris, n.).
fleshy, *carnosus* (Plin.).
flexibility, *facilitas*; or render by adj.
flexible, *flexibilis*, *lentus*, *facilis*.
flicker, *trepidare*, *micare*, *coruscare* (poet.).
flight. (1) = fleeing, *effugium*, *fuga*: to put to —, *fugare*. (2) = flying, *lapsus* (-ūs), *volatus* (-ūs). (3) of stairs, *scalae* (-arum, plur.).
flightiness, *mobilitas*, *levitas*.
flighty, *mutabilis*, *mobilis*, *levis*, *inconstans*.
flimsiness. LIT., *tenuitas*. TRANSF., *inanitas*.
flimsy. LIT., (*nimis*) *tenuis*. TRANSF., *inanis*.
flinch, *refugere*.
fling, *iacere*, *conicere*, *iaculari* (Verg., Tac.): to — away, *abicere*, *proicere*; to — a thing at a person, *hominem re petere*.
flint, *silex*.
flippancy, *petulantia*.
flippant, *petulans*.
flirt, v., perhaps *osculari*, or *subblandiri* (with dat.: Pl.).
flirtation, perhaps *osculatio*.
flit, *volitare*.
flitch, *succidia*.
float, *innare*, (*in*)*natare* (Verg.), *fluitare*; in the air, *pendere*, *volitare*.
flock, subst. LIT., *grex*, *pecus* (-ōris, n.). TRANSF., of persons, *caterva*, *multitudo*.
flock, v. *adfluere*, *confluere*: to — together, *concurrere*, *convolare*.
flog, *verberare*: to be flogged, *vapulare*.
flogging, *verbera* (-um, plur.), *verberatio*.
flood. subst. LIT., (1) = deluge, *eluvio*, *diluvium* (Verg.). (2) — tide, *aestus accessus* (-ūs).

TRANSF., *vis magna, flumen* (poet., and of words in Cic.).
flood, v. transit. *inundare*. TRANSF., to be flooded (out) with, (re) *cumulari*.
flood-gate, *cataracta* or *cataractes* (Plin.).
floor, *solum, pavimentum* (of stone), *contabulatio, contignatio* (both of wood, = a storey).
flop, v. colloq., *frigēre, cadere*.
floral, *floreus* (poet.).
Florence, *Florentia*.
florid. LIT., in colour, *rubicundus*. TRANSF., *floridus*.
flounce, subst. *instita* (Hor.), *segmenta* (-orum, plur.: Ov., Juv.).
flounced, *segmentatus* (Juv.).
flounder. LIT., *volutari, fluitare*. TRANSF., *titubare*.
flour, *farina* (Plin.).
flourish, subst., in style, *calamister*.
flourish, v. (1) intransit. *florēre, vigēre*: to begin to —, *florescēre*. (2) transit. *vibrare*; see also BRANDISH.
flourishing, *florens, opulentus*.
flout, *ludificari, cavillari, deridēre, inridēre*.
flow, subst. LIT., *fluxio, lapsus* (-us); of the tide, *accessus* (-ūs). TRANSF., of words, *volubilitas, copia* (verborum).
flow, v. *fluēre* (to — freely), *labi* (to glide along), *manare* (to ooze): to — apart, *diffluēre*; — back, *refluēre* (poet.); — between, *interfluēre*; — down, *defluēre*; — into, *influēre*; — past, *praeterfluēre*; — together, *confluēre*.
flower, subst. LIT., *flos, flosculus* (dim.). TRANSF., (1) = best part, *flos, robur*. (2) a — of speech, *flos, flosculus*.
flower, v. (lit. and fig.), *florēre, (ef)florescēre*.
flowery, *floreus* (poet.), *floridus* (lit. and fig.).
flowing. LIT., *fluens, manans*. TRANSF., of speech, *fluens, volubilis, fusus*.
fluctuate, *fluctuare* or *fluctuari, pendēre* (animi) *iactari*.
fluctuation, *fluctuatio*.
fluency, *facundia, volubilitas*.
fluent, *volubilis, disertus, (pro)fluens*.
fluently, *volubiliter*.
fluid, subst. *liquor, humor*.
fluid, adj. *liquidus, fluidus* (poet.).
fluke, of an anchor, *dens* (Verg.).
flurry; see EXCITE, HURRY.
flush, subst. *rubor*.
flush, v. *rubescēre* (poet.).
fluster, *agitare, commovēre, sollicitare*.
flute, *tibia, harundo* (Ov.).
flute-player, *tibicen*.
fluted, *striatus* (Vitr.).
flutter, subst. *trepidatio*.
flutter, v. *trepidare, volitare*.
flux; see FLOW.
fly, subst. *musca*.
fly, v. *volare, volitare*: to — away, *avolare*; to — in, *involare*; to — out, *evolare*; to — to, *advolare*; to — up, *subvolare*; see also FLEE.
flying, *volatilis, volucer*: — hair, *crines passi*.
foal, subst. *eculeus, pullus equi, pullus equinus*.
foal, v. *parēre*.
foam, subst. *spuma*.
foam, v. *spumare, (ex)aestuarē*.
foamy, *spumans, spumeus, spumifer, spumosos* (all poet.).
fodder, *pabulum*.
foe, *hostis* (public), *inimicus* (private).
fog, *nebula, caligo*.

foggy, nebulosus, caliginosus.

foible, *vitium*.

foil, subst. (1) a fencer's —, *rudis*. (2) of metal, *lamina, brattea* (poet.).

foil, v. *ad inritum redigēre, eludēre*.

foist, *supponēre, subdēre*.

fold, subst. (1) in fabric, etc., *sinus* (-ūs). (2) for animals, *ovile* (for sheep: poet.), *stabulum* (for cattle).

fold, v. (com) *plicare*: with —ed hands, *compressis manibus*.

folding-doors, *valvae* (-arum, plur.), *fores* (-um, plur.).

foliage, *frons*, or plur. *frondes*; *folia* (-orum, plur.).

folk; see PEOPLE.

follow. LIT., (con) *sequi, insequi, subsequi* (closely), *prosequi, persequi* (to the end), (con) *sectari* (eagerly), *comitari* (= to accompany). TRANSF., (1) to — as a leader, teacher, etc., *sequi*. (2) in time, *sequi*: to — after, succeed, *succedēre* (with dat.), *excipēre* (with acc.). (3) = to conform to, (con) *sequi, subsequi*: to — one's own judgment, *suo ingenio uti*. (4) to — out, — up, an abstract thing, *exsequi*. (5) logically, *sequi*: what —s? *quid igitur?* it does not — that, if . . . , *non, si . . . , idcirco*.

follower, (ad) *sectator*: —s of Socrates, *Socratici* (and so with many other names).

following, subst. *secta*.

following, adj. (in) *sequens, proximus, posterus*: on the — day, *postero die, postridie* (eius diei).

folly, *stultitia, fatuitas, insipientia, ineptia*.

foment. LIT., *fovēre*. TRANSF., *sollicitare, excitare*.

fomentation, *fomentum* (Cels.).

fomenter (of trouble), *fax, instimulator*.

fond. (1) = loving, *amans, studiosus, cupidus* (with genit.); *amicus* (with dat.). (2) = foolish, *stultus*.

fondle, (per) *mulcēre, amplexari*.

fondly. (1) = lovingly, *amanter*. (2) = foolishly, *stulte*.

fondness. (1) = love, *studium, amor, caritas*. (2) = folly, *stultitia*.

food, *cibus, esca, victus* (-ūs), *alimentum*: to take —, *cibum capēre*; to digest —, *cibum conficēre* or *concoquēre*; a —shop, *popina*; of animals, *pabulum, pastus* (-ūs).

fool, subst. *homo stultus, fatuus, or ineptus*; *sannio* (one who plays the — on purpose): to play the —, *nugari, ineptire, desipēre*.

fool, v. (e) *ludēre, ludificare* or *ludificari*.

foolery, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.), *nugae* (-arum, plur.).

foolhardy, *temerarius*; see also RASH.

foolish, *stultus, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus*.

foolishly, *stulte, inepte, insulse*.

foot, subst. LIT., of the body, *pes*: on — (adj.), *pedes, pedester*; to serve on —, *pedibus merēri* or *stipendia facēre*. TRANSF., (1) the — of a piece of furniture, *pes*. (2) = the lowest part of anything, *radix*; usually rendered by the adj. *infimus* or *imus* (e.g. *infimus mons* = the — of the mountain). (3) as a measure, *pes*: a — in size, *pedalis*; a — and a half in size, *sesquipedalis*; two — in size, *bipedalis*. (4) a metrical —, *pes*.

foot, v.; see TREAD, DANCE.

footing, *ratio, status* (-ūs): on an equal —, *ex aequo*.

footman, *pedisequus, servus a pedibus*.

footpad, *latro*.

foot-path, *semita, callis*.

foot-print, *vestigium*.

foot-soldier, *pedes*.

footstool, *scamnum* (Ov., Mart.), *scabillum* (Varro).

for, prep. (1) = on behalf of, instead of, *pro* (with abl.). (2) = as: I take you — a good man, *te pro bono homine habeo*, or *te bonum hominem esse puto*; left — dead, *pro occiso relictus*. (3) in return —, *pro*, with abl.; where things are bought and sold for money, use genit. or abl. of price (e.g. *quanti emisti? viginti assibus*). (4) = by reason of, because of, *propter*, *ob*, with acc.; in negative sentences, *prae*, with abl. (5) of time: **a** = to last for, for the purposes of, *in* with acc.: — the next day, *in posterum diem*; — the present, *in praesens tempus*; to live — the day, *in diem vivere*: **b** = during, render by acc. or by *per*, with acc. (6) expressing purpose, or tendency, render by dat. or by *ad*, with acc. (7) = according to, in proportion to, considering, *pro*, with abl.; sometimes *ut* (e.g. a wise man, for these days, *homo sapiens, ut in illa aetate*). (8) of advantage or disadvantage (e.g. good for, bad for), render by dat. (9) after substantives = towards (e.g. love for), render by objective genit. or by *erga*, *adversus*, with acc. (10) = in spite of, use participle or concessive clause.

for, conj. *nam(que)*, *etenim*, *quippe* (all usually at beginning of clause); *enim* (second word in clause); see also BECAUSE.

forage, subst. *pabulum*.

forage, v. *pabulari, frumentari*.

forager, *pabulator, frumentator*.

foraging, subst. *pabulatio, frumentatio*.

forbear, = to refrain, *parcere, supersedere, temperare*, (se) *abstinere, se continere*.

forbearance, *abstinentia, continentia, patientia*.

forbid, *vetare, interdicare*: it is forbidden, *vetitum est, non licet*.

force, subst. (1) in gen. *vis, impetus* (-ūs), *momentum, manus* (sing. or plur.): to be in —, *valere*. (2) milit., *forces, copiae* (-arum, plur.).

force, v.: to — a way in, through, out, *in-, per-, e-rumpere*; to — out, *exprimere, extorquere*; see also COMPEL.

forced. (1) of language, *arcessitus*. (2) milit. t. t.: **a** — march, *magnum iter*.

forcemeat, *insicia* (Varro).

forcible. (1) = done by force, *per vim factus*. (2) = strong (esp. of language), *validus, nervosus, gravis, vehemens*.

forcibly, *vi, per vim, valide, nervose, graviter, vehementer*.

ford, subst. *vadum*.

ford, v. *vado transire*.

forearm, subst. *brachium*.

forearm, v.; see WARN, PREPARE: to be —ed, *praecavere*.

forebode. (1) = to forewarn about, *portendere, praesagire*. (2) = to have a presentiment of, *praesagire, praesentire, augurari*.

foreboding, subst. *praesensio*.

forecast, v. *praevidere, prospicere*.

forefather, *avus, abavus, atavus, proavus*; —s, *maiores* (-um, plur.).

forefinger, *digitus index*.

forego, *dimittere, (con)cedere*.

forehead, *frons* (-ntis).

foreign. LIT., *peregrinus, externus, adventicius*. TRANSF., = different, incompatible, *abhorrens, alienus*.

foreigner, *peregrinus, alienigena, advena, hospes*.

foreknow, *praenosce*.

foreknowledge, render by verb.

foreland, *promontorium*.

foreman, *procurator*.

foremost, *primus, princeps*.

forenoon, *dies antemeridiamus*.

forensic, *forensis*.

forerunner, *praenuntius*.

foresee, *praevidere, providere, prospicere*.

foresight, *providentia, provisio, prospicientia*.

forest, *silva*; sometimes *saltus* (-ūs: = wooded pasture).

forestall, *praevenire*; see also ANTICIPATE.

foretell, *praedicere*.

forethought, *providentia*.

forewarn, *praemonere*.

forfeit, subst. *poena, multa*.

forfeit, v. (rem) *amittere, (re) multari*.

forge, subst. *fornax, officina*.

forge, v. LIT., in metal, *procutere, fabricare* or *fabricari*. TRANSF., (1) = to make or fashion abstract things, *fabricare* or *fabricari, fingere, conflare*. (2) = to counterfeit; of documents, *subicere, supponere*; of money, *adulterinos nummos facere* or *cutere*.

forged, of money, *adulterinus*.

forger, (of wills, etc.) *subiector, testamentarius*.

forgery, (of documents) *subiectio*.

forget, *oblivisci, dediscere*: to be forgotten, *e memoria excidere*.

forgetful, *obliviosus, immemor*.

forgetfulness, *oblivio, oblivium* (poet., esp. in plur.); as a personal characteristic, *immemor ingenium*.

forgive, (rem homini) *ignoscere* or *condonare*; (rei, genit., homini) *veniam dare*.

forgiveness, *venia*.

forgiving, *facilis, clemens, exorabilis*.

fork, (for hay-making, etc.) *furca, furcilla*.

forked, *bifurcus*.

forlorn, *relictus, destitutus*.

form, subst. (1) = shape, *figura, forma, facies*; sometimes *species* or *genus*, in the sense of type, kind. (2) — of words, procedure, etc.; see FORMULA; in proper —, *rite*; for —'s sake, *dicis causā*. (3) = bench, *scamnum* (Ov., Mart.).

form, v. (1) = to shape, make, (ef) *fingere, figurare, (con)formare, fabricari, facere, efficere*; to — a plan, *consilium inire* or *capere*. (2) milit. t. t.: to — (up) troops, *instruere, ordinare*.

formal, *formalis* (Suet.).

formally, *rite* (= in due form).

formality, *ritus* (-ūs).

formation, *conformatio, forma*.

former, *prior, pristinus* (= ancient), *superior* (= immediately preceding): the —, the latter, *hic . . . ille*, or *ille . . . hic*.

formerly, *antea, olim, quondam*.

formidable, *metuendus, timendus, formidandus, terribilis, formidolosus, gravis*.

formidably, *formidolose*.

formless, *informis, rudis*.

formula, *formula, carmen, verba* (-orum, plur.).

fornication, *stuprum*.

forsake, (de) *relinquere, deserere, destituere*.

forsooth! *scilicet, sane, nempe, quippe.*
forswear. (1) = to deny on oath; see ABJURE.
 (2) = to swear falsely, *periurare.*
fort, arx, castellum, castrum.
forth. (1) of place, *foras*; often rendered by compound verb with *e-* or *ex-* or *pro-*. (2) of time, *inde*. (3) and so —, *et cetera.*
forthcoming, express by fut. indic. or fut. partic. or the phrase *in eo esse ut.*
forthwith, *extemplo, statim, confestim, protinus.*
fortification, *munitio, munimentum.*
fortify, (com) *munire, praemunire, emunire, circummunire.*
fortitude, *fortitudo, virtus* (-ūtis, f.).
fortuitous, *fortuitus, forte oblat.*
fortuitously, *forte, fortuito, casu.*
fortunate, *felix, fortunatus, beatus, secundus* (= favourable).
fortunately, *feliciter, fortunate.*
fortune. (1) *fortuna, fors, casus* (-ūs); personif.: the goddess of —, *Fortuna*. (2) = wealth, *divitiae* (-arum, plur.), *res* (*familiaris*), *census* (-ūs), *opes* (-um, plur.), *bona* (-orum, plur.), *fortunae* (-arum, plur.).
fortune-teller, *sortilegus, hariolus*: a female —, *saga*.
forty, *quadraginta*: — each, *quadrageni*; — times, *quadragie(n)s*.
forum, *forum*: of the —, *forensis*.
forward, adj. (1) = early, *praecox*. (2) = pert, *protervus*.
forward, forwards, adv. *porro, ante*: backwards and —, *ultra citro(que)*; to go —, *pergère*; often rendered by compound verb with *pro*.
forward, v. (1) of letters, etc., *perferendum curare*. (2) = to help, promote, *adiuvare*.
fosse, fossa.
foster, nutrire, alère.
foster-brother, *conlacteus.*
foster-child, *alumnus, f. alumna.*
foster-father, *nutricius.*
foster-mother, *nutrix.*
foster-sister, *conlactea* (Juv.).
foul, foedus, putidus, turpis, obscenus, immundus: — play, *dolus malus*.
foully, foede, turpiter, nefarie.
foulness, foeditas.
found. (1) of cities, etc., *condère, fundare, constituere*. (2) = to cast in metal, *fundere*.
**foundation, fundamenta (-orum, plur.), *sedes* (mainly poet.): from the —s, *funditus*.
founder, subst. *conditor, auctor.*
founder, v. *submergi, deperire.*
foundling, infans expositicius (Pl.).
fount, or fountain. LIT., *fons, caput*. TRANSF., *fons, principium, origo*.
four, quattuor: — each, *quaterni*; — times, *quater*; — years old, *quadrinus*; a period of — years, *quadiennium*; going on — feet, *quadripes*; —fold, *quadruplex*; — times as much, *quadruplum*.
fourteen, quattuordecim: — each, *quaterni deni*; — times, *quater decies*.
fourteenth, quartus decimus.
fourth, quartus: for the — time, *quartum*; in the — place, *quarto*; a — part = a quarter, *quadrans*.
fowl, subst. (1) = any bird, *avis, volucris, ales*. (2) = a hen, *gallina*.
fowl, v. aucupari.
fowler, auceps.**

fowling, aucupium.
fox, vulpes: a little —, *vulpecula*; of a —, *vulpinus*. TRANSF., a sly old —, *veterator*.
fraction, pars.
fractious, morosus, difficilis.
fractiousness, morositas.
fracture, subst. as medic. t. t. *fractura* (Cels.).
fracture, v. frangère.
fragile, fragilis.
fragility, fragilitas.
fragment, fragmentum, fragmen (poet.).
fragrance, odor suavis.
fragrant, suavis; suaveolens (poet.), *odorifer* (poet.), *odoratus* (poet.), *odorosus* (poet.).
frail, adj. infirmus, imbecillus, debilis, fragilis.
frailty, infirmitas, imbecillitas, fragilitas.
frame, subst. (1) = structure, *compages*; of the body, *corpus* (-ōris). (2) the — of a picture, window, etc., *forma* (Plin.). (3) — of mind, *animus*.
frame, v. (1) of physical things, *figère, fabricare* or *fabricari*. (2) = to draw up in words, *concipere, componere*.
framework, compages, contignatio.
France, Gallia.
French, Gallicus: a —man, *Gallus*.
**franchise, civitas, ius (iuris, n.).
frank, candidus, apertus, simplex, liber.
frankincense, tus (turis, n.).
frankly, candide, aperte, simpliciter.
frankness, simplicitas, libertas (Ov., Quint.).
frantic, insanus, fanaticus, amens.
frantically, insane.
fraternal, fraternus.
fraternally, fraterne.
fraternity. (1) = the relation between brothers, *germanitas, fraternitas* (Tac.). (2) = society, *sodalitas, sodalicium*.
fratricide. (1) as an act, *parricidium fratenum*. (2) as a person, *fratricida*.
fraud, fraus, dolus (malus), *fallacia, circumscriptio*.
fraudulent, fraudulentus, dolosus.
fraudulently, fraudulenter, dolo malo, dolose.
fraught, refertus, repletus.
fray, pugna; see also FIGHT.
freak: a — of fancy, *libido*.
freckle, lenticula (Cels.), *lentigo* (Plin.).
freckled, adj. lentiginosus (Val. Max.).
free, adj. (1) in gen. = unrestricted, *liber, solutus*: of one's own — will, *sua voluntate, sua sponte*; — from a thing, (a) *rē liber, solutus, vacuus, rei* (genit.) *expers*; — from taxes, *immunis*; — from guilt, *innocens*; — from danger, *tutus*; — from care, *securus*; to be — from, (re) *carère*. (2) of space = open, unoccupied, *patens, apertus*. (3) = without cost, *gratuitus*. (4) = generous, *largus, munificus, liberalis*.
free, v. in gen., liberare, eximère, solvère, expédire; of slaves, *liberare, manumittere*.
freebooter, latro, praedo.
free-born, ingenuus.
freedman, in relation to the former master, libertus (f. *liberta*); as a member of a special class in society, *libertinus* (f. *libertina*).
freedom. (1) in gen. *libertas, licentia*: — of choice, *arbitrium*. (2) — from a particular burden, *vacatio, immunitas*; — from punishment, *impunitas*. (3) in bad sense = — abused, excessive —, licence, *licentia*.
freehold, praedium liberum or immune.**

freeholder, *qui praedium liberum habet*, or simply *possessor*.
freely. (1) = without restriction, *libere, solute*. (2) = generously, *large, munifice, liberaliter*.
freeman, *homo liber*.
free-speech, *sermo liber* or *liberior*.
free-thinking; see **SCEPTICAL**.
free-will, *voluntas*: to have —, *sponte sua agere*.
freeze. (1) *v. transit. glaciare* (Hor.), (*con-*) *gelare* (poet.). (2) *intransit. congelare, congelare* (Varro, Mart.); *impers.*, it is freezing, *gelat* (Plin.).
freight, *onus* (-*ēris*, *n.*).
freight, *v. onerare*.
freighted, *onustus*.
French, *Gallicus*.
Frenchman, *Gallus*.
frenzied, *furens, insanus, vesanus, amens*.
frenzy, *furor, insania, amentia*.
frequency, *frequentia, crebritas*.
frequent, *adj. frequens, creber*.
frequent, *v. celebrare, frequentare, in loco versari*.
frequented, *frequens, celebrer*; of a road, *tritus*.
frequently, *frequenter, crebro, saepe*; often rendered by *adj. frequens*.
fresh. (1) = new, *recens, novus*. (2) = as good as new, refreshed, untired, *recens, integer, vegetus*. (3) = cold, *frigidus*.
freshen. (1) *transit.* = to invigorate, *recreare, reficere*. (2) *intransit.*, of wind, *increbrescere*.
freshness, *viriditas*.
fret. (1) *transit.*: a = to chafe, wear away, *atterere*; b = to distress, *sollicitare, vexare, angere, macerare*. (2) *intransit.* *angi, dolere, macerari*.
fretful, *morosus, stomachosus*.
fretfully, *morose, stomachose*.
fretfulness, *morositas, stomachus*.
friable, *puter* or *putris* (poet.).
fricassee, *sartago* (Pers.).
friction, *tritus* (-*ūs*).
friend, *amicus* (*f. amica*), *sodalis, familiaris*: a great —, *amicissimus*.
friendless, *sine amicis, amicorum expers* or *inops*.
friendliness, *comitas, humanitas, benignitas, adfabilitas*.
friendly, *amicus, benevolus, humanus, benignus, comis*.
friendship, *amicitia, familiaritas*.
frieze. (1) in architecture, *zoophorus* (Vitr.). (2) the cloth, *gausape* or *gausapum* (Hor., Ov.).
fright, *terror, pavor*; see also **FEAR**.
frighten, (*ex*) *terrere, terrorem homini inicere* or *incutere*.
frightful, *terribilis, horribilis, horridus, formidolosus*.
frightfully, *terribilem in modum, formidolose*.
frigid, *frigidus* (lit. and fig.).
frill, *segmenta* (-*orum*, plur.: Ov., Juv.).
fringe, *fimbriae* (-*arum*, plur.), *limbus* (Ov.).
frisk, *salire, lascivire*.
friskiness, *lascivia*.
frisky, *lascivus* (poet.).
frith, *fretum, aestuarium*.
fritter, *subst. laganum* (Hor.).
fritter, *v.:* to — away, (*con*) *terere, dissipare*.
frivolity, *nugae* (-*arum*, plur.), *levitas*.
frivolous, *levis, inanis, frivolus, nugax*.

fro: to and —, *huc (et) illuc, ultro citro(que)*.
frock; see **GOWN**.
frog, *rana*: a small —, *ranunculus*.
frogman, (*i.e.* one engaged on military operations under water) *urinator*.
frolic, *subst. ludus, lascivia*.
frolic, *v. ludere, lascivire*.
frollicsome, *lascivus, ludibundus, iocosus*.
from. (1) in space, *a, ab, ex* (= out of), *de* (= down from), all these with *abl.*; sometimes rendered by *abl. alone* (e.g. *domo, rure, Romā*), or by a special adv. (e.g. *hinc* = from here, *inde* = from there). (2) in time, *a, ab*, with *abl.*: from morning to night, *a mane ad noctem*; from boyhood, *a puero, a parvo*. (3) of cause, source, origin, *a, ab, ex, de* (all with *abl.*); *propter* (with *acc.*); sometimes rendered by *abl. alone*; when denoting position in a list, *a, ab* (e.g. *quartus ab Arcesila*, = the fourth from Arcesilas). (4) of material, made from = made of, *de* or *ex* (with *abl.*). (5) of separation, difference, change, *a, ab, de, ex* (with *abl.*); with some verbs denoting removal, from is expressed by *dat.* (e.g. *adimere, eripere*).
front, *subst. frons* (-*ntis*, *f.*), *pars prior*: in — of, *pro* with *abl.*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos adgredi*.
front, *adj. prior, anticus* (opp. to *posticus*).
front, *v. (1)* = to look towards, *aspectare*. (2) = to oppose, *adversari*.
frontage, *frons*.
frontier, *finis, terminus, confinium*.
fronting, *adversus, oppositus*.
frontlet, *frontalia* (-*um*, plur.).
frost, *gelu, pruina*; = frosty weather, in gen. *frigus* (-*ōris*, *n.*).
frost-bitten, *praeustus*.
frosty, *frigidus* (lit. and fig.).
froth, *subst. spuma*.
froth, *v. spumare*.
frothy, *spumosus, spumeus, spumifer* (all poet.).
froward, *contumax, pertinax, difficilis*.
frowardly, *contumaciter, pertinaciter*.
frowardness, *contumacia, pertinacia, perversitas*.
frown, *subst. frontis contractio*.
frown, *v. frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.
frowsy, *sordidus, immundus*.
frozen, *rigidus* (poet.): to be —, *rigere*.
fructify; see **FERTILIZE**.
frugal, *parcus, frugi* (indecl.).
frugality, *parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia*.
frugally, *parce, frugaliter, diligenter*.
fruit. **LIT.**, the —s of the earth, *fructus* (-*ūs*), *frux* and plur. *fruges* (esp. of grain), *fetus* (-*ūs*), *pomum* (esp. = the fruit of trees), *baca* (= a berry); to bear —, *fructum ferre* or *reddere*. **TRANSF.**, of any result, *fructus* (-*ūs*), *frux*, *effectus* (-*ūs*).
fruitful, *frugifer, fecundus, fertilis, uber, fructuosus*.
fruitfully, *fecunde; utiliter* (= profitably).
fruitfulness, *fecunditas, fertilitas, ubertas*.
fruition, *fructus* (-*ūs*).
fruitless, *adj. inutilis, sterilis, cassus, inritus*.
fruitlessly, *incassum, frustra, nequicquam, re infecta*.
fruit-tree, *pomum* (Cato, Verg.).
frustrate, *ad vanum* or *ad inritum redigere*; less often *frustrari*.
frustration, express by adv. *frustra* or *adj. vanus* or *inritus*.

fry, subst. (1) of fish, *examen* (Plin.). (2) contemptuously, of people, perhaps *plebecula* or *homunculi* (-orum, plur.).

fry, v. *frigere* (Hor.).

frying-pan, *sartago* (Juv.); prov.: out of the — into the fire, *de fumo in flammam* (Ammianus Marcellinus, 4th cent. A.D.).

fuel, *ligna* (-orum, plur.); prov.: to add — to the flames, *oleum addere camino* (Hor.).

fugitive, subst. *fugitivus*, *profugus*.

fugitive, adj. *fugax*, *fugitivus*.

fulfil, *explere*, *implere*, *exsequi*, *efficere*, *conficere*, *peragere*.

fulfilment, *confectio*; or render by verb.

full, adj. (1) = filled, *plenus*, *repletus*, *refertus* (all with genit. or abl.): — of food, *satur*; — of people, crowded, *frequens*. (2) = complete, *plenus*, *integer*, *iustus*, *solidus*; of a writer or speaker, *copiosus*.

full, v., of cloth, *durare*.

full-blown. LIT., of flowers, *apertus*. TRANSF., *superbus*, *tumidus*.

fuller, *fullo* (Pl.).

full-grown, *adultus*, *pubes* (*puber*).

fulling, subst. *fullonica* (Pl.).

fully, *plene*; in speech or writing, *copiose*, *abundanter*.

fulminate, *fulminare* (poet.), *intonare*, *minas iactare*.

fulmination, *minae* (-arum, plur.).

fulsome, *putidus*: — flattery, *nimia adulatio*.

fulsomenly, *putide*.

fumble; see FEEL.

fume, v. with anger, etc., (*ex*)*aestuate*, *stomachari*.

fumigate, *suffire* (poet.).

fun, *locus*, *ludus*.

function, *munus* (-eris, n.), *officium*, *pars*.

fund. LIT., = money, *pecunia*. TRANSF., *copia*.

fundament, *anus*.

fundamental, *primus*, *principalis*.

fundamentally, *penitus*.

fundamentals, *elementa* (-orum), *principia* (-orum).

funeral, subst. *funus* (-eris, n.), *exsequiae* (-arum, plur.), (*funebria*) *iusta* (-orum, plur.).

funeral, adj. *funebri*: — pile, *rogus*, *pyra*; — procession, *pompa funebris*.

funereal, *funebri*, *lugubris*.

fungous, *fungosus* (Plin.).

fungus, *fungus* (Plin.).

funnel, *infundibulum* (Cato).

funnily, *ridicule*.

funny, *ridiculus*, *iocularis*.

fur, *pellis*.

furbish, *interpolare*, *expolire*.

furious, *rabidus*, *furens*, *furiosus*, *furibundus*.

furiously, *rabide*, *vehementer*.

furl, (*vela*) *contrahere*.

furlong, *stadium*.

furlough, *commeatus* (-ūs): on —, *in commeatu*.

furnace, *fornax*.

furnish. (1) = to provide or equip, (*re*)*ornare*, *instruere*. (2) = to supply, give, *suppeditare*, *praebere*.

furnished, (*re*) *instructus*, *praeditus*.

furniture, of a house, *supellex*; more generally *apparatus* (-ūs).

furrier, *pellio*.

furrow, subst. *sulcus*.

furrow, v. *sulcare* (poet.).

further, adj. *ulterior*.

further, adv. *ulterius*, *amplius*, *praeterea*, *porro*.

further, v. (*ad*)*juvare* (with acc.); *servire* or *consulere* (with dat.).

furtherance, *auxilium*.

furtherer, *adiutor*.

furthest, *ultimus*.

furtive, *furtivus*.

furtively, *furtim*, *furtive*.

fury, *furor*, *rabies*; mythol., *Furia*, *Erimys* (poet.).

furze, *ulex* (Plin.).

fuse, *liquefacere*, *fundere*.

fuss, subst. *trepidatio*, *tumultus* (-ūs).

fuss, v. *trepidare*, *satagere* (Quint.).

fussy, perhaps *curiosus*.

fustian, *gausape* or *gausapum* (Hor., Ov.).

fusty; see MOULDY.

futile, *futilis*, *inanis*, *vanus*.

futility, *futilitas*.

future, subst. *futura* (-orum, plur.): in —, for the —, *in futurum*, *in posterum*, *in reliquum*.

future, adj. *futurus*, *posterus*.

futurity, *tempus futurum* or *posterum*.

G

gabble, *garrire*, *blaterare*.

gable, *fastigium*.

gad, *vagari*.

gadfly, *asilus* (Verg.), *tabanus* (Varro).

gag, subst. use phrase, e.g. *lintheum in os iniectum*.

gag, v. *os homini obvolvère et praeligare* (Cic.).

gage, *pignus* (-oris, n.); see also PLEDGE.

gaiety, *hilaritas*, *laetitia*, *festivitas*.

gaily, *hilare*, *laete*, *festive*.

gain, subst. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*), *quaestus* (-ūs; = profit), *commodum* (= advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimentum*), *compensandum* (= savings), *praeda* (= booty), *praemium* (= a prize).

gain, v. *lucrari*, *lucrifacere*, *consequi*, *capere*: to — a victory, *victoriam reportare*, or *vincere*; the enemy has —ed the day, *hostis vicit* or *victor evasit*; to — a prize, *praemium auferre*; to — favour with, *gratiam inire apud*, or *cum*; to — over, *conciliare*.

gainful, *quaestuusus*, *lucrosus*.

gainsay; see CONTRADICT.

gait, *incessus* (-ūs).

gaiters, *ocreae* (-arum, plur.; = greaves).

gala; see FESTIVAL.

galaxy, *orbis lacteus*, *via lactea* (Ov.).

gale, *ventus*, *aura* (= breeze).

gall, subst. *fel*, *bilis*.

gall, v. LIT., = to chafe, *terere*. TRANSF., = to annoy, *mordere*, *urere*.

gallant, subst., render by *iuvenis*, with adj.; = paramour, *amator*.

gallant, adj. (1) = brave, *fortis*, *animosus*. (2) = attentive to females, *officiosus*.

gallantly, = bravely, *fortiter*, *animose*.

gallantry. (1) = bravery, *virtus* (-ūtis, f.), *fortitudo*. (2) *amores* (-um, plur.).

gallery, *porticus* (-ūs = an open — with pillars): a picture —, *pinacotheca* (Plin.); an underground —, *cuniculus*.

galley, *navis longa*, *biremis*, *triremis*.

galling, *mordax* (Hor.).
gallipot, *aulula* (or *ollula*).
gallon, *congius*.
gallop, subst. *gradus* (-ūs), *citatus*: at a —, *equo admisso* or (*con*)*citato*.
gallop, v. *equo admisso vehi* or *currere*.
gallows, *crux* (crucifixion and strangling were the Roman equivalents to hanging; see also **HANG**).
gamble, v. *aleā ludere*.
gambler, *aleator*.
gambling, *alea*.
gambol, subst. *lusus* (-ūs).
gambol, v. *ludere*, *lascivire*.
game, subst. (1) as played, *ludus*, *lusio*, *ludicrum*: a — of chance, *alea*. (2) as hunted, *ferae* (-arum, plur.); on table, (*caro*) *ferina* (Verg.), *venatio*.
game, adj.; see **SPIRITED**.
game, v.; see **GAMBLE**.
gamesome, *ludibundus*.
gamester, **gaming**; see **GAMBLE**.
gaming-table, *alveus* (Stuet.).
gammon, *perna*.
gammon, interj. = nonsense! *gerrae!* (Pl.).
gander, *anser* (*mas* or *masculus*).
gang, *grex*, *caterua*; in a sinister sense, *sodalitium*, *operae* (-arum, plur.).
gangrene, *gangraena* (Cels.).
gangway, *forus*.
gaol, *carcer*; sometimes *vincula* (-orum, plur.).
gaoler, (*carceris*) *custos*.
gap, *lacuna*, *hiatus* (-ūs).
gape, (*in*)*hiare*, (*de*)*hiscere*.
garbage, *purgamentum*, *quisquiliae*.
garble, = to falsify, *corrumpere*, *vitiare*.
Garda, *Lake*, *Benacus* (*lacus*).
garden, subst. *hortus*: a small —, *hortulus*; pleasure—s, *horti* (-orum, plur.).
garden, v. in *horto fodere*, *hortum colere*.
gardener, *toparius* (= an ornamental —); otherwise render by phrase, e.g. *qui hortum colit*.
gardening, *hortorum cultus* (-ūs).
garden-stuff, *olus* (-ēris, n.).
gargle, *gargarizare* (Cels.).
garish, = bright, *clarus*, *splendidus*.
garland, *corona*, *sertum* (usually plur.).
garlic, *alium*.
garment, *vestimentum*; see **CLOTHES**.
garner, subst. *horreum*.
garner, v. *condere*.
garnish, (*ex*)*ornare*, *instruere*, *decorare*.
Garonne (river), *Garumna*.
garret, *cenaculum*.
garrison, subst. *praesidium*.
garrison, v. (*urbi*) *praesidium imponere*, (*in urbe*) *praesidium conlocare*, (*urbem*) *praesidio firmare*.
garrulity, *garrulitas* (Ov.), *loquacitas*.
garrulous, *garrulus*, *loquax*, *verbosus*.
garrulously, *loquaciter*.
garter, *periscelis* (Hor.); in plur. only, *genualia* (-ium: Ov.).
gas, render by *spiritus* (-ūs) or *vapor*.
gasconade, *iactatio*, *ostentatio*.
gash, subst. *vulnus* (-ēris, n.).
gash, v. *vulnerare*, *caesim percutere*.
gasp, subst. *anhelitus* (-ūs), *singultus* (-ūs).
gasp, v. *anhelare*, *singultare* (Verg.).
gasping, adj. *anhelus* (Verg.).
gastric, *ad stomachum pertinens*.

gate, of a house, *ianua*, *ostium*; of a city, *porta*.
gate-keeper, *ianitor*.
gate-post, *postis*.
gather, v. (1) transit. *legere*, *conligere*, *congregare*, *conferre*: to — fruit, or flowers, *legere*, *carpere*.
TRANSF., = to conjecture, *conicere*, *conligere*.
(2) intransit.: a = to assemble, *convenire*, *congregari*; b, of a sore, *suppurare*.
gathering, subst. (1) as an act, *conlectio*. (2) = an assembly, *coetus* (-ūs), *concilium*. (3) = a sore, *suppuratio* (Cels.).
gaudy, subst.; see **FEAST**.
gaudy, adj. *fucatus*, *magnificus*.
gauge, v. *metiri*; see also **MEASURE**.
gaunt, *macer*.
gauntlet, in plur., *manicae* (-arum): to run the —, *per militum ordines currentem virgis caedi*.
gauze, *vestis Coa* (Plin.).
gay. (1) of spirits, *hilaris*, *laetus festivus*. (2) of colour, etc., *splendidus*, *nitidus*.
gaze, subst. *obtus* (-ūs), *conspectus* (-ūs).
gaze, v.: to — at, *intuēri*, *contuēri*, *contemplari*.
gazelle, *dorcas* (Mart., Plin.).
gazette, *acta* (*diurna*) (-orum, plur.).
gear, *ornatus* (-ūs), *supellex*, *apparatus* (-ūs).
geld, *castrare* (Pl.).
gelding, *canterius* (Varro).
gem, *gemma*.
gender, *genus* (-ēris, n.).
genealogical, *de origine scriptus*, *ad originem pertinens*.
genealogy, render by *origo* or *stirps*.
general, subst. *dux*, *imperator* (= commander-in-chief); a lieutenant- — (subordinate commander), *legatus*, sometimes *dux*; the —'s tent, *praetorium*.
general, adj. *generalis* (= relating to the genus: Quint.); *communis* (= common to all); *publicus* (= belonging to the whole people or state), *vulgaris* (= common, ordinary); often rendered by genit. plur. *omnium* or *omnium rerum* (e.g. the — good, *omnium salus*): in —, *ad summam*, *in universum*, *universe*, *generatim* (opp. *singillatim*), *communiter*.
generality, = most people, *vulgus* (-i, n.), *plerique*.
generalize, *de omnibus (rebus)*, or *generatim*, or *universe*, *loqui*.
generally. (1) = in general; see **GENERAL**. (2) = usually, *fere*, *ferme*, *vulgo*, *plerumque*.
generalship, *ductus* (-ūs): under the — of Caesar, *Caesare duce*.
generate, *gignere*, *generare*, *procreare*, *parere*; see also **CAUSE**.
generation. (1) the act, *procreatio*. (2) = age, *saeculum*, *aetas*: the present —, *huius aetatis homines*.
generative, *genitalis* (poet.): — organs, *genitalia* (-ium, plur.: Cels.).
generator, *procreator*, *generator*.
generosity, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*, *beneficentia*.
generous. (1) = of noble birth, *generosus*, *nobilis*. (2) = of noble (esp. liberal) disposition, *generosus*, *magnificus*, *benignus*, *liberalis*.
generously, *benigne*, *liberaliter*, *large*.
genesis; see **ORIGIN**.
Geneva, *Lake of*, *Lemannus* (*lacus*).
genial, *comis*, *benignus*, *genialis* (poet.).
geniality, *comitas*.
genially, *comiter*.
genitive, (*casus*) *genitivus* (Quint.).

genius. (1) in the special Roman sense, a person's — or attendant spirit, *genius*. (2) = high natural ability, render by *ingenium* or *indoles*, qualified by adj. such as *praeclarus*: a —, = a man of —, *homo ingeniosus*, *homo praeclaro ingenio* (*praeditus*), or simply *ingenium*.

genteel, *elegans*, *urbanus*.

genteelly, *eleganter*, *urbane*.

gentility, *elegantia*, *urbanitas*.

gentle. (1) = well-born, *generosus*, *ingenuus*, *nobilis*. (2) = mild, *lenis*, *mitis*, *clemens*, *mansuetus*, *placidus*.

gentleman. (1) by birth, *homo generosus*, *ingenuus*, *nobilis*; *homo honeste* or *nobili loco natus*. (2) in behaviour and disposition, *homo liberalis* or *generosus*.

gentlemanly, *liberalis*, *ingenuus*, *generosus*, *honestus*.

gentleness, *clementia*, *mansuetudo*, *lenitas*.

gentlewoman; see *LADY*.

gently, = mildly, softly, *leniter*, *mansuete*, *mite*, *molliter*, *placide*.

gentry, *nobilitas*, *nobiles* (-ium, plur.).

genuflexion; see *KNEEL*.

genuine, *sincerus*, *merus*, *germanus*.

genuinely, *reapse*, *sincere*, *vere*.

genuineness, render by phrase with adj.

geography, *geographia*, *terrarum* or *regionum descriptio*.

geometer, *geometrician*, *geometres* (-ae).

geometrical, *geometricus*.

geometry, *geometria*.

George, *Georgius* (late Latin).

germ, *germen*, *semen*.

german, *germanus*, *cognatus*.

German, *Germanus*, *Germanicus*.

germane, *adfinis*.

Germany, *Germania*.

germinate, *germinare* (Plin.).

germination, *germinatio* (Plin.).

gestation, *partūs gerendi tempus* (Plin.).

gesticulate, *se iactare*, *gestum facere* or *agere*.

gesticulation, *iactatio*, *gestus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs).

gesture, *gestus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs).

get, v. (1) transit. *capere*, *adipisci*, *nancisci*, (*com*)*parare*, *consequi*: to — by asking, *impetrare*; to — back, *recipere*; to — the better of, *superare*, *vincere*; to — anything done, *rem faciendam curare*; to — hold of, *prehendere*. (2) intransit., to — = to become, *fieri*; to — along, *procedere*; to — at, *atingere*; to — away, *effugere*, *abire*; colloq., to — away with (i.e. not be punished for) an offence, *impune ferre*; to — back, *redire*; to — down, *descendere*; to — in, *introidere*; to — out, *egredi*, *exire*, *emergere*; to — to, *pervenire ad*; to — up, *surgere*.

ghastliness, *pallor*; see also *HORROR*.

ghastly, *exsanguis*, *pallidus*, *cadaverosus* (Ter.), *luridus* (Hor., Ov.); see also *TERRIBLE*.

ghost, *manes* (-ium, plur.), *lemures* (-um: Hor.), *larva* (Pl.), *umbra* (poet.): the Holy —, *Spiritus Sanctus* (ecccl.); to give up the —, *exspirare*, *animam efflare* or *edere*.

ghoul, *larva* (Pl.).

giant, use phrase, such as *vir maior quam pro humano habitu*; in mythol., one of the —s, *gigas*.

gibbet; see *GALLOWS*.

gibe, subst. *cavillatio*.

gibe, v. *cavillari*.

giddiness, *vertigo* (lit. and fig.), *levitas* (fig.), *temeritas* (fig.).

giddy. LIT., *vertiginosus* (Plin.). TRANSF., *lëvis*, *inconstans*.

gift, *donum*, *munus* (poet.): natural —s, *natura et ingenium*.

gifted: a — man, *vir summi ingenii*.

gig, *cisium*.

gigantic; see *GIANT*.

giggle, *cachinnare*, qualified by adv., such as *summis*.

gild, *inaurare*.

gills, *branchiae* (-arum, plur.: Plin.).

gimlet, *terebra* (Plin.).

gin, = a trap, *laqueus*, *pedica*.

gingerly, *pedetemptim*, *sensim*.

gipsy, no class. equivalent; perhaps use *Cingarus* (f. *Cingara*).

giraffe, *camelopardalis* (Plin.).

gird. LIT., (*suc*)*cingere*, *accingere*: to — oneself, (*suc*)*cingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio*, *ferro*); to — on, *accingere*. TRANSF., to — oneself, *se accingere* or *accingi*.

girder, *trabs*.

girdle, *zona* (poet.), *cingulum* (poet.), *balteus* (= belt).

girl, *puella*, *virgo*.

girlhood, *aetas puellaris*: she did it in her —, *puella fecit*.

girlish, *puellaris* (Ov.), *virginalis*.

girth. (1) = distance round, *ambitus*, *circuitus*, *complexus* (all -ūs). (2) of a horse, *cingula* (Ov.). (3) of a bed, *fascia*.

gist, *summa*, *index*.

give, *dare*, *praebere*, *tribuere*, *largiri*, *donare*: to — an account, *rationem reddere*; to — an audience, *sui potestatem facere*, *colloquendi copiam facere*; to — an opportunity, *copiam facere*; to — back, *reddere*; to — forth, *edere*; to — in, see *YIELD*; to — out (= to announce publicly), *praedicare*; (= to fail), *deficere*; to — up, transit., *amittere*, *dimittere*, *deponere*, *dedere* (= to surrender), *tradere* (= to hand over), *prodere* (= to betray); to — up, intransit. (= to cease), *desistere*; to — up hope of, *desperare* (rem); to — way, *cedere* (see also *YIELD*); to — way to an emotion, *luctui*, etc., *indulgere*.

giver, *qui donum dat*; *dator* (Verg.).

gizzard, *ingluvies* (Verg.), *guttur* (Ov.).

glad, *laetus*, *hilaris* or *hilarus*.

gladden, (*ex*)*hilarare*.

glade, *silva*, *saltus* (-ūs).

gladiator, *gladiator*: a trainer of —s, *lanista*.

gladiatorial, *gladiatorius*: to give a — show, *gladiatores dare*.

gladly, *laete*, *libenter*.

gladness, *laetitia*, *hilaritas*.

glance, subst. *aspectus* (-ūs).

glance, v. (1) = to look, *aspicere*. (2) to — at = to touch lightly upon, (*rem*) *atingere*, *perstringere*, *strictim dicere*.

gland, *glans* (Cels.).

glare, subst. (1) of bright light, *fulgor*. (2) = a fierce look, *oculi torvi* (poet.); see also *GLARE*, v.

glare, v. (1) of bright light, *fulgere*. (2) = to look fiercely, *intentis* or *torvis* (poet.) *oculis intueri*, *torva tueri* (Verg.).

glass, subst. *vitrum*: a looking —, *speculum*.

glass, adj. or glassy, *vitreus* (poet.); prov.: those who live in — houses should not throw

stones, perhaps *loripedem rectus derideat* (Juv.).
gleam, subst. *fulgor*: — of hope, *spēcula*.
gleam, v. *fulgēre*.
glean, *spicilegium* (Varro) *facere*.
gleaning, subst. *spicilegium* (Varro).
glee, *hilaritas, laetitia, gaudium*.
gleeful, *hilaris, laetus*.
glen, (con)vallis.
glib, *loquax, garrulus, volubilis*.
glibly, *loquaciter, volubiliter*.
glibness, *loquacitas, garrulitas, volubilitas*.
glide, (pro)labi.
glimmer, *sublucēre*.
glimmering, adj. *sublustris*.
glimpse; see SIGHT.
glisten; see GLITTER, v.
glitter, subst. *fulgor*.
glitter, v. *fulgēre, nitēre, lucēre, candēre* (poet.).
glittering, *lucidus, nitidus, coruscus* (poet.), *candidus* (= glittering white).
gloat: to — over, *aspectu (rei, hominis, etc.) se delectare*.
globe, *globus, sphaera*: the — (= the earth), *orbis terrarum* or *terrae*.
globular, *globosus*.
gloom. LIT., *obscuritas, caligo, tenebrae* (-arum, plur.). TRANSF., *caligo, tenebrae* (-arum, plur.), *tristitia, maeror, maestitia*.
gloomily, *maeste*.
gloomy. LIT., = dark, *obscurus, tenebrosus* (poet.). TRANSF., = sad, *tristis, maestus*.
glorify, *laudare, celebrare, laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere*.
glorious, (prae)clarus, *amplus, inlustris, gloriosus* (often = vainglorious).
gloriously, *gloriose, (prae)clare, ample*.
glory, subst. *gloria, honor (honoris), decus* (-ōris, n.), *laus*.
glory, v. (re) *gloriarī*.
glorying, subst. *gloriatio*.
gloss, subst. (1) = shine, *nitor*. (2) = an explanation, *interpretatio*.
gloss, v.: to — over, *extenuare*.
glossary, *glossarium* (Gell.).
glossy, *nitidus*.
Gloucester, *Glevum*.
glove, *manicae* (-arum, plur. = long sleeves).
glow, subst. *ardor, fervor*.
glow, v. *ardēre, ardescere* (poet.), *flagrare*.
glow-worm, *cicindela* (Plin.), *lampyrus* (Plin.).
glue, subst. *gluten* (Lucr., Verg.).
glue, v. *glutinare* (Plin.).
glut, subst. *satiās, satietas*: a — in the market, *render by vilitas annonae*.
glut, v. *satiare, saturare, explere*.
glutinous, *lentus, glutinosus* (Cels.).
glutton, *helluo*.
gluttonous, *edax, vorax, gulosus* (Juv., Sen.).
gluttony, *gula, edacitas*.
gnarled: see KNOTTY.
gnash: to — the teeth, *(dentibus) (in)frendere*.
gnashing, *stridor dentium* (Cels.).
gnat, *culex* (poet.).
gnaw, (ad)rodere: to — to pieces, *corrodere*.
gnawing, *mordax* (Hor.).
gnome. (1) see MAXIM. (2) see FAIRY.
go, v. (1) absol., of physical movement; *ire, meare* (poet.), *vadere* (esp. = to — fast or violently), *gradi* (= to step), *proficisci* (= to set out), *abire* or *discedere* (= to depart).

(2) qualified: with an adj., to — so and so (= to become), *fieri*; with an adv., to — well, badly, etc., *bene, male*, etc., *cedere*; to — astray, *errare*; to — away, *abire, discedere*; to — back, *redire, reverti*; to — before, *anteire*; to — beyond, *excedere*; to — by (= to pass), *praeterire*; to — by (= to follow, observe), *sequi*; to — down, *descendere*; to — forth, *exire, prodire*; to — forward (lit. and fig.), *procedere*; to — in, *inire, intrare, ingredi*; to — off (lit. and fig.), *abire*; to — on (= to proceed, continue), *pergere*; to — on (= to happen), *fieri, agi*; to — on well, *succedere*; to — on board, (navem) *conscendere*; to — out, *exire, egredi* (of a fire, *extinguī*); to — over, *transire, transgredi*; to — round, *circumire*; to — to and fro, *commutare*; to — under, *subire*; to — up, *ascendere*; to — without (a thing), *carere (re)*; to let —, *dimittere, omittere*.
goad, subst. *stimulus*: to kick against a —, *adversum stimulum calcare*.
goad, v. *stimulare, incitare*.
goal, *meta* (poet.), *calx*.
goat, m. *caper* (Verg.), *hircus* (Verg.); f., *capra, capella*.
goatherd, *caprarius* (Col.).
gobble, (de)vorare, *obsorbere* (Pl., Hor.).
go-between, *conciliator, interpres*, m. or f., *internuntius*.
goblet, *poculum, scyphus*; see also CUP.
goblin, *larva*.
god, *deus, divus* (mainly poet.), *numen* (*divinum*); plur., the —s, *di (dii), divi, numina, caelestes, superi* (poet.); —s of the household, *lares, penates*; by the —s, *per deos*; so help me —, *ita me deus* (*adiuvet* or *amet*); — willing, *dis volentibus* (Sall.); — forbid! *quod di omen avertant! ne di sinant! di meliora!*
goddess, *dea, diva* (mainly poet.).
godhead, *numen*.
godless, *impius*.
godlike, *divinus*.
godliness, *pietas* (*erga deos*).
godly, *pius* (*erga deos*).
godsend, *res quasi divinitus oblata*.
gold, *aurum*.
gold-dust, *ballux* (Plin.).
golden, *aureus*.
gold-leaf, *auri lamina* (Plin.), or *bractea* (poet.).
gold-mine, *aurifodina* (Plin.).
goldsmith, *aurifex*.
good, subst.: in gen. *bonum, salus* (-utis, f.), *utilitas*: to do —, *prodesse* (*homini, rei*); the highest —, *summum bonum*. In plur. = property, possessions, *bona* (-orum, plur.); = wares, merchandise, *merx*; colloq., of a person, a bad bit of —s, *mala merx* (Pl.).
good, adj.: in gen. = good of its kind, *bonus, probus*; = morally —, *bonus, probus, honestus*; = kind, *bonus, benignus*; = useful, *utilis*; = suitable, convenient, *opportunos, commodus*; = wholesome, health-giving, *saluber, salutaris*. In phrases: a — many, *plerique, aliquot, complures*; a — while, *aliquantum temporis*; — fortune, *res secundae* (plur.); — health, *bona valetudo*; — day! *salve!*; my — friend, *o bone*; to make —, *sarcire, restituere*.
good! interj. *euge!* or *eugepae!* (Pl., Ter.), *bene habet, praeclarē*.
good-breeding, *humanitas, comitas*.
goodbye, *vale, ave* (plur. *valet, avete*).

good-fellowship, *comitas, iucunditas*.

good-for-nothing, *nequam*.

good-humour, *comitas, facilitas*.

good-humoured, *comis, facilis, benignus*.

good-looking, *pulcher, venustus*.

goodly; see GOOD, GOOD-LOOKING, or LARGE.

good-nature, *facilitas, comitas, humanitas, benignitas*.

good-natured, *facilis, comis, humanus, benignus*.

goodness: in gen., of what is good in its kind, *bonitas*; moral —, *probitas, virtus* (-ūtis, f.); = kindness, *benignitas, bonitas*.

good-tempered, *mitis, lenis*.

goose, *anser*.

gore, subst. *cruror*.

gore, v. (*cornibus*) *transfigere, confodere*.

gorge, subst. (1) = throat, *gula, guttur, fauces* (-ium, plur.). (2) = a narrow pass, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *fauces* (-ium, plur.).

gorge, v. transit. (*ex*)*satiare, (ex)saturare*: to — oneself, *exsatiari, se ingurgitare*.

gorgeous, *splendidus, magnificus, lautus, speciosus*.

gorgeously, *splendide, magnifice, laute*.

gorgeousness, *splendore, magnificentia*.

gormandize, *helluari*.

gormandizer, *helluo*.

gory, *cruentus, cruentatus*.

gospel, *evangelium* (eccl.).

gossamer, *aranea* (Lucr.).

gossip, subst. (1) = idle talk, *sermo, rumor*. (2) = a talkative person, *homo garrulus, homo loquax*. (3) = friend, *familiaris*.

gossip, v. *sermonem conferre, rumores spargere, garrere*.

gouge, v. (*scalpro*) *eximere* or *eruerē*.

gourd, *cucurbita* (Plin.).

gout, *articulorum dolor, arthritis* (Vitr.): — in the hands, *chiragra* (Cels.); — in the feet, *podagra*; to suffer from —, (*ex*) *pedibus laborare*.

gouty, adj. *arthriticus*.

govern. (1) politically: to — a state, a province, etc., *republicam, provinciam gubernare, administrare, gerere, curare, tractare, temperare*. (2) in gen. = to restrain, guide, *rei* (dat.) *moderari, rem temperare, regere, coercere*.

government. (1) = the business of governing, *administratio, gubernatio, procuratio, cura*. (2) = supreme power, *imperium, regnum, dicio*. (3) = holders of supreme power, *ii qui reipublicae praesunt, penes quos est reipublica*.

governor. (1) in gen. *gubernator, rector*. (2) with delegated and limited powers, *praefectus, propraetor, proconsul, legatus*.

governorship, *praefectura*.

gown, man's, *toga*; woman's, *stola, palla*.

grace, subst. (1) = favour, goodwill, *gratia, favor*: by the — of god, *dei beneficio, deo favente*; to get into a person's good —s, *gratiam hominis inire* or *conciliare*; with a good, bad —, *cum bonā, malā gratiā* (Ter.). (2) = gracefulness, charm, *lepos* (lepor), *venustas, elegantia*. (3) myth., in plur., the Graces, *Gratiae* (-arum).

grace, v. *honestare, (ad)ornare, decorare*.

graceful, *venustus, decorus, elegans, lepidus*.

gracefully, *venuste, decore, eleganter, lepide*.

graceless, *improbis, nequam*.

gracious, *propitius* (esp. of gods); see also KIND.

grade, *gradus* (-ūs).

gradual; see GRADUALLY.

gradually, *paullatim, gradatim, sensim*.

graft, subst. *surculus*.

graft, v. *inserere* (poet.).

grain. (1) = particle, *granum, mica* (Lucr., Hor.). (2) = corn, *frumentum*.

graminivorous, (*animal*) *quod herbis pascitur*.

grammar. (1) as a science, *grammatica* (-ae), or *grammatica* (-orum, plur.). (2) = a book on —, *liber grammaticus*.

grammarian, *grammaticus*.

grammatical, *grammaticus* (Quint.).

granary, *horreum, granaria* (-orum, plur.).

grand, *grandis, magnificus, amplus*.

granddaughter, *neptis*.

grandee, *homo nobilis*; in plur., *nobiles* (-ium), *proceres* (-um).

grandeur, *amplitudo, maiestas, magnificentia*; of language, *granditas*.

grandfather, *avus*.

grandiloquence, *oratio tumida*.

grandiloquent, *grandiloquus*.

grandmother, *avia*.

grandson, *nepos*.

grange, = country-house, *villa*.

granite, use *lapis* or *saxum*.

grant, subst. (1) = gift, *donum*. (2) = the act of granting, *concessio*.

grant, v. (1) = to bestow, *permittere, concedere*; see also GIVE. (2) = to admit, *concedere, dare*: —ed that, *ut* with subj.; granted, *esto*.

grape, *acinus* or *acinum* (Plin.): a bunch of —s, *uva, racemus* (poet.).

graphic, *expressus*: to give a — description, *rem tanquam sub oculis subicere*.

grapple, to — with. LIT., *cum homine*, etc., *luctari*. TRANSF., *obviam ire* (with dat.).

grappling-iron, *ferrea manus* (-ūs), *harpago*.

grasp, subst. LIT., physical, *complexus* (-ūs); often *manus* (-uum, plur.). TRANSF., mental, *captus* (-ūs); or render by verb.

grasp, v. LIT., physically, (*ap*)*prehendere, comprehendere, prensare*. TRANSF., mentally, *intellegere*; *animo* (or *mente* or *cogitatione*) *comprehendere* or *complecti*; see COMPREHEND; to — at (lit. and fig.), *captare, adfectare, appetere*.

grasping, *avarus, appetens*.

grass, *gramen, herba*.

grasshopper, *gryllus* or *grillus* (Plin.).

grassy, *gramineus, herbidus, herbosus* (poet.).

grate, subst. *focus, caminus*.

grate, v. (1) = to rub, (*con*)*terere*. (2) = to make a grating noise, *stridere*.

grateful. (1) = thankful, *gratus*. (2) = pleasant, *gratus, acceptus, iucundus*.

gratefully, *grate, grato animo*.

gratification. (1) = the act of gratifying, *expletio, delectatio*. (2) = pleasure, *voluptas, oblectamentum*.

gratify, (*homini*) *gratificari, morem gerere*; see also PLEASE.

gratifying, *gratus*.

grating, subst. (1) = an arrangement of bars, *cancelli* (-orum, plur.), *clatri* or *clathri* (-orum, plur.: Hor.). (2) = a harsh noise, *stridor*.

gratis, *gratīs* or *gratīs, gratuito*.

gratitude, *gratus animus*.

gratuitous, *gratuitus*.

gratuitously, *gratīs* or *gratīs, gratuito*.

gratuity; see ALMS, GIFT.

grave, subst. LIT., = place of burial, *sepulcrum*; = place of cremation, *bustum*; to carry to the —, *sepelire, funus hominis prosequi*. TRANSF., = the state of death, *mors, inferi* (-orum, plur.).

grave, adj. *gravis, serius, tristis, severus*.

grave, v.; see ENGRAVE.

gravel, *glarea*.

gravity. LIT., physical, *gravitas, pondus* (-eris, n.). TRANSF., = seriousness, *gravitas, tristitia, severitas*.

gravy, *ius* (*iuris*, n.), *sucus*.

gray; see GREY.

graze. (1) of the feeding of animals; transit. *pascere*; intransit. *pasci*. (2) = to touch in passing, *radere* (poet.), *stringere* (poet.).

grazier, *pecuarius*.

grazing, subst. *pascua* (-orum, plur.).

grazing, adj., of land, *pascuus*.

grease, subst. *adeps, lardum* or *laridum*.

grease, v. *ung(u)ere*; *adipe*, etc., *inlinere* or *oblinere*.

greasy, *unctus* (= rubbed with grease), *pinguis* (= fat).

great, adj. (1) without qualification, great. LIT., of size, *magnus, grandis, amplus, vastus, ingens*. TRANSF., a, of persons, cities, etc., *magnus, amplus, clarus, illustris, grandis* (poet.); as plur. subst., the great, *nobiles* (-ium): b, with descriptive words, often rendered by superl. of adj., e.g. a — friend, *amicissimus*: c, with abstract nouns, *magnus, summus, impensus*. (2) qualified: greater, *maior*; greatest, *maximus*; as — as, *tantus quantus*; how —, *quantus*; so —, *tantus*; too —, *nimius*.

greatcoat, use a word meaning 'cloak', e.g. *pallium, lacerna, paenula*.

great-grandfather, *proavus*.

great-grandmother, *proavia* (Suet.).

great-grandson, *pronēpos*.

greatly, adv. *magnope, valde, vehementer*.

greatness, *magnitudo, amplitudo, gravitas*.

greaves, *ocreae*.

Greece, *Graecia*.

greed, *avaritia, aviditas, cupiditas*.

greedily, *avare, avide, cupide*.

greedy, *avarus, avidus, cupidus*.

Greek, adj. and subst. *Graecus, Graius* (poet., or with heroic associations), *Graeculus* (disparaging).

green, subst. (1) = greenness, *viriditas, color viridis*. (2) = a grassy space, *campus*.

green, adj. (1) in colour, *viridis, virens* (of living things), *prasinus* (Plin.): to be —, *virere*; to become —, *virescere*. (2) = fresh, *viridis, recens, crudus* (= unripe).

greenhorn, *tiro*.

greenness, *viriditas*.

greens, *holus* (-eris, n.).

greet, *salutare, (homini) salutem dicere, (hominem) salvare iubere*; of several persons, *consalutare*.

greeting, (con) *salutatio, salus* (-utis, f.).

gregarious, *qui congregari solent*.

Gregory, *Gregorius* (late Latin).

grey, *canus* (= hoary), *caesius* (= grey-blue, esp. of eyes), *glaucus* (= grey-blue: Verg.).

greybeard, *senex*.

greyness, *canities*.

gridiron, *craticula* (Mart.).

grief, *dolor, aegritudo, maeror* (= grief as

exhibited, sadness), *luctus* (-ūs; esp. of mourning), *cura, sollicitudo*.

grievance, *iniuria* (= wrong done); *querimonia, querell(a)* (= complaint).

grieve, v. (1) transit. (*hominem*) *dolore*, etc., *adficere*; (*homini*) *dolorem*, etc., *adferre* or *facere*; (*ex*) *cruciare, angere*. (2) intransit. *dolere, maerere, lugere*; *dolore*, etc., *adfici*; *hominem rei* (genit.) *piget*.

grievous, *acerbus, gravis, molestus*.

grievously, *acerbe, moleste, graviter*.

grievousness, *acerbitas, molestia, gravitas*.

griffin, *gryps* (Verg.).

grill, v. *torrere*; see also ROAST.

grim, *torvus* (poet.), *trux* (poet.), *saevus*.

grimace, subst. *os distortum*: to make —s, *os (dis)torquere*.

grimness, *saevitia, torvitas* (Plin., Tac.).

grimy; see DIRTY.

grin, subst. use *rictus* (-ūs).

grin, v. intransit., use *ridere*.

grind, v. LIT., *molere*: to — the teeth, *dentibus frendere*. TRANSF., = to oppress, *opprimere, vexare*.

grinder, (of teeth) *dens genuinus*.

grindstone, *cos*.

grip, subst., use *manus* (-ūs, f.).

grip, v.; see SEIZE.

gripes, griping pains, *tormina* (-um, plur.: Plin.): subject to —, *torminosus*.

grisly, *foedus, teter, horrendus*.

grist, *farina*.

gristle, *cartilago* (Plin.).

gristly, *cartilagineus* (Plin.).

grit, subst., of barley, *ptisāna* (Cels.); of sand, *harena*; of gravel, *glarea*.

groan, subst. *gemitus* (-ūs).

groan, v. *gemere, gemitūs edere*: to — over, *ingemo*, with dat. (poet.).

groceries, *condimenta* (-orum, plur.).

groin, *ingen*.

groom, subst. *agaso, equiso* (Varro): — of the chamber, *cubicularius*.

groom, v. *curare*.

groove, *canalis*.

grope, *praetemptare* (poet.).

gropingly, *pedetemptim*.

gross, subst. = 144; express by numeral.

gross, adj. LIT., = thick, *crassus, densus, pinguis*. TRANSF., (1) = great, too great, *magnus, nimius, incredibilis*. (2) = disgraceful, *turpis, foedus, indecōrus*.

grossly. (1) = much, too much, *graviter, nimium*. (2) = indecently, *turpiter, foede, indecore*.

grossness. (1) = greatness, (excessive) amount or degree, (*nimia*) *magnitudo*. (2) = indecency, *turpitude*.

grot, grotto, *antrum* (poet.).

grotesque, *immanis, mirus*; sometimes *ridiculus*.

ground. subst. LIT., (1) = earth, soil, *humus* (f.), *solum, terra*: on the —, *humi*. (2) as milit. t. t. = place, position, *locus*. TRANSF., = reason, basis, *causa, ratio*: on the — that, *quod* (with subj.); to gain —, *proficere*; of a rumour, *percrebescere*.

ground, v. (1) transit. = to teach, *docere*. (2) intransit., of a ship, *sidere*.

groundless, *vanus, futilis, fictus, falsus*.

groundlessly, *temere, ex vano, falso*.

groundlessness, *vanitas*.

groundwork. LIT., of a building, *substructio*,

fundamentum. TRANSF., of abstract things, *fundamentum, principium*.
group, subst. *caterva, globus, circulus*.
group, v. *disponere*.
grouping, *dispositio*.
grove, *lucus, nemus* (-ōris, n.), *silva*.
grovel, *humi iacere, humi serpere*.
grovelling, *abietus, humilis, sordidus, submissus, servilis*.
grow. (1) intransit. *creocere, augeri*: to — up, *adolescere, pubescere*; with complement = to become, *fieri*, or use inceptive verb. (2) transit. *alere, colere*: to — a beard, *barbam promittere*.
grower, *cultor*.
growl, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs).
growl, v. *fremere*.
grown, **grown-up**, *adultus, pubes, grandis*.
growth, *auctus* (-ūs), *incrementum*.
grub, subst. *vermiculus*.
grub, v.: to — up, *eruerē*.
grudge, subst. *simultas, invidia, inimicitia*.
grudge, v. (*rem homini*) *invidere*.
gruel, *cremor* (Pl., Ov.), *ptisana* (Varro, Plin.).
gruff, *asper*.
gruffly, *aspere*.
gruffness, *asperitas* (Lucr., Tac.).
grumble, *murmurare, mussare, fremere*.
grunt, subst. *grunnitus* (-ūs).
grunt, v. *grunnire* (Varro, Juv.).
Guadalquivir (river), *Baetis*.
guarantee, subst. (1) as a thing, *fides, sponsio, vadimonium* (= recognizance). (2) = guarantor, *vas, praes, sponsor, obses* (= hostage).
guarantee, v. *praestare, fidem homini dare* or *interponere, pro homine intercedere*.
guard, subst. (1) = protection, watch, *custodia, praesidium, tutela, excubiae* (-arum, plur.): to keep or mount —, as milit. t. t., *excubare, excubias* or *custodias* or *vigilias agere, in statione esse*; at night, *vigilare*; in gen., to be on one's —, (*prae*)*cavere*; off one's —, *incautus, imprudens*. (2) = the persons on —, *custodes* (-um, plur.), *custodia, praesidium, excubiae* (-arum, plur.: Tac.).
guard, v. *custodire, tueri, praesidere* with dat.; see also PROTECT.
guarded, *cautus, circumspectus*.
guardedly, *caute*.
guardian: in gen., *custos, defensor, praeses, propugnator*; of a ward, *tutor*.
guardianship: in gen., *custodia, praesidium, fides, tutela*; of a ward, *tutela*.
guerdon, *praemium, merces* (-ēdis, f.).
guess, subst. *coniectura*.
guess, v. *conicere, divinare, augurari, opinari, suspicari*.
guest, in a house, m. *hospes* (-itis), f. *hospita*; at a party, *conviva*: an uninvited —, *umbra*; to receive as —, *hospitio excipere*.
guidance, *ductus* (-ūs), *consilium*; often render by *dux* or *auctor* (e.g. *te ducere*, under your —).
guide, subst. LIT., *dux*. TRANSF., *dux, auctor*.
guide, v. LIT., *ducere*. TRANSF., *regere, gubernare, moderari*.
guild, *conlegium*.
guildhall, *curia*; in a Greek city, *prytaneum*.
guile, *dolus, astutia*.
guileful, *dolosus, astutus*.
guileless, *simplex, apertus, candidus*.
guilelessly, *simpliciter*.
guilelessness, *simplicitas*.

guilt, *vitium, culpa, noxia*.
guiltily, *scelerate*.
guiltless, *innocens, insons, innoxius*: to be —, *extra culpam esse*.
guilty, *noxius, sons, sceleratus, nocens*.
guise, *habitus* (-ūs), *species*.
gulf, *sinus* (ūs = a bay), *gurgēs* (= an abyss).
gull, subst. perhaps use *gavia* (= seamew: Plin.).
gull, v.; see CHEAT.
gullet, *gula, guttur*.
gullible, *credulus*.
gully, *alveus*.
gulp, subst. *haustus* (-ūs).
gulp, v. *haurire, obsorbere, gluttire* (Pl., Juv.).
gum, subst. (1) of the mouth, *gingiva* (Cat., Juv.); of trees, etc., *gummi* (Plin.).
gum, v. *glutinare* (Plin.).
gummy, *gummosus* (Plin.).
gun, use *tormentum* (= engine for hurling stones, etc.).
gurgle, *murmurare, susurrare* (poet.).
gush, v.: to — forth, — out, *effundi, profundi, scatere* (Lucr.).
gust, *flabra* (-orum, plur.); or render by phrase, such as *venti impetus* (-ūs).
gusty, *turbidus, procellosus*.
gut, subst. *intestinum* (often in plur.).
gut, v. = to empty, *exinanire*.
gutter, *canalis, cloaca*.
guttural, of sounds, *gravis*.
guzzle, (*per*)*potare*; see also GULP.
guzzler, *potor, homo ebriosus*.
gymnasium, *gymnasium, palaestra*.
gymnastic, *gymnicus, palaestricus* (Quint.).
gymnastics, *palaestra*.
gypsum, *gypsum* (Plin.).

H

ha! ha!
haberdashery, *panni* (-orum, plur.).
habilitment, *vestmentum*; see also DRESS.
habit. (1) = custom, *consuetudo, mos, usus* (-ūs). (2) = state, constitution, *habitus* (-ūs). (3) see DRESS.
habitable, *habitabilis*.
habitat, **habitation**, *domicilium, sedes* (-is), *tectum, domus*.
habitual, *inveteratus, usitatus*.
habitually, *de* or *ex more*.
habituate, *consuefacere, adsuefacere*.
hack, subst. = a horse, *caballus*.
hack, v. *caedere*: to — in pieces, *concidere*.
hackneyed, *tritus*.
haft, *manubrium*.
hag, *anus* (-ūs), *anicula*.
haggard, *morbo* or *maerore* or *macie confectus*.
haggle, *de pretio ambigere*; see also QUIBBLE, QUARREL.
hail, subst. *grando*.
hail, v. (1) it —s (i.e. hail falls), *grandinare* (Sen.). (2) = to greet, *salutare, appellare*.
hail, interj. *salve!* plur. *salvete!*
hair. LIT., (1) a single hair, *pilus, capillus, saeta* (= a bristle). (2) coll., use plur. of the above or *crinis* (sing. or plur.), *comae* (-arum, plur.), *caesaries* (= flowing), *villus* (sing. or plur. = the thick hair of beasts): downy —, *lanugo*;

to cut —, *pilos recidēre, tondēre*.
 TRANSF., not to deviate by a —'s breadth,
non transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere.
hair-cloth, cilicium.
hairdresser, tonsor, cinerarius (Cat.), *ciniflo*
 (Hor.).
hairpin, crinale (Ov.).
hairsplitting, disserendi spinae (-arum, plur.),
minuta subtilitas.
hairy, pilosus, crinitus (Verg.), *capillatus*,
comatus (Cat., Suet.).
halcyon, subst. alcedo (Pl.), (*h*)*alcyon* (Verg.).
halcyon, adj. serenus: — days, *dies sereni et*
tranquilli, alcedonia (-orum, plur.: Pl.),
 (*h*)*alcyonei dies* (Varro).
hale, adj. sanus, validus, robustus.
hale, v. rapēre, trahēre.
half, subst. dimidium, dimidia pars, semis (esp.
 in connexion with money or land): — as
 much again, *dimidio plus*.
half, adj. dimidius, dimidiatus.
half, adv. usually rendered by prefix semi-; see
 below.
half-asleep, semisomnus, semisomnis, semiso-
pitus.
half-brother, eodem patre or eadem matre
natus.
half-burnt, semiustus.
half-dead, semianimus, semianimis.
half-eaten, semesius (poet.).
half-hour, semihora.
half-moon, luna dimidiata.
half-open, semiapertus.
half-pound, selibra.
half-yearly, semestris.
hall, atrium; for public purposes, *forum*,
conciliabulum, curia.
hallo! heus! ohe! (Pl., Hor.).
halloo, subst. clamor.
halloo, v. clamare, vociferari.
hallow, consecrare, dedicare, inaugurare.
hallowed, sacer, sanctus.
hallucination, error, somnium (esp. in plur.).
halm, calamus.
halo, corona.
halt, subst. render by verb.
halt, adj. claudus.
halt, v. (1) = to limp, claudicare. (2) = to
stop, consistere. (3) = to hesitate, dubitare,
haerere, haesitare.
halter, for a horse, capistrum (Verg.); for
 strangling, *laqueus*.
halve, aequas partes or ex aequo dividere.
halved, dimidiatus.
halves! interj. in commune! (Sen.).
ham. (1) = the back of the knee, poples (-itis,
 m.). **(2) salted, smoked, etc., perna**.
hamlet, vicus, viculus.
hammer, subst. malleus (Pl.).
hammer, v. malleo (con)fundere.
hamper, subst. corbis; see also **BASKET**.
hamper, v. implicare, impedire.
hamstring, v. poplitem succidere.
hand, subst. LIT., as part of the body, manus
 (-ūs, f.), *palma* (strictly = the palm): the right
 —, (*manus*) *dextra* or *dextera*; the left —,
 (*manus*) *sinistra* or *laeva*; to give a person
 one's —, *homini dextram porrigere*; to shake
 —s, *dextras (inter se) iungere*; to raise one's
 —s (in surprise), *manūs tollere*; to pass from
 — to —, *per manūs tradere*; to hold in the —,
manu tenere. TRANSF., (1) = handwriting;

q.v. (2) = a workman, *opera* (usually plur.);
 colloq.: an old —, *veterator*. (3) in phrases, to
 indicate physical contact, availability, etc.: to
 be at —, *praesto esse, adesse*; (ready) to —, *ad*
manum; in —, on —, *in manibus*; — to —
 (in fighting), *comminus*; to lay (violent) —s
 on a person, (*vim et*) *manūs homini inferre*;
 to take in —, *suscipere, in manūs sumere*; to
 be in a person's —(s), i.e. power, *in manu*
 or *in manibus* or *in potestate hominis (positum)*
esse, apud hominem esse, penes hominem esse.
 (4) on the one —, on the other, *et . . . et . . .*;
 to give an idea of contrast, use *quidem* (not
 first word) in first clause, and *sed* or *autem*
 (not first word) in second clause; but con-
 trast in Latin is often expressed without a
 preposition, by asyndeton.

hand, v. dare, tradere, porrigere: to — down,
tradere, prodere; to — round, *circumferre*.

hand-bill, libellus.

handcuffs, manicae (-arum, plur.).

handful. LIT., manipulus (Verg.), *pugillus* (Cato,
 Plin.). TRANSF., render by *pauci* (plur.) or
parvus; = a nuisance, render by adj. *gravis*
 or *molestus*.

handicraft, artificium.

handiwork, opus (-ēris, n.), *opificium*.

handkerchief, sudarium (Cat.).

handle, subst. LIT., manubrium, capulus (esp.
 of a sword), *ansa* (of a cup, etc.). TRANSF.,
 sometimes *ansa*; see also **OPPORTUNITY**.

handle, v. tractare, contrahere, pertractare.

handling, tractatio.

**handsome. LIT., formosus, venustus, bellus,
speciosus, pulcher. TRANSF., *liberalis*.**

handsomely, praeclare, ample, liberaliter.

handsomeness, pulchritudo, venustas.

handwriting, manus (-ūs, f.), *chirographum*.

handy, habilis, promptus.

hang, v. (1) intransit. pendere: to — on (i.e.
 stay close), *haerere*; to — over, *imminere*;
 to — back, *cessare*. (2) transit. *suspendere*: to
 — the head, *caput demittere*.

hangdog, subst. verbero, furcifer.

hanger; see **SWORD**.

hanger-on, adsecla.

hanging, subst. (as a means of death), sus-
pendium.

hangman, carnifex.

hanker: to — after, *desiderare*; see also **DESIRE**.

haphazard, adv. temere.

hapless, miser, infelix; see also **UNLUCKY**.

haply, fortasse, forsitan: if —, *si forte*.

happen, fieri, accidere, contingere, evenire, usū
venire.

happily, beate, feliciter.

happiness, vita beata, beate vivere, felicitas.

happy. (1) of persons, circumstances, etc.,
beatus, felix, fortunatus. (2) of language,
aptus.

harangue, subst. contio: to deliver a —,
contionari.

harass, vexare, sollicitare, exagitare, exercere.

harbinger, praenuntius, antecursor.

harbour, subst. LIT., portus (-ūs): — dues,
portorium; full of —s, *portuosus*. TRANSF.,
portus (-ūs), *refugium, perfugium*.

harbour, v. (hospitio) excipere.

hard, adj. (1) to the touch, durus, rigidus. (2)
 = unfeeling, *durus*. (3) of times and circum-
 stances, *durus, asper, acerbus, iniquus,*
indignus. (4) = difficult, difficilis, arduus.

hard, adv. *summā vi*, *enixe*: to be — pressed, *premi*.
harden, v. (1) transit. *durum facere* or *reddere*, *durare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *obdurescere* (lit. and fig.).
hard-hearted, *durus, ferreus*.
hardihood, *audacia*.
hardiness, *robur* (-ōris); see also **STRENGTH**.
hardly. (1) = scarcely, *vix, aegre*. (2) = cruelly; q.v.
hardness. LIT., *duritia* (or *durities*). TRANSF., = severity, *iniquitas, crudelitas, saevitia*.
hardship, *labor, incommodum, molestia, aerumna*; with the further notion of injustice, *iniuria*.
hardware, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.: Varro).
hardy, *durus, robustus*.
hare, *lepus* (*lepōris*, m.).
hare-brained, *temerarius*.
hare-lip, *labrum fissum* (Cels.).
hark! interj. *heus!*
harlequin, *sannio*.
harlot, *scortum, meretrix*.
harm, subst. *damnum, detrimentum*.
harm, v. *nocere* (with dat.), *laedere* (with acc.).
harmful, *nocens, noxius*.
harmless, *innocens, innoxius* (poet.), *innocuus* (poet.).
harmlessness, *innocentia*.
harmonious. LIT., of sounds, *concors, consonus* (Ov.), *canorus*. TRANSF., *concors, congruens, consentiens, conveniens*.
harmoniously, *concorditer, congruenter, convenienter*.
harmonize, v. (1) transit. LIT., *concordes facere* or *reddere*. TRANSF., *componere, (re)conciliare*. (2) intransit. *concinere, consentire*.
harmony. LIT., of sounds, *concentus* (-ūs), *concordia*: science of —, *harmonice* or *harmonica* (Vitr.). TRANSF., of feeling, etc., *consensus* (-ūs), *consensio, concordia, convenientia*.
harness, subst. *ornamenta equi, arma equestria*.
harness, v. (*equum*) *ornare*.
harp, subst. *lyra*.
harp, v. LIT., *psallere*. TRANSF., to — on, *vaticinari* (Pl.); to — on the same old string, *cantilenam eandem canere* (Ter.), *eandem incudem tundere* (Cic.).
harper, *harpist*, m. *fidicen, psaltes* (-ae: Quint.); f. *fidicina, psaltria*.
harpy, *harpyia* (Verg.).
harrow, subst. (*h*) *irpex* (Cato), *crates* (Verg.).
harrow, v. LIT., *occare* (Hor.). TRANSF., to — the feelings, (*ex*) *cruciare, torquere*.
harrowing, *terribilis, atrox*.
harry, *vexare, torquere, cruciare*.
harsh. (1) in sound, *raucus, absonus, asper*. (2) in taste, *acer, acerbus, asper*. (3) — in temper, *asper, acerbus, severus, morosus, durus*.
harshly, *aspere, acerbe, severe*; see also **CRUELLY**.
harshness, *asperitas, severitas, acerbitas*.
hart, *cervus*.
harvest, subst. *messis*.
harvester, *messor*.
hash, *minutal* (Juv.).
hasp; see **LOCK**, **BOLT**.
hassock, *pulvinus* (= cushion).
haste, subst. *festinatio, properatio, properantia*

(Sall., Tac.), *celeritas, trepidatio* (= nervous haste).
haste, *hasten*, v. (1) intransit. *properare, contendere, festinare, maturare*. (2) transit. *accelerare, maturare, properare, praecipitare*.
hastily, *propere, properanter, raptim*.
hastiness, of temper, *iracundia, stomachus*.
hasty. (1) = hurried, (*prae*) *properus, citus, citatus, praeceps*. (2) = irritable, *iracundus, stomachosus, pronus in iram*.
hat, *petāsus* (broad-brimmed): to take the — off (as a mark of respect), *caput nudare*.
hatch, v. LIT., (*ex ovis*) *excludere*. TRANSF., = to concoct, *moliri, machinari, (con)coquere*.
hatches, *claustra* (-orum, plur.).
hatchet, *securis, ascia, dolabra*.
hate, *hatred, odium, invidia, inimicitia*: to conceive a —, *odium suscipere (in hominem)*; to incur —, *in odium venire*.
hate, v. *odisse*: to be —d by a person, *odio homini esse*.
hateful, *odiosus, invisus*.
hatefully, *odiose*.
haughtily, *superbe, insolenter, adroganter*.
haughtiness, *superbia, insolentia, contumacia, adrogantia, fastidium, fastus* (-ūs; mostly poet.).
haughty, *superbus, insolens, contumax, adrogans*.
haul, v. *trahere, ducere*.
haulm; see **STALK**.
haunch, *clunis*.
haunt, subst. *latebrae* (-arum, plur.), *latibulum, lustra* (-orum, plur.).
haunt, v. (1) = to keep going to, *frequentare, (con)celebrare*. (2) of spirits, cares, etc., *agitare, insectari, sollicitare, vexare*.
haunted, use phrase, such as *larvis infestus*.
have, *habere, tenere, esse* (with property as subject, e.g. *res est mihi*): to — with one, — on one, *secum habere* or *portare* or *gestare, esse cum re* (e.g. *cum telo*); to — a thing done, *curare rem gerendam*; to — to do, *debere facere*, or express by gerund or gerundive.
haven, *portus* (-ūs); see also **HARBOUR**.
havoc, *vastatio, strages*.
hawk, subst. *accipiter* (-tris, m.).
hawk, v. = to sell, *venditare*.
hawk-eyed, adj. *lynceus*.
hay, *faenum*.
hay-cock, **hay-stack**, **hay-rick**, *faeni acervus*.
hay-cutter, *faenisex*.
hay-fork, *furca*.
hazard, subst. *fors, casus* (-ūs), *periculum* (= risk, danger), *alea* (lit. = gambling).
hazard, v.; see **DARE** or **ENDANGER**.
hazardous, *periculosus, anceps, dubius, lubricus*.
hazardously, *periculose*.
haze, *nebula, caligo*; see also **FOG**.
hazel, subst. *corylus*.
hazel-nut, *nux avellana* (Plin.).
hazy, *nebulosus*.
he, is often expressed by the form of the verb, (e.g. *amat* = he loves). Otherwise render by *hic, ille, is, iste*, or sometimes by *homo*. He himself, *ipse*.
he-, (prefixed to the names of animals) is rendered by the adj. *mas* or by a special form of the noun (e.g. *ursus* = he-bear; *ursa* = she-bear).

head, subst. LIT., of the body, *caput*, *vertex* (esp. = the top of the head): the back of the —, *occipitum* (Pl., Quint.); of meeting or colliding, — on, *frontibus adversis*. TRANSF., (1) of any other physical object, *caput*; or render by adj. *summus*. (2) = understanding or memory, *mens*, *animus*, *ingenium*, *iudicium*: to come into a person's —, *homini in mentem venire*; to have a thing in one's —, *rem memoriā tenēre*; to put their —s together, *consilia inter se communicare*. (3) = any person, an individual, *caput*. (4) = chief person, leader, *caput*, *princeps*, *dux*. (5) = chief point, chief place, *caput*: to be at the —, *praesse*; to put at the —, *praeficere*. (6) = any point, a heading, *caput*.

head-, adj. *primus*, *primarius*, *princeps*, *praecipuus*.

head, v. *ducere*, *ducem* or *auctorem esse*, *praesse*.

head-ache, *capitis dolor* (Cels.).

head-band, *infula*, *vita*, *redimiculum*.

head-dress, *mitra*.

header; see DIVE.

headland, *promontorium*.

headless, *capite praeciso*.

headlong, *praeceps*.

headpiece, *cassis* (of metal), *galea* (of leather).

headquarters, *praetorium*, *principia* (-orum, plur.).

headship, *locus princeps* or *primus*, *principatus* (-ūs).

headstrong, *pertinax*, *contumax*, *pervicax*, *temerarius*.

head-wind, *ventus adversus*.

heady, = intoxicating, *fervidus* (Hor.).

heal, v. (1) transit. *sanare*, *mederi* (*homini*), *curare* (= to take care of a person, nurse).

(2) intransit. *conanescere*, *sanum fieri*, *coire* (of wounds: Ov.).

healing, subst. *sanatio*.

healing, adj. *saluber*, *salutaris*.

health, *sanitas*, *valetudo* (*bona valetudo* = good health), *salus* (-utis, f.): to be in —, *valere*; to drink to a person's —, *propinare homini*.

healthful, *saluber*, *salutaris*.

healthily, *salubriter*.

healthy, *sanus*, *salvus*, *validus*, *saluber* (of places).

heap, subst. *acervus*, *strues*, *cumulus*, *agger*.

heap, v. LIT., *cumulare*, *coacervare*, *aggerare* (Verg.), *congerere*. TRANSF., of abstract things, *congerere*, *ingerere*.

hear. LIT., *audire*, *exaudire* (= to catch, or overhear), *auscultare* (= to listen to), *auribus percipere*. TRANSF., (1) = to find out, learn, *cognoscere*, *accipere*. (2) to — a cause, *causam cognoscere*. (3) to — from a person, *litteras ab homine accipere*.

hearer, *auditor*.

hear-hear! *euge* (Pl., Ter.), *bene*, *optime!*

hearing, subst. (1) as a sense, *auditus* (-ūs).

(2) as a process, *auditio*. (3) a — (= an audience), *audientia*; in my —, *me audiente*.

(4) a judicial —, *cognitio*; see also TRIAL.

hearken, *auscultare*; see also HEAR.

hearsay, *rumor*, *auditio*.

hearse, render by *vehiculum*.

heart. LIT., the physical organ, *cor* (*cordis*, n.).

TRANSF., (1) = the innermost part, esp. of a country, *interiora* (n. plur.), or render by

adj. *intimus*. (2) = the seat of feeling, etc., *animus*, *mens*, *pectus* (-ōris, pl.), *praecordia* (-orum, plur.: Verg., Hor.): from the —, *ex animo*; I have a thing at —, *res mihi curae* or *cordi est*. (3) = courage, *animus*: to be of good —, *bono animo esse*. (4) = memory: to know by —, *memoriā tenere*; to learn by —, *ediscere*. (5) dear —, as term of endearment, *cor* (Pl.), *corculum* (Pl.), (*mea*) *vita*.

heart-break, *angor*, *dolor*.

heart-breaking, **heart-rending**, *miserabilis*, *maestus*, *acerbus*, *flebilis*.

heart-broken, *animo fractus* or *adflctus*.

heartfelt, *verus*.

heartily, *summo studio*.

heartiness, *studium*, *alacritas*.

heartless, *durus*, *crudelis*, *ferreus*, *immitis*, *inhumanus*, *saevus*.

heartlessly, *crudeliter*, *saeve*, *inhumane*.

heartlessness, *crudelitas*, *inhumanitas*, *saevitia*.

heart-sick, *animo aeger*.

heart-whole, *integer* (Hor.).

heartly, *verus* (= true, genuine), *alacer* (= brisk, cheerful), *benignus* (= cordial, kind).

hearth, *focus*.

heat, subst. LIT., *calor*, *ardor* (= burning —), *fevor* (= boiling —), *aestus* (-ūs = glowing —, feverish —). TRANSF., (1) of passion, etc., *ardor*, *fevor*, *aestus*; see also ANGER. (2) = a course in a race, *missus* (-us: Suet.).

heat, v. transit. LIT., *calefacere*, *fervefacere* (esp. in past. part.). TRANSF., *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*.

heath. (1) as a plant, *erice* (-es, f.: Plin.). (2) = a place overgrown with heath, use phrase, such as *loca inculta*.

heathen, adj. *paganus* (eccl.).

heave, v. (1) transit. (at) *tollere*, *extollere*: to — a sigh, *gemitum dare*, or *edere* or *ducere*. (2) intransit. *aestuate*, *fluctuate*, *tumescere*.

heaven. (1) = the sky, *caelum*, *polus* (poet.): to be in the seventh —, *in caelo esse*. (2) = heavenly powers, gods, *di* (*dei*), *superi* (poet.): the will of —, *numen divinum* or *deorum*; for —'s sake! *per deos immortales! pro deum fidem! pro deum atque hominum fidem*; — forbid, *di meliora*.

heaven-born, **heavenly**, *caelestis*, *divinus*: heavenly bodies, *caelestia* (-ium, n. plur.).

heavenward, in or *ad caelum*.

heavily, *graviter*, sometimes *magnopere* (= much).

heaviness. LIT., *gravitas*, *pondus* (-eris, n.). TRANSF., (1) of the atmosphere, *crassitudo*. (2) = depression, sadness, *tristitia*, *maeror*, *maestitia*.

heavy. LIT., of physical weight, *gravis* (opp. *levis*), *ponderosus* (Pl., Varro). TRANSF., (1) of other physical qualities: of food (= indigestible), *gravis*, *difficilis ad concoquendum*; of air (= oppressive), *crassus*; of soil, *spissus*; of rain (= plentiful), *magnus*. (2) of abstract qualities: a = oppressive, troublesome, *gravis*, *molestus*, *difficilis*: b = downcast, sad, *tristis*, *adflctus*, *maestus*: c, of speech, style, etc., *frigidus*.

heavy-armed: the — troops, *gravior armatus* (-ūs).

Hebrew, adj. *Hebraeus* or *Hebraicus* (both eccl.).

hecatomb, *hecatombe* (Varro).
hectic, *febriculosus* (Cat.).
hector, *se iactare*.
hectoring, *gloriosus*.
hedge, subst. *saepes*, *saepimentum*.
hedge, v. *saepire*.
hedgehog, *ericius* (Varro), *erinaceus* (Plin.), *echinus* (Hor.).
heed, subst.: to take —, *cavēre*, *curare*.
heed, v. transit. *curare*, *observare*; = to obey, *parēre* or *obedire* (with dat.).
heedful, *cautus*, *circumspectus*.
heedless, *neglegens*, *incautus*, *temerarius*.
heedlessly, *neglegenter*, *incaute*, *temere*.
heedlessness, *neglegentia*, *temeritas*.
heel, subst. *calx*: to be at a person's —, *hominis vestigiis instare*; to fall head over —, *ire praecipitem* (*per caputque pedesque*).
heel, v., of a ship, *in latus labi* or *inclinari*.
heft, *manubrium*.
heifer, *iuvēna*.
height. LIT., *altitudo*, *proceritas* (= tallness).
 TRANSF., (1) abstr. = high degree, *altitudo*, or render by adj. *summus* (e.g. — of glory, *summa gloria*). (2) a — = a high place, *locus editus*, *locus superior*, *altitudines* (-um, plur.).
heighten. LIT., render by compar. *altior*.
 TRANSF., = to make more of, *augēre*, *amplificare*, *exaggerare*.
heinous, *foedus*, *detestabilis*, *nefarius*, *nefandus*, *immanis*, *atrox*.
heinously, *foede*, *nefarie*, *atrociter*.
heinousness, *atrocitas*.
heir, *heres*: sole —, *heres ex asse*; — to half an estate, *heres ex dimidia parte*; to appoint a person one's —, *hominem heredem* (*testamento*) *scribere* or *facere*.
heiress, *heres*, f.
heirloom, *res hereditaria*.
heirship, *hereditas*.
Helen, *Helena*.
hell, *inferi* (-orum, plur.), *Tartarus* (-os), or n. plur. *Tartara*; *Gehenna*, *Infernus* (eccl. terms).
hellebore, (*h*)*elleborus* (Pl., Verg.), *veratrum* (Lucr., Plin.).
Hellenic, *Graecus*.
hellhound, *furia*, *Erimys*.
hellish, *infernus*, *nefandus*, *immanis*.
helm, *gubernaculum* (lit. and fig.), *clavus* (strictly = the tiller).
helmet, *cassis* (of metal), *galea* (originally of leather).
helmsman, *gubernator*.
help, subst. *auxilium*, *subsidium*, *ops* (only *opis*, *opem*, *ope* in use), *adiumentum* (= a means of aid), *salus* (-ūtis = rescue).
help, v. (1) = to assist, (*hominem*) (*ad*)*iuvare*, (*homini*) *subvenire*, *succurrere*: so — me God, *ita me di ament*. (2) = to serve out food, *dare*, *porrigere*, *dividere*. (3) = to prevent: I can't — saying, *facere non possum quin dicam*.
helper, *adiutor*; f. *adiutrix*.
helpful, *utilis*.
helping, *auxiliaris*, *auxiliarius* (esp. of auxiliary troops).
helpless, *inermis*, *inops*.
helplessness, *inopia*.
helpmeet, *socius*, *consors*.
helter-skelter, render by adj. *praeceps*.
hem, subst. *limbus*, *instita*.
hem, v. (1) = to sew, *suēre*. (2) to — in,

circumsedēre, *obsidēre*, *circumvallare* (with entrenchments).
hemisphere, *hemisphaerium* (Varro).
hemorrhage, *haemorrhagia* (Plin.).
hemp, *cannabis* (Varro, Pers.).
hempen, *cannabinus* (Varro).
hen. (1) the domestic fowl, *gallina*. (2) = a female bird in gen., *femina*.
hence. (1) of place, *hinc*; as interj., *apage*, *procul*. (2) of time, render by abl. (e.g. *paucis diebus*, a few days —), or *post* (e.g. *post paucos dies*). (3) = for this reason, *hinc*, *ita*, *quomobrem*.
henceforth, **henceforward**, *posthac*.
hen-coop, *cavea*.
hen-house, *gallinarium* (Plin.).
Henry, *Henricus* (late Latin).
her, pron.; see SHE; as pronom. adj. often not expressed in Latin; when expressed, it is represented by *eius*, *illius*, *huius*, or (especially if the owner is the subject of the sentence) by *suus*.
herald, subst. (1) as an official, *caduceator*, *fetialis*, *praeco*. (2) in gen. = forerunner, *praenuntius*.
herald, v. *nuntiare*.
herb, *herba*, *olus* (*oleris*, n.).
herbage, *herba* or plur. *herbae*.
herbalist, *herbarius* (Plin.).
herculean, *fortissimus*.
herd, subst. LIT., *grex*; of large cattle, *armenitum*; of a —, *gregalis*, *gregarius*; in —, *gregatim*. TRANSF., of people, *grex*, *multitudo*, *caterva*: the common —, *vulgus* (-i, n.).
herd, v. intransit. *congregari*.
herdsman, *pastor*; of large cattle, *armentarius* (Varro, Verg.).
here, = at this place, *hic*: to be —, *adesse*; = hither, *huc*; from — (hence), *hinc*; only — and there, *rarus* (adv. *raro*); they fought only — and there, *rari proeliabantur*.
hereafter, *posthac*, *aliquando*.
hereditary, *hereditarius*, *paternus*.
herein, *in hac re*.
heresy, *haeresis* (eccl.); or render by phrase such as *a ceteris dissentire*.
heretic, *heretical*, *haereticus* (eccl.).
hereupon, *hic*.
heritage, = an inherited estate, *heredium*, *hereditas*, *patrimonium*.
hermaphrodite, *androgynus*, *semimas*.
hermetically, *arte clausus*.
hermit, *homo solitarius*, *eremita* (eccl.), *anachoreta* (eccl.).
hero. (1) = demigod, *heros*. (2) = brave man, *vir fortis* or *fortissimus*, *dux fortissimus*. (3) = the principal person; in a poem, *de quo (fabula) scripta est*; in a play, *persona prima*, *qui primas partes agit*.
heroic. (1) *heroicus* (e.g. the — age, *tempora heroica*). (2) = brave, valiant, *fortis*, *fortis et invictus*: a — action, *praeclarum atque divinum factum*.
heroically, *fortiter*.
heroine. (1) = demi-goddess, *heroīna* (poet.), *herois* (poet.). (2) = brave woman, *femina fortissima*. (3) the — of a story, *de qua (fabula) scripta est*.
heroism, *eximia virtus* (-ūtis); *animus fortis et invictus*, *animi magnitudo*.
heron, *ardea* (Verg.).
hers; see HER.

herself, reflex., *se (ipsam)*; otherwise *ipsa*.
 hesitate, *dubitare, cunctari, haerere, haesitare*.
 hesitation, *dubitatio, haesitatio, cunctatio*.
 heterogeneous, *diversus, dissimilis*.
 heterogeneousness, *natura diversa*.
 hew, *caedere, concidere, dolare*.
 hewn, hewn stone, *saxum quadratum*.
 hexameter, *hexameter (or -trus)*.
 hey, interj. *eia! age!*
 heyday, *flos aetatis*.
 hiatus, *hiatus (-ūs)*.
 hibernate, = to sleep through the winter, *per hiemem dormire or quiescere*.
 hiccough, hiccup, *singultus (-ūs)*.
 hidden, *occultus, absconditus*: to lie —, *latere*.
 hide, subst. *corium, vellus (-ēris, n.: poet.)*, *pellis*.
 hide, v. (1) transit. *abdere, abscondere, celare, occultare, occultare*; of feelings, etc., *dissimulare*. (2) intransit., render by verbs given above, with reflex.
 hideous, *foedus, turpis, deformis*; see also UGLY.
 hideously, *foede*.
 hideousness, *foeditas, deformitas*.
 hiding-place, *latibulum, latebra (gen. plur.)*.
 higgledy-piggledy, *confuse*.
 high, adj. LIT., *altus* (fifty feet —, *quingenta pedes altus*), (*ex*)*celsus*, (*in altum*) *editus*, *procērus* (= tall), *sublimis* (= raised aloft). TRANSF., (1) in degree, rank, etc., *amplus, summus*. (2) in money: a — price, *pretium magnum*; to buy at a — price, *magno or pretio impenso emere*; to set a — value on, *magni aestimare*. (2) of sound, *acutus*. (4) of meat = bad, *rancidus, puter (putris)*.
 high, adv. *alte*: to aim —, *magnas res (ad)petere*.
 high-born, *generosus, nobili loco ortus*.
 high-bred, *generosus*.
 high-day, *dies festus*.
 high-flown, *tumidus*: to use — words, *amplari*.
 high-handed, *superbus, imperiosus*.
 highlander, *homo montanus*.
 highlands, *loca montuosa (-orum, plur.)*.
 highly: to value —, *magni aestimare*; very —, *permagni*.
 high-mettled, *acer*.
 high-minded, *magnanimus, generosus*.
 high-mindedness, *magnanimitas*.
 highness, *altitudo*.
 high-priced, *carus*.
 high-priest, *Pontifex Maximus*.
 high-spirited, *generosus, ferox, fortis, animosus*.
 high-treason, *maiestas, perduellio*.
 high-water, high-tide, *plurimus aestūs accessus (-ūs)*.
 highway, *via*.
 highwayman, *latro, grassator*.
 hilarity, *hilaritas, laetitia*.
 hill, *collis, tumulus*: up —, *adverso colle*.
 hillock, *tumulus*.
 hilly, *montuosus, clivus* (Verg., Ov.).
 hilt, *capulus*.
 him; see HE.
 himself, reflex., *se (ipsum)*; otherwise render by *ipse*.
 hind, subst. (1) = female stag, *cerva*. (2) = servant, *verna, servus*. (3) = peasant, *rusticus, agrestis*.
 hind, adj. *aversus, posterior*.

hinder, *impedire, prohibere, retardare, impedimento esse* (with dat.), *obstare* (with dat.), *officere* (with dat.).
 hindmost, *postremus, ultimus, novissimus* (esp. of troops).
 hindrance, *impedimentum*.
 hinge, subst. *cardo* (lit. and fig.: poet.).
 hinge, v.: to — on a thing, *in re contineri or versari*.
 hint, subst. *significatio*.
 hint, v.: to — at, *significare, subicere*.
 hip, *coxendix* (Pl., Suet.).
 hire, subst. *merces*.
 hire, v. *conducere*.
 hired, *conductus, mercenarius*.
 hireling, *mercenarius*.
 hirer, *conductor*.
 his, often not expressed in Latin; when expressed, it is represented by *eius, illius, huius*, or (esp. if the owner is the subject of the sentence) by *suus*.
 hiss, hissing, subst. *sibilus* (plur. *sibila*).
 hiss, v. *sibilare, stridere or stridere* (poet.): to — an actor off the stage, *histrionem exsibilare or explodere*.
 hist! interj. *st!*
 historian, *rerum (gestarum or antiquarum) scriptor; historicus*.
 historic, historical: the — style of writing, *genus historicum*; — truth or accuracy, *historiae fides*; — writings, *libri ad historiam pertinentes*.
 history, *historia, rerum gestarum memoria, res (gestae), annales*: ancient —, *antiquitatis memoria*.
 histrionic, *scaenicus*: the — art, *ars ludicra*.
 hit, subst. *plaga, ictus (-ūs)*: 'a —' *hoc habet* (= 'he has caught it').
 hit, v. LIT., *ferire, tundere, percutere*: to be — by lightning, *de caelo tangi*. TRANSF., (1) to — it off = to agree, *convenire*. (2) to — upon, *offendere, incidere* (with *in* and acc., or dat.). (3) to be hard —, *adfligi*. (4) prov.: you have — the nail on the head, *rem acu tetigisti* (Pl.).
 hitch, subst. *impedimentum* (= hindrance), *mora* (= delay), *scrupulus* (= mental difficulty).
 hitch, v. (*ad*)*iungere, adnectere*.
 hither, adj. *citerior*.
 hither, adv. *huc*: — and thither, *huc illuc, ultro (et) citro*.
 hitherto, *adhuc, hactenus*.
 hive, *alvearium, alveus* (Plin.), *alvus* (Varro, Plin.).
 ho! interj. *heus!*
 hoar, *canus*.
 hoard, subst. *copia, acervus*.
 hoard, v. *conligere, conquirere, coacervare*.
 hoar-frost, *pruina*.
 hoarse, *raucus*: a little —, *subraucus*.
 hoarsely, *raucā voce*.
 hoarseness, *rauca vox*.
 hoary, *canus, incanus* (poet.).
 hoax, *ludificatio*.
 hoax, v. *ludificare, inludere*.
 hobble, *claudicare*.
 hobby, *studium*.
 hobby-horse. LIT., *harundo* (Hor.). TRANSF., to ride one's —, *ineptiis suis plaudere*.
 hobgoblin, *larva*.
 hobnob: to — with, (*homine*) *familiariter uti*.

hock, *poples*.

hodge-podge, *farrāgo* (Juv.).

hoe, subst. *sarculum* (Hor.), *marra* (Plin.).

hoe, v. *sarīre* (Pl., Varro).

hog, *sus*, *porcus*.

hoggish. LIT., *suillus*. TRANSF., see FOUL, GLUTTONOUS.

hogshead, *dolium*.

hoist, *sublevare*, *tollēre*: to — sails, *vela dare*.

hold, subst. (1) = grasp, *manus* (-ūs): to take —, (*ap*)*prehendēre*, *comprehendēre*; fig. to have a — over, (*hominem*) *devinctum* or *obligatum habēre*. (2) of a ship, *caverna*.

hold, v. (1) = to have, occupy, keep, possess, *tenēre*, *retinēre*, *obtinēre*, *possidēre*, *habēre*, *gestare* (on the person): to — an office, *gerēre* (e.g. *praeturam*). (2) = to contain, *capēre*, *continēre*. (3) = to keep against attack, *retinēre*, *defendēre*. (4) = to conduct, *agēre*, *habēre* (e.g. *comitia*, an election). (5) to — an opinion, to — that, *censēre*, *ducēre*, *sentiēre*; see also CONSIDER. (6) = to check, *cohibēre*: to — one's tongue, *tacēre*. (7) to — back, intransit. *cunctari*. (8) to — forth; transit. *porrigēre*; intransit., = to discourse, *contionari*. (9) to — good, *convenire*. (10) to — in, *inhibēre*, *cohibēre*. (11) to — on one's course, *cursum tenēre*. (12) to — out (= to endure) *durare*, *sustinēre*, *perferre*. (13) to — with, (*cum homine*) *consentire*, *convenire*.

holder. (1) personal: a — of land, *possessor*. (2) applied to things, *retinaculum*, *capulus* (= handle).

holdfast, *fibula*.

holding, subst. *possessio*.

hole, *cavum*, *foramen*, *rima* (= a chink), *lacuna* (= a pit, a cavity): to bore a —, *pertundēre*, *perforare*; see also HOVEL.

holiday, *dies festus*, *feriae* (-arum, plur.).

holily, *sancte*.

holiness, *sanctitas*, *religio*.

Holland, *Batavia*.

hollow, subst. (1) see HOLE: the — of the hand, *manus cava*, (2) = valley, *convallis*, *valles* (*vallis*).

hollow, adj. LIT., (*con*)*cavus* = hollowed out, *exesus* (Verg.). TRANSF., (1) = deep in sound, *fuscus*, *raucus*. (2) = insincere, false, *vanus*, *simulatus*, *fucatus*.

hollow, v. (*ex*)*cavare*.

holm-oak, *ilex* (poet.).

holy, *sacer*, *sanctus*, *sacrosanctus* (e.g. of tombs, oaths), *augustus* (= august, venerable): The Holy Ghost, *Spiritus Sanctus* (eccl.).

homage, *cultus* (-ūs), *observantia*, *verecundia*: to do —, *colēre*, *observare*, *salutare*.

home, subst. *domus*, *domicilium*: at —, *domi*, *inter suos*; at my —, *domi meae*; at — and abroad, *domi militiaeque*; to stay at —, *publico carēre*, *in publicum non prodire*, *domi sedere*; he is at —, *est intus*; from —, *domo*; —wards, to one's —, *domum*.

home, adj. *domesticus*, *familiaris*.

home, adv.: to strike —, *ferrum adigēre*; to come — to a person, *homini in pectus alte descendere*.

home-bred, *domesticus*, *intestinus*, *vernaculus*.

homeless, *domo profugus*, *domo carens*.

homeliness, *simplicitas*.

homely, *simplex*, *rudis*, *rusticus*.

home-made, *domesticus*.

homesickness, *suorum desiderium*.

homewards, *domum*.

homicidal; see MURDEROUS.

homicide. (1) = murder, *caedes*. (2) = murderer, *homicida*.

homily, *oratio*.

homogeneity, *natura similis*.

homogeneous, *eiusdem generis*, *eodem genere*.

honest, *probus*, *sincerus*, *simplex*, *candidus*, *frugi*.

honestly, *sincere*, *simpliciter*, *candide*.

honesty, *probitas*, *sinceritas*, *fides*, *simplicitas*: to show —, *fidem adhibere*.

honey, *mel*; as a term of endearment, *mel* (or *melculum*) *meum* (Pl.), *deliciae meae*, *voluptas mea*.

honeycomb, *favus*.

honeyed, *honied*, *mellitus*, *suavis*, *dulcis*.

honour, subst. (1) = official distinction, *dignitas*, *honor* (*honor*): the highest —, *amplissimus dignitatis gradus*. (2) = moral integrity, honourableness, *honestas*, *fides*: sense of —, *pudor*. (3) = reputation, *fama*, *existimatio*. (4) of a woman = chastity, *pudor*, *pudicitia*. (5) an — to = a glory or credit to, *decus*. (6) in plur.: —s paid, esp. last —s, *iusta*, *suprema* (Tac.).

honour, v. *colēre*, *honorare*, *decorare*, *celebrare*.

honourable. (1) = much honoured, *honoratus*, *amplus*. (2) = bringing honour, *honestus*, *honorificus*.

honourably. (1) = creditably, virtuously, *honeste*. (2) = in a manner conferring honour, *honorifice*.

hood, *cucullus* (Juv.).

hoodwink, *ludificari*, *fallere*, *inludere*.

hoof, *ungula*.

hook, subst. *hamus*, *uncus* (= a large iron —): by — or by crook, *quocunque modo*.

hook, v. *hamo capere*.

hooked, *aduncus*, *hamatus*.

hoop, *circulus* (Suet.): a child's —, *trochus* (Hor., Ov.).

hoopoe, *upupa* (Varro, Plin.), *epops* (Verg., Ov.).

hoot, *hooting*, subst. (1) of owls, *cantus* (-ūs), *carmen*. (2) of persons, *vociferatio*.

hoot, v. (1) of owls, *canere* (Verg.). (2) of persons, *vociferari*, *obstrepere*: to — off the stage, *explodere*.

hop, v. *salire*.

hope, subst. *spes*: a gleam of —, *spēcula*; to entertain a —, *spem habere*, *sperare*; to have no —, *desperare*.

hope, v. *sperare* (usually with acc. object = to — for, or with acc. and infin. = to — that): I — for the best, *recte spero* (Ter.).

hopeful. (1) = full of hope, express by *spes* or *spero*. (2) = exciting hope, *bonae spei* (Tac.).

hopefully, *cum magna spe*.

hopeless. (1) = having no hope, *spe carens*, *exspes* (Hor.). (2) = about which (or whom) one can have no hope, *desperatus*.

hopelessly, *sine spe*, *desperanter* (rare).

hopelessness, *desperatio* (as a mental state), *res desperatae* (as a state of affairs).

horde, *grex*, *caterva*.

horizon. LIT., *orbis finiens*, *circulus finiens* (Sen.). TRANSF., = the sky in gen., *caelum*, *prospectus* (= view).

horizontal, *aequus*, *libratus*.

horizontally, *ad libram*.

horn. (1) as a substance, *cornu*. (2) the —s of the moon, *cornua lunae*. (3) as a drinking-cup, *poculum*. (4) as a musical instrument, *cornu*, *buccina*, *tuba*: to blow the —, *cornu* or *buccinam inflare*.

horned, *corniger* (poet.), *cornutus* (Varro).

hornet, *crabro* (Verg.).

horn-pipe, *saltatio*.

horny, *corneus*.

horoscope, *horoscopus* (Pers.), *genesis* (Suet.): to cast a —, *sidera natalicia notare*.

horrible, *horrid*, *horrendus* (poet.), *horribilis*, *nefarius*, *nefandus*, *foedus*, *atrox*.

horribleness, *foeditas*.

horribly, *foede*.

horrify, (ex) *terrere*, *obstupefacere*, *horrificare* (poet.).

horror, *horror*, *timor*, *pavor*: a —, = a monster, *monstrum*.

horse. (1) the animal, *equus* (*ecus*), f. *equa*: an ordinary —, a hack, *caballus*; a Gallic —, *mannus*; a gelding, *canterius*; prov.: to spur the willing —, *addere calcaria sponte currenti* (Plin. L.). (2) = cavalry, *equites* (-um, plur.), *equitatus* (-ūs).

horseback: to ride on —, *in equo vehi*, *equitare*; to fight on —, *ex equo pugnare*.

horsebreaker, *equorum domitor*.

horse-cloth, *stratum*.

horse-flesh. (1) as meat, *caro equina*. (2) living = horses, *equi*.

horse-fly, *tabanus* (Varro, Plin.).

horse-hair, *pilus equinus*.

horse-laugh, *cachinnus*.

horseman, *eques*.

horsemanship, *equitandi ars*.

horse-race, *curriculum equorum*; *cursus* (-ūs) *equorum* or *equester*; *equorum certamen*.

horse-shoe, *solea*.

horse-soldier, *eques*.

horse-whip; see **WHIP**.

hortatory, *monens*, *hortans*.

horticulture, *hortorum cultura* or *cultus* (-ūs).

hose; see **STOCKINGS**.

hospitable, *hospitalis*, *liberalis*.

hospitably, *hospitaliter*, *liberaliter*, *comiter*.

hospital, *valetudinarium* (Cels.).

hospitality, *hospitium*, *hospitalitas*.

host. (1) = one who entertains, *hospes*; at a feast, *convivator*; at an inn, *caupo*. (2) = a multitude, *multitudo*. (3) = an army, *exercitus* (-ūs).

hostage, *obses*.

hostel(ry), *caupona*.

hostess, *hospita*.

hostile, *hostilis* (of a public enemy), *hosticus* (also of a public enemy: poet), *inimicus*, *infestus*, *insensus*.

hostilely, *hostiliter*, *inimice*, *infeste*, *infense*.

hostility, *animus inimicus* or *infestus*, *inimicitia*, *odium*; in plur., *hostilities*, *hostilia* (-ium, n. plur.); *bellum*: to commence —, *bellum facere*.

hot. LIT., *calidus*, *fervidus*, *fervens* (= boiling, seething), *candens* (= white —), *aestuosus*, *ardens*. TRANSF., *calidus*, *fervidus*, *fervens*, *acer*. To be —, *calere*, *fervere*, *candere*, *aestuari*; to become —, *calescere*, *fervescere*; to make —, *calefacere*, *fervefacere*.

hotbed, (fig.) *semen*.

hotel, *deversorium*, *caupona*, *hospitium*.

hotheaded, *fervidus*, *temerarius*, *imprudens*.

hotly, *ardenter*, *acriter*.

hound, subst. *canis* (*venaticus*): to keep a pack of —s, *canes alere ad venandum*.

hound, v.: to — on, *instigare*, *urgere*, *stimulare*, *incitare*.

hour, *hora*: half an —, *semihora*; what — is it? *quota hora est?*; in his last —, *eo ipso die*, *quo e vita excessit*; leisure —s, *tempus otiosum*, *tempus subsicivum*; from — to —, *in horas*.

hourly, *singulis horis*.

house, subst. *domus* (= the building, and also those who inhabit it, the family), *aedes*, *aedificium*, *domicilium*, *tectum*, *villa* (= country —), *insula* (= a — let out in flats), *familia* (= family, household), *gens* or *genus* (= race or clan): at my —, *apud me*, *domi meae*; to keep —, *rem domesticam administrare* or *curare*.

house, v. (1) = to receive visitors, *hospitio* or *domo excipere*. (2) = to store, *condere*.

housebreaker, *fur*.

household, subst. *domus*, *familia*.

household, adj. *domesticus*: — gods, *lares* (-um, plur.), *penates* (-ium, plur.).

householder, *paterfamilias*.

house-keeper, *promus* (Pl., Hor.).

house-keeping, *cura rei domesticae*.

house-maid, *ancilla*.

house-wife, *materfamilias*, *hera*.

hovel, *tugurium*, *gurgustium*.

hover, (circum) *volitare*, *imminere*.

how. (1) interrog. (in direct and indirect questions), *quomodo?* *quemadmodum?* *qui?* *ut?* *quo pacto?*: how are you? how do you do? *ut vales?* With adj. or adv. *quam?*: how great? *quantus?*; how small? *quantulus?*; how many? *quot?*; how often? *quotie(n)s?*; how dear? *quanti?*; how much greater? *quanto maior?* (2) in exclamations, *ut*, *quam*. With adj. or adv. *quam*; *quantus*, *quantulus*, etc. (see (1) above) are also used in exclamations. Sometimes 'how' may be rendered by an exclamatory accusative: how blind I was, that I could not foresee that! = *me caecum*, *qui haec ante non viderim!*; how treacherous are the hopes of men! o fallace hominum spes!

howbeit, (at) *tamen*.

however. (1) adv. *quamvis*, *quamlibet*, *quantumvis* *utcumque*: — great, *quantuscumque*, *quantus quantus*; — many, *quotquot*; — often, *quotienscumque*. (2) conj. *sed*, *autem*, (at) *tamen*, *nilominus*.

howl, *howling*, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs), *eiulatus* (-ūs), *eiulatio*.

howl, v. *ululare*, *fremere*, *eiulare*.

hubbub, *tumultus* (-ūs), *turba*.

huckster, *caupo*, *institor*.

huddled together, *conferti*.

hue, *color*: to raise a — and cry, *furem conclamare*.

huff, *stomachus*, (*irae*) *impetus* (-ūs): to be in a —, *irasci*, *moleste ferre*, *stomachari*.

hug, subst. *complexus* (-ūs).

hug, v. *amplecti*, *amplexari*, *complecti*: to — the shore, *litus premere* (Hor.) or *legere*.

huge, *immanis*, *vastus*, *immensus*, *ingens*.

hugeness, *magnitudo*, *moles*.

hulk, (= the body of a ship) *alveus navis*.

hull, of a nut, *cortex*, *folliculus* (Varro); of a ship; see **HULK**.

hum, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs), *murmur*, *susurrus*, *stridor*, *bombus* (Lucr., Cat.).

hum, v. *frēmēre*, *strepēre*, *susurrare* (poet.), *murmurare*, *murmur edēre*; = to sing softly, *secum canēre* or *cantare*.

human, *humanus*; often rendered by the genit. plur. *hominum*; = mortal, *mortalis*; — feelings (in gen.), *humanitas*; human life, *res (humanae)*; human being, *homo*.

humane, *misericors*, *clemens*; sometimes *humanus*.

humanely, *clementer*, *humane*.

humanity. (1) = the peculiar nature of man, *humanitas*, *natura* or *condicio humana*. (2) = mankind, the human race, *humanum* or *hominum genus* (-*eris*), *gens humana*. (3) = kindly feeling, *humanitas*, *clementia*, *miseri-cordia*. (4) humanities, *artes liberales* (plur.), *humanitas*.

humanize, *humanum reddēre*, *excolēre*.

humanly, *humanum modo* (= after the manner of men): — possible, *quod ut in rebus humanis fieri potest*.

humble, adj. (1) = mean, obscure, *humilis*, *obscurus*: of — origin, *humili loco natus*. (2) = modest, unassuming, *summissus*, *modestus*, *moderatus*, *verecundus*.

humble, v. *infringēre*, *comprimēre* (*audaciam hominis*): to — oneself, *se* or *animum sum-mittēre*, *summissee se gerēre*.

humbly, *summissee*, *modeste*, *moderate*: to request —, *supplicibus verbis orare*.

humbug, subst. *gerrae* (Pl.), *nugae*, *tricae* (all -*arum*, plur.); of a person, *nebulosus*.

humbug, v. *ludificari*, (*homini*) *verba dare*, *circumvenire*, *includere*.

humdrum, *iners*, *tardus*, *segnis* (= sluggish).

humid, *humidus*.

humidity, *humor*.

humiliating, render by phrase with *dedecus* (-*ōris*).

humiliation, *dedecus* (-*ōris*, n.); see DISGRACE.

humility, *animus summissus*, *demissus*; *modestia*.

humorist, *homo iocosus*, *lepidus*, *facetis*, *festivus*.

humorous, of situations, etc., *ridiculus*; of persons, see HUMORIST.

humour. (1) = fluid, *humor*. (2) = temper, temperament, disposition, *ingenium*, *natura*, *animus*, *animi habitus* (-*ūs*): in a good —, *hilaris*, *comis*; in a bad —, *difficilis*, *morosus*; to be in a bad —, *sibi displicere*; what sort of — are you in? *quid tibi animi est?* (3) = fancy, caprice, *voluptas*, *libido*: I am in the — to do, *libet mihi facere*. (4) = sense of fun, turn for joking, *lepos* in *iocando*, *festivitas*, *facetiae* (-*arum*, plur.).

humour, v. (*homini*) *gratificari*, *obsequi*, *indulgere*, *morem gerere*, *morigerari*.

hump, *gibbus* (Juv.), *gibba* (Suet.).

humpbacked, *gibber* (Varro, Suet.).

hunch; see HUMP.

hundred, adj. *centum*: a — at a time, *centeni -ae -a*; a — times, *centie(n)s*; — years, *centum anni*, or sometimes *saeculum*.

hundred-fold, *centuplex* (Pl.).

hundred-handed, *centimanus* (poet.).

hundred-headed, *centiceps* (Hor.).

hundredweight, *centumpondium* (Pl.).

hunger, subst. *fames* (lit. and fig.); = starvation, *inedia*: — is the best sauce, *cibi condimentum fames*.

hunger, v. *esurire*: to — after, *sitire*, (*rei*, genit.) *avidum esse*.

hungrily, *avide*.

hungry, *esuriens*, *ieiunus*, *famelicus* (Pl., Ter., Juv.).

hunt, v. *venari*, *consectari*.

hunt, *hunting*, subst. *venatio*, *venatus* (-*ūs*).

hunter, *huntsman*, *venator*.

hunting-spear, *venabulum*.

huntress, *venatrix* (poet.).

hurdle, *crates*.

hurl, *iacere*, *iaculari*, *conicere*.

hurling, subst. *coniectus* (-*ūs*).

hurly-burly, *tumultus* (-*ūs*); see TUMULT, NOISE.

hurrah! *io!* (Pl., Hor.) *euax!* (Pl.).

hurricane, *tempestas*, *turbo*, *procella*.

hurried, *citatus*, *citius*, *praeceps*.

hurriedly, *festinanter*, *propere*, *cursim*, *raptim*.

hurry, subst. *festinatio*, *trepidatio*.

hurry, v. (1) transit. *accelerare*, *incitare*, *rapere* (= to rush off), *urgere* (= to push ahead), *maturare* (= to — on a process). (2) intransit. *festinare*, *properare*, *maturare*, *contendere*: to — about, *discurrere* (in different directions), *trepidare*, *cursare*.

hurt, subst. *vulnus* (-*eris*, n.); see also INJURY.

hurt, adj. (1) physically, *saucius*. (2) in the feelings, *offensus*.

hurt, v. (1) transit. *laedere* (with acc.), *nocere* (with dat.): to — a person's feelings, *hominem offendere*; to be — at a thing, *rem aegre ferre*. (2) impers.: it —s, *dolet* (Pl.).

hurtful, *nocens*, *noxius*, *molestus*.

husband, subst. *maritus*, *vir*, *coniunx*.

husband, v. (*rei*, dat.) *parcere*.

husbandman, *agricola*, *colonus*, *arator* (= ploughman).

husbandry, *res rustica*, or plur. *res rusticae*, *agricultura*. In gen. sense, see THRIFT.

hush, interj. *st!*, *tace*, plur. *tacete*.

hush, v. *comprimere*; see also SUPPRESS.

husk, *folliculus* (Varro).

husky, *fuscus*, (*sub*)*raucus*; see also HOARSE.

hustings, *suggestus* (-*ūs*: = platform), *comitium* (= place of election).

hustle, v. *offendere*, *pulsare*.

hut, *casa*, *tugurium*.

hutch, *cavea* (= cage).

huzza, = hurrah; q.v.

hyacinth, perhaps *hyacinthus* or *hyacinthos* (Verg.).

Hyades, *Hyades* (-*um*, plur.), *suculae* (-*arum*, plur.).

hymeneal, *nuptialis*.

hymn, subst. *carmen*, *hymnus* (eccl.); a — in honour of Apollo, *paean*.

hymn, v. *canere*, *cantare*, *celebrare*.

hyperbole, *hyperbole* or *hyperbola*, *veritatis superlatio*.

hyperbolical, *superlatus*.

hypercritical, *nimium severus*.

hypochondria, *atra* (or *nigra*) *bilis*.

hypochondriacal, *melancholicus*.

hypocrisy, (*dis*)*simulatio*, *fraus*.

hypocrite, (*dis*)*simulator*.

hypocritical, *simulatus*, *fictus*.

hypocritically, *simulare*, *ficte*.

hypothesis, *opinio*, *sententia* (= opinion); *ratio*, *condicio* (= condition); *coniectura* (= conjecture): on this —, *hoc posito*.

hypothetical, *opinabilis*.

hysteria, = undue excitement, *animi perturbatio*, *concitatio*.

I

I, is often not expressed in Latin, when indicated by the termination of a verb. When for the sake of emphasis or contrast it is expressed, it is represented by *ego, ego ipse, or egomet*: I for my part, *equidem*. The first person plur. is sometimes used for the first sing., esp. in poetry.

iambic, subst. *iambus*.

iambic, adj. *iambeus* (Hor.).

ice, *glacies, gelu*.

icicle, *stiria* (Verg.).

icy, *glacialis* (Verg.), *gelidus, frigidus*.

idea. (1) = a notion, conception of some person or thing, *notio, notitia, informatio, imago, forma*: to form an — of a thing, *rem animo concipere, cogitatione fingere*; innate —s, *notiones animo insitae*; vague —s, *intellegentiae adumbratae*. (2) more generally = thought, *cogitatio, opinio, sententia*: to have noble —s, *egregia* (n. plur.) *sentire*. (3) = purpose, intention, *consilium, sententia, institutum*: what is the — of this? *quorsum hoc spectat?* (4) as philosoph. t. t., the Platonic —, *species*.

ideal, subst. (1) = the idea of something in its perfect state, *exemplar, specimen, (expleta et) perfecta forma, eximia species*: the — of an orator, *imago perfecti oratoris*. (2) = a purpose, aim; see PURPOSE: to have lofty —s, *ad excelsa spectare*.

ideal, adj. (1) = perfect in its kind, *perfectus, optimus, summus, omnibus numeris absolutus*: — perfection, *absolutio et perfectio*. (2) = existing only in the mind, *commenticius*.

idealist, = one who seeks perfection in life, *qui ad altissimum quidque spectat*.

idealize, = to (mis)take the real for the perfect, *melioem in partem accipere or interpretari, pro perfecto habere*: one who —s the past, *laudator temporis acti* (Hor.).

ideally (not really), *cogitatione non re*.

identical, *idem, unus et idem*: to be —, *nihil differre*.

identify. (1) = to consider to be the same, *eundem (idem) esse putare*. (2) = to recognize, *agnoscere*.

identity. (1) = sameness, render by *idem*. (2) to establish a person's —, = to find out who he is, *cognoscere quis sit*.

ides, *idūs (-uum, f. plur.)*.

idiocy, *fatuitas*.

idiom, *propria loquendi ratio*.

idiomatic, *proprius*.

idiot, *homo fatuus*.

idiotic, *fatuus*.

idle, adj. (1) = inactive, unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus, ignavus, piger, segnus, deses, feriatius* (= on holiday). (2) = useless, *inutilis, vanus, inritus, inanis*; see also USELESS.

idle, v. *cessare, nihil agere*.

idleness. (1) = inactivity, *cessatio, otium*. (2)

= laziness, *ignavia, segnitia, pigritia, desidia*.

idler, *homo deses, cessator*.

idly. (1) = inactively, *segniter*. (2) = in vain, uselessly, *frustra, inaniter, incassum*.

idol, LIT., *idolum* (eccl.). TRANSF., *amores* (-um, plur.), *deliciae* (-arum, plur.).

idolator, *deorum fictorum cultor*.

idolatrous, *idololatricus* (eccl.), *fictos deos colens*.

idolatry, *deorum fictorum* (or *simulacrorum*) *cultus* (-ūs): to practise —, *colere deos fictos*.

idolize, (*tamquam deum*) *colere*.

idyl, render by *bucolica* (-orum, n. plur. = pastoral poetry: Ov.).

idyllic, render by phrase, e.g.: an — picture of leisured life, *pulcherrima quaedam vitae umbratilis descriptio*.

if: the ordinary equivalent is *si*, which, if it introduces a clause, has an indicative verb in that clause so long as the condition is 'open' (i.e. when nothing is implied about the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the condition). *Si* is followed by the subjunctive when the condition is unlikely to be fulfilled or already unfulfilled; the present subj. being used of what may happen, the imperf. of what might be so but is not, the pluperf. of what might have been so but was not (the imperf. sometimes of what might have been so often or for a long time). And —, *quodsi*; but —, *sin*; — indeed, *si quidem, siquidem*; — only, *si modo* (or *dum modo* with subj.); — perhaps, *si forte*; even —, *etsi, etiamsi*; as —, *quasi, tamquam* (see also AS); — . . . , or —, *si . . . , sive*; — not (= always unless), *nisi*; — not (= only — not, or even — not), *si non, si minus*; — not (elliptically = otherwise), *sin minus*; — anyone, *si quis*; — someone, *si aliquis*; — ever, *si quando*.

Conditions can also be represented by a participle (e.g. I should never have thought of it, — you had not reminded me, *non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset*); or by a jussive clause (e.g. even if you drive out nature with a pitchfork, she will still keep coming back, *naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret*).

ignite, v. (1) transit. = to set on fire, *accendere, incendere*. (2) intransit. *exardescere, accendi, incendi, ignem or flammam concipere*.

igneous, *igneus*.

ignition, render by verb.

ignoble. (1) by descent, *ignobilis, humilis, obscuro loco natus*. (2) in character, *humilis, inliberalis, inhonestus, abiectus, turpis*.

ignobly, *humiliter, inhoneste, turpiter*.

ignominious, *turpis*.

ignominiously, *turpiter, cum ignominia*.

ignominy, *ignominia, infamia, dedecus* (-ōris), *turpitude*.

ignorance, *inscientia, inscitia, imprudentia, ignoratio, ignorantia*: to confess one's —, *confiteri se ignorare*.

ignorant, *inscius, ignarus, imprudens, imperitus* (= inexperienced), *indoctus* (= untaught), *rudis*; to be — of, *nescire, ignorare*.

ignorantly, *inscienter, inscite, imprudenter, imperite, indocte*; or render by adj.

ignore, *praeterire, neglegere*.

ill, subst. *malum*.

ill, adj. (1) = sick, unwell, *aeger, aegrotus*: to be —, *aegrotare, morbo adfectum esse* or *laborare*; to fall —, *morbo corripī, in morbum incidere*; to be — in bed, *cubare*. (2) = evil, *malus*; — fame, *infamia*.

ill, adv. *male, prave*: to take a thing —, *rem aegre or moleste ferre*.

ill-advised, *inconsultus, temerarius*; see also RASH.

ill-affected, *aversus, inimicus, infestus*.
 ill-bred, *agrestis, inhumanus, inurbanus*.
 ill-breeding, *inhumanitas*.
 ill-disposed, *malevolus*.
 ill-fated, *infelix, miser*; see also UNHAPPY.
 ill-favoured; see UGLY.
 ill-gotten, *male partus*.
 ill-health, *valetudo infirma*.
 ill-mannered; see ILL-BRED.
 ill-matched, *impar*.
 ill-natured, *malevolus, morosus, difficilis, malignus*.
 ill-omened, *dirus, tristis, obscenus* (poet.).
 ill-starred, *infelix*.
 ill-temper, *acerbitas, stomachus, morositas, iracundia*.
 ill-will, *malevolentia*.
 illegal, *quod contra leges fit*.
 illegally, *contra leges*.
 illegible, *quod legi non potest*.
 illegitimate. (1) of actions, *non legitimus*. (2) of persons, *nothus*.
 illegitimately, *non legitime, contra leges*.
 illiberal, *inliberalis, sordidus, avarus, malignus*.
 illiberality, *inliberalitas, avaritia, malignitas*.
 illicit, *illicitus* (Tac.), *vetitus* (Verg.); see also ILLEGAL.
 illimitable, *infinitus*.
 illiterate, *inlitteratus, indoctus, ineruditus*.
 illness, *morbus, aegrotatio, valetudo infirma* or *adversa*.
 illogical, *absurdus, parum consentaneus*; of persons, *disserendi imperitus*.
 illogically, *nullā ratione, contra artem disserendi*.
 illume, illumine, illuminate. (1) = to throw light on, *conlustrare, inlustrare, inluminare*. (2) = to enlighten the mind, *docere, erudire*. (3) = to adorn with pictures, *varie pingere, coloribus distinguere*.
 illumination, render by verb.
 illusion, *error, somnium, opinio falsa* or *vana*.
 illusive, illusory, *vanus, falsus*.
 illustrate. (1) to — a book, *librum picturis ornare*. (2) = to explain, *inlustrare*; see also EXPLAIN.
 illustration. (1) in a book, *pictura, tabula*. (2) = example, *exemplum*.
 illustrious, (*prae*)clarus, *amplus* (esp. in superl.), *splendidus, inlustris, insignis, egregius, eximius*.
 image. (1) in visible form, *imago, simulacrum, effigies*. (2) mental, a conception, *imago, species*; see also IDEA.
 imagery, render by phrase, such as *imagines ante oculos proponere*.
 imaginable, *quod cogitari potest*.
 imaginary, *opinabilis, commenticius, imaginarius, fictus, falsus, inanis*.
 imagination, *cogitatio*: a vivid —, *cogitatio uberrima, vis ingenii*; creatures of the —, *res cogitatione fictae*.
 imaginative, *aptus ad excogitandum, ingeniosus*.
 imagine, *animo concipere, cogitatione fingere, excogitare, comminisci*; = to think, *putare, opinari*.
 imbecile, *fatuus, stultus*; see also FOOLISH.
 imbecility, *imbecillitas animi* or *ingenii, fatuitas* (rare), *stultitia*.
 imbibe, *bibere, combibere, imbibere*; se re *imbuere, re infici*: to — errors with one's mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutricis sugere* (Cic.).

imbrue, *imbuere, madefacere*: — with blood, *cruentare*.
 imbue, *inficere, imbuere, tingere*.
 imitable, *imitabilis, quod imitari possumus*.
 imitate: in gen., *imitari*; = to portray, produce a copy of, *exprimere, effingere*; = to emulate, endeavour to equal, *aemulari, (per)sequi*.
 imitation. (1) = the act of imitating, *imitatio, aemulatio*; or render by verb. (2) = a copy, *effigies, imago, simulacrum*.
 imitator, *imitator, f. imitatrix; aemulus, aemulator*.
 immaculate, *purus, sanctus, castus, integer*.
 immaculately, *pure, sancte, caste*.
 immanent, (*in re*) *inhaerens*.
 immaterial. (1) = not consisting of matter, *sine corpore, expers corporis*. (2) = unimportant, *nullius momenti, nullo momento, levis*.
 immature, *immaturus, crudus*.
 immeasurable, *immensus, infinitus, vastus, ingens*.
 immediate. (1) = without the intervention of another, *proximus*. (2) = without delay, *praesens*.
 immediately. (1) = with none intervening: to apply — to a person, *ipsum adire*; — before, *sub* with acc.; — after, *sub* with acc.; — after (in time or rank), *secundum*. (2) = at once, *statim, protinus, confestim, extemplo*.
 immemorial: from time —, *ex omni memoria aetatum* (Cic.); it is an — custom, *consuetudo ab antiquis temporibus inveteravit*.
 immense, *ingens, vastus, immensus, infinitus*.
 immensely, *in immensum*; = very much, *maxime, valde*.
 immensity, *immensitas*.
 immerge, (*im*)*mergere, submergere*.
 immersion, render by verb.
 immigrate, (*im*)*migrare*.
 immigrant, *advena*.
 immigration, *adventus (-ūs)*; or render by verb.
 imminent, *praesens*: to be in — danger, *in summo periculo esse*; to be — (of trouble, etc.), *instare, imminere, impendere*.
 immobility, render by *movere*.
 immoderate, *immodicus, immodestus, immoderatus, nimius, intemperans*.
 immoderately, *immoderate, immodeste, immodice, intemperanter, extra modum, praeter modum*.
 immoderation, *intemperantia*; — in speaking, *immoderatio verborum*.
 immodest, *impudicus, inverecondus, impudens*.
 immodestly, *impudenter*.
 immodesty, *impudicitia*.
 immolate, *immolare*.
 immolation, *immolatio*.
 immoral, *pravus, male moratus, perditus, inhonestus, vitiosus, turpis, corruptus*; see also WICKED.
 immorality, *mores mali* or *corrupti* or *perditi; turpitude, vitia (-orum, plur.)*.
 immorally, *inhoneste, turpiter, flagitiose, perditè, prave*.
 immortal, *immortalis* (of gods, the soul and things, e.g. glory); *aeternus, sempiternus* (of things): the — Homer, *Homerus, vir divinus*; to have — life, *vitā sempiternā frui*; the —s (i.e. the gods), *di immortales*.

immortality, *immortalitas, aeternitas*; = immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*.
immortalize, *immortali gloriā adficere, immortalī gloriā commendare*.
immovable, *immobilis, immotus, stabilis*: to be — (lit.), *loco suo non posse moveri*.
immune, *immunis*; see also **FREE**.
immunity, *vacatio, immunitas* (e.g. *tributorum*); see also **FREEDOM**.
immure, *includere*; see also **SHUT**.
immutability, *immutabilitas, constantia, stabilitas*.
immutable, *immutabilis, constans, stabilis*.
immutably, *constanter*; or render by phrase.
impair, (*im*)*minuere, comminuire, debilitare, frangere, infringere*.
impale, (*hastā* or *palo*) *transfigere*.
impalpable, *quod tangi non potest*.
impart, *impertire, communicare, dare, tribuere, donare*.
impartial, *aequus, aequabilis, integer, incorruptus*: to be —, *neutri parti favere*.
impartiality, *aequitas, aequabilitas*.
impartially, *ex aequo et bono, integre, incorrupte*.
impassable, *invius, insuperabilis, impeditus*.
impassioned, *concitatus, fervidus, ardens, vehemens*.
impassive, *lentus*.
impassivity, *lentitudo, lentus animus*.
impatience, *impatientia morae, festinatio*.
impatient, *impatiens morae, ardens, vehemens, acer, avidus*: to be — at a thing, (*rem*) *aegre* or *molestē ferre*; to be — to do, *gestire facere*.
impatiently, *ardenter, acriter, vehementer, avide*.
impeach, *accusare*; see also **ACCUSE**.
impeacher, *accusator*.
impeachment, *accusatio*.
impede, *impedire*; see also **HINDER**.
impediment, *impedimentum*: an — in speech, *haesitantia linguae*; to have an —, *linguā haesitare, balbutire* (Hor.).
impel, *impellere, urgere, incitare*.
impend, *impendere, imminere*.
impenetrable, *impenetrabilis* (Plin.), *impervius* (Tac.), *impeditus*; see also **IMPASSABLE**.
impenitent, *obstinatus, offirmatus*.
imperative. (1) as grammat. t. t., *imperativus* (adj.). (2) = commanding, render by *impero*. (3) = necessary; q.v.
imperfect. (1) as grammat. t. t. *imperfectus* (adj.). (2) = unfinished, *imperfectus, rudis, incohatus* (3) = faulty, *vitiosus, mendosus*.
imperfection, *vitium, mendum, culpa*, or render by adj. (e.g. the — of human nature, *natura hominum imperfecta et mendosa*).
imperfectly, = faultily, *vitiose, mendose, male*.
imperial, render by a genit., e.g. *imperatoris, principis, Caesaris, imperii*; adjectives occur in late authors, such as *principalis* and *imperatorius* in Suet.
imperial, in *discrimen adducere*.
imperious, *imperiosus, superbus, adrogans*.
imperiously, *superbe, adroganter*.
imperishable, *immortalis, aeternus*; see also **ETERNAL, IMMORTAL**.
impersonal, grammat. t. t. *impersonalis*.
impersonate: to — a person, *partes hominis agere, hominem imitari*.
impertinence, *insolentia*.

impertinent. (1) = rude, *insolens*. (2) = not to the point, *quod nihil ad rem est*.
impertinently, *insolenter*.
imperturbable, *stabilis, constans, firmus, gravis, immobilis*.
imperturbably, *constanter, firme, graviter, tranquille*.
impervious; see **IMPENETRABLE**.
impetuosity, *violentia, vis, incitatio, impetus* (-ūs).
impetuous. (1) of things, *violentus, rapidus, vehemens*. (2) of persons, *vehemens, violentus, acer, fervidus, rapidus*.
impetuously, *violenter, vehementer, acriter*.
impetus, *impetus* (-ūs), *vis*.
impiety, *impietas* (erga deos), *nefas, scelus* (-ēris).
impious, *impius* (erga deos), *nefarius, scelerosus, scelestus*.
impiously, *impie, nefarie*.
impinge, *incidere, impingi*.
implacability, *odium implacabile* or *inexorabile*.
implacable, *implacabilis, inexorabilis*.
implacably, *atrociter, saeve*.
implant, *inserere, ingenerare, ingignere*.
implead, *in ius vocare*.
implement, *instrumentum*: an iron —, *ferramentum*.
implicate, *implicare, admiscere, inligare*.
implicated, *implicatus, conscius* (with genit.), *adfinis* (with dat.).
implication; see **IMPLY**.
implicit. (1) = implied, *tacitus, quod intellegitur (quamquam non dictum)*. (2) = complete, absolute, *totus, summus*: to have — faith in a person, *homini summam fidem adhibere, totum se homini committere*.
implicitly. (1) = by implication, *tacite*. (2) see **ALTOGETHER**.
implore, *implorare, rogare, orare* (all these with acc. of person and/or acc. of thing); *obsecrare, exposcere* (both with acc. of person or acc. of thing); *obtestari* (with acc. of person).
imply. (1) of persons = to mean, to make clear without actually saying, *significare*. (2) of things = to involve, (*in se*) *habere*: to be implied in a thing, *in re inesse*.
impolite, *inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis, inhumans, inlepidus*.
impolitely, *inurbane, rustice, inhumane*.
impoliteness, *rusticitas, inhumanitas*.
impolitic, *imprudens, inconsultus*.
import, subst. (1) in plur. = imported goods, *res quae importantur*. (2) = meaning, *vis, significatio*.
import, v. (1) = to bring into a country, *invehere, importare*. (2) = to signify, *significare, valere*.
importance. (1) of things, *momentum, pondus* (-ēris), *vis*: to be of no —, *nullius momenti esse*. (2) of persons = influence, high position, *amplitudo, dignitas, auctoritas*.
important, *gravis, magnus*: to be —, *magni momenti esse, multum valere, magnam vim habere*; to deem a thing more — (most —), *antiquius (antiquissimum) habere*.
import-duty, *portorium*.
importunate, *molestus, improbus*; see also **TROUBLESOME**.
importune, *fatigare*: to — a person for a thing, *rem hominem (or ab homine) flagitare*.
importunity, *flagitatio*.

impose, *imponere*, *iniungere*: to — upon; see CHEAT.
imposing, *speciosus*, *magnificus*.
imposition. (1) = the act of imposing, express by *imponere*. (2) = a deceit, deception, *fallacia*, *fraus*.
impossibility; see IMPOSSIBLE.
impossible, *quod fieri non potest*: it is quite —, *nullo modo fieri potest*.
impost, *vectigal*, *tributum*.
impostor, *fraudator*.
imposture, *fraus*, *fallacia*.
impotence, *imbecillitas*, *infirmetas*.
impotent, *invalidus*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*, *impotens*.
impound, = to confiscate, *publicare*.
impoverish, *in egestatem redigere*, *exhaustire*.
impoverishment, *egestas*, *inopia*, *paupertas*.
impracticable, = impossible, *quod fieri non potest*.
imprecate, (*im*)*precari*, *exsecrari*; see also CURSE.
imprecation, *preces* (-um, plur.), *exsecratio*; see also CURSE.
impregnable, *inexpugnabilis*.
impregnate. (1) = to make pregnant, *gravidam* or *praegnantem facere*. TRANSF., = to render prolific, *fecundare* (Verg.), *fertilem reddere*. (2) in gen. = to fill, imbue, infuse, (*rem homini* or *rei*, dat.) *iniciere*, *incutere*, *adferre*, *addere*.
impregnation, render by verb.
impress. LIT., *imprimere*. TRANSF., (1) = to — a thing upon a person's mind, *imprimere*, *inculcare*. (2) = to make an impression on, to affect, (*com*)*movere* *animum*.
impression. LIT., *impressio*; = a copy, *exemplum*, *imago expressa*; = footstep, *vestigium*. TRANSF., = an effect on the mind, *animi motus* (-ūs); to make an —, *animum* (*com*)*movere*; an — of a person, *memoria*; —, = thought, idea, *opinio*; to be under an —, = to think, *putare*, *opinari*.
impressive, *gravis*, *vehemens*.
impressively, *graviter*, *vehementer*.
impressiveness, *gravitas*.
imprint, subst.; see IMPRESSION.
imprint, v. *imprimere*; see also IMPRESS.
imprison. LIT., *in custodiam* or *carcerem* or *vincula conicere*. TRANSF., *includere*.
imprisonment, *custodia*, *carcer*, *vincula* (-orum, plur.).
improbability; see IMPROBABLE.
improbable, *non verisimilis*.
impromptu, *ex tempore*.
improper, *indecorus*, *indignus*: to be —, *dedecere* or *non decere*, *indignum esse*.
improperly, *indecore*, *perperam*, *indigne*.
impropriety, *quod indecorum est*.
improve, v. (1) transit. *meliozem facere*, *emendare*, *corrigere*, *excolere*. (2) intransit. *meliozem fieri*, *proficere* (= to make progress), *convalescere* (= to — in health).
improvement, *correctio*, *emendatio*; or render by *melior* and *fieri*.
improvidence, *imprudencia*.
improvident, *improvidus*, *incautus*, *imprudens*.
improvidently, *improvide*, *imprudenter*.
improvise, render by phrase with *ex tempore*.
improvised, *subitarius*.
impudence, *imprudencia*, *temeritas* (= rashness).

imprudent, *temerarius*, *inconsultus*.
imprudently, *temere*, *inconsulte*, *imprudenter*.
impudence, *impudentia*, *os impudens* (or *durum* or *ferreum*).
impudent, *impudens*, *procax*, *improbus*, *confidens*.
impudently, *impudenter*.
impugn, *impugnare*, *oppugnare*, *improbare*.
impulse. (1) physical, *impulsio*, *impulsus* (-ūs); or render by verb. (2) mental, *impetus* (-ūs), *impulsus* (-ūs), *impulsio*, *stimulus*; at a person's —, *homine auctore*, *hominis impulsu*; of one's own —, *sua sponte*.
impulsive, *vehemens*, *acer*.
impunity, *impunitas*: with —, *impune*.
impure, *impurus*, *obscenus*, *contaminatus*, *inquinatus*, *foedus*, *spurcus*, *turpis*, *incestus* (esp. = unchaste).
impurely, *impure*, *obscene*, *foede*, *spurce*, *turpiter*.
impurity, *impuritas*, *obscenitas*, *turpitude*, *incestus* (-ūs = unchastity).
imputation. (1) = the act of imputing, render by verb. (2) = charge, *crimen*, *culpa*, *accusatio*.
impute, *adsignare*, *ascribere*, *attribuere*, *conferre* (esp. with *culpam* as object), *imputare* (Tac. and poet.).
in. (1) of place: render by locative, if available (e.g. in Rome, *Romae*; in the house, *domi*; in the country, *ruri* or *rure*); otherwise by *in* with abl. (e.g. *in Italia*) or by plain abl. (e.g. *eo loco*, *hac regione*, *his terris*). Sometimes, when *in* = into, use *in* with acc. (2) of time: render by abl., or by *in* and abl. (esp. with reference to the circumstances of the moment, e.g.: in such a time of crisis, *in tali tempore*). Sometimes 'in the course of' is rendered by *de* with abl., e.g.: in the night-time, *de nocte*. In some contexts the word 'in' disappears, e.g.: I did it in my boyhood, *puer feci*. (3) of other relations: in a certain situation, render by *in* with abl.; in a certain manner, plain abl.; in a certain state or mood, *per* with acc. (e.g.: in sleep, *per somnum*; in anger, *per iram*); in respect of, plain abl. (sometimes *in* with acc.); in the case of, *in* with abl.; in the hands of, *penes* with acc.; in the writings of, *apud* with acc.; to have a friend in Cicero, *Ciceronem amicum habere*; you do right in saying, *recte facis cum dicis*.
inability, *imbecillitas*, *infirmetas*, *inopia* (= want of means); otherwise render by *non posse*.
inaccessible. (1) of places, *inaccessus* (Verg., Tac.). (2) of persons, difficult to see, *rari aditūs*.
inaccuracy. (1) of a person, *indiligentia*. (2) of a thing (e.g. a report), render by adj. *falsus*.
inaccurate. (1) of a person, *indiligens*. (2) of reports, etc., *falsus*.
inaction, *inactivity*, *otium*, *quies*, *cessatio*; with the further idea of laziness, *desidia*, *inertia*, *ignavia*.
inactive, *quietus*, *iners*, *deses*, *ignavus*, *segnis*.
inadequate, *impar*; or render by phrase with *satis*.
inadequately, *parum*, *haud satis*.
inadmissible, *illicitus* (Tac.)! or render by phrase.
inadvertence, *imprudencia*.
inadvertent, *imprudens*.

inadvertently, *imprudenter, casu, temere*.
inalienable, *quod abalienari non potest*.
inane, *inanis*.
inanimate, *inanimus, inanimatus*.
inanimation, *inanitas*.
inapplicable, to be, *non valere*.
inapposite; see **INAPPROPRIATE**.
inappreciable, *minimus*.
inappropriate, *non idoneus*.
inaptitude, *inutilitas* (= uselessness); see also **INABILITY**.
inarticulate, *parum distinctus*.
inasmuch as, *quandoquidem*.
inattention, *animus non attentus, neglegentia, incuria, indiligentia, inscitia*.
inattentive, *non attentus, neglegens*: to be —, *aliud agere*.
inaudible, *quod audiri non potest*.
inaugural, *aditalis* (Plin.); or render by verb *auspicari*.
inaugurate, *inaugurare, dedicare, consecrare*; see also **BEGIN**.
inauguration, *dedicatio, consecratio*.
inauspicious, *infelix, infaustus* (poet.), *nefastus*.
inauspiciously, *infeliciter, malis ominibus*.
incalculable, *immensus, ingens*.
incandescent, *candens*.
incantation, *carmen, cantio*.
incapability, *inscitia*; or render by phrase with *non posse*.
incapable, *inhabilis*; or render by phrase with *non posse*.
incapacity, *inutilem reddere*.
incapacity, *inscitia*.
incarcerate, **incarceration**; see **IMPRISON** and **IMPRISONMENT**.
incarnate, *incarnatus* (eccl.); *specie humana* or *corpore indutus*.
incarnation, *incarnatio* (eccl.).
incautious, *incautus, inconsultus, temerarius*.
incautiously, *incaute, inconsulte, temere*.
incendiary, *incendiarius* (Tac.), *incendiorum auctor*.
incense, subst. *tus (turis)*; of —, adj. *tureus* (poet.).
incense, v. *accendere, incendere*; see also **EXASPERATE**.
incentive, *stimulus, incitamentum, inritamentum, invitamentum, inlecebra*.
inception, *initium*.
inceptive, *incipiens*.
incessant, *perpetuus, adsiduus, continuus*; see also **CONTINUOUS**.
incessantly, *perpetuo, adsidue, continenter*.
incest, *incestus* (-ūs), *incestum*.
incestuous, *incestus*.
inch, as a lineal measure, *uncia* (Plin.): not to yield an —, not to depart an —, (*ab re*) *non transversum digitum discedere*; — by —, *paullatim, sensim*.
inchoate, *incohatus*.
incident, *casus* (-ūs), *res*.
incidental, *fortuitus, forte oblātus*.
incidentally, *casū, forte, fortuito, obiter* (Plin., Juv.).
incipient, render by phrase, with *initium* or *incipio*.
incision, *incisura* (Plin.); to make an —; see **CUT**.
incisive, *mordax* (Hor.).
incisively, *praeclise*.
incisors, *dentes qui secant* (Cels.).

incite, *instigare, incitare, excitare, stimulare, incendere, impellere*.
incitement; see **INCENTIVE**.
incivility, *inurbanitas, rusticitas, inhumanitas*.
inclemency. (1) of persons, *severitas, crudelitas, saevitia*. (2) of the weather, *asperitas* (Tac., Ov.); or render by adj.
inclement. (1) of persons, *severus, crudelis, saevus*. (2) of weather, *gravis, asper*.
inclination. (1) physical, *inclinatio*; = slope, *fastigium, clivus*. (2) mental, = disposition, propensity, *inclinatio, voluntas, studium*: to have an — for a thing, *ad rem propensum, proclivem, pronum esse, rei* (dat.) *studere, rei* (genit.) *esse studiosum, rei* (genit.) *studio teneri*; to be guided by one's own —, *studiis suis obsequi*.
incline, v. (1) transit. *inclinare*. (2) intransit. *inclinari, (se) inclinare* (with *ad* or *in* and acc.); *propendere* (with *in* and acc.).
inclined, *inclinatus, propensus, proclivis, pronus* (all with *ad* and acc.): I am — to think, *haud scio an*; see also **INCLINATION**.
inclose; see **ENCLOSE**.
include, *comprehendere, complecti, continere, adnumerare, adscribere*: to — among the accused, *in reos referre*; without including you, *te excepto*; to be —d in that number, *in eo numero esse or haberi*.
included, render by verb, or sometimes by *cum* or *in*: there were 300 soldiers, the prisoners —, *milites erant trecenti cum captivis*.
incognito, *incognitus, ignoratus, alieno or dissimulato nomine*.
incoherent, *interruptus, dissipatus*; or render by verb *cohaerere*.
incoherently, *interrupte*: to speak —, *haud cohaerentia dicere*.
incombustible, *qui ignibus non absumitur*.
income, *vectigal* (public or private —), *reditus* (-ūs = returns), *fructus* (-ūs = produce), *pecunia, quaestus* (-ūs); to make an —, *quaestum facere*; he has an — to live on, *habet unde vivat*.
incommod, *incommodum* or *molestum esse*.
incommodious, *incommodus, molestus*; see also **INCONVENIENT**.
incomparable, *incomparabilis* (Plin.); *unicus, divinus, singularis, eximius, egregius*.
incomparably, *unice, eximie, egregie*.
incompatibility, *repugnantia, diversitas*.
incompatible, *alienus* (with *ab* and abl.); *contrarius, repugnans* (with dat.): to be — with, *abhorreere* (with *ab* and abl.), *repugnare* (with dat., or, of two persons or things, *inter se*).
incompetence, *inscitia*; see **INABILITY**.
incompetent. (1) legally: to be —, *ius* or *potestatem non habere*. (2) in gen., *inscitus, inhabilis, inutilis*; see also **FOOLISH, INCAPABLE**.
incompetently, *inscite*.
incomplete, *imperfectus, incohatus*.
incompletely, *imperfecte*.
incomprehensible, *quod comprehendi or intellegi non potest*.
incompressible, *quod comprimi non potest*.
inconceivable, *quod (mente or cogitatione) comprehendi non potest*; sometimes = incredible, *incredibilis*.
inconceivably, *incredibiliter, mirum in modum*.
inconclusive, (*argumentum*) *quo nihil efficitur*.
incongruity, *repugnantia*.

incongruous, *alienus, non aptus, incongruens* (Plin. L.).
incongruously, *non apte*.
inconsequent, adj. see INCOHERENT.
inconsiderable, *lævis, tenuis, exiguus, parvus*.
inconsiderate. (1) in gen. = unthinking, *inconsideratus, inconsultus, incautus*. (2) = without thought for others, express by phrase, such as *sibi tantum consulere, aliorum com-moda non respicere*.
inconsiderately, *inconsiderate, incaute, nullo consilio, nulla ratione, temere*.
inconsistency, *inconstantia, mutabilitas, repugnantia*.
inconsistent, *inconstans*: — with, *alienus, contrarius, absonus, repugnans*; see also INCOMPATIBLE.
inconsistently, *inconstanter*.
inconsolable, *inconsolabilis* (poet.), *qui nullo solacio levare potest*.
inconspicuous, *obscurus, parum insignis*.
inconstancy, *inconstantia, levitas, varietas, mutabilitas (mentis), mobilitas*.
inconstant, *inconstans, varius, lævis, mutabilis, mobilis*.
incontestable, *quod refutari non potest*.
incontinence, *incontinentia, intemperantia*.
incontinent, *incontinens, intemperans*.
incontinently, *incontinenter*; = immediately, *statim*.
incontrovertible, *quod refutari non potest*.
inconvenience, *incommodum, incommoditas* (Ter.): to cause — to a person, *homini negotium exhibere* or *faceßere*.
inconvenient, *inopportunos, incommodus*.
inconveniently, *incommode*: very —, *perincommode*.
incorporate; see UNITE, or ESTABLISH.
incorrect. (1) = mistaken, false, *falsus, perversus, mendosus*: the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*. (2) = morally wrong, *improbos, iniustus*.
incorrectly, *perperam, falso, mendose*.
incorrigible, *perditus, qui corrigi non potest*.
incorrupt, *incorruptible, incorruptus, integer, sanctus, innocens*.
incorruptibility, *integritas, sanctitas, innocentia*.
incorruptibly, *incorrupte, integre, sancte*.
increase, subst. *incrementum, auctus (-ūs), accretio, accessio*.
increase, v. (1) transit. *augere, amplificare, multiplicare, dilatare*. (2) intransit. *crescere, augeri, gliscere, (in)crebrescere*.
incredible, *incredibilis*.
incredibly, *incredibiliter, incredibilem in modum*.
incredulous, *incredulus* (Hor.).
increment, *incrementum*; see also INCREASE.
incriminate, *suspectum reddere*: to — oneself, *se scelere adligare*.
incubate, *incubare* (Plin.).
inculcate, *inculcare, (in animo) insculpere*; sometimes render by *docere*.
incumbent: it is — upon me to do, *meum est facere, debeo facere, oportet me facere, faciendum est mihi*.
incur, *incurrere (in rem), (rem) suscipere* or *contrahere*: to — disgrace, *dedecus in se admittere*.
incurable, *insanabilis, immedicabilis* (Ov.); *desperatus* (= despaired of).

incursion, *incursio*; see also ATTACK.
indebted. (1) = owing money, *obaeratus*: to be —, *in aere alieno esse*; to be heavily —, *aere alieno obrutum esse*. (2) in gen. = obliged, *obnoxios, obligatus*: to be — to a person for a thing, *rem homini acceptam referre*.
indecenty, *turpitude, obscenitas*.
indecent, *indecorus, obscenus, turpis*.
indecently, *indecore, turpiter, obscene*.
indecision, *dubitatio, haesitatio, inconstantia*.
indecisive, *dubius, anceps*.
indecisively (of fighting), *aequo Marte*.
indeclinable, *indeclinabilis* (grammat. t. t.).
indecorous, *indecorus*; see also INDECENT.
indeed. (1) emphatic; *vere, profecto, sane*: but —, *enimvero*; and —, *atque adeo*; yes —, *vero*; then —, *tum vero*. (2) concessive, *quidem* (often preceded by a pronoun, *scilicet*). (3) interrogative, *ain tu? itane est?* (4) ironical, *scilicet, nimirum, videlicet, sane*.
indefatigable, *adsiduus* (= constantly active), *impiger, indefessus* (poet.).
indefatigably, *adsidue, impigre*.
indefeasible, *in perpetuum ratus*.
indefensible, *quod defendi non potest*.
indefinable, *quod (verbis) definiri non potest*: an — element of danger, *nescio quid periculi*.
indefinite, *incertus, dubius, anceps, ambiguus*: for an — period, *in incertum*; as grammat. t. t., the — pronoun, *pronomen infinitum* or *indefinitum*.
indelible, *indelibilis* (Ov.), *quod deleri non potest*; sometimes can be rendered simply by *sempiternus, perpetuus*.
indelicate, *inurbanus, impudicus, impurus*; see also INDECENT.
indemnify, *damnum (homini) restituere* or *sarcire*; see also COMPENSATE.
indemnity; see INDEMNIFY: an act of —, *lex oblivionis* (Nep.).
indenture, *pactum*.
independence, *libertas*.
independent, *liber, solutus, sui iuris, sui potens*; = exempt from taxes, etc., *immunis*: to be —, *sui iuris* or *suae potestatis* or *in sua potestate esse*; to live in an — fashion, *ad suum arbitrium vivere*.
independently, *libere*.
indescribable, *inenarrabilis, incredibilis, singularis*; sometimes rendered by *nescio quis* (e.g. that wonderful and — thing, *illud nescio quid praeclarum*).
indescribably, *inenarrabiliter, singulariter, mirum in modum*.
indestructible, *quod everti non potest*, or *perennis, perpetuus* (= lasting).
indeterminate, *incertus*; see also INDEFINITE.
index. (1) in gen. = any kind of indication, *index*. (2) = the hand that points to the hour of the day, use *gnomon* (Plin.), or *horarum index*. (3) = a table of contents, *index* (Quint.).
India, *India*.
Indian, subst. *Indus*; adj. *Indicus*.
indicate, *indicare, significare, arguere* (poet.): to — in advance, *praenuntiare, portendere*.
indication, *indiciu, index, argumentum, vestigium, significatio, signum*.
indicative. (1) in gen. render by subst. *indiciu* or verb *indico*. (2) as grammat. t. t., the — mood, *modus indicativus*.
indict, = to accuse, *accusare, nomen deferre*; see also ACCUSE, ACTION.

indictable, *accusabilis, quod lege animadvertendum est.*
indictment: bill of —, *libellus* (Juv.), *crimen, accusatio*; see also ACCUSATION.
indifference, = neglect, heedlessness, *neglegentia, incuria*; = calmness, *aequus animus, aequitas animi, securitas*; = coldness, apathy, *lentitudo*; towards a person, *animus alienatus ab homine.*
indifferent. (1) of persons = negligent, *neglegens, remissus, dissolutus*; = calm, *securus*, or render by phrase *aequo animo*; = cold, apathetic, *lentus*; towards a person, *durus, alienatus (ab homine)*: to be — about a thing, *rem nil morari, neglegere, nihili facere*; to become —, *obdurescere*. (2) = neither good nor bad, *nec bonus nec malus*; *indifferens* (attempted by Cicero as a translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορος), *mediocris*; see also IMPARTIAL.
indifferently. (1) of persons = with indifference, *dissoluto or remisso animo, neglegenter, lente, aequo animo*. (2) = middlingly, *mediocriter*. (3) = without distinction, *promiscue*. See also IMPARTIALLY.
indigence, *inopia, egestas, mendicitas.*
indigent, *inops, egens, mendicus.*
indigenous, *vernaculus*; applied to persons, *indigēna*, or render by phrase, such as *in illa terra natus*; see also NATIVE.
indigestible, *difficilis ad concoquendum, gravis.*
indigestion, *cruditas.*
indignant, *indignans, indignabundus, (sub)iratus*: to be —, *indignari, stomachari.*
indignantly, express by adj. or partic.; see INDIGNANT.
indignation, *indignatio, indignitas* (= sense of wrong), *stomachus, ira.*
indignity, *ignominia, indignitas, contumelia*; see also INSULT.
indirect. (1) physically, *non rectus, devius*. (2) abstract = through a third party, render by phrase. (3) of speech, *obliquus* (Tac.). (4) as grammat. t. t. *obliquus* (e.g. *oratio obliqua*: Quint.).
indirectly, *oblique* (Tac.), *per circumitionem.*
indirectness, in speech, *circumitio.*
undiscoverable, *quod inveniri non potest.*
indiscreet, *inconsultus*; see also INCONSIDERATE, IMPRUDENT.
indiscretion, see IMPRUDENCE.
indiscriminate, *promiscuus.*
indiscriminately, *promiscue, sine ullo discrimine, passim* (Hor.), *temere.*
indispensable, *necessarius.*
indispose, *alienare, abstrahere, avocare.*
indisposed. (1) = not well, *aegrotus, infirmā valetudine*. (2) = unwilling, disinclined, *aversus, alienus*; or render by *nolle.*
indisposition. (1) = minor sickness, *commotiuicula*. (2) = unwillingness, *animus aversus* or *inuitus* or *alienus.*
indisputable, *certus, manifestus, haud dubius.*
indisputably, *sine ulla controversia, certe, haud dubie.*
indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; or render simply by *aeternus.*
indistinct. (1) to the senses, *parum clarus, obtusus* (of the voice: Quint.). (2) to the understanding, *obscurus, perplexus.*
indistinctly, *parum clare, obscure, perplexe, confuse.*

indistinguishable, *quod discerni non potest.*
indite, *scribere*; see also WRITE.
individual, subst. *homo*: people as —s, *singuli*; see also MAN, PERSON.
individual, adj. *proprius, singularis, singuli* (-ae -a, plur.).
individuality, *propria natura, proprium ingenium.*
individually, *singillatim, viritim, in singulos.*
indivisible, *individuus, quod dividi non potest*: small — bodies, *corpuscula individua.*
indocile, *indocilis.*
indocility, *ingenium indocile.*
indoctrinate, *erudire, docere, instituere.*
indolence, *ignavia, inertia, desidia, segnitias.*
indolent, *ignavus, iners, deses, segnis, piger.*
indolently, *ignave, segniter.*
indomitable, *invictus, indomitus.*
indoor, adj. *umbratilis.*
indoors, adv. *domi, intus.*
indorse; see ENDORSE.
indubitable, *haud dubius, certus.*
induce, (*hominem*) *inducere, adducere, impellere, incicere* (ad or in rem, or with ut clause); (*homini*) *persuadere* (ut).
inducement, *incitamentum, inlecebra, causa, praemium.*
induct, *inaugurare.*
induction, in logic, *inductio* (Quint.).
indulge. v. (1) transit.: a = to give way to a person, *homini indulgere, morem gerere*: b = to give way to passions, etc., *rei* (dat.) *indulgere, se dedere, (in)servire*. (2) intransit. *nimis sibi indulgere.*
indulgence, *indulgentia, benignitas, venia* (= the overlooking of faults).
indulgent, *indulgens, benignus, remissus, facilis.*
indulgently, *indulgender, benigne.*
industrious, *industrius, (g)navus, acer, sedulus, assiduus, strenuus, diligens.*
industriously, *industrie, (g)naviter, acriter, assidue, strenue, diligenter.*
industry, *industria, adsudivitas, sedulitas, diligentia.*
indwelling, *qui intus est, insitus, innatus.*
inebriate, v. *ebrium facere.*
inebriated, *ebrius, temulentus.*
inebriation, *ebrietas*; see also DRUNKENNESS.
ineffable, *quod verbis exprimi non potest, inauditus*; = too horrible to utter, *infandus*; = incredible, *incredibilis*; = unheard of, *inauditus.*
ineffably, *supra quam enarrari potest, incredibiliter.*
ineffective, *ineffectual, inefficient*, of things, *invalidus, inritus, inutilis*; of persons, *inutilis, inritus* (Verg., Tac.): to be —, *effectum carere.*
ineffectively, *ineffectually, frustra, nequicquam, incassum.*
inelegance, render by phrase, such as *sine elegantia.*
inelegant, *invenustus, inelegans, inconcinnus, inlepidus, inurbanus.*
inelegantly, *ineleganter, inlepide* (Pl., Hor.), *inurbane.*
ineligible, = unsuitable, *inopportunos*; other senses must be rendered by phrases (see ELIGIBLE).
inept, *ineptus*; see also ABSURD.
inequality, *inaequalitas, dissimilitudo.*
inequitable, *iniquus, iniustus.*

inequitably, *inique, iniuste*.
inert, *iners, tardus, segnīs*.
inertly, *tarde, signiter*.
inertness, *inertia*; see also **INDOLENCE**.
inestimable, *inaestimabilis, singularis, unicus*.
inestimably, *singulariter, unice*.
inevitable, *necessarius, haud dubius, inevitabilis* (Ov., Tac.).
inevitably, *necessario*.
inexact, *haud accuratus* (of things), *indiligens* (of persons).
inexactness, *indiligentia*: — of expression, *verba non accurata*.
inexcusable, *quod nihil excusationis habet*.
inexhaustible, *quod exhauriri non potest, infinitus*.
inexorable, *inexorabilis*; or render by *rigidus, severus, durus*.
inexpediency, *inutilitas*, or render by adj.
inexpedient, *inutilis, inopportunos*.
inexperience, *imperitia, inscitia, inscientia, insolentia*.
inexperienced, **inexpert**, *imperitus, ignarus* (with genit.), *rudis*.
inexpiable, *inexpiables*.
inexplicable, *inexplicabilis*.
inexplicably, *nescio quo modo*.
inexpressible, *inauditus, inenarrabilis*; see also **INEFFABLE**.
inexpugnable, *inexpugnabilis*; see also **IMPREGNABLE**.
inextinguishable, *inextinctus* (Ov.); *quod exstingui non potest*.
inextricable, *inexplicabilis, inextricabilis* (Verg., of the Labyrinth).
infallibility, render by adj. *certus*.
infallible, *certus, haud dubius*; of a person, *qui errare non potest*: to be —, *omni errore carere*.
infallibly, *certo*.
infamous, *infamis, turpis, flagitiosus*.
infamously, *turpiter, flagitiose*; or render by phrase with *infamia*.
infamy, *infamia, dedecus, ignominia, probrum*.
infancy, *infantia* (Tac.), *pueritia*; often to be rendered by phrase with *infans*.
infant, subst. *infans*.
infant, adj. *infans, puerilis*.
infanticide, *infantium caedes*.
infantine, *puerilis*.
infantry, *pedites* (-um, plur.), *peditatus* (-ūs).
infatuate, *infatuare* (= to make a fool of), *occaecare* (= to blind), *pellicere* (= to inveigle).
infatuated, *amens, demens*.
infatuation, *amentia, dementia, furor*.
infect. **LIT.**, express by means of subst. *contagio* (= infection). **TRANSF.**, *vitiis inficere, contaminare*.
infection, *contagio, contagium* (poet.), *contactus* (-ūs).
infectious, render by subst. *contagio*: an — disease, *pestilentia*.
infecundity, *sterilitas*.
infelicitous, *infelix*; see also **UNHAPPY**.
infelicity, *infelicitas, malum*; see also **UNHAPPINESS**.
infer, *concludere, conligere, inferre* (as logical t. t.).
inference. (1) as a logical process, *argumentatio, coniectura*. (2) = conclusion drawn, *conclusio, coniectura*; a futile little —, *conclusiuncula*.
inferior, subst. render by adj.

inferior, adj. *inferior, deterior, minor, impar*.
infernal. **LIT.**, *infernus*: the — regions, *inferi* (-orum, plur.), *Orcus* (poet.). **TRANSF.**, = diabolical, *nefandus, nefarius*.
infertile, *sterilis*.
infertility, *sterilitas*.
infest, *infestum reddere* or *habere*.
infested, *infestus*.
infidelity. (1) in gen. = unfaithfulness, *infidelitas, perfidia*. (2) = adultery; q.v.
infinite, *infinitus, immensus*.
infinitely. **LIT.**, *infinite, ad* or *in infinitum* (Plin.). **TRANSF.**, colloq. = very much, *incredibiliter, sane quam*.
infinitesimal, *minimus, (per)exiguus*.
infinity, *infinitas*.
infirm, *infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, debilis*.
infirmity; see **HOSPITAL**.
infirmity. (1) = weakness, debility, *infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas*. (2) = a failing, *vitium*; of health, *morbus*.
inflare, = to excite, *inflammare, accendere, incendere*: to be —d, *inflammari, ardere, flagrare*.
inflammable, *facilis ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur*.
inflammation, *inflammatio* (Cels.).
inflammatory, (of speech, etc.) *sediciosus, turbulentus*.
inflate. **LIT.**, = to blow into, fill with air, *inflare, sufflare* (Pl., Plin.). **TRANSF.**, = to puff up, (*animum*) *inflare, tumefacere* (poet.).
inflated, *inflatus, tumidus, turgidus*.
inflation. **LIT.**, *inflatio*. **TRANSF.**, render by verb or adj.
inflect, as grammar. t. t. *declinare* (Quint.).
inflection, as grammar. t. t., *declinatio* (Varro), *flexura* (Varro), *flexus* (-ūs: Quint.).
inflexibility, *obstinatio, pertinacia*.
inflexible, *rigidus, obstinatus, pertinax*.
inflexibly, *obstinate, pertinaciter*.
inflict, (*rem homini*) *adferre, inferre, infligere, imponere, iniungere*; (*re hominem*) *adficere*: to — punishment on a person, *poenam de homine capere* or *sumere, hominem poena adficere, hominem punire*; see also **PUNISH**.
infliction. (1) as a process, render by verb. (2) = trouble inflicted, *malum, incommodum*.
inflorescence, *flos*.
influence, subst., in gen., *vis, pondus* (-eris), *momentum*: divine —, *adflatus* (-ūs) *divinus, instinctu divino* (abl. sing. only); personal —, *auctoritas* (= prestige), *opes* (-um, plur.), *potentia* (= unofficial power), *gratia* (= interest); to have (personal) —, (*opibus, gratiā, auctoritate*) *valere, pollere, posse* (with a person, *apud hominem*); to have no —, *nihil posse*; to exercise a beneficial —, *prodesse* (with dat.); to have an injurious or prejudicial —, *nocere*.
influence, v. *movere, impellere*.
influential, *potens, gravis* (= weighty), *gratiosus*.
influx, render by *influere* (e.g.: the — of the Gauls into Italy, *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias*).
inform. (1) = to give form or shape to, (*ef*) *figere, (con)formare, informare*. (2) = to give information to a person, (*rem homini*) *nuntiare; (hominem de re) certiore facere, or docere*. (3) to — against a person, *hominis nomen deferre*.

informal, **informally**, render by phrase, such as *haud sollemni more*; see also **INFORMALITY**.
informality, at auspices, etc., *vitium*; otherwise render by phrase.
informant, *auctor*, or render by verb.
information. (1) = news, intelligence, *nuntius*: to receive —, *nuntium accipere, certiorum fieri, doceri*. (2) = knowledge, *scientia, doctrina*; see also **KNOWLEDGE**. (3) = accusation, *delatio, indicium*.
informer, *delator* (Tac.), *index*.
infract; see **INFRINGEMENT**.
infrequency, *raritas*.
infrequent, *rarus*; see also **RARE**.
infringe, *rumpere, frangere, violare*.
infringement, *immunitio, violatio*; or render by verb.
infuriate, *efferare, exasperare*; see also **ENRAGE**.
infuriated, *furens*; see also **ENRAGED**.
infuse. **LIT.**, *infundere*. **TRANSF.**, *inicare, incutere*.
infusion. **LIT.**, *infusio* (Plin.); = the fluid in which a thing is steeped, *dilutum* (Plin.). **TRANSF.**, render by verb.
ingathering, = collecting of fruits, *perceptio (frugum)*.
ingenerate, *generare, gignere, parere*.
ingenious, *subtilis, sollers, callidus, artificiosus*; or render by phrase with *ingenium*.
ingeniously, *subtiliter, sollerter, callide, artificiose*.
ingenuity, *subtilitas, ars, sollertia, acies ingenii*.
ingenuous, *ingenuus, apertus, simplex, liber*.
ingenuously, *ingenue, aperte, simpliciter, libere*.
ingenuousness, *ingenuitas, libertas*.
ingle-nook, *focus*.
inglorious, *inglorius, inhonestus, turpis*.
ingloriously, *sine gloria, inhoneste, turpiter*.
ingot, *later*.
ingraft, *inserere*.
ingrained, *insitus, inveteratus*.
ingrate, subst. *homo ingratus*.
ingratiate: to — oneself = to commend oneself, (*hominis*) *favorem sibi conciliare, gratiam inire ab homine*; to — oneself with the people, *auram popularem captare, gratiam populi quaerere*.
ingratitude, *animus ingratus*.
ingredient, *pars, membrum*; or render by relative clause.
ingress, *ingressus* (-ūs).
ingulf; see **ENGULF**.
inhabit, (*locum*) *incolere* (usually of a community); (*in loco*) *habitare* (usually of an individual); *locum tenere*: densely —ed, *frequens*.
inhabitable, *habitabilis*.
inhabitant, *incola, habitator; homo*, esp. in the plur. *homines*: —s of a town, *cives* (-ium, plur.), *municipes* (-um, plur.).
inhale, *spiritu (spirando) ducere, spiritu haurire*.
inharmonious, *discors, absonus, dissonus*.
inhere, *inesse, inhaerere*.
inherent, *insitus, innatus, proprius*.
inherently, *natura, per se*.
inherit, = to be heir, *heredem esse (homini)*; transit.: to — a thing, *rem hereditate accipere*; to — everything, *heredem ex asse esse* (Quint.); see also **HEIR**.

inheritance, *hereditas* (= right of —, and the — itself).
inherited, *hereditarius, patrius, paternus*.
inhibit, *interdicere*; see also **FORBID**.
inhibition, *interdictum*; see also **PROHIBITION**.
inhospitable, *inhospitalis* (Hor.), *inhospitus* (poet.).
inhospitality, *inhospitalitas* (Cic.: rare).
inhuman, *inhumanus, immanis, crudelis*.
inhumanity, *inhumanitas, immanitas, crudelitas*.
inhumanly, *inhumane, crudeliter*.
inimical, *inimicus*; see also **HOSTILE**.
inimitable, *haud imitabilis, inimitabilis* (Quint.); or render by phrase, such as *quod nulla ars (or nemo) consequi potest imitando*.
iniquitous, *iniustus, iniquus, improbus*.
iniquitously, *iniuste, inique, improbe*.
iniquity, *iniustitia, iniquitas, improbitas*; see also **WICKED**.
initial, subst. *prima littera nominis*.
initial, adj. *primus*.
initiate. (1) to — a person: into a religion, etc., *initiare*; in gen., *inbuere, instituere*. (2) to — a thing = to begin, *coepisse, incipere*; see also **BEGIN**.
initiation, render by verb.
initiative: to take the —, *occupare, priorem (or primum) facere*.
inject, *infundere*.
injudicious, *inconsultus, inconsideratus, temerarius*; see also **IMPRUDENT**.
injudiciously, *inconsulte, inconsiderate, temere*.
injunction; see **COMMAND**.
injure, (*hominem*) *laedere, violare* (= to knock about); (*homini*) *nocere, damnum inferre or adferre*: to — a cause, *obesse* (with dat.).
injurer, *qui iniuriam facit*.
injurious, *noxius, damnosus, gravis, malus, adversus, iniquus*.
injuriously, *male*.
injury. (1) = harm, *detrimentum, incommodum, damnum, malum, vulnus* (-ēris = physical wound). (2) = wrong, *iniuria*.
injustice. (1) as a quality, *iniustitia*. (2) = an unjust act, *iniuria*.
ink, *atramentum*.
inkling, *odor*: I have an —, *subolet mihi* (Pl.).
inland, *mediterraneus*.
inlay, *inserere, variare, distinguere*.
inlet, of the sea, *aestuarium*.
inly, *penitus*.
inmate, = lodger, *deversor, inquilinus*; see also **INHABITANT**.
inmost, **innermost**, *intimus*: — heart, — being, *viscera* (-um, plur.), *intimum pectus* (Cat.), *medulla*.
inn, *deversorium, hospitium, caupona*.
innate, *innatus, insitus, ingeneratus, proprius, nativus*.
inner, *interior, intestinus* (opp. *externus*, foreign); *domesticus* (opp. *foris*, abroad, out of doors); sometimes = of the mind (rather than the body), *animi*.
innkeeper, *caupo*.
innocence, *innocentia*; = moral purity, *integritas*; = simplicity, *simplicitas*; = chastity, *castitas*: to prove one's —, *se purgare*.
innocent, *innocens, insons, culpā vacuus* or *carens, extra culpam*; = morally pure, in gen., *integer, sanctus*; = chaste, *castus*.

innocently. (1) = without guilt, *integre, caste*.
 (2) = without intention, *imprudens* (adj.).
innocuous, innocuus.
innocuously, innocue (Suet.), *sine fraude*.
innovate, (res) novare, mutare.
innovation, render by verb novare or mutare:
 political —s, *res novae* (plur.).
innovator, render by verb.
innumerable, innumerabilis, innumerus (poet.).
inobservant, neglegens.
inoculate. (1) in gardening, *inoculare* (Col.).
 (2) as medic. t. t. *variolas inserere* has been suggested.
inodorous, sine odore, odore carens.
inoffensive, adj. innocens.
inopportune, inopportunus; see also INCONVENIENT.
inordinate, immoderatus, immodicus, nimius.
inordinately, praeter modum, immoderate, immodice, nimis, nimium.
inorganic, render by phrase, referring to life (vita) or growth (crescere).
inquest, quaestio: to hold an —, *de morte (hominis) quaerere*.
inquire. (1) in gen. = to ask questions, *quaerere, exquirere, sciscitari, percontari, rogare, interrogare*. (2) systematically, esp. judicially, = to hold an inquiry, (*de re*) *quaerere*, (*in rem*) *inquirere, cognoscere, quaestionem habere*.
inquiry. (1) in gen. = the asking of questions, *percontatio, interrogatio*; or render by verb. (2) systematic, esp. a judicial —, *quaestio, inquisitio, cognitio*: to hold an —, see INQUIRE; to preside at an —, *quaestioni praeesse*.
inquisition; see INQUIRY.
inquisitive, audiendi cupidus, curiosus.
inquisitively, curiose.
inquisitiveness, cupiditas or studium audiendi or cognoscendi, curiositas (Cic. L.).
inquisitor, quaesitor.
inroad, incursio, incursus (-ūs), inruptio: to make an —, *incurrere, incursionem facere*.
insalubrious, insalubris, gravis; see also UNHEALTHY, UNWHOLESOME.
insane, insanus (lit. and fig.), *mente captus, amens* (= distracted), *demens* (= permanently deranged), *furiosus* (= raving), *vecors*. Most of these words are used of abstract things as well as of persons.
insanely, insane, dementer, furiose.
insanity, insania, furor (= raving madness), *amentia* (usually temporary), *dementia, vecordia*.
insatiable, insatiabilis, inexplibilis, insaturabilis (rare).
inscribe, inscribere, ascribere, consignare.
inscription, inscriptio, index, titulus, epigramma (-ātis, n.), carmen (in verse).
inscrutability, obscuritas, or render by adj.
inscrutable, obscurus, occultus, tectus.
insect, insectum (Plin.), *bestiola* (= a small animal).
insecure, instabilis, incertus, lubricus; or render by neg. with *tutus, munitus, or firmus*; = beset by enemies, *infestus*.
insecurely, render by neg. with tuto or firme.
insecurity, render by adj.
insensate; see INSANE, or INSENSIBLE.
insensibility. LIT., torpor. TRANSF., animus durus, lentitudo.
insensible. LIT., sensus expers: to be —, *sensu*

carere. TRANSF., durus, lentus: to become —, *obdurescere*.
insensibly, sensim, paulatim.
inseparable, render by phrase, positive such as perpetuo comitari, or negative such as seungi non posse.
insert, inserere, includere, intericere, ponere (esp. of periods of time, but also in speaking or writing), *addere, adscribere* (in writing), *infigere* (of physical objects = to fasten in).
insertion, interpositio; usually to be rendered by verb.
inside, subst. pars interior.
inside, adv. intus; with verbs of motion, *intro*.
inside, prep. in with abl., *intra* with acc.
insidious, insidiosus, fallax, dolosus, fraudulentus.
insidiously, insidiose, per insidias, fallaciter, dolose, fraudulenter.
insidiousness, fallacia, dolus, fraus.
insight, = knowledge, understanding of facts, cognitio, intellegentia, perspicientia; as a personal quality = intelligence, *iudicium, consilium, ingenium subtile or acutum*.
insignia, fasces (-ium, plur.), insignia (-ium, plur.).
insignificance, exiguitas; or render by adj.
insignificant, = small, parvus, exiguus, minutus; = unimportant, *levis, nullius momenti, nullus*.
insincere, falsus, simulatus, fucosus, fucatus, fallax, dolosus.
insincerely, falso, fallaciter, simulate, dolose.
insincerity, fucus, fallacia, dolus, simulatio.
insinuate. (1) to — oneself = to work oneself into favour, *se insinuare, adrepere, inrepere*. (2) = to suggest, hint, *significare*; see also HINT.
insinuating, blandus.
insinuation, significatio.
insipid. LIT., elutus (Hor.): to be —, *nil sapere* (Juv.). **TRANSF., insulsus, ineptus, frigidus.**
insipidity, render by adj.
insipidly, insulse, inepte, frigide.
insist, = to state positively, confirmare, declarare, dicitare; = to demand, *instare, (ef)flagitare, (ex)poscere*.
insnare; see ENSNARE.
insolence, insolentia, contumacia, impudentia, adrogantia, superbia.
insolent, insolens, contumax, impudens, adrogans, superbus.
insolently, insolenter, contumaciter, audacter, impudenter, adroganter, superbe.
insoluble. LIT., quod liquefieri non potest. TRANSF., inexplicabilis; or render by phrase.
insolvency; see INSOLVENT.
insolvent, to be, non esse solvendo.
insomuch, . . . that, sic, ita, or adeo, followed by ut.
inspect, inspicere, introspicere, perspicere, intueri, contemplari; see also EXAMINE.
inspection. (1) = the art of looking; render by verb. (2) = watch, guardianship, *cura, custodia, tutela*.
inspector, custos, curator, praefectus.
inspectorship, cura, praefectura.
inspiration. (1) = breathing in, *spiritus* (-ūs). (2) divine —, *divinus adflatus* (-ūs), *divino instinctu* (abl. sing. only); by divine —, *divinitus*. (3) = suggestion, in gen., *monitus* (-ūs), *consilium*; see also SUGGESTION.

inspire. (1) = to put feelings into the mind, in gen., (*homini virtutem*, etc.) *incēre, incutēre*; (*hominem*) *excitare, incitare, incendēre, inflammare*. (2) supernaturally; see **INSPIRED**. **inspired**, *divino spiritu inflatus* or *tactus* or *instinctus* (Quint.); in a disparaging sense = frenzied, *fanaticus*.

inspirit, *animum (homini) addere*; see **ENCOURAGE**.

instability, *inconstantia*; or render by adj.

install, *inaugurare*; see also **INAUGURATE**.

instalment, *pensio, pars, portio*.

instance, subst. (1) = urgent request, *preces* (-um, plur.); often render by abl. absol., e.g.: at their —, *his petentibus*, or *his auctoribus*. (2) = example, *exemplum, specimen*: for —, *verbi causā ut gratiā, ut, velut, vel*.

instance, v. *dicere, referre*; see also **MENTION**.

instant, subst. *punctum temporis, momentum temporis* or *horae*: at the very —, (*in*) *tempore ipso*.

instant, adj. (1) = urgent, *vehemens, intentus, acer, impensus*. (2) = imminent, immediate, *praesens*.

instantaneous, *subitus, praesens*.

instantaneously, *momento temporis, e vestigio*; see also **INSTANTLY**.

instantly, = immediately, *statim, confestim, protinus, extemplo, continuo, e vestigio*; = urgently, *intente, acriter, vehementer, impense*.

instead, adv. *potius, magis*.

instead of, prep. (1) with subst., *prō* with abl., (*in*) *loco* with genit., *in locum* with genit. (= to take the place of), *vicem* with genit. (following its subst.). (2) with verbal subst. in -ing (e.g. — of fighting, he sleeps), *non . . . sed (non pugnāt sed dormit)*; or render with *posse* or *debere* (*cum possit, or debeat, pugnare, dormit*); to heighten the contrast, *non modo non . . . sed etiam* (*non modo non pugnāt, sed etiam dormit*); or *adeo non . . . ut, or tantum abest ut . . . ut*.

instep, *pes superior*.

instigate, *instigare, sollicitare, incitare, impellere, stimulare, suadere*.

instigation, *stimulus*: at your —, *te auctore, impulsu tuo*.

instigator, *auctor, concitator, impulsor, suator*.

instil. **LIT.**, *instillare*. **TRANSF.**, *instillare* (Hor.); see also **INSPIRE**.

instinct, subst. *natura*: — for = natural appetite for, *appetitus* (-ūs).

instinct, adj.: — with a thing, *re imbutus*.

instinctive, *naturalis*; or render by phrase.

instinctively, *naturā, naturā duce, naturaliter*.

institute, subst. and **institution**. (1) = foundation, act of instituting, *initium*; or render by verb, e.g.: after the — of the state, *post civitatem institutam*, or *civitate institutā*. (2) = custom, *institutum, lex, mos*. (3) = a corporation, *conlegium, sodalitas*.

institute, v. *condere* (= to found, of cities, etc.), *instituere, constituere, statuere, conciliare* (of peace, harmony, etc.); sometimes simply *facere, efficere*.

instruct. (1) = to teach, *erudire (hominem in re), docere (hominem rem), instituere or informare (hominem ad rem)*. (2) = to order, (*homini*) *praescribere, mandare, praecipere*; see also **ORDER**.

instruction. (1) = the process of teaching,

institutio, eruditio, disciplina, doctrina. (2) = direction, *praeceptum, praescriptum, mandatum*.

instructive, render by *utilis*.

instructor, *magister, praeceptor*.

instrument. (1) = tool, *instrumentum, vas, machina* (= a contrivance): iron or steel —s, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.); a stringed (musical) —, *fides* (-ium, plur.). (2) legal (= a deed) *instrumentum, tabula, litterae* (-arum, plur.).

instrumental. (1) = contributing to a purpose, *utilis, aptus*: I am — in preventing, *per me stat quominus*, with subj. (2) = relating to musical instruments: — music, *cantus nervorum et tibiarum*; — and vocal music, *vocum et fidium cantus* (-ūs).

instrumentality, *opera, ministerium*, or render by *per* with acc. or abl. absol. (e.g. *per te, te auctore*).

insubordinate, *seditiosus, turbulentus*; or render by neg. with *parere* or *oboedire*.

insubordination, *immodestia* (Tac.), *seditio* (= mutiny).

insufferable, *intolerabilis, intolerandus*.

insufficiency, *inopia, imbecillitas* (= weakness); or render by phrase.

insufficient, *haud sufficiens, impar* (= unequal); or render by *parum* or *haud satis*.

insufficiently, *parum, haud satis*.

insular, render by *insula* (e.g.: through our — position, *eo ipso quod insulam incolimus*).

insult, subst. *contumelia, probrum*.

insult, v. (*homini*) *contumeliam imponere, (homini) insultare* (= to exult over).

insulting, *contumeliosus, probrosus, maledicus*.

insultingly, *contumeliose, maledice*.

insuperable, *in(ex)superabilis* (of mountains, etc.); of persons = invincible, *invictus*; otherwise render by phrase, such as *quod superari non potest*.

insupportable; see **INTOLERABLE**.

insurance, render by phrase, such as *fides de damno resarciendo interposita*.

insure, (*de damno*, etc.) *cavere*.

insurgent, subst. and adj. *rebellis* (Verg., Tac.).

insurrection, *rebellio, seditio, motus* (-ūs), *tumultus* (-ūs).

insurrectionary, *seditiosus*.

insusceptible; see **INSENSIBLE**.

intact, *intactus, integer, salvus, incolumis* (= unharmed).

intangible, *intactilis* (Lucret.); or render by phrase with *tangere*.

integral, *necessarius*.

integrity, *integritas, probitas, innocentia, sanctitas*.

integument, *tegumentum*; see also **COVER**, **COVERING**.

intellect, *mens, ingenium, intelligentia*: acuteness of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies, subtilitas, sagacitas*.

intellectual, render by genit. of *mens*, etc.

intelligence. (1) see **INTELLECT**. (2) = news, *nuntius*.

intelligencer, *nuntius*.

intelligent. (1) = having some understanding, *mente praeditus, mentis compos, intellegens*. (2) = having a good intelligence, *sapiens, prudens, ingenio acuto* (or *subtili*) *praeditus*: to be —, *sapere, intelligentiā valere*.

intelligently, *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter, acute*.

intelligible, *quod facile intellegi potest, planus, perspicuus* (= clear).
intelligibly, *perspicue, plane*.
intemperance, *intemperantia, immoderatio, impotentia*; in drink, *ebrietas*.
intemperate, *intemperans, impotens, immodicus, immoderatus*: — in drink, *ebrius*.
intemperately, *intemperanter, immodice, immoderate*.
intend. (1) with infin. as object: I — to do, *facere in animo habeo, mihi est in animo, certum mihi est, propositum mihi est, cogito, destino, intendo*; sometimes simply *facturus sum*. (2) with subst. or pronoun as object, *cogitare, intendere*.
intense. (1) of physical conditions, *magnus, acer, summus, nimius, impensus*. (2) of mental attitudes, *acer, intentus, ardens*.
intensely, *valde, magnopere, acriter, summe*.
intensify, *maiozem reddere, amplificare, augere*; see also INCREASE.
intensity, *vis, gravitas*.
intensive, as grammat. t. t. *intentivus*.
intent, subst.; see INTENTION.
intent, *intentus, attentus, erectus*: to be — upon, *animum (in rem) intendere, (rei, dat.) incumbere or studere or operam dare*.
intention, *consilium, propositum, institutum*: my — is, *id sequor, ut*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; see also INTEND.
intentional, render by phrase.
intentionally, *consulto, de industria, dedita opera*.
inter, *sepelire, humare*.
intercalary, *intercalaris, intercalarius*.
intercalate, *intercalare*.
intercede, *(de)precari*; see also ENTREAT, BEG.
intercession, *deprecatio* (usually to avert some evil); often to be rendered by the verb *deprecari* or the subst. *deprecator* (= intercessor).
intercessor, *deprecator*.
intercept. (1) = to seize in transit. (e.g. a letter), *intercipere, excipere*. (2) in gen. = to cut off, *intercludere*.
interchange, subst. *permutatio, vicissitudo*.
interchange, v. (com)mutare, permutare; see also EXCHANGE.
interchangeable, *quae inter se (com)mutari possunt*.
interchangeably, *invicem*.
intercommunication, (of rooms, etc.) *commensus (-us)*.
intercourse. (1) in gen. = dealings, relations, *usus (-us), commercium* (esp. commercial), *consuetudo, convictus* (-us = social —, lit. living together), *congressus* (-us). (2) sexual, *concubitus* (-us), *consuetudo, coitus* (-us: Ov.).
interdict, subst. *interdictum*.
interdict, v. *interdicere*.
interest, subst. (1) = attention, *studium, expectatio* (in relation to the future); see also INTERESTED. (2) = advantage, *bonum, utilitas, usus* (-us), *commoda* (-orum, plur.), *rationes* (-um, plur.), *causa*: in a person's —, *ex usu hominis*; in the public —, *e republica*; against the public —, *contra rempublicam*; it is in my —, *e re mea est, interest mea, referit mea, expedit mihi*; your —s are affected, *tua res agitur* (Hor.); to consult a person's —s, *homini (or hominis rationibus) consulere*; to oppose a person's —s, *contra rem hominis venire*.

(3) = influence, *gratia*. (4) — on money, *faenus* (-oris), *usura* (often in plur.); compound —, *anatocismus*; simple —, *perpetuum faenus*; monthly —, *usura menstrua*; an exorbitant rate of —, *faenus iniquissimum*; — at 1% per month (= 12% per annum), *centesimae* (-arum, f. plur.); to lend out money on —, *faenerari, pecuniam dare faenore or faenori, ponere in faenore nummos* (Hor.); the act of lending money on —, *faeneratio*; in metaphor, to repay kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris* (or *cumulate*) *reddere*.
interest, v. (1) = to excite interest, hold the attention, *tenere*; sometimes *iucundum esse, delectare, placere*. (2) to — a person in some other person or thing, *homini rem (or hominem) commendare*; reflex.: to — oneself in a person or thing, *studere, operam dare* (with dat.).
interested. (1) = attentive, keen, *attentus, erectus*: — in, *rei* (genit.) *studiosus*. (2) = concerned, with something at stake, render by phrase; see INTEREST, subst. (2).
interesting, render by phrase, e.g.: an — book, *liber qui tenere legentem potest*; sometimes = pleasant, *iucundus*; see also INTEREST, v.
interfere, *intervenire, se interponere, se immiscere, se offerre* (with dat. of person or thing); = to hinder, *(hominem) interpellare, prohibere, impedire*; see also HINDER.
interference, *intercessio* (of the tribunes' veto); otherwise render by verb.
interim, *temporis intervallum*: in, or during, the —, *interim*; as adj. an — decree, *edictum ad tempus propositum*.
interior, subst. *pars interior*.
interior, adj. *interior, internus*; see also INNER, INTERNAL.
interjacent, *interiacens, interiectus*.
interject, *interponere, intericere*.
interjection, *interiectio* (Quint.).
interlace, *implicare*; see also ENTWINE.
interlard; see MIX.
interline, *interscribere* (Plin.).
interlocutor, render by verb; see CONVERSE, TALK.
interlude, *embolium*.
intermarriage, *connubium*.
intermarry, *inter se matrimonio coniungi*.
intermeddle, see INTERFERE.
intermediate, *medius*.
interment, *sepultura, humatio*.
interminable, *infinite*.
interminably, *infinite, sine fine*.
intermingle, (inter)miscere; see also MINGLE, MIX.
intermission, *intermissio*; or render by verb.
intermit, *intermittere*; see also CEASE, INTERRUPT.
intermittent, as medic. t. t. *febris intermittens* (Cels.).
intermittently, *aliquando, nonnumquam, interdum*.
internal; see INNER.
internally, *intus, penitus*.
international: — law, *ius (iuris, n.) gentium*.
internecine, *internecivus*.
internuncio, *internuntius*.
interpellation, *interpellatio*.
interpolate. (1) = to insert, *addere, inserere*. (2) = to falsify, *corrumpere, interpolare*.
interpolation, render by verb.

interpose. (1) = to place between, *interponere*, *intericere*. (2) = to intervene, *se interponere*; see also INTERFERE, INTERRUPT.

interposition. (1) = a placing between, *interiectus* (-ūs), *interventus* (-ūs), *interpositus* (abl. sing. only); or render by abl. absol. (e.g.: *mari interiecto* = by the — of the sea. (2) = mediation, intervention, *interventus* (-ūs: Plin. L.): by divine —, *divinitus*; see also INTERPOSE, INTERVENE.

interpret. (1) from one language into another, *interpretari*; see also TRANSLATE. (2) = to explain, or make out the meaning of, *interpretari*, *conicere*, *explanare*: to — favourably (unfavourably), *in bonam* (*malam*) *partem interpretari* or *accipere*.

interpretation. *interpretatio*, *explanatio*, *coniectio* (of dreams only), *enarratio* (Quint.): to put a good or bad — upon; see INTERPRET (2).

interpreter, *interpretes*, *conjector* (of dreams).

interregnum, *interregnum*.

interrex, *interrex*.

interrogate, (*inter*)*rogare*, *quaerere*, *exquirere*; see also ASK, INQUIRE.

interrogation, *percontatio*, *quaestio* (often under torture), *interrogatio* (Quint.).

interrogative, in gen., render by verb; as *grammat. t. t.*, *interrogativus*.

interrogator, *qui interrogat*.

interrogatory, render by verb.

interrupt. (1) to — a speaker or speech, (*orationem*) *interrumpere*, (*hominem*) *interpellare*, *interfari*, (*homini*) *obloqui* (Pl.), (*homini*) *obstrepere* (= to shout down); = to break off a conversation, *sermonem dirimere* or *incidere*. (2) in gen. = to break into or break off any process, (*rem*) *interrumpere*, *interpellare*, *interrumpere*, (*rei*, dat.) *intervenire*.

interruptedly, *interrupte*.

interruption. (1) in speaking, *interpellatio*, *interfatio*. (2) in gen. = pause, interval, *intermissio*, *intercapedo*, *intervallum*.

intersect, *secare*, *scindere*.

intersection, = the figure X, produced by two lines intersecting, *decussatio* (Vitr.), *decussis* (Vitr., Plin.); to form this figure, *decussare* (Cic.).

intersperse, (*im*)*miscere*; see also MIX.

interstice, *rima*, *foramen*.

intertwine; see ENTWINE.

interval, (in space or time) *intervallum*, *spatium* (*interiectum*): to leave an —, *spatium relinquere* or *interrumpere*; in the —, *interim*; at —s, *aliquando*, *nonnumquam*, *interdum*.

intervene. (1) = to be between, *interiacere*, *intercedere*. (2) = to come between (lit. and fig.), *intercedere*, *intervenire*, *supervenire*, *se interponere* (all with dat.).

intervention, *interventus* (-ūs).

interview, subst. *congressio*, *congressus* (-ūs), *conloquium*: to ask for an —, *conloquium petere*.

interview, v. *congruere* (*cum homine*).

interweave, *intexere*; see also ENTWINE.

intestate, *intestatus*; also as adv., *intestate*.

intestine, adj. *intestinus*; see INTERNAL.

intestine(s), subst. *intestinum* (usually plur.), *ilia*, *viscera*, *exta* (all plur.).

intimacy, *familiaritas*, *familiaris* or *domesticus usus* (-ūs), *amicitia*, *consuetudo*, *necessitudo*.

intimate, adj. *familiaris*, *intimus*, *coniunctus*:

to have an — knowledge of a thing, *rem penitus perspectam cognitamque habere*; an — friend, *familiaris*, *intimus*; to be on — terms with a person, *homine familiariter uti*.

intimate, v. *significare*, *indicare*; in a threatening manner, *denuntiare*; see also INFORM, SAY.

intimately, *familiariter*, *intime*, *coniuncte*, *penitus*.

intimation, *significatio*, *nuntius*, *denuntiatio*.

intimidate, (*de*)*terrere*; or render by subst. = fear (*timorem*, *metum*, etc.), a verb such as *incutere* or *incutere*, and dat. of person. See also FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY.

intimidated, adj. *timefactus*.

intimidation, = threats, *minae* (-arum, plur.); or render by verb.

into, in with acc. in all senses.

intolerable, *intolerabilis*, *intolerandus*: almost —, *vix tolerabilis*, *vix ferendus*; — conduct, *intolerantia*.

intolerably, *intoleranter*: it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*.

intolerance, *superbia*, *adrogantia*, *acerbitas*; or render by phrase.

intolerant, = unable to bear, *intolerans*; = harsh, uncharitable, *immitis*, *difficilis*, *acerbus*, *inhumanus*, *superbus*.

intone, *voce praeire* (= to lead, to sound the first note): to — prayers, *preces canere*.

intoxicate, *ebrium reddere*, *inebriare* (Sen.).

intoxicated, *ebrius*, *temulentus*.

intoxicating, render by verb.

intoxication, *ebrietas*.

intractable, *indocilis*, *difficilis*.

intractability, render by adj.

intransitive, *intransitivus* (*grammat. t. t.*).

intrepid, *intrepidus*, *impavidus*; see also FEARLESS.

intrepidity, *animus intrepidus* or *impavidus*; *fortitudo*; see also COURAGE.

intricacy, *contortio*.

intricate, *contortus*, *implicatus*, *perplexus*, *tortuosus*, *impeditus*.

intrigue, subst. (1) = a plot, *dolus*, *fallacia*, *clandestinum consilium*, *artificia* (-orum, plur.). (2) = an amour, *adulterium*.

intrigue, v. (1) = to plot, *dolis*, *fallaciā*, etc., *contendere*; see also PLOT, CONSPIRE. (2) see INTEREST, FASCINATE.

intriguer, render by phrase with *dolus* or *fallacia*.

intrinsic, = real, *verus*, *in re ipsa positus*.

intrinsically, *per se*, *vere*.

introduce. (1) = to bring in: of persons, *introducere*, *inducere* (in speaking or writing); of things, including abstract things, *introducere*, *inducere*, *invehere*: to — many changes, *multa mutare* or *novare*. (2) of persons, to make one known to another, *introducere*, *commendare*.

introduction. (1) = a bringing in, *introductio*, *inductio*, *invectio*. (2) an — to a book, etc., *prooemium*, *exordium*, *praefatio*; to say by way of —, *praefari*. (3) an — of one person to another, render by verb; a letter of —, *litterae commendaticiae* (plur.).

introductory: to make — remarks, *praefari*.

introspection, *ipsum se inspicere*.

intrude, *se interponere* or *offerre* (*homini*).

intrusion, *importunitas*; see also INTRUDE, INTERFERE.

intrusive, *molestus*, *importunus*.

intrusively, *moleste*.

intrust; see ENTRUST.

intuition, *cognitio*, *perceptio*, *comprehensio*; as a quality = keen perception, *ingenii* or *mentis acumen* or *acies*; = preconception, *anticipatio*.

intuitive, **intuitively**, render by phrase contrasting natural perception with experience, e.g. *ingenii vi non usu cognoscere*.

inundation, *eluvio*, *diluvium* (Verg., Plin. L.)

inure, *adsuefacere*; see ACCUSTOM.

urn, in *urnam condere*.

inutility, *inutilitas* (Lucr.).

invade, *invadere* (with in and acc. in Cic.), *bellum inferre* (with dat.), *incurrere*, *incur-sionem* or *inruptionem facere*; see also ATTACK, ASSAIL.

invader, *hostis*.

invalid, subst. *aeger*, *aegrotus*, *valetudinarius* (Sen.); of a soldier, *causarius*.

invalid, adj. *inritus*, *infirmus*, *nugatorius*, *vitiosus*.

invalidate, *inritum facere*, *tollere*, *infirmare*, *labefactare*, *rescindere*; see also ABROGATE, ABOLISH.

invasion, *incurtio*, *inruptio*.

invective, *convicium*, *probrum*, *invectio* (rare); sometimes rendered by *verba* (-orum, plur.) with adj., e.g. *acerba*, *aculeata*.

inveigh against, *invehi* (with in and acc.), *insectari*, *incessere*, *increpare*.

inveigle; see MISLEAD, SEDUCE.

invent, *invenire*, *reperire*, *excogitare*, *com-minisci*.

invention. (1) as an act or faculty, *inventio*, *excogitatio*, or render by verb (e.g. *hamis repertis*, by the — of hooks). (2) = a thing invented, *inventum* (esp. plur.), *reperta* (-orum, plur.: Lucr.). (3) = a falsehood, *commentum*, *fabula*, *mendacium*.

inventive, *habilis ad excogitandum*: the — faculty, *inventio*, *excogitatio*.

inventor, *inventor* (with f. *inventrix*), *repertor* (poet.), *auctor*, *architectus*.

inventory, *tabula*, *index* (Quint.).

inverse, *inversus*, *conversus*.

inversion, *versio*.

invert, (con)vertēre, *invertēre*: to — the order of words, *ultima primis praeponere* (Hor.).

invest. (1) to — a person with an office, *magistratum homini dare*, *mandare*, *deferre*. (2) to — a person or thing with a quality, *rem homini* or *rei* (dat.), *addere*, *impertire*; *re* (ex)ornare; see also IMPART, GIVE. (3) to — money, (in re) *pecuniam conlocare*, *occupare*, *ponere* (Hor.). (4) = to besiege, *circumsedere*, *obsidere*, *vallo* or *fossā cingere* or *circumdare*, *obsidione claudere*.

investment, render by verb; see INVEST.

investigate, *exquirere*, *indagare*, (per)scrutari, *investigare*; by judicial process, *quaerere*, *cognoscere*.

investigation, *investigatio*, *indagatio*, *inquisitio* (all these three used with *veri* by Cic.): a judicial —, *quaestio*, *cognitio*; see also IN-QUIRY.

investigator, *investigator*, *indagator* (with f. *indagatrix*).

investiture; see INSTALLATION.

inveteracy, *inveteratio*.

inveterate, *inveteratus*, *penitus defixus* or *insitus*: to become —, *inveterascere*.

inveterately, *penitus*.

invidious, = causing ill-will, *invidiosus*.

invidiously, *invidiose*.

invidiousness, *invidia*.

invigorate, *corroborare*, (con)firmare: to — again, *reinvigorate*, *reficere*.

invigorating, *aptus ad corpus* (etc.) *reficiendum*.

invigoration, render by verb.

invincible, *invictus*, in(ex)superabilis; or render by phrase with *posse* and *vincere* or *superare*.

inviofability, *sanctitas*; or render by adj.

inviofable, *inviofabilis* (Verg., Tac.), *inviofatus* = sacred, holy, *sanctus*, *sacrosanctus*.

inviofably, *inviofate*.

inviofate, *integer*; *inviofatus*, *intactus*; see also INTACT, SAFE.

inviofable, *caecus*; or render by phrase with *posse* and *cernere*: to be —, *sub oculos non cadere*, *non comparere*.

invitation, *invitatio*: at your —, *invitatus* (or *vocatus*) a te, *invitatu tuo*; to accept an —, *promittere*.

invite. LIT., *invitare* (*hominem ad rem*), *vocare* (*hominem ad rem*): to — oneself to dinner with a person, *condicere homini ad cenam*. TRANSF., = to allure, *adlectare*, *invitare*; see also ALLURE.

inviting, *blandus*, *gratus*, *amoenus*.

invitingly, *blande*, *grate*, *amoenē*.

invocation, of help, *imploratio*; of witnesses, *testatio*.

invoice, *libellus*.

invoke, *invocare*, *implorare*: to — as a witness, *testari*, *invocare testem*.

involutarily, *non sponte* (*suā*); or render by adj. *invitus*.

involutary, *invitus*, *coactus*, *non voluntarius*.

involution, *implicatio*.

involve. (1) = to wrap up, envelop, *involvere*.

(2) = to implicate, associate a person in a thing, *hominem re implicare* or *adligare*, *ad rem admiscere*: to be —d in a thing, *in re versari*; to be —d in debt, *aere alieno laborare*.

(3) = to imply, comprise, *continere*, *habere*: to be —d, *inesse* (in re or rei, dat.).

invulnerable, *invulnerabilis* (Sen.): to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

inward, *interior*; see also INNER.

inwardly, *introrsus* or *introrsum*, *intus*, *intrinsecus*.

inweave, *intexere*.

inwrought, *intextus*.

irascibility, *iracundia*, *cerebrum* (Hor.).

irascible, *iracundus*, in iram *praeceptus*, *stomachosus*, *cerebrosus* (Hor.).

ire; see ANGER.

Ireland, *Hibernia*.

iris, the flower, *iris* (Plin.).

irk: it —s, *piget*, *taedet* (with acc. of person; the distasteful thing is rendered by an infin. or genit. of subst.); *molestum est* (with dat. of person).

irksome, *gravis*, *molestus*, *operosus*, *odiosus*.

irksomeness, *taedium*, *molestia*.

iron, subst. (1) the metal, *ferrum*: of —, made of —, *ferreus*; tipped with —, *ferratus*;

—-mines, —-works, *ferrariae* (-arum, plur.).

(2) plur., —s = fetters, *vincula*, *compedes*: in —s, *ferratus*, adj. (Pl.).

iron, adj. *ferreus* (lit. and fig.): — tools, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.).

ironical, render by phrase, e.g. *verbum per*

ironiam dictum; in the description of persons, adapt the phrase of Cic., *in omni oratione simulatorem, quem eloqua Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus*.

ironically, *per ironiam*.

ironmongery, *ferramenta* (-orum, plur.).

irony, *ironia* (= the Greek *εἰρωνεία*; Cic.), *dis-simulatio*.

irradiate, *inlustrare, conlustrare*.

irrational, *absurdus, rationis expers, brutus* (esp. of animals), *insanus* (= mad), *stultus* (= stupid), *caecus* (= blind).

irrationally, *absurde*.

irreclaimable, *quod emendari non potest*.

irreconcilable. (1) of persons, anger, etc., *implacabilis, inexorabilis*. (2) of propositions, (res) *inter se repugnantes, contrariae*; see also INCONSISTENT.

irrecoverable, adj. *inreparabilis* (Verg., Sen.).

irrefragable, *certus, firmus*; or render by phrase such as (*argumentum*) *quod refelli non potest*.

irrefutable; see IRREFRAGABLE.

irregular, *enormis* (= shapeless: Tac., Quint.); *incompositus* (= rough: Verg., Hor., Quint.); *inuitatus* (= unusual); *inaequabilis, inaequalis* (= not uniform); as grammat. t. t., *anomalus*; of procedure at elections, *vitiosus*; of troops, *tumultuarius*.

irregularity, *enormitas* (= shapelessness: Quint.); as grammat. t. t., *anomalia*; of conduct, *licentia*; at an election, *vitium*.

irregularly, *exormiter, incomposite, praeter morem*; at an election, *vitio*.

irrelevant, *alienus*: it is —, *nihil ad rem pertinet*.

irreligion, *impietas erga deos, deorum neglectia*.

irreligious, *impius erga deos*: an — man, *contemptor religionis*.

irreligiously, *impie*.

irremediable; see INCURABLE.

irremovable, *immobilis, immutabilis*.

irreparable, *inreparabilis* (Verg., Sen.): an — loss, *damnum quod nullo modo rescirari potest*.

irreprehensible; see BLAMELESS.

irreproachable; see BLAMELESS.

irresistible, *invictus, in(ex)superabilis*; or render by phrase, e.g. *cui nullā vi resisti potest*.

irresistibly, *ita ut nullo modo resisti possit*.

irresolute, *dubius, incertus, varius, infirmus*: to be —, *dubitare, haesitare*.

irresolutely, *dubitanter*; or render by adj.

irresolution, *dubitatio, haesitantia, cunctatio*; or render by *animus* with adj.

irrespective of, *sine ullo discrimine*, with genit.

irresponsible, render by phrase with *rationem reddere* (= to give an account).

irretrievable; see IRRECOVERABLE.

irreverence, *impietas erga deos, nulla rerum divinarum reverentia*.

irreverent, *inverecundus, impius erga deos*.

irreverently, *impie*.

irrevocable, *inrevocabilis*.

irrigate, *irrigare*.

irrigation, *irrigatio, inductio aquarum*.

irritable, *irritabilis, stomachosus, iracundus*.

irritably, *stomachose*.

irritate. (1) physically, e.g.: to — a wound, *inflammare* (Plin.). (2) mentally, *irritare, iram (homini) movere*.

irritation, = annoyance, *stomachus*; see also ANGER.

irruption, *inruptio, incursio*.

isinglass, *ichthyocolla* (Plin.).

island, *insula*.

islander, *insulanus, insulae incolā*.

isle; see ISLAND.

islet, *parva insula*.

isolate, *secernere, seiungere, separare*; see also SEPARATE.

isolated, *remotus, solus*.

isolation, *solitudo*.

isosceles, *isosceles* (late Latin).

issue, subst. (1) = outcome, result, *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs): a happy —, *successus* (-ūs). (2) = subject, *res, causa*: the point at —, *res de quā agitur*. (3) = offspring, *liberi* (-orum, plur.), *progenies, stirps, proles* (poet.), *suboles* (poet.); male —, *stirps virilis*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere*. (4), as medic. t. t. = discharge, *profluvium* (Lucr.), *fluxio* (Plin.).

issue, v. (1) transit. = to give out: a, of orders, etc., *edere, proponere, pronuntiare*: to — a decree, *edicere*: b, of stores, rations, etc., *dispensare, distribuere*. (2) intransit. = to come out: a, of physical movement: to — forth, *exire, egredi, evadere, erumpere*: b = to end up, turn out, *evadere, exire, evenire* (of things only).

isthmus, *isthmus* or *isthmus*.

it: often not expressed in Latin, esp. as the subject of a verb. Otherwise to be rendered by pronoun, e.g. *hic, haec, hoc, or is, ea, id, or ille, illa, illud*.

Italian, *Italicus, Italus*.

Italy, *Italia*.

itch, subst. (1) as a disease, *scabies* (Cels.).

(2) as a sensation, *prurigo* (Mart.), *pruritus, -ūs* (Plin.).

itch, v. LIT., *prurire* (Juv.), *formicare* (Plin.).

TRANSF., *prurire* (Pl., Mart.): to — to do a thing, *gestire facere*.

item, subst., in a list, *pars, res*; or render by *singula* (-orum, n. plur.), = the separate —s.

iterate, *iterare*.

itinerant, *circumforaneus*.

itinerary, *itineris descriptio*.

ivory, subst. *ebur*.

ivory, adj. *eburneus*.

ivy, *hedera* (poet.): — -mantled, *hederā obsitus*.

J

jabber, v. *blaterare, garrere, strepere, crepare*.

jabbering, subst. *clamor, strepitus* (-ūs).

jack, = a tool for various purposes, render by *machina* or *instrumentum*: a — of all trades, *qui se ad omnia aptum esse putat*.

jackanapes, *sannio*.

jackass, *asinus* (lit. and fig.).

jackdaw, *graculus* (Phaedr., Mart.).

jacket, *tunica*.

jade. (1) = a poor horse, *caballus*. (2) of a woman, *mulier importuna, puella proterva*.

jaded, *fatigatus, (de)fessus*; see also WEARY.

jagged, *serratus* (Plin. = with teeth like those of a saw): — rocks, *saxa aspera* or *praerupta*.

jail, *carcer*; see also GAOL, PRISON.

jailbird, *furcifer*.

jam, subst. *fructūs conditi* (plur.).
jam, v. *comprimere*.
jamb, *postis*.
James, *Iacobus* (late Latin).
janitor, *ianitor* (f. *ianitrix*: Pl.); *ostiarius* (Varro).
January, *Ianuarius* (mensis).
jar, subst. (1) = a vessel, *olla* (originally *aula*); *cadus* (esp. for wine: poet.); *dolium* (= cask); *seria* (large); *urceus* (Pl., Hor.); *urna* (esp. for the ashes of the dead); *amphora* (large, with two handles: Hor.). (2) on the —, of a door, *semiapertus*. (3) = quarrel, *rixa*, *iurgium*.
jar, v. = to be discordant, lit. or fig., *discrepare*, *dissonum* or *absonum* or *discordem esse*.
jargon, perhaps *sermo barbarus*.
jarring, = discordant, *dissonus*, *absonus*, *discors*.
jasper, subst. *iaspis* (Verg.).
jasper, adj. *iaspideus* (Plin.).
jaundice, *morbus regius* or *arquatus* (Cels.).
jaundiced. LIT., *arquatus* (Lucr.). TRANSF., *lividus*, *invidus*.
jaunt, *iter*, *excursio* (Plin.): to take a —, *excurrere* (Plin.).
javelin, *pilum*, *iaculum*: to come within — range, *ad teli coniectum venire*; to throw a —, *iaculari*.
jaw, *mala*, *maxilla* (Cels.); in metaphor, the —s (of death, etc.), *fauces* (-ium, plur.).
jealous, *invidus*, *lividus*: to be — of a person, *homini aemulari* or *invidere*.
jealousy, *invidia*, *aemulatio*.
jeer, *jeering*, subst. *cavillatio*, *ludibrium*, *inrisio*.
jeer, v. *cavillari*: to — at, *cavillari*, *inridere*, *deridere*, in *ludibrium vertere*.
jeering, render by verb, or by phrase such as *cum inrisione*, *per ludibrium*.
jejune, *ieiunus*, *aridus*, *exilis*.
jejunely, *ieiune*.
jejuneness, *ieiunitas*, *siccitas*.
jeopardize, in *periculum* or *discrimen vocare* or *adducere*; see also DANGER.
jeopardy; see DANGER.
jerk, subst. *motus* (-ūs) *subitus*, *impetus* (-ūs).
jerk, v. intransit. *salire*.
jerkin, *tunica*.
jerkiness, in style, *salebra*.
jerky, of style, *salebrosus* (Quint.).
Jerusalem, *Hierosolyma* (-orum, n. pl.).
jest, subst. *iocus*, *ridiculum*: in —, *ioco* (opp. serio), *per iocum*.
jest, v. *iocari*, *ioco uti*, *ioca agere*, *ioculari*, *cavillari*.
jester, *scurra*.
jet. (1) the mineral, *gagates* (Plin.): — black, *niger* or *nigerrimus*. (2) a — of water, *aqua saliens* or *exsiliens*.
jetsam, *res naufragio eiectae* (plur.).
jetty, *moles*.
Jew, *Iudaeus*.
jewel, *gemma*; see also GEM.
jewelled, *gemmeus*, *gemmatus*.
jeweller, *qui gemmas vendit* or *sculptit*.
Jewish, *Iudaicus*, *Iudaeus* (Plin.).
jig; see DANCE.
jilt, *repudiare*.
jingle, *timire*.
jingling, subst. *tinnitus* (-ūs: Verg., Sen.).
job, = a piece of work, *opus* (-ēris, n.): a put-up —, *fraus*.

jobber, = a stockjobber, *argentarius*.
jockey, *agaso* (= groom).
jockey, v. *circumvenire*; see also CHEAT.
jocose, *jocular*, *iocosus*, *iocularis*, *ridiculus*, *facetus*.
jocosely, *iocese*, *ioculariter* (Plin.), *per iocum*, *facete*.
jocoseness, *jocularity*, *iocus*, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *hilaritas*.
jog, subst. *impulsus* (-ūs); or render by verb.
jog, v. (1) transit. *fodicare* (lit. and fig.), *impellere*. (2) intransit.: to — on, — along, *lente progredi*.
John, *Ioannes* (late Latin).
join, v. (1) = to bring together, bring one to another, connect (lit. and fig.), (*con*)*iungere*, *conectere*, *copulare*: to — closely together, *conligare*, *conglutinare*; to — in a row, without a break, *continuarere*; to — battle, *proelium* or *pugnam committere*. (2) physically = to be connected with, (*con*)*iungi*, *adiungi*, *conecti*. (3) of persons = to come up to, meet, (*homini*) *occurrere*, *supervenire*. (4) of persons: to — an association, (*cum homine*) *se coniungere*, or *societatem inire* or *coire*. (5) to — in, take part in, (*rei*, dat.) *interesse*, (*rei*, genit.) *participem esse*.
joiner, *faber*.
joint, subst. (1) in an animal or human body, *commissura*, *articulus*, *artūs* (-uum, plur.), *vertebra* (Sen.), *nodus*. (2) in a plant, *nodus*, *geniculum* (Plin.). (3) in a manufactured thing, *coagmentum*, *compages*, *compactura*, *iunctura* (Verg.).
joint, adj. *communis*; see also COMMON.
jointed, *geniculatus*.
joint-heir, *coheres*.
jointly, *coniuncte*, *coniunctim*, *una*, *communiter*.
joint-stock company, *societas*.
jointure, *annua* (-orum, plur.: Plin. L.).
joist, *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*.
joke; see JEST.
joker, *homo ridiculus*.
joking apart, *extra iocum*, *remoto ioco*.
jollity, *hilaritas*, *lascivia*.
jolly, *hilaris*, *lascivus* (poet.).
jolt, v. (1) to — a person or thing, *iactare*, *concutere*, *quassare*. (2) to — against, *offendere*.
jolting, subst. *iactatio*, *quassatio*; or render by verb.
jostle, *fodicare*; see also JOLT.
jot, subst.: not a —, *nihil*, *minime*; not to deviate a —, *non transversum unguem discedere*; not a — less, *ne pilo quidem minime*; not to care a — for, *non flocci facere*.
jot, v.: to — down, *adnotare* or *scribere*.
journal. (1) = diary, *ephemeris*. (2) = newspaper, *acta diurna* (-orum, plur.).
journalist, render by phrase, such as *actorum diurnorum scriptor*.
journey, subst. *iter*, *cursus* (-ūs), *via*: a day's —, *iter unius diei*; to be on a —, *in itinere esse*; to undertake a —, *iter facere*; a — abroad, *peregrinatio*; a — by sea, *navigatio*.
journey, v. *iter facere*: to — abroad, *peregrinari*; see also TRAVEL, MARCH.
journeyman, *opifex*.
Jove, *Iuppiter*: by —! *mehercle!*
jovial, *hilaris*, *lascivus*.
joviality, *hilaritas*, *lascivia*.
jovially, *hilarare*, *lascivere*.

joy. (1) as a feeling, *gaudium*, *laetitia*, (esp. = exuberant —): to feel —, *gaudēre*, *laetari*; to jump for —, be beside oneself with —, *laetitiā* or *gaudio* *exsultare*, *efferrī*; a transport of —, *effusa laetitia*; shouts of —, *clamores laetantium*. (2) in concrete sense, = a source of — (esp. in plur.), *gaudium*, *voluptas*.

joy, v. *gaudēre*, *laetari*, *exsultare*.

joyful, *laetus*, *hilaris*, *laetabilis*, *laetificus* (= making glad: *Lucr.*).

joyfully, *laete*, *libenter*, *hilare*; often to be rendered by adj. *laetus* or *libens*.

joyfulness; see **JOY**.

joyous; see **JOYFUL**.

jubilant, *laetitiā* or *gaudio* *exsultans* or *triumphans*; see also **EXULT**.

jubilee, *festi dies* (plur.).

judge, subst. (1) in court, *iudex* (general term, often applied to the jurors rather than the presiding judge): the presiding —, *quaesitor*, *praetor (urbanus)*, for cases between Romans, *peregrinus*, (between foreigners); a — deciding according to equity, *arbitrator*; for special, e.g. very urgent, cases, *recuperator*. (2) in gen., *iudex*, *aestimator*, *existimator*; see also **CRITIC**.

judge, v. (1) in court, *iudicare*, *iudicium exercere*, *ius dicere*. (2) in gen., *iudicare*, *existimare*, *censere*: to — between, *diuudicare*.

judgment. (1) in court, *iudicium*: a — according to equity, decision of an arbitrator, *arbitrium*; to pronounce —, *ius dicere*; a — seat, *tribunal*. (2) in gen.: a — a considered opinion, *iudicium*, *sententia*: in my —, *meo iudicio*, *me iudice*, *quantum ego iudico*, *meā sententiā*: b, as a faculty = discernment, *iudicium*, *consilium*.

judicature, *iurisdictio*.

judicial, = concerned with courts of law, *iudicialis*, *forensis*: a — decree, *edictum*; a — injunction (pending trial), *interdictum*; a — investigation, *iudicium*; — organization, *ratio iudiciorum*.

judicially, *iure*, *lege*: to proceed —, *lege agere*.

judicious, *sagax*, *sapiens*, *prudens*, *subtilis*.

judiciously, *sagaciter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*, *subtiliter*.

judiciousness, *sagacitas*, *prudencia*, *sapientia*, *consilium*.

jug, *urceus* (Pl., Hor.): a little —, *urceolus* (Juv.); see also **JAR**.

juggle, *praestigias agere*.

juggler, *praestigiator*, and f. *praestigiatrice* (Pl.).

juggling, subst. *LIT.*, *praestigiae* (-arum, plur.).

TRANSF., = trickery, *dolus*, *fraus*, *astutiae* (-arum, plur.).

juice, *sucus*, *melligo uvae*.

juicy, *suci plenus*, *sucosus* (Plin.).

jujube. (1) the tree, *zizyphus* (Col.). (2) the fruit, *zizyphum* (Plin.).

July, *Quinctilis (mensis)*; after Julius Caesar, *Iulius (mensis)*.

jumble, subst. *congeries* (Ov.), *turba*; of the contents of a book, *farrago* (Juv.), *sartago* (Pers.): a nasty —, — of filth, *conluviēs*, *conluvio*.

jumble, v. (per) *miscere*.

jump, subst. *saltus* (-ūs).

jump, v. *salire*: to — for joy, *exsultare gaudio*; to — in, *insilire*; to — over, *transilire*; to — out, or up, *exsilire*.

junction, (con) *iunctio*.

junction, *tempus*, *tempestas*.

June, (mensis) *Iunius*.

jungle, render by phrase describing vegetation, e.g. *loca virgultis obsita* (plur.).

junior, *iunior*, (natu) *minor*.

juniper, *iuniperus* (Verg.).

juridical, *iuridicalis*; see also **JUDICIAL**.

jurisconsult, *iuris* or *iure peritus*, *iuris* or *iure consultus*.

jurisdiction, *iurisdictio*.

jurisprudence, *iuris prudentia*.

jurist; see **JURISCONSULT**.

juror, *iudex*.

jury, *iudices* (-um, plur.).

just, adj. *iustus*, *aequus* (= fair, impartial), *meritus* (= deserved).

just, adv. (1) of time, *commodum*: — now (= at this moment), *in praesentiā*; — lately, *modo*, *nuperrime*, *recens*; having — arrived, *recens*; — as, *cum maxime*; — before night, *sub noctem*; — thirty days, *triginta dies ipsi*. (2) in gen., of degree, quantity, etc. = exactly, *admodum*; often rendered by *ipse*, esp. with numerals (e.g.: = eleven legions, *ipsae undecim legiones*). In comparisons: — as, *ita* (or *sic*) *ut*, *tamquam*, *perinde ac*; — as great, *tantusdem*; — as much, *tantundem*; — as many, *totidem*, see also **AS**. In replies, — so, *ita*, *ita vero*, *admodum* (Pl., Ter.). (3) in gen. = only, *modo*, *solum*, *tantum*.

justice, as a quality or virtue, *iustitia*; = equity, impartiality, *aequitas*; = one's rights, just treatment, *ius (iuris, n.)*: — requires that, etc., *aequum est* (with acc. and infin.); in —, *iure*.

justiciary; see **JUDGE**.

justifiable, *iustus*, *legitimus*.

justifiably, *recte*, *iure*.

justification, *purgatio*, *excusatio*; or render by verb.

justify, *purgare* (= to — completely); *excusare* (= to excuse, show reason for defects in a person or thing).

justly, *iustē*, *iurē*, *legitime*, *merito*.

jut: to — out, *exstare*, *eminēre*, *prominēre*; of geographical features, *excurrere*.

juvenile, *puerilis*, *iuvenilis*.

juxtaposition, render by verb, such as *ponere*.

K

kale, *crambe*.

keel, *carina*.

keen. (1) physically (e.g. of winter, or a cutting edge), *acer*. (2) of feeling = poignant, *acerbus*, *acer*. (3) of perception = acute, penetrating, *acutus*, *subtilis*, *perspicax*, *sagax*. (4) = zealous, enthusiastic, *acer*, *studiosus*, *alacer*.

keenly. (1) = poignantly, bitterly, *acerbe*, *acriter*. (2) = with penetration, *acute*, *acriter*, *subtiliter*, *sagaciter*. (3) = enthusiastically, *studiose*, *summo studio*.

keenness. (1) = poignancy, *acerbitas*. (2) = penetration, acute perception, *subtilitas*, *sagacitas*, *perspicacitas*; of vision or looks, *acies*. (3) = enthusiasm, *studium*, *alacritas*.

keep, subst. *arx*.

keep, v. (1) transit. LIT., (*con*)servare, *adservare*, *custodire*, *tenere*, *continere*, *habere*: to — to oneself, *sibi habere*; of goods = to store up, *condere*; of animals = to support, maintain, *alere*; to — in, *includere*, *continere*; to — apart, *distinere*; to — back, *retinere*, *cohibere* (= to restrain); to — off, *arcere*, *defendere*, *propulsare*. TRANSF., a, of abstract things = to observe, maintain, (*ob*)servare, *retinere*: to — faith, *fidem servare* or *prae-stare*; to — watch, *custodias agere*; to — a secret, *rem celare* or *reticere* or *occultam tenere*: b, to — accounts, *tabulas conficere*: c, to — one's bed, *iacere*, *cubare*: d, to — a person in a certain state, *habere* (with adverbial phrase or participle). (2) intransit.: a = to remain (in a place or condition), (*re*)manere: to — silent, *tacere*, *reticere*: b = not to get spoilt, *durare* or *render* by negative phrase: c, to — on doing a thing, *pergere* (with infin.), *perseverare*.

keeper, *custos*, *curator*.

keeping, subst. *custodia*, *tutela*: to be in —, *convenire*, *congruere*; see also AGREE.

keepsake, *donum*.

keg, *dolium*; see also CASK, JAR.

ken, *conspectus* (-ūs).

kennel. (1) for dogs, *stabulum canis* or *canum*. (2) = gutter, drain, *cloaca*.

Kent, *Cantium*.

kerb, *crepido*.

kerchief, *sudarium*; see also HANDKERCHIEF.

kernel. LIT., of fruits, *nucleus* (Plin.).

TRANSF., = best or most essential part of anything, *medulla*, *flos*, *robur*.

kettle, *cortina* (Pl., Cato), *lebes* (Verg., Ov.), *a(h)enum* (Verg., Ov.).

kettle-drum, *tympanum*.

key. LIT., *clavis*. TRANSF., the (military) — to a position, *ianua*, *claustra* (-orum, plur.).

kick, subst. *calcitratus* (-ūs; Plin.), *pedis* or *calcis ictus* (-ūs): take a —, *accipe calcem* (Juv.).

kick, v. *calcitrare* (Plin.), *calces remittere*, (*rem* or *hominem*) *calce petere*: to — back, *re-calcitrare* (Hor.); prov.: to — against the pricks, *advorsum stimulum calcare* (Ter.).

kid, *haedus*, *haedulus* (Juv.).

kidnap; see STEAL.

kidney, *renes* (*renum*, plur.).

kidney-bean, *phaselus* (Verg.).

kill, *interficere* (general term); *caedere* (= to — by beating, stabbing, etc.); *occidere* (= to cut down, esp. in battle); *conficere* (= despatch, make an end of); *necare* (= to put to a violent death); *enecare* (stronger than *necare*: Pl.); *interimere*, *e medio tollere* (= do away with, remove from the scene); *trucidare* (= to butcher, massacre); *iugulare* (= to cut the throat of); *obtruncare* (= to cut down, esp. in battle); *percutere* (esp. of an executioner); *leto dare* (= to put to death, an archaic phrase: Verg., Juv.): to — oneself, *mortem sibi consciscere*, *manus sibi adferre*, *se interimere*; to — time, *horas fallere* (poet.); to — the fattened calf, *saginam caedere* (Pl.).

kiln, *fornax*.

kin; see KINDRED.

kind, subst. *genus* (-ēris, n.); *modus* (esp. in genit., e.g. *eiusdem modi*): of such a —, *talis*; in logic, *species*, *forma*; by —s, according to its —, *generatim*; a — of (to qualify metaphors, etc.), *render* by *quasi* or by

quidam agreeing with subst.; every — of, *omnis* or plur. *omnes*.

kind, adj. *benignus*, *beneficus* (in action), *benevolus* (in disposition), *facilis*, *humanus*; = friendly, *amicus*, *comis*; = indulgent, *indulgens*; = gentle, mild, *clemens*; of gods = favourably disposed, *propitius*: you are too —, *benigne*, *recte*; a — action, *beneficium*, *officium*.

kindle, v. (1) transit. LIT., *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*: to — from below, *succendere*, *ignem subdere* (with dat.). TRANSF., of passions, etc., *accendere*, *incendere*, *inflammare*, *conflare*, *excitare*, *incitare*. (2) intransit. (*ex*)ardescere.

kindly, adj.; see KIND, adj.

kindly, adv. *benigne*, *comiter*, *clementer*, *indul-genter*, *amice*, *humane*.

kindness. (1) as a quality, *bonitas*, *benignitas*, *benevolentia*, *comitas*, *humanitas*, *clementia*, *indulgentia*. (2) = an act of —, *beneficium*, *officium*; see also FAVOUR.

kindred, subst. (1) abstr., *consanguinitas*, *cognatio*, *necessitudo*. (2) = relatives, *consanguinei*, *cognati*, *necessarii* (-orum, plur.); see also RELATIVES.

king, *rex*: a petty —, *regulus*; to be —, *regem esse*, *regnum obtinere*, *regnare*; to make oneself —, *regnum occupare*; as happy as a —, *render by rex* (= a specially fortunate person: Pl., Hor.).

kingcraft, *ars regendi*.

kingdom, *regnum*.

kingfisher, n. (*h*)*alcedo* (Pl.), (*h*)*alcyon* (Verg.).

kingly, *regius*, *regalis*.

kingship, *regia potestas*, *regnum*.

kinsman; see RELATIVE.

kiss, subst. *osculum*, *suavium*, *basium* (Cat., Juv.).

kiss, v. *osculari*, *suaviari*, *basiare* (Cat., Mart.): — Attica for me, *Atticae meae meis verbis suavius des* (Cic. L.).

kissing, subst. *osculatio*, *basiatio* (Cat.).

kitchen, *culina*.

kitchen-garden, *hortus olitorius* (Leg.).

kitten, *render by catulus* (= the young of any animal) with a reference to *feles* (= cat).

knapsack, *mantica*, *sarcina*.

knave, *homo nequam* or *sceleratus*; more colloquially, *scelestus* (Pl., Ter.), *furcifer* (Pl.), *veterator*.

knavery, *nequitia*, *malitia*, *fraus*, *dolus*.

knavish, *nequam*, *malitiosus*, *fraudulentus*.

knavishly, *malitiose*, *fraudulenter*.

knead, *depsere* (Cato), *subigere*.

knee, *genu*.

knee-deep, *genus tenus*, *genibus tenus*.

knee-pan, *patella* (Cels.).

kneel, *genibus niti*: to — down, *genu terram tangere*.

knife, *culter*: a small —, *cultellus* (Hor.).

knight, *eques*.

knighthood, *ordo equester* (= the whole order); *dignitas equestrius*, *locus equester* (= the rank).

knightly, *equester*; = worthy of a knight, *equite dignus*.

knit, *acubus texere*: to — the brow, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.

knob, n. *bullā* (of a door, etc.); *nodus* (in plants: Verg.).

knobbed, *knobbly*, *nodosus* (Ov.).

knock, v. *pulsare*: to — against, *offendēre* (e.g. *pedem in saxum*); to — at a door, *fores* or *ostium pulsare*; to — down, *sternēre*; to — out (teeth, etc.), *elidēre*; to — up = to arouse, *suscitare*; = to tire, *conficēre*, (*de*)*fatigare*; —ed up = tired, exhausted, (*de*)*fessus*.

knocking, subst. *pulsatio*.

knock-kneed, *varus* (Hor.).

knot, subst. *LIT.*, in anything flexible, also in wood, *nodus*. *TRANSF.*, (1) = a tie, *nodus*, *vinculum*. (2) = a group of people, *circulus*.

knot, v. *nodare* (Verg., Ov.), *nectēre*; see also *TIE*.

knotty, *LIT.*, *nodosus*. *TRANSF.*, *difficilis*, *spinosus*: a — point, *nodus*.

know. (1) to — facts, *scire*, *cognitum* or *com-pertum habēre*; to — for certain, *certo* or *certe scire*; to — very well, *probe scire*, *non ignorare*, *non esse ignarum* or *nescium*; to — how to, *scire*, with *infin.*; to get to —, (*cog*)*noscēre*; let me —, *certiorem me fac*; as far as I —, *quantum scio*, *quod sciam*; not to —, *nescire*, *ignorare*; I don't — what to say, *non* (or *nihil*) *habeo quod dicam*. (2) = to be acquainted with, *novisse* (perf. of *noscēre*): not to —, *ignorare*. (3) to — again = to recognize, *agnoscēre*, *cognoscere*, *noscitare*.

knowing, adj. (1) = conscious, aware, *sciens*, *prudens*. (2) = clever, *callidus*, *versutus*, *astutus*.

knowingly, *consulto*, *de industriā*; often rendered as adj. by *sciens* or *prudens*.

knowledge, subjectively, as the state of know-ing, *scientia*, *notitia*, *cognitio*, *prudentia*; objectively, as something imparted and acquired, *doctrina*, *disciplina*: to bring a thing to a person's —, *hominem de re docēre* or *certiorem facēre*; to have no — of, *ignorare*; without the — of a person, *clam homine*, *imprudente homine*.

known, *notus*: to make —, *declarare*.

knuckle, subst. *articulus* (*digiti*).

knuckle, v. *obtemperare*, *se summittēre* (with *dat.*).

L

label, *scheda* (*scida*) = a strip of papyrus bark, leaf of paper; *tessera* = a square piece of stone or wood; *pittacium* (Petr.).

laborious, *laboriosus*, *operosus*: to be —, *magni laboris esse*.

laboriously, *laboriose*, *operose*.

labour, subst.: in gen., *labor*, *opus* (-*eris*, n.), *opera*, *occupatio*, *moles* (poet., but also in Liv. and Tac.): learned —s, *studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; to lose one's —, *operam* (et *oleum*) *perdēre*; in childbirth, *partus* (-*ūs*), *nisus* or *nixus* (-*us*: Verg., Ov.); to be in —, *parturire*.

labour, v. (1) = to work, toil, exert oneself, *laborare*, *opus facēre*, *niti*, *contendēre*: to — at, over, on a thing, *rem* or *in re elaborare*, *rei* (dat.) *operam dare*, *in rem incumbēre*. (2) = to be distressed, *laborare* (with *abl.*). (3) to — under a delusion, *decipi*, *falli*. (4) to — in childbirth, *parturire*.

laboured, *adfectatus* (Quint.), *nimis exquisitus*.

labourer, *operarius*, *opera*.

labyrinth, *labyrinthus*.

labyrinthine, *labyrinthēus* (Cat.); fig., of

difficulties etc., *perplexus*, *impeditus*, *in-extricabilis* (Verg.).

lace, subst.: render by phrase, such as *texta* (-*orum*, plur.) *reticulata*: a shoe —, *li(n)gula* (= shoe-latchet: Juv.).

lacerate, *lacerare*, *laniare*.

laceration, *laceratio*, *laniatus* (-*ūs*).

lachrymose, *lacrimabundus*, *lacrimosus* (poet.).

lack, subst. *inopia*, *penuria*, *egestas*.

lack, v. (*re*) *carēre*, (*rē* or *rei*, genit.) *egēre* or *indigēre*.

lackey, *pedisequus*.

lack-lustre, adj. *decolor*.

laconic. *LIT.*, = Spartan, *Laconicus*. *TRANSF.*, = brief, concise, *brevis*, *adstrictus*.

laconically, *breviter*, *adstrictē*.

lad, *puer*.

ladder, *scalae* (-*arum*, plur.): a rung of a —, *scalarum gradus* (-*ūs*).

lade, = to load, *onerare*.

laden, *onustus*, *oneratus*, *gravis*: — with debt, *aere alieno obrutus*.

lading, subst. *onus* (-*eris*, n.).

ladle, subst. *trulla*, *cyathus* (for wine: Pl., Hor.), *cocleare* (Mart.).

ladle, v. *haurire*.

lady, in gen., *femina*, *mulier*: a married —, or — of quality, *matrona*; the — of the house, mistress, *domina*, *hera*, *materfamilias*.

lady-like, *liberalis*, *honestus*, *quod matronā dignum est*.

ladyship, *domina*.

lady's-maid, *famula*, *ornatrix* (Ov.).

lag, *cessare*, *morari*, *cunctari*.

laggard, *cessator*, *cunctator*; or render by adj. *ignavus*.

lagoon, *lacus* (-*ūs*), *lacuna* (Lucr.).

laic, *lay*, adj. *laicus* (eccl.).

lair, *latibulum*, *cubile*.

laird, *dominus*, *possessor*.

lamb, *agnus* and f. *agna*: of a —, *agninus*; as meat, (*caro*) *agnina* (Pl., Hor.).

lambent, render by verb *lambēre*.

lambkin, *agnellus* (Pl.).

lame, adj. *claudus*; in gen. = feeble, *debilis*: to be —, *claudum esse*, *claudicare* (also used metaphorically); a — excuse, *excusatio vana*.

lame, v. *claudum reddēre*.

lameness, *claudicatio*.

lament, *lamentation*, *lamentum* (usually in plur.), *lamentatio* (= the act of lamenting), *comploratio*, *ploratus* (-*ūs*), *fletus* (-*ūs* = weeping); *querimonia*, *querela* (= complaint).

lament, v. *lamentari*, *deplēre*, (*de*)*plorare*, *complorare*.

lamentable, = to be lamented, or lamenting, *lamentabilis*, *flebilis*, *miserandus*, *miserabilis*.

lamentably, *miserandum in modum*, *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*.

lamented, of dead persons in gen., *flebilis* (poet.); of dead and deified Roman emperors, use *divus*.

lamp, *lucerna*, *lychnus*.

lamp-black, *fuligo*.

lampoon, subst., use adj. *famosus*, with subst. *carmen* (Hor.) or *libellus* (Suet.).

lamp-stand, *lychnuchus*.

lance, subst. *lancea*, *hasta*, *sarisa*; fig.: to break a — with a person, *cum homine certare*, *contendēre*.

lance, v. *incidēre*.

lancet, *scalpellum*.

land, subst. (1) opp. to sea, *terra*, *tellūs* (-ūs, f.: poet.); by — and sea, *terrā marique*. (2) — as possessed, cultivated, etc., *ager*, *solum*, *terra*. (3) = a particular country or region, *terra*, *regio*, *ager*, *fines* (-ium, plur.): one's native —, *patria*; of what —? *cuias?* of our —, *nostras*.

land, adj. *terrestris*, *terrenus*: a — battle, *pugna pedestris*.

land, v. (1) transit. (*in terram*) *exponere*. (2) intransit. (*ex nave*) *egredi*.

landed, adj.: — property, *ager*, *possessio* (usually in plur.); a — proprietor, *agrorum possessor*.

landing, subst. *egressus* (-ūs), *litoris appulsus* (-ūs): to make a —, *navi exire*; a hostile —, prelude to raid or invasion, *escensio*.

landlord, *agrorum possessor* (= proprietor), *caupo* (= innkeeper).

landmark, *lapis*, *terminus*.

landscape. (1) = actual country, *regio*, *terra*. (2) in painting, use phrase such as *regio in tabulā picta*.

landslide, *terrae lapsus* (-ūs).

lane, = narrow street, *angiportum* or *angiportus* (-ūs); a country —, *semita*.

language. (1) in gen. = speech, *oratio*. (2) the — of a people, tongue, *lingua*, *sermo*. (3) = diction, style, manner of speaking, *oratio*, *sermo*, *dictio*: the — of common everyday life, *sermo cotidianus*. (4) = things said, *verba* or *dicta* (-orum, plur.).

languid, *languidus*, *languens*, *remissus*, *lassus*: to be —, *languere*.

languidly, *languide*.

languish, *languere*, *languescere*, *tabescere*; to — in prison, *in carcere vitam miserrimam trahere*; to — in slavery, *servitute premi*.

languor, *languor*.

lank, *lanky*, *prolixus*; see also TALL, LONG, LEAN.

lantern, *lanterna*.

lap, subst. (1) a person's —, *gremium* (= bosom). *sinus* (-ūs) = a fold of the gown. (2) on a racecourse, *spatium*.

lap, v. LIT., = to lick, lick up, *lambere*, *ligur(r)ire*, *lingere*. TRANSF., of water = to touch, wash, *lambere* (Hor.).

lap-dog, *catellus*.

lapidary, *sculptor* (Plin.).

lappet, *lacinia*.

lapse, subst. (1) = an error, backsliding, *lapsus* (-ūs), *error*, *peccatum*. (2) of time = flight, expiry, *fuga* (Hor.): after the — of a year, *interiecto anno*.

lapse, v. (1) = to go wrong, *errare*, *peccare*. (2) of property, *reverti*.

larboard, adj. *laevus*; see also LEFT.

larceny, *furtum*: to commit —, *furtum facere*.

lard, *adeps*, *lar(i)dum*.

larder, *cella penaria*, *carnarium* (for meat: Pl.).

large, *magnus*, *grandis*, *amplus*.

large-hearted, in gen. *magnanimus*; esp. = generous, kind, *largus*, *liberalis*, *benignus*, *benevolus*.

largely, = to a great extent, *magnam partem*, *magna ex parte*.

largeness, *magnitudo*, *amplitudo*; — of mind, *magnanimitas*.

largess, *largitio*, *congiarium*.

lark, *alauda* (Plin.).

larynx, *guttur*.

lascivious, *impurus*, *impudicus*, *libidinosus*, *lascivus* (rather = playful).

lasciviously, *impudice*.

lasciviousness, *impudicitia*, *libido*.

lash, subst. (1) = a whip, *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *lorum* (usually in plur.), *flagellum*, *scutica* (Hor., Ov.). (2) = a blow (lit. and fig.), *verber*.

lash, v. (1) = to whip, *flagellare*, *verberare*. (2) = to tie, bind, (*ad*)*nectere*, (*ad*)*ligare*.

lashing, subst. *verberatio*.

lassitude, *lassitudo*, *languor*.

last, subst.: a shoemaker's —, *forma*; prov.: let the cobbler stick to his —, *ne sutor supra crepidam* (Plin.).

last, adj. (1) = final, — in a series, *ultimus*, *extremus*, *postremus*, *novissimus*: to breathe one's —, *animam efflare*. (2) = most recent, *proximus*; in the — twenty years, *his viginti annis*; at —, *tandem*, *postremum*; see also LASTLY.

last, v. *durare*, (*per*)*manere*.

lasting, *stabilis*, *diutinus*, *diuturnus*, *perennis*, *mansurus* (poet.).

lastly, *postremo*, *ad postremum*, *ad extremum*, *denique*, *novissime* (Quint.).

latch, *pessulus* (= bolt).

latchet, *corrigia*.

late, adj. (1) = coming —, *serus*. (2) = recent, *recens*; —, *recentior*, *inferior*. (3) the — = the dead, *demortuus*; of an emperor, *divus*.

late, adv. = too —, *sero*: far too —, *admodum sero*; rather —, *serius*; two days too —, *biduo serius*; too — for, *serius (quam)*; prov.: better — than never, *potius sero quam numquam*; — at night, *multa nocte*.

lately, of late, *nuper*, *recens*, *modo*.

lateness, render by adj.

latent, render by participle meaning 'hidden', e.g. *occultus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*.

lateral, render by phrase *a latere*.

lath, render by *asser* (= pole, post).

lathe, *tornus* (Verg., Plin.): to work at the —, *tornare*.

lather, *spuma*.

Latin, adj. *Latinus*: the — tongue, *lingua Latina*, *sermo Latinus*; to translate into —, *Latine reddere*; to know —, *Latine scire*; to speak (in) —, *Latine loqui*.

latinity, *latinitas*.

latitude, = freedom, *libertas*, *licentia* (esp. in speech); see also FREEDOM, FREELY.

latter, *posterior*: the former . . . the —, *hic . . . ille* (sometimes in reverse order).

lattice, *cancelli* (-orum, plur.).

laud, subst. *laus*.

laud, v. *laudare*, *extollere*; see also PRAISE.

laudable, *laudabilis*, *laudatus*, *laude dignus*.

laudably, *laudabiliter*.

laudatory, *honorificus*.

laugh, *laughing*, *laughter*, *risus* (-ūs), *cachinnus* (= a loud laugh), *cachinnatio* (= loud laughter): to be a — stock, *ludibrio* or *inrisui esse*; to raise a —, *risum movere*; to try to raise a —, *risum captare*.

laugh, v. (1) intransit. *ridere*, *risum edere* or *tollere*: to — loudly, *cachinnare*. (2) to — at, transit. (*dē*)*ridere*, *inridere*.

laughable, *ridiculus*.

laughter; see LAUGH.

launch, v. (1) to — a ship, *deducere*. (2) = to hurl, *immittere*, (*con*)*torquere*. (3) intransit.,

to — out. LIT., in *aequor efferri*. TRANSF., = to enter upon a subject, esp. by way of digression, *exspatiari* (Quint.).

laundress, render by *vestiplica* (= a clothes-folder: Pl.).

laurel. LIT., *laurus* (-i and -ūs), *laurea*; adj., of —, *laureus*: decked with —, *laureatus*. TRANSF., *laurus*, *laurea*; see also GLORY.

laurelled, *laureatus*.

lava, render by phrase, such as *massa ardens*, *saxa liquefacta* (-orum, plur.).

lave, *lavare*; see also WASH.

laver, *aqualis* (Pl.), *labrum*.

lavish, adj. *prodigus*, *profusus*, in *largitione effusus*: a — giver, *largitor*.

lavish, v. *profundere*, *effundere*, *largiri*.

lavishly, *large*, *prodige*, *effuse*.

lavishness, *effusio*, *largitas*, *munificentia*; see also LIBERALITY.

law, *lex* (= statute —), *ius* (more general), *fas* (= divine —); sometimes *norma* or *regula* (= rule, standard): to carry a —, *legem perferre*; to be bound by a —, *lege teneri*; the spirit of a —, *legis voluntas* or *sententia*; to go to — with a person, *lege agere cum homine*.

law-breaker, *legis violator*.

lawful, *legitimus*: it is —, *licet*.

lawfully, *legitime*, *lege*, *per leges*, *salvis legibus*.

lawgiver; see LEGISLATOR.

lawless, *audax*, *effrenatus*.

lawlessly, *effrenate*, *licenter*, *contra legem*.

lawlessness, (*effrenata*) *licentia*.

lawn. (1) = fine linen, *sindon* (Mart.). (2) of grass, *pratun*, *pratulum* or *herba* (= grass).

lawsuit, *lis*, *controversia*.

lawyer, *iurisconsultus*, *iurisperitus* (both are also found as pairs of words, or with *iure* instead of *iuris*).

lax, (*dis*)*solutus*, *remissus*, *laxus*, *neglegens*.

laxity, *laxness*, *neglegentia*; or render by phrase.

laxly, (*dis*)*solute*, *remisse*, *laxe*, *neglegenter*.

lay, subst.; see SONG.

lay, v. (1) = to place, *ponere*, (*con*)*locare*: to — foundations, *fundamenta iacere*. (2) with abstract object: to — an ambush, *insidiari*, *insidias conlocare* or *facere*; to — siege, *obsidere*. (3) to — eggs, (*ova*) *parere*.
With adv., prep., etc.: to — aside, (*de*) *ponere*; to — before, *proponere*; to — down an office, *magistratu se abdicare*; to — down arms, *ab armis discedere*; — down a proposition, *confirmare*, *statuere*, see also STATE; to — out money, see SPEND; to — up, *condere*, *reponere*, see also STORE; to — upon, *imponere*; to — hands upon a person, *manus homini inferre*; to — waste, *vastare*.

layer. (1) in building, etc., *corium* (Cato), *tabulatum* (Verg.). (2) of a plant, *propago*.

lazar, n.; see LEPER.

lazily, *pigre*, *ignave*, *segniter*.

laziness, *ignavia*, *segnitia*, *segnities*, *pigritia*.

lazy, *piger*, *ignavus*, *segnis*, *iners*.

lead, subst. *plumbum*; of —, adj. *plumbeus*.

lead, subst. = leadership; q.v.

lead, v. (1) = to conduct, *ducere*: to — out, *educere*; to — past, *traducere*; to — back, *reducere*. (2) to — the way = go first, (*homini*) *praere*. (3) = to command (an army), *ducere* (*exercitum*), *praeesse* (*exercitui*). (4) = to induce, *adducere* (*hominem*) per-

suadere (*homini*). (5) = to pass, spend, *agere*. (6) of roads: to — in a certain direction (without object), *ferre*, *ducere* (Verg.).

leaden, *plumbeus*.

leader, *dux*, *ductor*, *auctor*, *princeps*.

leadership, *ductus* (-ūs): under my —, *me duce*.

leading, *princeps*, *primarius*, *summus*; see also CHIEF.

leaf. (1) of a tree, *folium*, *frons*. (2) of a book, *scheda* (or *scida*), *pagina*, *charta*. (3) of metal, etc., *bractea*, *lamina*.

leafless, *foliis carens* or *nudatus*.

leafy, *frondosus*, *frondeus*, *frondifer* (all poet.).

league, subst. *foedus* (-eris, n. = treaty), *pactum* (= agreement), *societas* (= alliance or union).

league, v. *foedus inire* (*cum homine*).

leak, subst. *rima*: to spring a —, *rimam agere*.

leak, v.: to — away, *perfluere*.

leaky, *rimosus* (Verg.), *rimarum plenus*.

lean, adj. *macer*, *exilis*; *strigosus* (of horses, etc.); see also THIN.

lean, v. LIT., (*se*) *inclinare*: to — upon, (*rē*) (*in*)*nili*. TRANSF., see INCLINE.

leanness, *macies*.

leap, subst. *saltus* (-ūs).

leap, v. *salire*: to — down, *desilire*; — forward, *prosilire*; — on, *insilire*; — for joy, *gestire*, *exsultare*.

leaping, *saltus* (-ūs).

leap-year, *annus bisextus*.

learn. (1) as from a teacher, *discere*, *ediscere* (by heart), *memoriae mandare* (= to commit to memory), *perdiscere* (thoroughly); word for word, *ad verbum ediscere*; — in addition, *addiscere*. (2) in gen. = to get to know, *discere*, *cognoscere*, *certiorem fieri*.

learned, *doctus*, *eruditus*, *litteratus*.

learnedly, *docte*, *erudite*, *litterate*.

learner, *discipulus*.

learning, *doctrina*, *eruditio*.

lease, subst. *conductio*.

lease, v. *conducere* (= take a — of), *locare* (= give a — of).

leash, *lorum*, *copula* (Ov.).

least, adj. *minimus*; see also LITTLE.

least, adv. *minime*: at —, *saltem*, *certe*, (*at*)*tamen*; not in the —, *nihil omnino*, *ne minimum quidem*.

leather, *corium* (Sall.), *aluta* (tanned); adj. of —, *leathern*, *scorteus* (Ov.).

leave, subst. (1) = permission, *permissio*, *licentia*: to give —, *potestatem facere*; with your —, *pace tuā*, *bonā tuā veniā*; I have —, *mihi licet*; give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*. (2) to take — of, *valere iubere*. (3) — of absence, *commeatus* (-ūs).

leave, v. (1) = to desert, abandon, *relinquere*, *deserere*, *destituere*. (2) to — property, *relinquere*, *legare*; see also BEQUEATH. (3) = to depart, *excedere*, *discedere*, *proficisci*, *digredi*.
With adv.: to — off, (*rem*) *ponere*, (*rē*) *desistere*, (*facere*) *desistere*, (*facere*) *desinere*; to — out, *omittere*, *praetermittere*.

leaven, subst. *fermentum* (Tac.).

leaven, v. *fermentare* (Plin.).

leavings, *reliquiae* (-arum, plur.).

lecture, subst. *schola*, *acroasis*.

lecture, v.; see REPROVE.

lecture-room, *schola*, *auditorium* (Quint., Tac.).

ledge: — of rock, *dorsum*.

ledger, *codex accepti et expensi*.

leech, *hirudo*, *sanguisuga* (Plin.); see also DOCTOR.

leek, *porrum* and *porrus* (Hor., Juv.).

leer, perhaps *oculis limis intueri*.

leering, *limus* (Pl., Ov., Quint.).

lees, *faex*.

left, = remaining, *reliquus*: to be —, *restare*; see also LEAVE.

left, (opp. right) *sinister*, *laevus*: the — hand, *sinistra*; on the —, *a sinistra, ad laevam*.

left-handed, render by phrase, e.g. *qui manu sinistra pro dextrâ utitur*.

leg, *crus* (*cruris*, n.): — of a table, *pes mensae*.

legacy, *legatum*: to make (or leave) a —, *legare*.

legal, *legitimus*, or render by phrase, e.g. *quod ex lege* or *legibus* or *secundum leges fit*.

legalize: to — an action, *ferre* or *sancire ut aliquid fiat*.

legally, *legitime*, *lege*.

legate, *legatus*, *nuntius*.

legation, *legatio*.

legend. (1) on coins, etc., *inscriptio*, *titulus*.

(2) = a myth, fable, *fabula*.

legendary, *commenticius*, *fictus*, *fabulosus*.

leggerdmain, *praestigiae* (-*arum*, plur.).

leggings, *ocreae* (-*arum*, plur.: Verg.).

legible, *quod facile legi potest*.

legion, *legio*.

legionary, *legionarius*.

legislate, *leges facere*, *constituere*, *condere*, *scribere*; see also LAW.

legislation, render by verb.

legislator, render by verb.

leisure, *otium*: to be at —, *otiosum esse*, *otium habere*, *otiarî*, *vacare*, *cessare*; at —, *otiosus*, *vacuus*; not at —, *occupatus*; hours of —, *tempus otiosum*.

leisurely, *lentus*; see also SLOW; as adv. *otiose*.

lend. LIT., *mutuum dare*, *commodare*: to — at interest, *faenerari*, *faenori dare*. TRANSF., = to give, *dare*, *praebere*.

length, *longitudo*; sometimes *proceritas*; in time, *longinquitas*, *diuturnitas*: at —, (= at last) *tandem*, *denique*, *tum demum*; (= fully) *copiose*, *fuse*.

lengthen, v. *longiorem facere*: — in time = to prolong, *producere*, *prorogare*.

length-wise, in *longitudinem*.

lengthy, adj.: — in words, *verbosus*, *longus*.

leniency, *clementia*, *lenitas*.

lenient, *mitis*, *clemens*, *lenis*.

leniently, *clementer*.

lentil, *lens* (Verg.).

leonine, *leoninus* (Varro).

leper, render by phrase.

leprosy, *lepra* (usually plur.: Plin.).

Lerida, *Ilerda*.

less, adj. *minor*.

less, adv. *minus*; see also LITTLE: much —, *nedum*.

lessee, *conductor*.

lessen, (de) *minuere*, *imminuere*.

lessening, *deminutio*, *imminutio*.

lesson. (1) of regular teaching: to give —s, *docere*; to take —s from a teacher, *audire magistrum*. (2) a —, = a warning or example, *documentum*.

lest, conj. *ne* with subj.

let. (1) in gen. = to allow, *sinere*, *pati*, *concedere* (with dat.), *permittere* (with dat.).

(2) in special senses and phrases; in commands: — us go, *eamus*; to — alone, (*rem*) *omittere*, (*a re*, *ab homine*) *abstinere*; to — down, *demittere*; to — fly, *emittere*; to — go, (*di*) *mittere*, *missum facere*; to — in, *admittere*; to — off, *absolvere*; to — slip, *amittere*, *omittere*; to — a person know, *homini dicere*, *hominem docere* or *certiorem facere*. (3) = lease; q.v.

lethal, *mortifer*, *exitialis*, *funestus*.

lethargic, *torpidus*: a — person, *lethargicus* (Hor.).

lethargy, *lethargus* (Hor.), *torpor* (Tac.), *veternus* (Pl.).

letter. (1) of the alphabet, *littera*: to the —, *ad verbum*, *ad praescriptum*, *ad litteram* (Quint.).

(2) = an epistle, *litterae* (-*arum*, plur.), *epistula*: by —, *litteris*, *per litteras*; to write a — to a person, *epistulam* (or *litteras*) *ad hominem dare*, *scribere*, *mittere*.

letter-carrier, *tabellarius*.

lettered, *litteratus*.

letters, = learning, *doctrina*, *eruditio*, *litterae* (-*arum*, plur.): a man of —, *homo doctus*, *eruditus*, *litteratus*.

lettuce, *lactuca* (Hor.).

levee, *salutatio*.

level, subst. = — ground, *planities*, sometimes *aequum*: to put on a —, (*ex*) *aequare*; to be on a —, render by *aequus* or *par*.

level, adj. *aequus*, *planus*.

level, v. (1) = to make even, (*ex*) *aequare*. (2) = to bring to the ground, *solo aequare*, *complanare*, *sternere*. (3) to — a weapon, *librare*.

lever, *vectis*.

leveret, *lepusculus*.

levity, of character, *inconstantia*, *levitas*; = jesting, *iocus*, *iocatio*.

levy, subst. *dilectus* (-*ūs*): to make or hold a —, *dilectum habere* or *agere*; see also ENLIST.

levy, v. (1) to — soldiers, *milites* (*con*) *scribere*. (2) to — tribute, *tributum imponere* or *imperare*, *vectigal exigere*.

lewd, *impudicus*, *incestus*, *impurus*.

lewdly, *inceste*, *impure*.

lewdness, *incestum*, *libido*.

liable, *obnoxius*.

liar, (*homo*) *mendax*.

libation, *libamentum*, *libamen*: to make a —, *libare*.

libel, *libellus famosus*, *carmen famosum* (if in verse).

libellous, *famosus*, *probrosus*.

liberal, *liberalis*, *largus*, *munificus*, *benignus*, *beneficus*: too —, *prodigus*, *profusus*; the — arts, *artes liberales*, *artes ingenuae*.

liberality, *liberalitas*, *munificentia*, *largitas*; of thought, etc., *animus ingenuus*, *liberalis*.

liberally, *liberaliter*, *large*, *munifice*, *benigne*: to give —, *largiri*.

liberate, *liberare*: to — a slave, *manumittere*.

liberation, *liberatio*; = of a slave, *manumissio*.

liberator, *liberator*.

libertine, *homo dissolutus*, *ganeo*.

libertinism, *licentia morum*, *mores dissoluti*.

liberty, *libertas*: excessive —, *licentia*; at —, *liber*; you are at — to do it, *facere tibi licet* or *integrum est*.

librarian, *bibliothecarius* (late Latin).

library, *bibliotheca*.

libration, *libratio* (Vitr.).

licence, subst. (1) = permission, *copia, potestas*. (2) = liberty, *licentia* (often in bad sense).

license, v. *potestatem dare*.

licentious, *dissolutus, impudicus, libidinosus*.

licentiously, *per licentiam, dissolute, impudice*.

licentiousness, *libido, impudicitia, vita dissoluta*.

lick, *lingere* (Pl., Cat.), *lambere*: to — up, *ligur(r)ire* (Hor.).

lickerish, *fastidiosus, delicatus*.

licorice, *glycyrrhiza* (Plin.).

lid, *operculum, operimentum* (Plin.).

lie, subst. *mendacium*: to tell a —, *mentiri, mendacium dicere*; give a person the —, *mendacii hominem coarguere*.

lie, v. = to tell a lie, *mentiri*.

lie, v. = to be situated. LIT., *iacere, cubare* (in bed, etc.), *situm esse, positum esse*. TRANSF., as far as —s in me, *quantum est in me*; to — in this (= to consist in this), *hac re contineri, in hac re situm esse or versari*. With prep., etc.: to — between, *interiacere*; to — down, *procumbere, decumbere*; to — hid, *latere*; to — in (of childbirth), *parturire*; to — in wait, *insidiari*; to — still, *quiescere*.

lief: I had as —, *malim*.

lieu: in — of, *pro, loco, vice*.

lieutenant, in gen. of any deputy, *legatus*; in the army, perhaps *centurio* (infantry), *praefectus* (cavalry).

life. (1) = the being alive, *vita, anima*: to have —, *vivere, in vita esse*; to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi*; to put an end to one's —, *mortem sibi consciscere*; to take away —, *vitam (homini) adimere*; to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare, e mortuis excitare*; to come to — again, *reviviscere*; to venture one's —, *capitis periculum adire*; to cost a person his —, *morte stare*; to try a person for his —, *de capite quaerere*; to flee for one's —, *fugā salutem petere*; if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuissem*; to depart this —, *diem obire supremum*; the necessities of —, *victus (-ūs)*; time of —, *aetas*; early —, *iniens aetas*; the prime of —, *flos aetatis, integra aetas*. (2) = way of living, considered socially, morally, etc., *vita*. (3) = career, *cursus (-ūs) or curriculum vitae* (in respect of duration); otherwise *vita*; a — as written about = biography, *vita, vitae descriptio*. (4) fig. = liveliness, *vis, vigor, alacritas*; in oratory, *sucus*, comb. *sucus et sanguis*: full of —, *vividus, vegetus, alacer*; to put — into, *animum facere or addere*. (5) the —, = the reality, render by *ipse*.

life-guards, (*milites*) *praetoriani* (= the imperial bodyguard).

lifeless. LIT., *exanimis, exanimus* (= deprived of life); *inanimus* (= never having life). TRANSF., of style, *frigidus, exilis, exsanguis* (Tac.), *aridus, ieiunus*.

lifelessly, *frigide*.

life-time, *aetas, aevum* (poet.): in my —, *me vivo*.

lift, subst., render by verb.

lift, v. (at) *tollere, extollere, (sub)levare*: to — upright, *erigere*.

ligament, ligature, *ligamentum* (Tac.), *ligamen* (Prop., Ov.).

light, subst. (1) = brightness, means of seeing, *lumen, lux*: to give —, *lucem edere or*

fundere; to see the — of day, *in lucem edi, nasci*; to bring to —, *in lucem proferre, patefacere, detegere*; to stand in a person's —, *hominis luminibus officere*; fig.: to stand in one's own —, *utilitati suae or commodis suis male consulere*; to place in an odious —, *in invidiam adducere*; to see in a false —, (*rem*) *fallaci iudicio videre*. (2) = what gives light, *lumen, lucerna* (= a lamp), *candela* (= a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *cereus* (= a wax taper or torch): to light a —, *lumen, lucernam, candelam accendere*; to write or work by lamp —, *ad lucernam scribere, lucubrare*.

light, adj. (1) opp. to dark, *clarus, inlustris, lucidus* (poet.), *candidus* (in colour). (2) opp. to heavy, *lævis* (lit. and fig.): — soil, *solum tenue*; — armed troops, *milites levis armaturae, milites expediti*; —-hearted, *hilaris, curis vacuus*; —-minded, *lævis, vanus*.

light, v. (1) = to set light to, *accendere*. (2) = to illuminate, *inlustrare, conlustrare*. In phrase: to — upon, *incidere, offendere*.

lighten. (1) = to make less heavy, *exonerare*. (2) = to cause lightning, *fulgurare, fulgere*. (3) = to light; q.v.

lighthouse, *pharus* (Plin.).

lightly, *leviter* (lit. and fig.), *temere*: to make — of, *parvi facere or pendere* (= without consideration); — clad, *expeditus, nudus*.

lightness, *lævitas* (lit and fig.).

lightning, *fulmen, fulgur*: struck by —, *fulmine ictus, de caelo tactus*.

lightsome, *hilaris*.

like, adj. = similar, *similis* (with genit. or dat.), *consimilis* (usually with dat.), *par* (= matching, equal; with dat.); *instar* (indecl. n. subst. with genit.); — each other, *similes inter se*; to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere*; that is — him, *hoc dignum est illo, hoc ille habet*.

like, adv. *similiter, instar* (indecl. n. subst., with genit.), *modo* (with genit.), *ritu* (with genit., used only of living beings); see also AS.

like, v. *amare, diligere, carum habere, delectari* (*rē* or *ab homine*): I — this, *hoc mihi placet or cordi est*; I — to do it, *iuvat me facere, libet mihi facere*; just as you —, *arbitratu tuo*.

likelihood, *veri similitudo, probabilitas*.

likely, *veri similis, probabilis*: it is — that, *veri simile est*, with acc. and infin.

like-minded, *concors*.

liken, *comparare*; see also COMPARE.

likeness. (1) = resemblance, *similitudo* or render by adj. (2) = portrait, *effigies, imago*.

likewise, *item, itidem* or render by *idem*.

liking, *amor* (= affection), *voluptas* (= pleasure), *libido* (= caprice): to one's —, *gratus, acceptus, iucundus*.

lily, *lilium* (Verg.).

limb, *membrum, artus* (-uum, plur.).

limber, *flexibilis, mollis, lentus*.

lime, subst. (1) the mineral = limestone, *calx*: quick- —, *calx viva* (Vitr.). (2) bird —, *viscum*. (3) the tree, *tilia* (Verg.).

lime, v. = to smear with bird- —, *visco inlinere*.

lime-burner, *calcarius* (Cato).

lime-kiln, (*fornax*) *calcaria* (Cato).

limed, *viscatus* (Varro).

lime-tree, *tilia* (Verg.).

limit, subst. *terminus, finis, limes, modus, circumscriptio*.

limit, *v. finire, terminare, circumscribere.*

limitation, *determinatio, circumscriptio*; = exception, *exceptio*.

limited, *parvus, angustus, brevis*: a — monarchy, *condiciones regiae potestati impositae*.

limitless, *immensus, infinitus*.

limn; see **PAINT**.

limp, subst., render by verb.

limp, adj. *languidus*.

limp, *v. claudicare, claudum esse* (= to be lame); see also **LAME**.

limpet, *lepas* (Pl.).

limpid, *limpidus* (Cat.), *pellucidus, liquidus* (poet.).

limpness, *languor*.

Lincoln, *Lindum*.

linden-tree, *tilia* (Verg.).

line. (1) in geometry, etc., *linea, regio*: in a straight —, *e regione, rectā lineā, ad lineam*; to draw a —, *lineam ducere* or *scribere*. (2) a boundary —, *finis, modus, regio*. (3) literary; in poetry, *versus (-ūs), versiculus*; in letters: to write a few —s in reply, *pauca rescribere*. (4) as milit. t. t.: — of battle, *acies*; — of march, *agmen*; the front —, *prima acies, hastati (-orum, plur.)*; *principia (-iorum, plur.)*; the second —, *principes (-um, plur.)*; the third —, *triarii (-orum, plur.)*; to draw up the army in three —s, *aciem triplicem instruere*; in plur., *lines* (= entrenchments, etc.), *munitiones (-um, plur.)*, *munimenta (-orum, plur.)*, *vallum, agger*. (5) = a cord, thin rope, *funis, funiculus, linea*: a carpenter's —, *amussis* (Varro), *linea*; a fishing —, *linea* (Mart.); a plumb —, *perpendicularum*. (6) genealogical: in the father's —, *a patre*.

line, *v. fig.*: to — streets with troops, etc., *complere, saepire*.

lineage, *stirps, genus (-eris, n.)*, *origo, progenies*.

lineaments, *lineamenta (-orum, plur.)*; see also **FEATURE**.

linear, *linearis* (Plin.).

linen, the material, *linum*: — cloth, *linthea vestis, lintheum* (Pl.); adj., of —, *lintheus*.

linger, *cessare, morari, cunctari*.

lingerer, *cunctator, cessator*.

lingering, subst. *mora, cunctatio, cessatio*.

lingering, adj. *tardus, lentus, cunctabundus* (only of people); see also **SLOW**.

linguist, render by phrase, such as *homo multarum linguarum sciens*.

liniment, *unguentum*.

link, subst. (1) = torch, *fax, taeda, funale*. (2) = bond, *vinculum, necessitudo*. (3) of a chain, *annulus* (Mart.).

link, *v. connectere, (con)iungere*; see also **UNITE**.

lint, *linamentum* (Cels.).

lintel, *limen superum*.

lion, *leo*; adj., of a —, *leoninus*.

lion-hearted, *magnanimus*.

lioness, *leaena* (poet.).

lip, *labrum, labia* (Pl., Ter.): a little, or dainty, —, *labellum*; the upper —, *labrum superius*; the lower —, *labrum inferius*; fig., with reference to speech, *os*.

lip-salve, *unguentum*.

lip-service; see **FLATTERY**.

liquefy, *liquefacere*.

liquid, subst. *liquor, umor, latex*.

liquid, adj. *liquidus*: to become —, *liqueescere, liqueferi*; to make —, *liquefacere*.

liquidate; see **PAY**.

liquor; see **LIQUID**.

Lisbon, *Olisipo*.

lisp, *balbutire* (= to stammer).

lisping, *blaesus* (Ov., Juv.).

list, *tabula, libellus, index* (Quint.): to write out a — of things, *res perscribere*.

list, *v.*; see **WISH**, **DESIRE**, **PLEASE**.

listen; see **HEAR**.

listener, *auscultator*; or render by verb.

listless, *socors, deses, languidus, piger, oscitans*.

listlessly, *languide, oscitanter*.

listlessness, *languor, socordia, desidia*.

lists, *campus, spatium*; fig.: to enter the — against a person, *cum homine contendere*.

litany, *litanía* (eccl.), or *preces* (-um, plur. = prayers).

literal: to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere*; the — sense, *propria vis*.

literally, *ad verbum*: to translate —, *ad verbum transferre, verbum pro verbo reddere*.

literary, *litteratus, litterarum studiosus*: — tastes, *studia (-orum, plur.) litterarum*.

literature, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *litterarum monumenta* (-orum, plur.): a smattering of —, *litterulae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).

lithe, *mollis, flexibilis*.

litigant, render by verb.

litigate, *litigare, rem lite persequi*.

litigation, *lis*.

litigious, *litigiosus*.

litter, subst. (1) the vehicle, *lectica*: a small —, *lecticula*. (2) = brood, *fetura, fetus* (-ūs), *suboles*. (3) of straw, *stramentum*.

litter, *v.* = to bring forth young, *parere, fetum edere*.

little, a little, used as subst., *paulum* (positive word), *parum* (= too little; a modified negative), *nonnihil*: just a —, *paululum, aliquantulum*; a — better, *paulo melior*; a — before, *sub* (with acc.); a — sad, *subtristis*; — by —, *sensim, gradatim*; he said —, *pauca dixit*.

little, adj. *parvus, parvulus, exiguus, pusillus*; often rendered by diminutive of subst., such as *munusculum* (= a — present): — ones = children, *pueri, liberi* (with reference to parentage); so —, *tantulus*; how —, *quantulus*; for a — while, *parumper, paulisper*.

little, adv. *paulum, parum, nonnihil, aliquantulum*.

littleness, *parvitas, exiguitas*.

liturgy, *liturgia* (eccl.).

live, adj. = living; *q.v.*

live, *v. esse, in vitā esse, spirare, vivere* (esp. of more than mere physical existence): as I — *ita vivam!*; to — for self, *sibi vivere*; to — on anything, *re vivere* or *vesci*; to — well (i.e. luxuriously), *laute vivere*; to — at or in a place, *locum incolere, locum* or *in loco habitare*; see also **DWELL**.

livelihood, *victus* (-ūs).

liveliness, *alacritas*.

livelong, *totus*.

lively, *alacer, vegetus, vehemens*: to feel a — joy, *valde* or *vehementer gaudere*; to form a — idea of anything, *rem tanquam praesentem contemplari*.

liver, *iecur*.

livery, *vestis* (quam famuli gerunt).

livery-stables, *stabulum* (mercenarium).

livid, *lividus*: a — colour, *livor*; to be —, *livere* (all these words commonest in poets).

living, adj. *vivus*.

lizard, *lacerta* (poet.), *lacertus*, *stellio* (Plin.).

lo! *en, ecce*.

load, subst. *onus* (-*ēris*, n.): a cart —, *vehes* (Plin.); a — on the mind, *tristitia*, *molestia*, *animi dolor* or *aegritudo*.

load, v. (1) in gen. *onerare*, *onus* (*homini*) *imponere*: to — with reproaches; see **REPROACH**. (2) of firearms, *arma parare*, *instruere*.

loaded, *onustus*, *oneratus*.

loaf, *panis*.

loam, *lutum*.

loamy, *cretosus* (= of chalk or clay: Cato, Ov.).

loan, *mutuum*, *res commodata*; of money, *pecunia mutua* or *credita*, *argentum mutuum* (Pl.).

loath, *invitus*: I am —, *piget me*, *nolo*.

loathe, v. *fastidire*, *odisse*, *aspernari*; (a re or ab homine) *abhorrere*.

loathing, *fastidium*, *odium*.

loathsome, *taeter*, *foedus*.

loathsomeness, *foeditas*.

lobby, *vestibulum*.

lobster, *cancer* (= crab).

local, render by a genitive, such as *loci*, *regionis*: — difficulties, *locorum difficultates*.

locality, *locus* or *loci natura* or *situs* (-*ūs*).

loch, *lacus* (-*ūs*).

lock, subst. (1) on a door, *claustra* (-*orum*, plur.). (2) on a river, *piscina* (Plin.). (3) of hair; see **HAIR**; of wool, *flocus* (Varro).

lock, v. *obserere*, *occludere*: to — out, *claustro foras excludere*; to — up = confine, *concludere*.

locker, *armarium*.

lock-jaw, *tetanus* (Plin.).

locomotion, *motus* (-*ūs*).

locust, *locusta* (Plin.).

lodge, subst. *casa* (= a cottage).

lodge, v. (1) intransit.: a = to stay temporarily at a place, *deversari*, *devertēre*: b = to stick, *haerere*. (2) transit.: a = to put up as a lodger, *hospitio excipere*, *tecto recipere*: b = to drive home a weapon, *adigere*.

lodger, *deversor*, *inquilinus*.

lodgings, *deversorium* (or dim. *deversoriolum*), *deverticulum*, *meritoria* (-*orum*, plur.).

loft, *cenaculum*: hay—, *faenilia* (-*ium*, plur.: Verg., Ov.).

loftily, *alte*, *excelse*, *sublime* (lit.), *elate* (fig.); = proudly, *superbe*.

loftiness. **LIT.**, *altitudo*. **TRANSF.**, *altitudo*, *elatio*, *excelsitas*.

lofty. **LIT.**, *altus*, *praealtus*, (*ex*)*celsus*, *editus* (of places), *sublimis* (= aloft, mostly poet.). **TRANSF.**, (*ex*)*celsus*, *elatus*, *sublimis*; of speech, *grandis*.

log, *lignum*, *tignum* (= beam), *stipes* (= trunk of tree).

loggerhead: to be at —s; see **QUARREL**.

logic, *logica* (-*orum*, plur.), *dialectica* (-*ae*, f. sing. or -*orum*, n. plur.); *disserendi ratio*.

logical, *logicus*, *dialecticus* (= connected with logic): — questions, *dialectica* (-*orum*, plur.); a — consequence, *consequens*; — precision, *disserendi subtilitas*; — subtleties, *disserendi spinae* (-*arum*, plur.).

logically, *dialectice*; often simply *ratione*.

logician, *dialecticus*.

loin, *lumbus*.

Loire, *Liger*.

loiter, *cessare*; see **LINGER**.

loll, *recumbere*, *recubare*.

London, *Londinium*.

lone, **lonely**, **lonesome**, *solus*, *solitarius*, *avius*, *reductus* (of situation: poet.).

loneliness, *solitudo*.

long, adj. (1) of extension in space, *longus*, *procerus* (= tall): very —, *praelongus*; — hair, *capillus promissus*; six feet —, *longus pedes sex* or *in longitudinem sex pedum*; a foot —, *pedalis*, *pedem longus*; a — way, *longe*, *procul*. (2) of extension in time, *longus*, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*, *diutinus*: for a — time, *diu*; a — time ago, *iam pridem*.

long, adv. of time, *diu*: — ago, *iam pridem*; how —? *quamdiu*?; so —, *tam diu*; — after, *multo post*.

long, v. *avēre*, *cupere*, *gestire*, *desiderare* (= to regret, miss); see also **DESIRE**.

longer, adv. of time, *diutius*, *longius*, *amplius*: no —, *non iam* (having now ceased), *non diutius*; how much —? *quousque*?

longing, *desiderium*, *appetitus* (-*ūs*), *appetitus*, *aviditas*, *cupido*.

longingly, *cupide*, *avide*.

long-suffering; see **PATIENT**.

look, subst. (1) as an action, *aspectus* (-*ūs*), *conspectus* (-*ūs*), *obtutus* (-*ūs* = gaze): to cast, or direct, a — at, *aspectum* or *oculos convertere* (in rem), *aspicere*. (2) = expression of face, *vultus* (-*ūs*). (3) = appearance, in gen. *species*, *facies*.

look, v. (1) of using the eyes: to —, or — at, *aspicere*, *intueri*, *contemplari*, *spectare*; to — about, *circumspicere*; to — back, *respicere*; to — down, *despicere*; fig.: to — down upon, *despicere*; to — for, see **SEEK**; to — out, *prospicere*, *prospectare*; fig.: to — to (= heed, attend to), *respicere*, *respectare*, *consulere* (with dat.); to — up, *susplicere*. (2) of position: to — in a certain direction, *spectare*. (3) = to have a certain appearance, to seem, *videri*, *speciem praebere*.

looking-glass, *speculum*.

look-out, render by verb.

loom, subst. *tela* (poet.).

loom, v. render by phrase, such as, *in conspectum e longinquo dari*.

loop, subst. *laqueus* (= noose).

loop, v.; see **TIE**.

loophole, *foramen* (= hole), *fenestra*.

loose, adj. (1) = slack, *laxus*, *fluxus*, *remissus*: with one's hair —, *passis crinibus*. (2) of soil, *rarus* (3) = not firmly fixed, *mobilis* (Plin.). (4) = at liberty, (*carcere*, etc.) *liberatus*, *solutus*. (5) of morals, (*dis*)*solutus*, *effrenatus*, *remissus*.

loose, v. (*re*)*laxare*, *remittere*, (*re*)*solvere*; see also **UNTIE**.

loosely, *laxe*, (*dis*)*solute*.

loosen; see **LOOSE**, v.

lop: to — off, *amputare*, *praeacidere*.

lopsided; see **UNEVEN**.

loquacious, *loquax*, *garrulus* (poet.), *verbosus*.

loquaciously, *loquaciter*.

loquacity, *loquacitas*, *garrulitas* (Ov., Quint.).

lord, *dominus*.

lordly, = proud, *superbus*, *adrogans*; see also **PROUD**.

lordship, *imperium*, *dominatus* (-*ūs*).

lore, *eruditio*, *doctrina*.

lorn, *solus*, *desertus*; see also **LONELY**, **FORLORN**.

lose. LIT., physically, *amittere*, *perdere* (wilfully or destructively), *iacturam facere* (with genit.). TRANSF., (1) to — an abstract thing, *amittere*, *perdere*; to — a battle, *vinci*; to — a chance, *occasionem amittere*; to — colour, *pallescere*; to — heart, *animo cadere* or *deficere*; to — one's labour, *nil agere*; to — sight of, *e conspectu amittere*; to — one's way, *errare*. (2) = to be deprived of, *privari*, *orbati* (with abl.): to — troops in battle, *amittere*, *desiderare*; to — the use of an eye, *altero oculo capi*.

losing, subst. *amissio*.

loss, *damnum*, *detrimentum*, *iactura*: to make good a —, *damnum resarcire*; the — of a battle, *pugna adversa*; I am at a —, *dubius sum*, *haereo*, *dubito*.

lost, to be, *perire*: all is —, *actum est de summa re*; — in thought, *in cogitatione defixus*.

lot, *sors*: casting of —s, *sortitio*, *sortitus* (-ūs); by —, *sorte*, *sortito*; to decide by —, *sortiri*; more generally = fortune, *sors*, *fortuna*: it falls to my —, *mihi contingit*; colloq.: a bad — (of a person), *mala merx* (Pl.).

loth; see **LOATH**.

lottery, *sors*, *sortitio*, *alea* (= game of dice).

loud, *clarus* (= clear), *magnus* (= strong).

loudly, *magna voce*.

loudness, *magnitudo vocis*; or render by adj.

lounge, v. *nil agere*, *desidere*.

lounger, *homo deses*.

louse, *pediculus* (Plin.).

lousy, *pediculosus* (Mart.).

lout, *homo rusticus* or *agrestis*.

loutish, *rusticus*, *agrestis*.

love, subst. *amor*, *caritas* (= affection), *pietas*, *studium* (= enthusiasm): a — affair, *amor*; the god of —, *Cupido*, *Amor*; the goddess of —, *Venus*; my —! *mea voluptas*! *meum cor*! *deliciae meae*!

love, v. *amare* (with passion), *diligere*, *carum habere*, *studere* (with dat.) *amore prosequi* or *amplecti*: to — dearly, *ex animo* or *toto pectore*, *amare*; to — passionately, *deperire* (poet.).

loved, *carus*, *acceptus*, *gratus*.

loveliness, *venustas*, *amoenitas*.

lovely, *bellus*, *venustus*, *amabilis*, *amoenus* (of things, esp. scenery).

lover, *amator*, *amans*, and f. *amatrix*: a — of literature, *litterarum studiosus*.

loving, adj. *amans*, *studiosus*.

loving-kindness, *misericordia*.

lovingly, *amanter*.

low, adj. (1) of position or stature, *humilis*, *demissus*. (2) of voice, *gravis*, *submissus*. (3) of price, *vilis*: to buy at a — price, *parvo emere*. (4) of character or standing, *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *obscurus*, *tenuis*, *abiectus*, *turpis*. (5) of spirits, *tristis*, *maestus*.

low, adv. *humiliter* (Plin. L.), *demisse* (Ov.): to speak —, *submisso*, or *submissa voce*, *dicere*.

low, v., of cattle, *mugire*.

low-born, *obscurus* (or *humili*) *loco natus*.

lower, adj. *inferior*: the — regions = under-world, *inferi* (-orum, plur.).

lower, v. *demittere*: to — the voice, *vocem submittere*; to — oneself = condescend, *se submittere*, *descendere*.

lowering, adj.; see **DARK**, **THREATENING**.

lowest, *infimus*, *imus*; see also **LOW**.

lowing, of cattle, *mugitus* (-ūs).

lowlands, *loca plana*.

lowliness. (1) of rank, *humilitas*, *obscuritas*.

(2) as a virtue, *modestia*; see also **HUMILITY**.

lowly. (1) of rank, *humilis*, *obscurus*. (2) = unassuming, *modestus*.

lowness. (1) of position or stature, *humilitas*.

(2) of birth, etc., *humilitas*, *ignobilitas*, *obscuritas*. (3) of price, *vilitas*.

low-spirited, *animo demisso*, *adfectus*, *maestus*, *tristis*; see also **SAD**.

loyal, *fidelis*, *fidus*.

loyally, *fideliter*.

loyalty, *fides*, *fidelitas*.

lozenge, *pastillus* (Hor.).

lubricate, *ung(u)ere*.

lucid. LIT., = bright, (*pel*) *lucidus*. TRANSF., *dilucidus*, *lucidus* (Hor., Quint.), *perspicuus*.

lucidity, *perspicuitas*.

lucidly, (*di*) *lucide*, *perspicue*.

Lucifer. (1) = the morning star, *Lucifer*, *Phosphorus* (Mart.), *Eous* (Verg.). (2) = Satan, *Lucifer* (eccl.).

luck, *fortuna*, *fors*, *casus* (-ūs): good —, *fortuna secunda*, *res secunda*, *felicitas*; bad —, *adversa fortuna*, *res adversae*; good — to it! *bene vertat*!; to try one's —, *fortunam tentare*; to trust to —, *fortuna se committere*.

luckily, *feliciter*, *fauste*, *prospere*.

lucky, *felix*, *fortunatus*, *faustus*.

lucrative, *quaestuosus*, *lucrosus* (Ov.).

lucre, *lucrum*, *quaestus* (-ūs).

lucubration, *lucubratio*.

ludicrous, *ridiculus*; see also **RIDICULOUS**, **ABSURD**.

ludicrously, *ridicule*.

lug, *trahere*.

luggage, *impedimenta* (-orum, plur.); *vasa* (-orum, plur.); *sarcinae* (-arum, plur. = knapsacks); all these refer particularly to military baggage.

lugubrious, *lugubris*, *flebilis*, *maestus*, *tristis*; see also **SAD**.

lukewarm. LIT., *tepidus*. TRANSF., = un-enthusiastic, *languidus*, *frigidus*, *lentus*, *remissus*.

lukewarmly, *languide*, *frigide*, *lente*, *remisse*.

lukewarmness. LIT., *tepor*. TRANSF., *languor*.

lull, subst., render by verb.

lull, v. (1) transit. *sedare* (e.g. *ventos*, *insolentiam*): to — to sleep, *sopire*, *somnum suadere* (poet.). (2) intransit.: the wind —s, *venti vis cadit*, *venti sedantur*.

lullaby, *cantus* (-ūs): to sing a —, *lallare* (Pers.).

lumber, *scruta* (-orum, plur.: Hor.).

luminary. LIT., = a heavenly body, *sidus* (-eris, n.). TRANSF., of a distinguished person, *lumen*.

luminous. LIT., *lucidus*, *inlustris*. TRANSF., see **LUCID**.

lump, *massa* (poet.), *gleba* (*gleba*).

lumpy, *crassus*, *glebosus* (Plin.).

lunar, *lunaris*.

lunatic; see **MAD**, **MADMAN**.

lunch, subst. *prandium*.

lunch, v. *prandere*.

lung, *pulmo*: —s, *pulmones*, *latera*.

lunge; see **STAB**.

lupine, *lupinus*, *lupinum* (Cato).

lurch, subst.; see **ROLL**: to leave 'in the —, *deserere*, *destituere*.

lurch, v.; see **ROLL**.

lure. LIT., *inlex* (Pl.). TRANSF., *inlex* (Pl.), *inlecebra, esca*.
lure, v. *adlicere, inlicere, pellicere*.
lurid, *obscurus, caliginosus (luridus = pale yellow, ghastly)*.
lurk, *latere, latitare, delitescere*.
luscious, (*prae*)*dulcis*.
lusciousness, *dulcedo*.
lust, subst. *libido, cupiditas*.
lust, v.: to — after, *concupiscere*.
lustful, *libidinosus, impudicus*.
lustily, *valide*.
lustiness, *vigor, robur*.
lustral, *lustralis*.
lustration, *lustratio*.
lustre. (1) = brightness, *nitor, splendor*: to throw — on, *inlustrare*. (2) = a space of five years, *lustrum*.
lustrous, *inlustris, splendidus, clarus*; see also BRIGHT.
lusty, *validus, vegetus*.
lute, *lyra* (poet.), *fides* (-ium, f. plur.), *cithara* (poet.).
luxuriant, *laetus, luxuriosus*: to be —, *luxuriare*.
luxuriate, *luxuriare*.
luxurious, *luxuriosus, mollis, delicatus, lautus*.
luxuriously, *luxuriose, delicate, molliter*.
luxury, *luxus* (-ūs), *luxuria* or *luxuries, lautitia, apparatus* (-ūs).
lye, *lixivia* (Plin.).
lynx, *lynx* (poet.).
lynx-eyed, *lynceus*.
Lyons, *Lugdunum*.
lyre; see LUTE.
lyric, *lyrical, melicus, lyricus* (Hor., Ov.): — poems, *lyrica* (-orum, plur.: Plin. L.); — poets, *lyrici* (-orum, plur.: Quint.).

M

Maas or **Meuse**, *Mosa*.
mace, *fascēs* (-ium, plur.).
mace-bearer, *lictor*.
Macedonia, *Macedonia*: a —n, *Macedo*; —n, adj. *Macedonius, Macedonicus*.
macerate, *macerare* (Plin.).
machination, *machina, dolus*.
machine, *machina, machinatio, machinamentum*; sometimes *compages* (= framework).
machinery; see MACHINE.
mackerel, *scomber* (Pl., Cat.).
mad, lit and fig. *insanus, vecors, vesanus, furiosus, demens, mente captus, rabidus* (poet.), *phreneticus*: to be —, *furere* (= to rave), *insanire*.
madcap, *homo* or *iuvenis ingenio praeceps*.
madden, (*homini*) *furorem incutere, mentem alienare*; fig., with anger, *exacerbare, exasperare*.
madder, *rubia* (Plin.).
madly, *insane, furiose, dementer*.
madman, *homo insanus*, etc.; see MAD.
madness, lit. and fig. *insania, amentia, dementia, vecordia, furor, rabies*.
magazine. (1) = a store, *horreum, receptaculum, armamentarium* (for arms). (2) = a paper; see JOURNAL.
maggot, *vermis, vermiculus*.
maggoty, *verminosus* (Plin.).

magi, *magi* (-orum, plur.).
magic, subst. *ars magica, magice* (Plin.).
magic, adj. LIT., *magicus* (poet.). TRANSF., render by *mirabilis* or *mirus* (e.g. a — power, *mira quaedam vis*).
magician, *magus* (Ov.).
magisterial, *ad magistratum pertinens*.
magistracy, *magistratus* (-ūs).
magistrate, *magistratus* (-ūs).
magnanimity, *magnanimitas* (rare), *magnitudo animi, magnus animus*; see also GENEROSITY.
magnanimous, *magnanimus*; see also GENEROUS.
magnet, (*lapis*) *magnes*.
magnetic. LIT., render by subst. TRANSF., see ATTRACTIVE.
magnificence, *magnificentia, splendor, apparatus* (-ūs); *lautitia* (of good living).
magnificent, *magnificus, splendidus, praeclarus, amplus; lautus* (of banquets); *sumptuosus* (= expensive).
magnificently, *magnifice, splendide, praeclare, ample*.
magnify, *augere, amplificare, exaggerare, in maius extollere; in maius accipere* (= to take a thing more seriously than one need).
magniloquence, *magniloquentia*.
magniloquent, *magniloquus*.
magnitude, *magnitudo, amplitudo, spatium* (= extent): to discover the — of a thing, *cognoscere quanta res sit*.
magpie, *pica* (Ov.).
maid. (1) = a virgin, *virgo*. (2) in gen. = a girl, *puella*. (3) = a servant-girl, *ancilla, famula*.
maiden, *maidenly, virgineus* (poet.), *virginalis*.
maidenhood, *virginitas*.
maid-servant, *ancilla, famula*.
mail. (1) = armour, render by *arma* (-orum, plur.) or by mentioning items of armour, e.g. *lorica* (= breastplate). (2) = letters, *litterae* (-arum, plur.).
mailed, *loricatus*.
maim, *mutilare, truncare*; see also INJURE.
maimed, *mancus, truncus* (poet.).
main, subst. = sea, *pelagus* (poet.), *altum*.
main, adj. *primus, praecipuus, princeps*: the — point, *caput, res (summa)*; his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur*; see also CHIEF.
mainland, *terra (continens)*.
mainly, *praecipue, potissimum*.
main-sail, *velum*.
maintain. (1) = to preserve, uphold, *sustinere, sustentare, (con)servare, tueri*; esp. against opposition, *tenere, retinere, obtinere*. (2) = to keep in the necessities of life, *sustinere, sustentare, alere*. (3) to — in argument, *contendere, confirmare, adfirmare*.
maintainer, (*con*)*servator, adsertor* (= champion: Ov., Tac.), *vindex* (= champion); or render by verb.
maintenance, in gen. *conservatio, salus*; or render by verb; = livelihood, *victus* (-ūs).
maize, *far*.
majestic, *augustus, sanctus* (= venerable), *magnificus* (= grand).
majestically, *auguste*.
majesty, *maiestas, dignitas, amplitudo*: divine —, *numen*; his —, *rex*; her —, *regina*.
major, subst. (1) in the army, perhaps *tribunus militum*. (2) in law = a person of

age to manage his own concerns; render by phrase such as *sui iuris* or *suae potestatis*.
major, adj. = greater, *maior*; in logic: the — premise, *propositio*.
major-domo, *dispensator, vilicus*.
majority. (1) = the greater number, *maior pars, maior numerus, plures* (= more people), *plurimi* (= most); *plerique* (= a large number): Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ne plurimum plurimi valerent*; to secure a — of votes, *vincere*. (2) = full age; see **MAJOR**, subst. (2).
make, subst. *figura, forma, conformatio*.
make. (1) = to form, construct, create, *facere, efficere, fabricari, aedificare, creare*: to — completely, *conficere*; to — amends, *satisfacere*; to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; to — haste, *maturare, properare*; to — progress, *proficere*; to — a speech, *orationem habere*; to — war, *bellum inferre*; to — one's way, *iter facere, pervenire*. (2) = to give a certain quality to, e.g.: to — a man good, *hominem bonum facere* or *reddere*; to — level, *aequare*; to — fast, *vincere, constringere*; to — good, *reparare, resarcire*. (3) = to appoint, e.g.: to — a man consul, *hominem consulem facere, creare, instituere, efficere*. (4) in valuing: to — much or little of a thing, *rem magni, or parvi, facere*. (5) = to cause, compel, *facere* or *efficere* (with *ut* and subj.); *cogere* (with infin.): to — a person laugh, *risum homini movere*. (6) = to reach, in certain phrases, e.g.: to — a harbour, *portum capere*. (7) in arithmetic = to form, come to, *efficere, esse*. (8) with prep. or adv.: to — away with, *interficere, tollere*; to — for, *petere*; to — up a total, *efficere, explere*; to — up a story, *figere, comminisci*; to — way, *cedere*.
maker, *fabricator*; or render by verb.
makeshift, adj. *subitarius*.
maladministration, *prava rerum administratio*.
malady; see **ILLNESS**.
malapert, *petulans, procax*; see also **SAUCY**.
malapropos, adv. *intempestive*.
malaria, render by phrase, such as *caelum grave et pestilens*.
malcontent, *homo rerum novarum cupidus*.
male, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *mas, masculus*: the — sex, *virilis sexus* (-ūs).
malediction, *exsecratio, dirae* (-arum, plur.); see also **CURSE**.
malefactor, *homo maleficus* or *sceleratus*.
maleficent, *maleficus*.
malevolent, *malevolus*; see also **MALICIOUS**.
malformation, *quod informe est*.
malice, *malignitas, invidia, malevolentia, malitia* (= roguery).
malicious, *malevolus, malignus* (poet.), *invidus*.
malign, v.; see **SLANDER**.
malignant; see **MALICIOUS**.
maligner, *obtrectator*.
malignity, *malevolentia*; of a disease, *vis morbi*.
mallard, *anas mas* or *masculus*.
malleable, *ductilis* (Plin.), *lentus, mollis*.
mallet, *fistuca* (for ramming), *malleus* (Plin.).
mallow, *malva* (Hor.), *malache* (Plin.).
malpractice, n.; see **MISDEED**.
malt, render by phrase, such as *hordeum aqua perfusum et sole tostum*.
Malta, *Melita*.

maltreat, *male tractare, vexare*; see also **INJURE**.
maltreatment; see **INJURY**.
malversation, *peculatus* (-ūs).
mama, *mamma* (Varro).
mammal, *animal*.
mammon, *divitiae* (-arum, plur.); see also **RICHES**.
man. **LIT.**, *homo* (= human being, with all the implications of humanity); *vir* (= 'he-man', opposed to woman or child); men, plur., often *mortales* (esp. in the historians): all men, *homines, genus humanum*; many men, *multi*; all to a —, *omnes ad unum*; — by —, *viritim*; no —, *nemo*; there are men who, *sunt qui*; a — of the world, *homo urbanus*. **TRANSF.**, a — in the game of draughts, *calculus*; a — in chess, *latro* (Ov.), *latrunculus* (Suet.); a merchant —, *navis mercatoria*; a — -of-war, *navis longa*.
man, v. transit. = to furnish with men, *complere*: to be sufficiently —ned (of a ship), *suum numerum habere*.
manacle, subst. *manica* (poet.), *compes, catena*.
manacle v. *vincire*.
manage, *tractare, regere, administrare, gerere, (pro)curare, dispensare, moderari*.
manageable, *habilis, tractabilis, docilis, facilis*.
management, *administratio, tractatio, cura* (care, e.g. of a family), *(pro)curatio, dispensatio, moderatio*.
manager, *administrator, (pro)curator, dispensator, moderator, praefectus*.
mandate, *imperatum, iussum, mandatum*.
mandible, *maxilla*.
mandrake, *mandragora, mandrāgoras* (Plin.).
mane, *iuba*: with a —, *iubatus*.
manful, *virilis, fortis*.
manfully, *viriliter*.
mange, *manginess, scabies* (Cato, Verg.).
manger, *praesaepe* or *praesaepeis* (Cato, Ov.).
mangle, v. *(di)laniare, lacerare*.
mangled, *truncus, lacer*.
mangy, *scaber* (Pl., Cato).
manhood, *pubertas* (Plin.), *aetas constans, firmata, corroborata* or *adulta*: to reach —, *togam virilem sumere*.
mania, *insania*.
maniac, *homo insanus*; see also **MAD**.
manifest, adj. *apertus, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, notus, cognitus*: it is —, *patet, apparet, manifestum est*.
manifest, v. *aperire, patefacere, manifestum facere, (in medium) proferre, declarare, ostendere*.
manifestation, *declaratio, demonstratio, indicium*.
manifestly, *aperte, manifesto, sine dubio, perspicue, evidenter, palam* (= openly), *scilicet*.
manifesto, *edictum*.
manifold, *multiplex, varius*.
maniple, *manipulus*.
manipulate, *tractare*; see also **HANDLE**.
manipulation, *tractatio*.
mankind, *homines* (-um, plur.), *genus humanum*.
manliness, *virtus* (-ūtis), *animus virilis* or *fortis*; see also **COURAGE**.
manly, *virilis, fortis*; see also **BRAVE**.
manner, *ratio, modus, via*: in this —, *hoc modo, hac ratione, sic*; one's usual — (= custom), *consuetudo, mos, institutum, ritus* (-ūs); = sort, kind, *genus*: — of writing,

oratio, sermo; in the — of, *modo, in modum, ad modum, ritu, more*, with genit. or adj. (e.g.: in the — of slaves, *servilem in modum*).
mannerism, *ratio* (e.g.: a new — in speaking, *nova ratio loquendi*), or render by adj. *putidus* (= affected).
mannerly, adj. *urbanus*; see also **POLITE**.
manners, *mores* (-um, plur.): a person of good —, *homo bene moratus* or *modestus* or *urbanus*.
mannikin, *homuncio, homunculus, homullus*.
manœuvre. (1) milit. t. t., *decursus* (-ūs), *decursio* (Suet.). (2) = trick, stratagem, *artificium, dolus*.
manœuvre, v. (*in armis*) *decurrere, evagari*.
manor, *fundus, praedium*.
mansion, *aedes* (-ium, plur.), *domus*; see also **HOUSE**.
manservant, *servus, famulus*.
manslaughter, *hominis caedes, homicidium* (Quint., Tac.).
mantelet, *vinea, pluteus, testudo*.
mantel-piece, *mensa, abacus, tabula*.
mantle, *amiculum, palla* (for women), *pallium, palliolum* (small: Pl., Juv., etc.), *lacerna* (for journeys or bad weather), *chlamys* (of Greek type), *paenula* (for travelling), *sagum* (= soldier's —), *paludamentum* (= general's —).
manual, subst. *libellus*.
manual, adj. render by *manū*: to get a bare living by — labour, *manuum mercede inopiam tolerare* (Sall.).
manufactory, *officina*.
manufacture, subst. *fabrica*.
manufacture, v. *fabricari* or *fabricare*; see also **MAKE**.
manufacturer, *opifex, artifex, fabricator*.
manumission, *manumissio*.
manumit, *manu mittere*, or as one word, *manumittere*.
manure, *stercus* (-ōris), *fimur*.
manure, v. *stercorare*.
manuscript, *chirographum*.
many, *multi*; often rendered by *creber* or *frequens* (= — together): an assembly of — people, *magna frequentia* (hominum); a good —, *complures, plerique*; very —, *permulti, plurimi*; —sided, or — times as great, *multiplex*; — a time, *saepē, saepenumero*; as — as, *tot . . . quot*; just as —, *totidem*; as — times as, *totiens . . . quotiens*; prov.: — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiae* (Ter.); of — meanings, *ambiguus*.
many-coloured, *variis coloribus distinctus, multicolor* (Plin.).
map, *tabula*.
map, v. *terrarum sitūs pingere*: to — out, *designare, describere*.
maple, *acer* (Plin.): of —, *acernus* (poet.).
mar, *foedare, deformare, corrumpere*; see also **SPOIL**.
marauder, *praedator, direptor*.
marauding, *praedatorius, praedabundus*.
marble, subst. *marmor*.
marble, adj. *marmoreus*.
March, (*mensis*) *Martius*.
march, subst. *iter*: a regular day's —, *iustum iter*; two days' — or journey, *bidui iter*; *castra* (-orum, plur.) was also used in counting marches, since the Romans would pitch camp every night, hence, e.g., after five

days' —, *quintis castris*; to make forced —es, *magnis itineribus contendere*; troops on the —, *agmen*; — off, beginning of —, *profectio*; the signal for beginning the —, *profectionis signum*; on the —, *in itinere, iter faciens*.
march, v. (1) intransit. *iter facere, incedere*: to — off, *proficisci*; to — fast, *contendere*; to — faster, *iter accelerare*; to — without interruption, *iter continuare*; to — behind, — in the rear, *agmen claudere, cogere*.
(2) transit. *ducere*: to — back, *reducere*; — across, *tra(ns)ducere*; see also **LEAD**.
marches, *fines* (-ium, plur.), *confinium*; see also **BOUNDARY**.
mare, *equa* (Verg., Hor.).
margin, *margo*.
marginal, *in margine scriptus* or *positus*.
marine, adj. = belonging to the sea, *marinus, ad mare pertinens*.
mariner, *nauta*.
marines, subst. *classarii, classici milites, classica legio*.
maritime, adj. *maritimus*: to be a — power, *classe (classibus) multum valere*.
marjoram, *amarācus* (Plin.).
mark, subst. (1) = what identifies or indicates, *nota, signum, indicium, vestigium* (= trace): it is the — of a wise man to do so, *est sapientis facere*; to make one's —, *clarum fieri*. (2) = a thing aimed at, *scopus* (Suet.).
mark, v. (*de*)*signare, notare*; = to take notice of, *observare, animadvertere*: to — out, lit. *metiri, metari*; fig. *designare, (de)notare*.
marked, *inlustris, insignis*.
marker, *index*.
market. (1) the place, *macellum* (for provisions), *forum* (general term): the cattle —, *forum boarium*; the vegetable —, *forum olitorium*. (2) the business, *mercatus* (-ūs), *nundinae* (-arum, plur.).
market, v. *obsonare* (Pl., Ter.), *nundinari*.
marketable, *venalis*.
market-day, *nundinae* (-arum, plur.).
market-garden, *hortus*.
market-place, *forum*.
marksman, render by *sagittarius* or *iaculator*.
marl, *marga* (Plin.).
marriage, *coniugium, matrimonium, nuptiae* (-arum, plur.), *conubium*: lawful —, *matrimonium iustum* or *legitimum, nuptiae iustae et legitimae*; a — festival, wedding, *nuptiae*; to arrange a —, *nuptias conciliare*; to demand in —, *sibi (in matrimonium) petere*; to be united to a person in —, *in matrimonio habere*; to give one's daughter in —, *filiam in matrimonium dare* or *nuptum dare, filiam (in matrimonium) conlocare*.
marriageable, *nubilis, adultus* (= grown up).
marriage-contract, *pactio nuptialis*.
marriage-settlement, *dos*.
marrow, *medulla* (lit. and fig.).
marry, v. (1) = to perform a marriage ceremony, render by phrase, such as *conubium sancire, matrimonio iungere*. (2) = to give in marriage; see **MARRIAGE**. (3) = to take a person as husband or wife, *matrimonio se (con)-iungere cum viro* or *femina in matrimonium accipere* or *recipere*; of a man: to — a woman, *ducere (in matrimonium)*; of a woman: to — a man, *nubere* (with dat.); of a couple: to — each other, *matrimonio* or *nuptiis (con)iungi*; to be married, to be a married man, *uxorem duxisse*;

to be a married woman, *nuptam esse viro*.
 (4) as intransit. v. = to get married; of a man, *uxorem ducere* (in *matrimonium*); of a woman, *nubere viro*; of a woman: to — out of her station, *enubere*; to — beneath her, *denubere* (Tac., Ov.).
marry! interj. *medius fidius, mehercle*.
Marseilles, *Massilia*.
marsh, *palus* (-udis, f.).
marshal, subst. *dux*.
marshal, v. *instruere, disponere*.
marshy, *paluster, uliginosus* (= swampy: Varro).
mart; see MARKET.
martial, *militaris, bellicosus*: — law, *ius* (state of war), or plur. *iura belli, lex belli*.
martyr, subst. *martyr* (eccl.): to become a — for a cause, *pro re mortem occumbere*.
martyrdom, *martyrium* (eccl.).
marvel, subst. *miraculum, portentum*.
marvellous, (per) *mirus*, (ad) *mirandus*, *mirificus*, (ad) *mirabilis*.
marvellously, *mirum in modum, mire, mirifice*, (ad) *mirabiliter*.
masculine, *virilis, masculus*.
mash, subst. *farrago* (Varro, Verg.).
mash, v. (con) *tundere*, (con) *terere*.
mask, subst. LIT., *persona* (esp. on the stage), *larva* (= an ugly —: Hor.). TRANSF., *persona, species, simulatio, integumentum*: to assume a —, *personam induere* or *suscipere*; to wear a —, (*alienam*) *personam ferre* or *gerere, simulare*; wearing a —, *personatus*; under the — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*.
mask, v.: to — oneself, *personam induere* or *suscipere*; to — another person, *homini, personam imponere*; to — a feeling, design, etc., *tegere, occultare, dissimulare*.
mason, *structor, faber* (= carpenter, smith, etc.).
masonry, *structura* (Vitr.).
masquerade, render by phrase with adj. *personatus* (= wearing a mask).
Mass, as a religious service, *missa* (eccl.).
mass, *massa* (Verg.), *moles* (whole): a great —, *magna copia* or *vis*; in the —, *per saturam* (Sall.); a — of people, *multitudo, vulgus*.
mass, v.: to — together, (ac) *cumulare*; see also COLLECT.
massive, *solidus* (= dense), *magnus* (= great), *gravis* (= heavy).
massiveness, *gravitas*; or render by adj.
massacre, subst. *caedes, strages, trucidatio, internecio*.
massacre, v. *caedere, trucidare, trucidando occidere, stragem edere* or *facere*.
masseur, *tractator* (Sen.).
masseuse, *tractatrix* (Mart.).
mast. (1) on ships, *malus*. (2) = acorns, etc. *glans*.
master, subst. (1) = owner, person in authority, *dominus*; of a house, *dominus, pater familias* (or in one word, *paterfam-*), *herus* (esp. in relation to the slaves); of any property, *possessor*: to become —, *potiri* (with genit. or abl.); to be —, *imperare, praeesse* (with dat.); to play the —, *dominari*. (2) = overseer, manager, *magister*: — of the feast, *arbitrator bibendi*. (3) a school —, *magister*. (4) fig. in relation to oneself: one's own —, *sui potens, sui iuris*. (5) = an expert,

artifex, antistes, homo rei peritus or *in re perfectus* (et *absolutus*).
master, v. (1) = to subdue, *domare, vincere, superare*: to — oneself, or one's passions, *continere et coercere se ipsum, cupiditates coercere, continere, regere*. (2) to — a subject = to understand, *intelligere, (per)discere, comprehendere, consequi, cognitum habere*.
master-builder, *architectus*.
masterful, *superbus, imperiosus, adrogans*.
masterly, *artificiosus* (of persons and things), *artifex* (of persons), *palmaris* (of things); or render by phrase with *ars* or *artificium*.
master-piece, *opus summo artificio factum*.
mastery, = victory, *victoria*.
mastic, *mastich, mastiche* (Plin.).
masticate, *manducare, mandere*.
mastication, use verb.
mastiff, perhaps *canis Molossus* (Hor.).
mat, subst. *storea* or *storia, teges* (Varro, Juv.).
mat, v.: to — together, *implicare*.
match, subst. (1) for getting a light, *sulphurata* (-orum, plur.: Mart.). (2) = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); render by adj. *par* (with dat.): no — for, *impar*. (3) = a contest, *certamen*. (4) = a marriage, *condicio, nuptiae* (-arum, plur.).
match, v. (1) = to be comparable to, *parem esse, aequare*: to — together, *comparare*. (2) in a contest: a = to bring together as opponents, *componere, conferre*: b, to — oneself with = to contend with, *congregi, certare* (cum homine).
matchless, *singularis, incomparabilis* (Plin.), *unicus, praestans* (or in superl. *praestantissimus*), *egregius*; see also EXCELLENT.
match-maker, (*nuptiarum*) *conciliator* (or f. -trix).
mate, subst. *socius* (= companion), *coniunx* (= husband or wife).
mate, v. (1) in chess, *ad incitas redigere* (Pl.). (2) = to be united, *coniungi*.
material, subst. *materies* or *materia, copia rerum*: warlike —, *apparatus* (-ūs) *belli*; in speech, discussion, etc., *silva*.
material, adj. (1) = consisting of matter, *corporeus*. (2) = not trivial; see IMPORTANT.
materialism, render by phrase, such as *opinio eorum qui nihil in naturā esse statuunt nisi corpora*.
materially, *multum, magnopere*; see also MUCH.
maternal, *maternus*.
maternity, render by phrase with *mater* or *maternus*.
mathematical, *mathematicus* (Vitr., Plin.): — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio*; of — certainty, *certissimus*.
mathematician, *mathematicus*.
mathematics, *mathematica* (Sen.).
matin, adj. *matutinus*.
matricide, *matricidium* (= the crime); *matricida* (= the person).
matrimonial, adj.; see CONJUGAL.
matrimony, *matrimonium*; see also MARRIAGE.
matron, = a married woman, *matrona*.
matronly, *matronalis*.
matter, subst. (1) = physical substance, *corpus, res corporeae, ea quae cerpi tangique possunt*. (2) in discussion or writing: — available, *materies* or *materia, silva, copia rerum*; — chosen, subject —, the — in hand, *res, propositum, institutum*; that has nothing

to do with the —, *hoc nihil est ad rem*; but let us return to the — in hand (after a digression), *sed ad propositum (revertamus)*; to cut the — short, *ut paucis dicam*. (3) = affair, in gen., *res, causa*: how do —s stand? *quo loco res est?* *ut res se habet?*; the — is settled, *iudicata res est*; a business—, *negotium*; domestic —s, *res domestica* or *familiaris*; money —s, *res nummaria* or *pecuniaria*. (4) = trouble: what's the —? *quid (rei) est?* (5) = pus, *pūs (pūris: Cels.)*.

it matters, interest, refert: it — to me, *meā interest* or *refert*; it — to him, *eius interest* or *refert*; it — a great deal, *magnopere* (adv.) or *multum* (n. acc.) or *magni* (n. genit of value) *interest* or *refert*.

matting; see **MAT**.

mattock, dolabra.

mattress; see **BED**.

mature, maturus, adultus.

mature, v. **LIT.**, (1) transit. *maturare, coquere*. (2) intransit. *maturescere*. **TRANSF.**, *parare, efficere*; see also **PREPARE**.

maturity, maturitas: to come to —, *maturescere*.

matutinal, matutinus.

maudlin; see **DRUNKEN, SILLY**.

maul, mulcare; see also **INJURE**.

maunder, nugari, delirare.

mausoleum, mausoleum (Suet.); see also **TOMB**.

maw, ingluvies (Verg.), *venter*; see also **STOMACH**.

mawkish, putidus.

mawkishly, putide.

maxim, in gen. praeceptum, regula (= rule, standard), *lex* (= law): a philosophical — (= tenet, dogma), *praeceptum, dogma* (-atis, n.), *institutum, sententia*.

maximum, quod maximum est.

May, (mensis) Maius.

may, v. (1) I may do = I have the power to do, *possum facere*. (2) I may do = I have permission, am allowed to do, *licet mihi facere*. (3) I may do = perhaps I will do, render by *fortasse* or by *forsitan* with subjunctive. (4) in order that I may do, *ut faciam*. (5) may I die! *moriar*. (6) I fear that he may die, *timeo ne moriatur*.

May-day, Kalendae Maiae.

mayor, urbis praefectus (Suet.).

mayoralty, urbis praefectura.

maze, labyrinthus (Plin.).

mazy, inexplicabilis (Plin.), *inextricabilis* (Verg.).

mead, as a drink, mulsum.

mead, meadow, pratens: a small —, *pratulum*; adj. of the —, *pratensis* (Hor.).

meagre, (1) = thin, poor, *macer, ieiunus, exilis*. (2) = scanty, *exiguus*.

meagrely, ieiune, exiliter.

meagreness, ieiunitas, exilitas.

meal, (1) = flour, *farina*. (2) of food, in gen. *cibus; epulae* (-arum, plur.: = banquet): a light early —, *tentaculum*; a morning —, *prandium*; the main — of the day, *cena*. To take a —, *edere, cibum capere, prandere, cenare*.

mean, subst. modus, mediocritas: there is no — between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est*.

mean, adj. (1) = central, midmost, *medius*.

(2) = low in rank, *humilis, ignobilis, obscurus*.

(3) = morally low, *inliberalis, abiectus*,

sordidus, turpis, foedus: a little bit —, *subturpiculus*.

mean, v. (1) = to intend, *in animo habere, cogitare, velle*: to — well by a person, *homini bene velle* or *favere*. (2) = to signify, indicate, have a certain force (esp. of words and speakers), *significare, sibi velle, valere* (of words only). (3) = to refer to, allude to, a person or thing, *significare, dicere, intellegere*.

meander, render by phrase, such as flexuoso cursu fluere.

meaning, (1) see **PURPOSE, AIM**. (2) = signification, *significatio, vis* (= force), *sententia, sensus* (-ūs: Hor., Quint.), *notio* (= idea, conception); often to be rendered by verb.

meanly, inliberaliter, abiecte, sordide, turpiter; — born, *humili loco natus*.

meanness, (1) moral, *inliberalitas, animus abiectus, sordes* (plur.). (2) of rank, *humilitas, obscuritas*.

means, (1) = instrument or method, way or chance of doing a thing, *via, ratio, consilium, facultas*: by this —, *ita*; to try all —, *omnia experiri, nihil inexpertum omittere*; to endeavour by all —, *omni ope atque operā eniti*; by fair —, *recte*; by foul —, *foede, turpiter*; by all —, *omnino*; by no —, *haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime, nullo modo*; by — of, render by instrumental abl. or by *per* with acc. (2) = resources, *res familiaris, fortuna, opes* (-um, plur.): I have — to live, *habeo unde vivam*; limited private —, *res angusta domi* (Juv.), *tenuis fortuna*; out of your own —, *tuis opibus, privato sumptu*.

meantime, in the, interea, interim.

measurable, quod metiri possumus.

measure, subst. (1) = standard of measurement, *mensura, modus*: weights and —s, *mensurae et pondera* (Plin.); in full —, *pleno modio, cumulate*; according to the — of, *pro* with abl.; beyond —, *praeter* or *extra modum, immodice, immoderate, nimis*; in some —, *aliquatenus, aliqua ex parte*. (2) = steps taken, course of action, *ratio, consilium*: to take —s, *rationem inire, consilium capere, consulere, providere*; to have recourse to extreme —s, *ad extrema consilia descendere*. (3) in music, *modi, numeri* (-orum, plur.); see also **METRE**.

measure, v. (1) transit, (*dī*) *metiri, permetiri*: to — out (= mark out, lay out), *metari*.

(2) intransit. *esse*, with genit. of measure.

measured, mensus; see also **MODERATE**.

measureless, immensus, infinitus.

measurement, mensio or *mensura* (= the act), *mensura* (= the standard used).

measurer, mentor (Hor., Ov.).

measuring-rod, decempēda (10 ft. long).

meat, (1) in gen. = food, *cibus*; see also **FOOD**.

(2) = flesh, *caro*: a small piece of —, *caruncula*.

mechanic, faber, opifex.

mechanical, machinalis (Plin.), *mechanicus* (Gell.): a — contrivance, *machina, machinatio*.

mechanism, machina, machinatio.

medallion, clipeus or *clipeum* (in the form of a shield).

meddle, se interponere, (rem) attingere.

meddler, ardelio (Phaedr., Mart.), *homo importunus*.

mediate, adj. opp. to immediate: causes, *causae adiuvantes*.

mediate, v. (1) intransit. *se interponere*; see also RECONCILE. (2) transit.: to — a peace, *pacem conciliare*.

mediation, render by *deprecator* (e.g.: by my —, *me deprecatore*).

mediator, *deprecator*, *arbitrator*, *conciliator* (with genit. = one who brings about an arrangement).

medical, *medicus* (Verg., Plin.), *medicinus* (Varro): a — man, *medicus*.

medicinal, *medicatus* (Sen.), *saluber*, *salutaris*.

medicine. (1) = a remedy, *medicina*, *medicamen*, *medicamentum*, *remedium*. (2) = medical science, *medicina*, *ars medendi*: to practise —, *medicinam exercere*.

medicine-box, *narthecium*, *pyxis*.

mediocre, *mediocris*.

mediocrity, *mediocritas*.

meditate, *cogitare*, *meditari*, *commentari*; see also THINK and INTEND.

meditation, *cogitatio*, *commentatio*, *meditatio*.

meditative, in *cogitatione defixus*.

Mediterranean Sea, *Mare Internum*, *mare nostrum*.

medium; see MEAN and MEANS.

medlar, *mespilum* (Plin.): — tree, *mespilus* (Plin.).

medley, *farrago* (Juv.); in an offensive sense, *concluvies*, *concluvio*: a literary —, *satura*.

meed, *praemium*; see also REWARD.

meek, *demissus*, *modestus*, *verecundus*.

meekly, *modeste*, *verecunde*.

meekness, *animus demissus*, *modestia*, *verecundia*.

meet, adj.; see FIT, PROPER.

meet, v. (1) transit. LIT., of one person falling in with another, *homini obviam fieri* or *esse*, in *hominem incidere*, *hominem offendere* or *nancisci* or *convenire*, *cum homine congredi*: to go to — a person, *homini obviam fieri* or *venire*, *homini occurrere*, *hominem convenire*; to send one person to — another, *hominem homini obviam mittere*. TRANSF., a = to encounter, face (e.g. to — danger), *periculo obviam ire*, *se offerre*, *se opponere*, *se committere*; to — death, *mortem obire* or *oppetere* or *occumbere*; b, to — a person half way, — his wishes; see COMPLY. (2) intransit.: to — together. LIT., of persons, *inter se congredi* or *convenire* or *concurrere*, *coire*; *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere*, *convolare* (in haste); of troops: to — in battle, (*inter se*) *congredi*, *signa inter se conferre*, *cum infestis signis concurrere*. TRANSF., of things, *coire* (poet.).

meeting, *congressio*, *concurus* (-ūs), *concurio*; = an assembly, *conventus* (-ūs), *coetus* (-ūs): a crowded —, *celeber conventus*, *celebritas*, *frequentia*; a — of the people, *comitia* (-orum, plur.).

melancholic, adj. = hypochondriacal, *melancholicus* (μελαγχολικός).

melancholy, subst. (1) = hypochondria, *atra bilis*; Cic. also uses the Greek μελαγχολία. (2) = sorrow, sadness, *tristitia*, *maestitia*.

melancholy, adj. *tristis*, *maestus*.

mêlée, *pugna*, *proelium*; see also BATTLE.

mellow, adj. LIT., *maturus*, *mitis* (poet.); of wine, *lenis* (Ter.), *mollis* (Verg.). TRANSF., of style, etc., *maturus*, *mitis*.

mellow, v. (1) transit. *coquere*. (2) intransit. *maturescere*.

melodious, *canorus*, *numerosus* (= measured, rhythmic).

melodiously, *numerosè*.

melodiousness, render by adj.

melodramatic, perhaps *mirificus*.

melody, *melos* (poet.), *cantus* (-ūs).

melon, *melo* (Plin.).

melt, v. (1) transit. LIT., *liquidum facere*, *liquefacere*, *dissolvere*. TRANSF., = to move to tenderness, *ad misericordiam vocare* or *adducere*. (2) intransit. LIT., to — away, *liquefcere*, *liquefieri*, *dissolvi*, *tabescere*, *dilabi* (= to break up). TRANSF., = relent; q.v.

melting, *mollis*, *delicatus*.

member. (1) of the body, *membrum*; see also LIMB. (2) of a sentence or speech, *pars*, *membrum*, *articulus*, *incisio*, *incisum*. (3) of a community or society: of a nation, *civis*; of the senate, *senator*; of a race, *gentilis*; of a corporation, *sodalis*.

membrane, *membrana*.

memento, *monumentum*.

memoirs, *historiae* (-arum, plur.), *commentarii* (-orum, plur.).

memorable, *memorabilis*, *memoriā dignus*, *memorandus* (poet.).

memorandum, *libellus*: a — book, *adversaria* (-orum, plur.).

memorial, *monumentum*: a written —, *libellus*.

memory, *memoria*, *recordatio* (= recollection): to keep in —, *memoriā tenere* or *custodire*; to the — of, *ad memoriam* (*hominis*); from —, *ex memoria*, *memoriter* (= with good —); to commit to —, *memoriae mandare*, *ediscere*; in the — of man, *post hominum memoriam*; to have a good —, *memorem esse*, *memoriā valere*; to have a bad —, *memoriā vacillare*; to escape one's —, *excitare e memoriā* or *ex animo*.

menace, **menacing**; see THREATEN, THREAT, THREATENING.

menagerie, render by phrase, such as *ferae saeptis inclusae*.

mend, v. (1) transit. LIT., *reficere*, *reparare*, *reconcinnare*, (*re*)*sarcire*. TRANSF., *emendare*, *corrigere*: to — one's pace, *gradum addere*. (2) intransit. LIT., (*ex morbo*) *convalescere*. TRANSF., in gen. = to improve, *meliozem fieri*.

mendacious, *mendax*.

mendaciously, *falso*, *per mendacium*.

mendacity, *mendacium*; see also LIE.

mendicancy, **mendicity**, *mendicitas*, *egestas*.

mendicant, *mendicus*.

menial, subst.; see SERVANT.

menial, adj. *servilis*; see also MEAN.

menstrual, *menstruus* (Plin.).

mensuration, *ars metiendi*.

mental, render by the genit. *animi*, *ingenii*, *mentis*: to possess outstanding — gifts, *multum ingenio valere*, *praestantissimo ingenio praeditum esse*.

mentality, = mind; q.v.

mentally, *mente*, *animo*, *cogitatione*.

mention, subst. *mentio*, *commemoratio* (= reminder or recital): to make —, *mentionem facere*.

mention, v. *mentionem facere* (*rei*, genit., or *de re*), *commemorare* (*rem*): to — accidentally, or in passing, (*casu*) *in mentionem rei incidere*; to — by name, *nominare*; not to —, to omit, *omitere*; above- — ed, render by *supra* with *commemorare* or *dicere*.

mentor; see ADVISER.

mephitic, *foetidus*.

mercantile, render by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (= of the merchants), or by *commercium*, *mercatura* (e.g. *mercaturas facere* = to be engaged in — transactions); see also COMMERCIAL.

mercenary, subst. *miles mercenarius* or *conducticius*.

mercenary, adj. *mercenarius* (= paid), *conductus* (= hired), *venalis* (= readily bribed).

mercier, perhaps *linleo* (= linen-weaver: Pl.).

merchandise, = goods, *merx*, *res venales*.

merchant, *mercator*, *negotiator*.

merchantman, **merchant-ship**, *navis mercatoria* (Pl.) or *oneraria*.

merciful, *misericors*, *clemens*, *mansuetus*, *lenis*.

mercifully, *clementer*, *mansuete*.

merciless, *immisericors*, *inexorabilis*, *immitis*, *inclemens*, *inhumanus*, *crudelis*, *durus*, *ferreus*.

mercilessly, *inclementer*, *inhumane*, *crudeliter*.

mercilessness, *inclementia* (Verg.), *inhumanitas*, *crudelitas*.

mercurial, *mobilis*, *lëvis*.

mercury. (1) the god, *Mercurius*. (2) the planet, *stella Mercurii*, *Mercurius*. (3) the metal, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

mercy, *misericordia*, *clementia*, *mansuetudo*, *venia* (= pardon): at a person's —, *in manu hominis*, *obnoxius homini*.

mere, subst. *lacus* (-ūs); see also LAKE.

mere, adj. *merus*, *solus*, *unus*; often rendered by *ipse* (e.g.: by the — sight, *ipso aspectu*).

merely, *tantum*, *modo*, *solum*; see also ONLY.

meretricious, *fucatus*.

merge; see DIP or MINGLE.

Merida, *Emerita Augusta*.

meridian, *circulus meridianus* (Sen.); see also HEIGHT, SUMMIT.

meridian, adj. *meridianus*.

merit, subst. *meritum*, *dignitas*, *virtus*: according to —, *pro* or *ex merito*, *pro dignitate*.

merit, v.; see DESERVE.

merited, *meritus*, *debitus*.

meritorious, *laude dignus*, *laudabilis*: to act in a — manner towards a person, *bene merere de homine*.

meritoriously, *bene*, *optime*.

merle, *merula*.

merrily, *hilariter*, *festive*.

merriment, *hilaritas*, *festivitas*.

merry, *hilarus*, *hilaris*, *festivus*; see also GAY.

merry-andrew, *sannio*.

mesh, *macula*.

mess, subst. (1) = food. (2) = a common meal, *convivium*. (3) = dirt, *squalor*, *conluvio*. (4) = confusion, *turba*, *perturbatio* or *confusio rerum*.

message, *nuntius*, *mandatum*.

messenger, *nuntius* (and f. *nuntia*), *tabellarius* (= letter-carrier).

Messiah, *Messias* (eccl.).

messmate, *conviva*, *sodalis*.

metal, *metallum* (poet.); it is more usual to specify a particular metal, e.g. *ferrum*, *aes*.

metallic, *metallicus* (Plin.).

metamorphose, *mutare*, *transformare*; see also TRANSFORM.

metamorphosis, *metamorphosis* (only as title of Ovid's poem: Quint.); otherwise use verb.

metaphor, *translatio*, *verba translata*.

metaphorical, *translatus*.

metaphorically, *per translationem*, *translativè*: to use a word —, *verbum transferre*.

metaphysics, render by *philosophia*.

mete; see MEASURE.

metempsychosis, render by phrase, such as *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio*.

meteor, *fax* (*caelestis*).

meteorite, render by phrase, such as *lapis qui caelo decidit*.

method, *ratio*, *via*, *modus*, *ars*.

methodical, render by phrase with *ratio* or *via*.

methodically, *ratione et viâ*.

meticulous, *diligens*.

metonymy, *immutatio*, *metonymia* (or written as Greek, *μετωνυμία*).

metope, *metopa* (Vitr.).

metre, *numerus*, *metrum* (Quint.).

metrical, *numerosus*, *metricus* (Quint.).

metropolis, *caput*; see also CAPITAL.

mettle, *animus*, *audacia*, *ferocitas*.

mettlesome, *animosus*, *audax*, *ferox*.

Meuse; see MAAS.

mews; see STABLE.

miasma, *noxius terrae halitus* (-ūs: Plin.).

mica, *phengites* (*lapis*) (Plin.).

microscopic, adj. = very small, *minimus*, *exiguus*.

midday, subst. *meridies*, *tempus meridianum*.

midday, adj. *meridianus*.

midden, *sterquilinum* (Cato, Varro).

middle, subst. *medium*; more often rendered by *medius* as adj. agreeing with a subst., e.g.: the — of the road, *media via*; to seize a person by the —, *hominem medium adripere*.

middle, adj. *medius*: the — way, *mediocritas*.

middling, *mediocris*.

midland, adj. *mediterraneus*.

midnight, subst. *media nox*.

midriff, *praecordia* (-iorum, plur.).

midst, subst. render by adj. *medius*: in the — of the enemy, *inter hostes*; in the — of the march, *in ipso itinere*.

midsummer, *media* or *summa aestas*.

midway, render by adj. *medius*.

midwife, *obstetrix*.

midwinter, *bruma*.

mien, *habitus* (-ūs), *vultus* (-ūs: = expression of face).

might, subst. = strength, *vis*, *robur*, *nervi* (-orum, plur.): with all one's —, *summā vi*, *summā ope*, *omnibus viribus atque opibus*, *omnibus opibus ac nervis*.

might, v.; see also MAY.

mightily, adv. *magno opere*, *valde*, *summā vi*, *vehementer*.

mighty, *potens*, *validus*; see also POWERFUL, STRONG.

migrate, *abire*, *discedere*, *proficisci*, *migrare*; *e terrā excedere*, *solum mutare* or *vertere* (= to leave one's own country, esp. of an exile).

migration, *profectio*.

migratory, render by verb: a — bird, *advena volucris* (Varro).

Milan, *Mediolanum*.

milch, adj.; see MILK.

mild, adj. (1) physically, *lenis*, *mitis* (of fruit: Verg.; of climate: Liv.), *tepidus* (= warm: poet.): to make —, *mitigare*, *lenire*; to grow — (of fruit, etc.), *mitescere*. (2) of action

and character, *mitis, clemens, indulgens, mansuetus*: a — punishment, *poena levis*.
mildew, *robigo* or *rubigo* (Verg.), *mucor* (Plin.), *situs* (-ūs: Sen.).

mildly, *leniter, clementer, mansuete*.

mildness, of character, *lenitas, mansuetudo, clementia*; often better rendered by adj.

mile: a Roman —, *mille*, plur. *milia* (*passuum*).

milestone, *miliarium, lapis*.

militant, render by verb, e.g. *pugnare*: the church —, *ecclesia militans* (eccl.).

military, adj. *militaris, bellicus*: — age, *aetas militaris*; men of — age, *iuventūs* (-ūtis, f.); — service, *militia*; — preparations, or stores, *apparatus* (-ūs) *belli*; — skill, *rei militaris peritia*; the — oath, *sacramentum*.

militate: to — against a thing, *contra rem facere, rei* (dat.), *obstare* or *adversari*.

militia, perhaps *cives ad hostem propulsandum armati*.

milk, subst. *lac*: new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *lac concretum*; prov.: to drink in with one's mother's —, *cum lacte nutricis sugere*; fig.: the — of human kindness, *benignitas*.

milk, v. *mulgere* (Verg.).

milk-pail, *mulctra* (Verg.), *mulctrum* (Hor.).

milk-white, **milky**, *lacteus*: the — Way, *lacteus orbis, via lactea* (Ov.).

mill, *mola* (esp. in plur. = the machine: Pl., Juv.), *pistrinum* (= the building); adj., belonging to the —, *molaris* (Plin.).

milled, of coins, *serratus* (Tac.).

miller, *pistor* (Pl.).

millet, *milium* (Verg.).

mill-hopper, *infundibulum* (Vitr.).

million, *decies centena mil(l)ia*: two, three —s, *vicies, tricies centena mil(l)ia*.

millionaire; see **RICH**.

mill-stone, *mola* (Pl.), *molaris* (poet.).

milt, = spleen, *lien* (Pl.).

mimic, v. *imitari*; see also **IMITATE**.

mimicry, *imitatio*.

minaret, *turris*.

mince, v. transit. (1) lit. *concidere, consecrare*.

(2) fig. *extenuare*: not to — matters, *sine fuco a fallaciis dicere*.

mince, **mincemeat**, subst. **LIT.**, *minutal* (Juv.). **TRANSF.**, to make — of, *concidere, trucidare, fartem facere* (ex hostibus: Pl.).

mincing, *putidus*.

mind, subst. (1) as a faculty, *animus* (esp. as the seat of feeling and will), *mens* (esp. as intellect, reason), *ingenium* (= intellect or character): to show presence of —, *praesenti animo uti*; to be in one's right —, *sanae mentis esse, mentis compotem esse*; to be out of one's —, *insanire, mente captum esse, mente alienata esse*; weakness of —, *ingenii infirmitas* or *imbecillitas*; I call a thing to —, *mihi venit in mentem rei* (genit.); to have it in — to (= to intend), *cogitare, in animo habere*; to bear in —, *meminisse, memoria tenere* or *comprehendere* or *custodire*; to call to —, *recordari, in memoriam reducere*; to make up one's —, *statuere, constituere*. (2) as a particular way of thinking or feeling, *sensus* (-ūs), *sententia*: to be of one —, *eadem sentire, consentire*; I have a — to, *libet mihi*.

mind, v. (1) = to attend to, *animum* (ad rem) *advertere* or *attendere*, (rem) *animadvertere* or *attendere, curare, agere*: — your own

business, *tuum negotium age, res tuas cura*; mind you come, *cura* or *fac* (ut) *venias*.

(2) = to resent, object to, (rem) *aegre* or *moleste ferre*: I do not — going, *ire volo, non recuso quin* (or *quominus*), *eam*.

mindful, *memor, haud immemor* (with genit.): to be —, *meminisse* (with genit.), *respicere* or *respectare* (with acc. = have a regard for).

mine, subst. (1) = a source of minerals, *metallum*: a gold —, *aurifodina* (Plin.).

(2) milit. t. t., *cuniculus*. (3) fig. = a rich store, *fons uberrimus, thesaurus*.

mine, possess. pron. *meus*.

mine, v. (1) = to dig for minerals, render by (ef)fodere. (2) milit. t. t., *cuniculos agere*.

miner, *metallicus* (Plin.).

mineral, subst. *metallum* (poet.).

mineral, adj. *metallicus* (Plin.); or render by phrase.

mingle; see **MIX**.

miniature, render by *tabella* or *pictura*.

minimum, *minimum, pars minima*.

minion, *minister, servus, cliens*.

minister, subst. (1) = servant, *minister, servus*. (2) a — of state, render by phrase, such as *principis socius et administer omnium consiliorum* (Sall.), or *ille penes quem est cura administrandae reipublicae*.

minister, v. (1) to — an occasion, *occasionem dare* or *praebere*. (2) to — to, (rei, dat.), *conducere, prodesse*.

ministration; see **SERVICE**, **OFFICE**.

ministry. (1) = service, function, *ministerium*. (2) political, *qui rempublicam administrant*.

minor, subst, *filius* (f. *filia*) *familias*: no longer a —, *sui iuris*.

minor, adj.; see **LITTLE**, **SMALL**; the — premise, as logic. t. t., *adsumptio*.

minority. (1) as a time of life, *aetas nondum adulta*. (2) = the smaller number, *pars* or *numerus minor*.

minotaur, *minotaurus* (Verg.).

minstrel, *citharoedus*; see also **SINGER**, **MUSICIAN**.

minstrelsy, *cantus* (-ūs); of sounds in unison, *concentus* (-ūs).

mint, subst. (1) the plant, *ment(h)a* (Ov.). (2) the place where money is coined, *moneta*.

mint, v. see **COIN**.

minuet; see **DANCE**.

minus, prep. *sine* with abl.

minute, subst. = moment, *punctum* or *momentum temporis*.

minute, adj. (1) = very small, *exiguus, pusillus, perparvus, minutus*. (2) = exact, *subtilis, diligens, minutus, accuratus*.

minutely, *subtiliter, minute* (Quint.), *accurate, diligenter*.

minute, v. in *tabulas referre, litteris consignare*.

minuteness, render by adj.

minutes, plur. subst. *libellus, commentarii* (-orum, plur.), *acta* (-orum, plur.); see also **NOTE**.

minutiae, *singula* (-orum, plur.); see also **DETAIL**, **PARTICULAR**.

minx, render by phrase, such as *lasciva puella*.

miracle, *res mira, miraculum*.

miraculous, *mirus, mirificus, mirandus, mirabilis*: by — interposition, *divinitus*; in a — manner, *mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, mirabiliter*.

mire, *lutum*; see also MUD.

mirror, *speculum*.

mirth, *hilaritas, laetitia, gaudium, risus* (-ūs = laughter).

mirthful, *hilaris* (*hilarus*), *laetus*.

mirthfully, *hilare, laete*.

miry, *luteus, lutulentus*; see also MUDDY.

misadventure, *casus* (-ūs), *incommodum*; see also MISFORTUNE.

misanthrope, render by phrase, such as *qui genus humanum or hominum universum genus odit*.

misanthropy, *animus hominibus inimicus*.

misapplication, *usus* (-ūs) *perversus*.

misapply, (*re*) *abuti* or *perverse uti*.

misapprehend; see MISUNDERSTAND.

misbecome, (*res hominem*) *deditur*.

misbehave, *male* or *indecore se gerere*.

miscalculate, *male computare*; in gen. = to make a mistake, *errare, falli, decipi*.

miscalculation, *error*.

misconception, = an untimely birth, *abortus* (-ūs), *abortio*; a — of justice, *iudicium perversum*.

miscarry. (1) = to have a miscarriage, *abortum facere* (Plin.). (2) in gen. = to fail, *cadere, parum* or *securus procedere*.

miscellaneous, *varius, diversus, promiscuus*.

miscellany, as a literary form, *satura*.

mischance; see MISFORTUNE.

mischief. (1) = damage, *malum, incommodum, damnum*. (2) = wrongdoing, *maleficium*.

mischief-maker, *mali auctor*.

mischievous. (1) = harmful, *noxius, perniciosus, maleficus*. (2) = playful, saucy, *lascivus* (poet.).

mischievously, *perniciose*.

mischievousness. (1) = injuriousness, render by adj. *noxius* or verb *nocere*. (2) = playfulness, *lascivia*.

misconceive, *perperam accipere*.

misconception, *opinio falsa, error*.

misconduct, *delictum, peccatum*.

misconstrue; see MISINTERPRET.

miscreant, (*homo*) *scelestus* or *sceleratus*; sometimes *scelus* (-eris, n.: Pl., Ter.).

misdeed, *facinus* (-ōris, n.), *scelus* (-ēris, n.), *maleficium, malefactum, delictum, peccatum*.

misdeemeanour, *delictum*.

misdirect. (1) to — a letter, *epistulam perperam inscribere*. (2) = to misuse, *abuti, perperam uti*.

misemploy, *abuti*.

miser, *homo avarus*.

miserable, *miser, misellus, miserabilis, miserandus, infelix* (= unhappy), *adflctus* or *aerimnosus* (= much distressed): to lead a — life, *in miseria esse* or *versari*; sometimes expressed by a diminutive (e.g.: a — little mortal, *homunculus*).

miserably, *misere, miserabiliter*.

miserliness, *avaritia, sordes* (-ium, plur.).

miserly, *avarus, tenax, malignus* (Pl., Hor.).

misery, *miseria, aerumna, angor, maeror, maestitia, tristitia* (= sorrow).

misformed, *deformis, distortus*.

misfortune, *fortuna adversa, res adversae* (plur.), *malum, calamitas, incommodum*: he had the — to, *accidit ei ut*.

misgive, render by *diffidere* (= to distrust) or by *malum praesagire* (= to have a presentiment of trouble).

misgiving, *metus* (-ūs), *timor, sollicitudo, praesagium* (Ov., Tac.).

misgovern, *male regere* or *administrare*.

misguide, *in errorem inducere*; see also MISLEAD.

misgovern; see MISFORTUNE.

misinform, *falsa docere*.

misinterpret, *male* or *perperam interpretari*.

misinterpretation, render by verb.

misjudge, *male iudicare*.

mislay; see LOSE.

mislead, *decipere, fallere, in errorem inducere*.

misleading, render by verb.

mismanage; see MISGOVERN.

misogynist, render by phrase, such as *qui mulieres odit*.

misplace, (*in*) *alieno loco conlocare*; misplaced, fig., can be rendered by *male* or *perperam*, e.g.: with —d humour, *male salsus* (Hor.).

misprint, *mendum*.

mispronounce, *male pronuntiare*.

misquote, render by phrase, such as *verba auctoris vitiose proferre*.

misrepresent, *calumniari, depravare*.

misrule; see MISGOVERN.

miss, subst., render by verb.

miss. (1) = to feel the loss of what was once enjoyed, *desiderare, requirere, desiderio* (with genit.) *movēri*. (2) = to fail to meet or find, (*de*)*errare* (*a via, ab homine*). (3) = to fail to strike, *destinatum non ferire* (Curt.). (4) = to — out, to omit, *omitte, omittēre, praetermittēre*; see also OMIT.

misshapen, *deformis, distortus*.

missile, subst. *telum, (telum) missile; iaculum* or *pilum* (= javelin); *hasta* (= spear).

missile, adj. *missilis*.

missing, to be, *desiderari, deesse*.

mission, = sending out, *missio*; = delegation, *legatio*.

missive; see LETTER.

misspell, *mendose scribere*.

misspend, *perdere*; see also WASTE, SQUANDER.

misstatement, *quod falsum est*: a deliberate —, *mendacium*.

mist, *nebula*; fig. *caligo*.

mistake, subst. *error, erratum, lapsus* (-ūs), *peccatum*: in — for, *pro* (with abl.); to make a —, *errare, peccare, labi*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; a — in writing, *mendum*; to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of written —s, *mendosus*.

mistake, v. *ignorare, parum intellegere*: you — me for another, *alium esse putas*.

mistaken, to be, *errare, labi, in errore versari, falli*: if I am not —, *nisi fallor, nisi (animus) me fallit*; I may be —, *potest fieri ut fallar*.

mistakenly, *per errorem, perperam*.

mistress. (1) = a female owner or manager, *domina*: the — of a house, *materfamilias* (or as two words), *hera* (with reference to the servants), fig. of abstract things, *dominatrix, gubernatrix*. (2) a school —, *praeceptrix, magistra*. (3) = a sweetheart, *amica, puella, domina, hera* (all poet.). (4) = a kept woman, *amica, concubina, paellex*.

misty, *nebulosus, caliginosus*; fig. *obscurus*.

misunderstand, *perperam, or non recte, intellegere*; see also MISINTERPRET.

misunderstanding. (1) about facts = mistake, *error*. (2) between persons, *offensio, dissensio, dissidium*.

misuse, subst. *usus* (-ūs) *perversus*.

misuse, v. *abuti* or *male uti* (with abl.).

mitigate, *lenire*, *mitigare*, *mitiorem facere*, *mollire*, *levare*.

mitigation, *mitigatio*, *levatio*, *levamentum*.

mitre, *mitra* (eccl.).

mitten; see **GLOVE**.

mix, v. (1) transit.: to — one person or thing with another, *rem re* (or *cum re*) *miscere* or *admiscere* or *temperare*; to — in, *immiscere*; to — together, *commiscere*; to — up = to involve, implicate, *admiscere*, *implicare*; to — up = to confuse, *confundere*, *permiscere*. (2) intransit., use passive of verbs given above: to — with people, *se cum hominibus* (con) *iungere*, *inter homines versari*.

mixed, (per) *mixtus*, *promiscuus*.

mixture. (1) = the act of mixing, *mixtura* (Lucr., Quint.), *temperatio* (esp. in proper proportions). (2) = blend, compound, *permixtio*: a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis*; of food, *farrago* (Juv.); of filth, *confluvio*, *conlucies*.

mnemonics, *ars memoriae*.

moan, subst. *gemitus* (-ūs).

moan, v. *gemere*.

moat, *fossa*.

mob, subst. *turba*, *multitudo*; in a disparaging social sense, *vulgus*, *plebs*, *sentina reipublicae*, *faex populi*.

mob, v.; see **SURROUND**.

mobile, *mobilis*; see also **FICKLE**.

mobility. LIT., *mobilitas*, *agilitas*. TRANSF., = fickleness, *mobilitas*, *levitas*, *ingenium mobile*; see also **FICKLENESS**.

mock, adj. *simulatus*, *fictus*, *falsus*.

mock, v. *deridere*, *inridere*, *inludere*, *ludibrio habere*, *ludificari*, *cavillari*; see also **DISAPPOINT**, **FRUSTRATE**.

mockery, *derisor*, *inrisor*, *cavillator*.

mockery, *inrisio*, *inrisus* (-ūs), *cavillatio*, *ludibrium*, *ludificatio*.

mockingly, *per ludibrium*.

mode, *ratio*, *modus*, *via*: customary —, *mos*, *consuetudo*; — of dress, *habitus* (-ūs).

model, subst. *exemplar*, *exemplum*, *proplasma* (Plin.).

model, adj. *optimus*.

model, v. = to shape, *ingere*, *formare*.

Modena, *Mutina*.

moderate, adj. (1) = restrained, *moderatus*, *modicus*, *modestus*, *temperatus*: to be —, *modum servare*. (2) = middling, not great, *modicus*, *mediocris*.

moderate, v. *moderari* or *temperare* (with dat.), *coercere* (with acc.), *modum imponere* or *adhibere* (with dat.).

moderately. (1) = with restraint, *moderate*, *modeste*, *modice*, *temperate*. (2) = not greatly, *modice*, *mediocriter*.

moderation, *modus*, *moderatio*, *modestia*, *continentia* (= self-control), *temperantia*, *abstinentia*.

modern, *recens*, *novus*, *huius aetatis*; sometimes simply *hic*: the — generation, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt*.

modest. (1) = with a sense of shame, *prudens*, *verecundus*, *modestus*, *demissus*. (2) = moderate, slight, *mediocris*, *modicus*.

modestly, *prudenter*, *verecunde*, *modeste*.

modesty, *pudor*, *verecundia*, *modestia*.

modicum, *paulum*, *paululum*.

modification: with this —, that, *ita . . . ut*.

modify, (im) *mutare*; see also **CHANGE**.

modulate, *modulari*.

modulation, *flexio*, *flexus* (-ūs: Quint.).

moiety; see **HALF**.

moist, *humidus*.

moisten, *conspargere* (= to sprinkle), *rigare* (= water), *humectare* (poet.).

moisture, *humor*.

molar, subst. *dens genuinus*.

mole. (1) = mound, *moles*, *agger*. (2) the animal, *talpa*. (3) = a mark on the body, *naevus*.

molecule; see **PARTICLE**.

mole-hill, n. perhaps *talpae grumus*; prov.: to make mountains out of —s, render by phrase, such as *mala in maius accipere* or *extollere*.

molest, *sollicitare*, *vexare*.

molestation, *vexatio*; or render by verb.

mollify, *mollire*, *mitigare*, *lenire*.

molten, *liquefactus*; see also **MELT**.

moment. (1) of time, *punctum* or *momentum temporis*; in a — = immediately, *statim*, *e vestigio*, *confestim*; for the —, *in praesens*; at the —, *hoc tempore*, *in praesentia*; at the — when, *cum maxime*. (2) = importance; of great —, *magni momenti*; see also **IMPOR-TANCE**.

momentary, *brevissimus*.

momentous, adj. *magni momenti*; see **IMPOR-TANT**.

momentousness; see **IMPORTANCE**.

momentum, (in mechanics) *momentum*, *impulsus* (-ūs), *impetus* (-ūs), *vis*.

monarch, *rex* (= king), *princeps* (= chief, used as a title by the emperors), *dominus* (= any absolute —), *tyrannus* (esp. unconstitutional or oppressive): to be the —, *regnare*, *dominari*.

monarchical, *regius*: a — form of government, *genus reipublicae regium*; see also **MONARCHY**.

monarchy. (1) as a form of government, *imperium singulare*, *potestas regia*, *tyrannis*, *dominatus* (-ūs), *regnum*. (2) = the state so governed, *regnum*, *civitas quae ab uno regitur*, *respublica in qua penes unum est summa omnium rerum*.

monastery, *monasterium* (eccl.), *coenobium* (eccl.).

monetary, *pecuniarius*, *nummarius*, *argentarius*.

money, *pecunia*, *argentum* (poet.), *aes* (esp. = copper —, or in the phrase *aes alienum*, = borrowed —); much —, *pecunia magna* or *grandis*; ready —, *pecunia praesens* or *numerata*; a piece of —, *nummus*; good —, *nummi probi*; bad —, *nummi adulterini*.

money-bag; see **PURSE**.

money-broker, *argentarius*.

moneyed, *dives*, *pecuniosus*; see also **RICH**.

money-making, subst. *quaestus* (-ūs).

moneyless, *inops*; see also **POOR**.

mongrel, *hibrida* (Hor.).

monition, *monitio* (= the act), *monitum* (= the warning given).

monitor, (ad) *monitor*.

monk, *monachus* (eccl.).

monkey, *simia*.

monody, use Greek *μονωδία*.

monograph, *libellus*; see also **BOOK**.

monologue, render by phrase.

monomania, *insania*.

monopolize, render by phrase.

monopoly, *monopolium* (Suet.); or render by phrase.

monosyllable, *monosyllabon* (Quint.).

monotheist, *qui unum modo deum esse credit*.

monotone, use Greek *μονοτονια*.

monotonous, *canorus* or render by phrase with *idem* and *semper*: to harp —ly on a theme, *cantare* (Pl.).

monsoon, *ventus qui (certo tempore) flare consuevit*.

monster, *monstrum*, *portentum*, *belua* (lit. = beast).

monstrous, *immanis*, *monstruosus*, *portentosus*: monstrous! (as comment on an action), *o facinus indignum!*

monstrously, *monstruose*, *praeter naturam*.

month, *mensis* (-is, m.).

monthly, adj. *menstruus*.

monthly, adv. *singulis mensibus*, *in singulos menses*.

monument, *monumentum*.

monumental, adj. LIT., render by subst. TRANSF., = great, important, *gravis*, *magni momenti*.

mood, of mind, *animus*; as grammat. t. t., *modus*.

moody, *morosus*.

moon, *luna*.

moonlight, subst. *lunae lumen*.

moonlight, adj.: a — night, *nox lunā inlustris*.

moor, subst. *moorland*, render by phrase, such as *loca* (-orum, plur.) *fruticetis obsita*.

moor, v. *religare*, *deligare*.

moor-hen, *fulica* (poet.).

moorings, use verb.

moot, v.; see SUGGEST, ARGUE.

moot point: it is a —, *incertum* or *dubium est*, *adhuc sub iudice lis est* (Hor.).

mop, subst. *peniculus* (Pl.).

mop, v. *detergere* (Pl.).

mope, *tristem* or *maestum esse*.

moping, *tristis*, *maestus*; see also SAD.

moral, subst. = teaching of a story, render by phrase, such as *res ad quam fabula spectat*.

moral, adj. (1) = relating to morals, *moralis*: — teaching, *morum praecepta* (-orum, pl.); the — standard, *recti praevice discrimen*; — philosophy, *ethice* (Quint.); — corruption, *mores corrupti*. (2) = morally correct, upright, *honestus*, *probus*, *bene moratus*, *sanctus*; see also UPRIGHT. (3) it is a — certainty, *verisimillimum est* with acc. and infin.

morale, = state of mind or spirits, *animus*.

moralist, *qui de moribus praecipit*.

morality, *mores* (-um, plur.).

moralize, *de moribus praecipere*.

morally, *honeste*, *probe*, *sancte*.

morals, *mores* (-um, plur.).

morass, *palūs* (-ūdis, f.).

morbid, LIT., *aeger*, *morbidus* (Varro, Lucr.): a — condition of body, *aegrotatio*. TRANSF., *aeger*, *aegrotus*: a — condition of mind, *aegritudo*.

more, subst. = a greater amount, *plus*.

more, adj. (1) sing., *plus* or *amplius* with genit. (e.g.: — money, *plus pecuniae*). (2) plur., *plures*; many —, *multo plures* (= a far larger number), *multi alii* (= many besides); see also MORE, adv.

more, adv., often rendered by compar. of adj.

or adv.; otherwise by *magis* (= to a greater degree), *potius* (= rather, for preference), *amplius* (= to a larger extent, or in addition), *ultra*: — than, in gen., *magis quam*, *potius quam*; — than, followed by cardinal number, *amplius* (without *quam*), or *plus* (with or without *quam*), or *supra* (with acc.); — than once (= several times), *semel ac saepius*; — than human, — than a king (i.e. in a different category), *plus quam*; — than all, *maxime omnium*; no — than (= just as much, or little, as), *non magis quam*; no — (= no longer), *non iam*; nay, —, *inmo*; the . . . the more . . . , *quo* (with compar.), *eo* (with compar.).

moreover, *praeterea*, *ultra*, *ad hoc* (Sall.).

moribund, *moribundus*.

morn, **morning**, subst. *tempus matutinum*: before —, *ante lucem*; the first light of —, *prima lux*, *diluculum*; in the —, *mane*, *matutino tempore*; early in the —, *multo mane*, *bene mane*, *primā luce*, *ubi primum inluxit*; this —, *hodie mane*; on the following —, *postridie mane*; good —! *salve!*

morning, adj. *matutinus*.

morning-star, *Lucifer*.

morose, *morosus*, *tristis*, *acerbus*, *difficilis*.

morosely, *morose*, *acerbe*.

moroseness, *morositas*, *acerbitas*.

morrow. (1) = the day that followed, *posterus* (or *insequens*) *dies*; on the —, *postero die*, *postridie*. (2) = the day that is to follow, tomorrow, *crastinus dies*; adv., on the —, to —, *cras*.

morsel, *offa*, *mica* (poet.), *pars exigua*; see also PARTICLE.

mortal, adj. (1) = subject to death, *mortalis*. (2) = deadly. LIT., *mortifer*; see also FATAL. TRANSF., of enemies, hatred, etc., *capitalis*.

mortality. (1) = our mortal state, *condicio mortalis*, *mortalitas*. (2) = number of deaths, render by verb.

mortally. LIT., render by adj., e.g.: to be — wounded, *mortiferum vulnus accipere*. TRANSF., *misere*, *nimum*, *vehementer*.

mortar. (1) for pounding and mixing, *pila* (Plin.), *mortarium* (Plin.). (2) for binding together, *arenatum* (Plin.).

mortgage, subst. *pignus* (-ōris, n.).

mortgage, v. *pignori dare*, *obligare*.

mortification. (1) as medic. t. t., *gangraena* (Cels.). (2) fig. *offensio*, *dolor*; see also VEXATION.

mortify, v. (1) intransit. as medic. t. t., *putrescere*. (2) fig. *offendere*, *vexare*.

mortifying, = vexatious, *molestus*, *gravis*.

mosaic, subst. *pavimentum* or *opus tessellatum* (Suet.).

mosaic, adj. *tessellatus* (Suet.).

mosquito, *culex* (Hor.).

moss, *muscus* (Hor., Ov.).

mossy, *moscosus*, *musco circumlitus* (Hor.).

most, adj., in sing., *plurimum* with genit. of subst.; in plur., *plurimi*, *plerique*: for the — part, *plerumque* (of frequency), *maximam partem* (of extent); at the —, *summum*.

most, adv., often rendered by use of superl. of adj. or adv.; otherwise *maxime*, *plurimum*.

mostly, *fere*, *plerumque* (of frequency); *maximam partem* (of extent).

mote, *corpusculum*; see also PARTICLE; the biblical saying about the — in thy brother's

eye and the beam in thine own is similar to Horace's *qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius*.

moth, *blatta* (Verg.).

mother. LIT., *mater*, *genetrix* (poet.). TRANSF., in metaphors, *mater*, *parens*, *procreatrix*; of a —, adj., *maternus*.

mother-country, *patria*.

mother-in-law, *socrus* (-ūs).

motherless, *matre orbis* or *carens*.

motherly, *maternus*.

mother-tongue, *patrius sermo*.

motion, subst. (1) = movement, *motus* (-ūs), *motio*, *agitatio* (= rapid —): to be in —, *movēri*, *agitari*; to set in —, *movēre*, *impellēre*. (2) = a proposal, *sententia* (esp. in the senate), *rogatio* (= a — for a law or decree): to bring forward a —, *rogationem* or *legem* (re)ferre.

motion, v. = to make a gesture, *adnuēre*, *significare*.

motionless, *immutus*, *immobilis*.

motive, *causa*, *ratio*: to act from a —, *ratione adductus facēre*; often to be rendered by *ob* (= on account of), *quod* (= because), *cur* (= why).

motley, *varius*, *versicolor*.

mottled, *maculosus*.

motto, *sententia*, *dictum*, *praeceptum*.

mould, subst. (1) = shape, *forma*. (2) = soil, *terra*; see also EARTH.

mould, v. *formare*, (ef)fingēre.

moulder, *putrescēre*.

mouldering, *puter* (poet.).

mouldiness, *mucor* (Col.), *situs* (-ūs).

mouldy, *mucidus* (Juv.): to be —, *mucēre* (Cato); colloq.: to feel —, *vapide se habēre* (Suet.).

moult, *plumas ponēre*.

mound, *tumulus*, *agger*.

mount, subst.; see HORSE.

mount, v. (1) intransit.; see RISE; = to get on horseback, *conscendēre* (*equum*). (2) transit.: a = to ascend, *scandēre*, *ascendēre*, *conscendēre*, *escendēre*: to — a horse, *conscendēre equum* or *ascendēre in equum*: b = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponēre*: —ed, *equo vectus*: c, to — guard, *in statione esse*, *vigilias* or *custodias agēre*.

mountain, *mons*: of a —, *montanus*; full of —s, *montuosus*; roaming the —s, *montivagus*; the top of a —, *summus mons*; the foot of a —, *infimus mons*.

mountaineer, (*homo*) *montanus*.

mountainous, *montuosus*, *montanus*.

mountebank, *circulator*, *plānus*.

mourn, v. (1) transit. *maerēre*, *lugēre*. (2) intransit. *maerēre*, *lugēre*, *squalēre* (= to wear mourning and neglect one's outward appearance); also *esse* or *iacēre in luctu* or *in maerore*.

mournful. (1) = causing sorrow, *luctuosus*, *tristis*, *acerbus*. (2) = showing sorrow, *tristis*, *maestus*, *lugubris*, *flebilis*, *lamentabilis*.

mournfully, *maeste*, *flebiliter*; more often rendered by adj.

mourning, subst. (1) = sorrow, *maeror*, *maestitia*, *dolor*. (2) = outward signs of sorrow, *luctus* (-ūs), *vestis lugubris*, *squalor*, *sordes* (-ium, plur.); in —, adj. *sordidatus*.

mouse, *mus* (*muris*): a little —, *musculus*.

mouse-hole, *cavum muris*.

mouse-trap, *muscupula* (Lucil., Sen.).

moustache, render by the phrase *labrum superius non radēre*, not to shave the upper lip (Caes.).

mouth. (1) of living beings, *os* (*oris*, n.): with open —, *hians*; to be in everyone's —, *in ore omnium esse*, *per ora omnium ferri*. (2) — of a river, etc., *os* (*oris*, n.), *ostium*.

mouthpiece, = spokesman, *orator*.

movable, *mobilis*, *agilis*: — property, *res quae moveri possunt*.

move. (1) transit. LIT., (*com*)*movēre*: to — rapidly, *agitare*; to — round, *versare*, *circumagēre*; prov.: to — heaven and earth, *caelum ac terras miscēre*. TRANSF., a = to work upon a person's feelings, (*animus*) (*com*)*movēre*, *flectēre*: to — to action, *impellēre*: b, to — that a thing be done, (*re*)*ferre*, *censēre*; see also SUGGEST. (2) intransit. *movēri*, *se movēre*, *ferri*, *se ferre*, *labi* (gently): to — forward, *progredi*; to — off, *proficisci*; to — to a new home, *migrare*. **movement**, *motus* (-ūs): to observe the enemy's —s, *quae ab hostibus agantur cognoscēre*; see also MOTION.

mow, *demetēre*, *secare*; see also CUT.

mower, *faenisex* (Varro).

much, subst. *multum* or *multa*.

much, adj. *multus* (agreeing with subst. or often in n. sing. with genit. of sing. subst., e.g.: — time, *multum temporis*); sometimes *magnus* (= great): to have — (of a thing), *abundare* (re); too —, adj. *nimius*.

much, adv. *multum*, *valde*: very —, *magno opere*, *plurimum*; with compar. or superl. (e.g. — greater, — the smallest), *multo*; too —, adv. *nimum*, *nimis*; — less, *nedum*, *ne dicam*.

muck; see DIRT.

muck-heap, *sterquilinium* (Cato, Varro).

mucous, *mucosus* (Cels.).

mucus, *mucus* (Cat.).

mud, *lutum*, *caenum*.

muddle, subst. *turba*, *confusio*.

muddle, v. *confundēre*, (*per*)*miscēre*, *turbare*: to — through, *temere* or *nulla ratione rem gerēre*.

muddy, *lutulentus*, *luteus* (poet.); of fluids, *turbidus*.

muffin; see CAKE.

muffle, *velare*, *obvolvēre*.

muffler: wearing a —, *capite obvoluto*.

mug; see CUP.

muggy, *humidus* (= damp), *densus* (= thick), *calidus* (= warm).

mulberry, *morum* (Hor., Plin.): — -tree, *morus* (Ov., Plin.).

mulct, *multare*.

mule, *mulus*.

mull: —ed wine, *vinum fervidum*.

mullet, *mullus*, *mugil(is)* (Plin., Juv.).

multifarious, *multiplex*, *varius*.

multifariously, *varie*, *multis modis*.

multiform, *multiformis*.

multiplication, *multiplicatio* (Sen.).

multiply, *multiplicare*; see also INCREASE.

multitude. (1) = a large number of things or persons, (*rerum* or *hominum*) *multitudo*, *vis*, or render by *multus*. (2) the —, in a contemptuous sense, *vulgus*, *multitudo*.

multitudinous, *creber*, *frequens*, *multus*.

mumble, v.; see MUTTER.

mummer; see ACTOR.

mummy, *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (Tac.).

munch, *manducare*.

mundane, perhaps *quotidianus* (= of everyday life).

municipal, *municipalis*.

municipality, *municipium*.

munificence, *munificentia*, *largitas*, *liberalitas*; see also GENEROSITY.

munificent, *munificus*, *liberalis*; see also GENEROUS.

munificently, *munifice*, *large*, *liberaliter*.

muniment, *munimentum*.

munition, *belli instrumenta* (-orum, plur.) or *apparatus* (-ūs).

mural, *muralis*.

murder, subst. *caedes*, *occisio*, *homicidium* (Quint., Tac.), *nex* (passive in sense = violent death): the — of a near relative, *parricidium*; to accuse of —, *inter sicarios accusare*.

murder, v. *necare*, *caedere*, *occidere*, *interficere*, *de* or *e medio tollere*.

murderer, *homicida*, *sicarius*, *percussor*: the — of a father or near relative, *parricida*; of a brother, *fratricida*; of a mother, *matricida*; but the — of a particular person is often best indicated by a relative clause (e.g. *qui illum necavit*).

murderous, *sanguinarius*, *cruentus* (poet.).

murk; see DARK.

murmur, subst. (1) = any low sound, *murmur*, *susurrus*, *fremitus* (-ūs). (2) = complaint, *querela*; see also COMPLAINT.

murmur, v. (1) = to make a low noise, *murmurare*, *fremere*, *mussare*, *susurrare* (poet.). (2) = to complain, *fremere*, *queri*; see also COMPLAIN.

murmuring, *susurrus* (Ov.).

muscle, in anatomy, *musculus* (Cels.), *torus*; —s, in general sense = physical strength, *lacerti* (-orum, plur.), *nervi* (-orum, plur.).

muscular, *lacertosus*; see also STRONG.

muse, *Musa*, *Camena* (Hor.).

museum, *musæum* (Varro, Suet.).

mushroom, *fungus* (poet.), *boletus* (Pl., Juv.).

music. (1) as an art, *ars musica*, *musica*, *musicæ* (= μουσική), *musica* (-orum, n. plur.). (2) = a particular piece of —: as composed, *modi* (-orum, plur.); as played or sung, *modi cantus* (-ūs); vocal —, *vocum cantus*; instrumental — (strings), *fidium* or *nervorum cantus*; instrumental — (wind), *tibiarum cantus*; by several performers, *concentus* (-ūs), *symphonia*.

musical. (1) = concerned with music, *musicus*, *melicus* (Lucr.), *symphoniacus*. (2) = understanding music, render by phrase, such as *artis musicae peritus*. (3) = melodious, *canorus*, *numerosus*.

musician, *musicus*; or refer to the player of a particular instrument, such as *fidicen* or *tibicen*.

musket; see GUN.

muslin, *sindon* (Mart.).

must, subst. *mustum*.

must, v. (1) representing absolute necessity (e.g. arising out of a law of nature); render by gerundive (pers. or impers.), e.g.: all — die, *omnibus moriendum est*; or by *neccesse est*, with infin. or subj. (rarely introduced by *ut*), e.g.: man — die, *homini necesse est*

mori (Cic.). (2) representing moral obligation or duty; render by gerundive; or by *debere*, with infin.; or by *oportet*, with acc. and infin., or with subj. clause; or sometimes by possess. pron., e.g.: I — (= it is my duty), *meum est*, with infin.; or simply by the constructions of direct command (imperat., *ne* with perf. subj., etc.). (3) representing conditional necessity: a, of what one — do, if a certain purpose is to be achieved, render by gerundive, or by *opus est* (with infin. or abl.): b, of what — logically be so, if some condition is fulfilled, *neccesse est* or *debere* (often in Lucr.). (4) representing (alleged) inward necessity: I — = I cannot help, *facere non possum quin*; but often rendered by simple indic., e.g.: I — confess, *confiteor*, *fateor*; I — regret, *doleo*; this one thing I — say, *unum illud dico*.

mustard, *sinapi* (Plin.).

muster, subst.; see ASSEMBLY.

muster, v. (1) transit. *recensere*; in gen. sense = to assemble, *convocare*; fig.: to — up courage, *animum sumere* or *erigere*. (2) intransit. = to assemble, *congregari*, *coire*, *convenire*, *adesse*.

musty, *mucidus* (of bread and wine: Juv., Mart.); in gen. perhaps *obsoletus*; see also OLD.

mutability, *mutabilitas*; see also CHANGE.

mutable, *mutabilis*, *inconstans*, *mobilis*; see CHANGEABLE.

mute, adj. *mutus*.

mutilate, *mutilare* (gen. of minor injuries), *truncare* (more serious).

mutilated, *mutilus*, *mutilatus*, *truncus* (poet.), *truncatus*, *debilis* (= infirm), *curtus* (= docked).

mutilation, render by verb.

mutiny, subst. *seditio*, *motus* (-ūs).

mutiny, v. *seditionem facere*.

mutineer, *homo seditiosus*.

mutinous, *seditiosus*.

mutinously, *seditiose*.

mutter, *mussare*, *mussitare*, *muttire* (Pl., Ter.), *murmurare*.

muttering, subst. *murmur*, *muttitio* (Pl.).

mutton, render by *caro* (ovilla).

mutual, *mutuus*.

mutually, *mutuo*, *invicem*, *inter se*.

muzzle, = fastening for the mouth, *fiscella* (Plin.).

my, *meus* (only used for the sake of emphasis or clarity); sometimes *noster*: I have seen — brother, *fratrem vidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum*, *mei iuris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; I, for — part, *quod ad me attinet*, *ego quidem*.

myriad, = ten thousand, *decem millia*; = an indefinitely large number, *sescenti*.

myrmidon, *satelles*, *adsecula*.

myrrh, *murra* (or *myrrha*: Verg., Ov.); of —, *murrinus* (Pl.); anointed with —, *murreus* (Hor.).

myrtle, *myrtus* (Hor., Verg.); of —, adj., *myrteus* (Verg.); a — berry, *myrtum* (Verg.); a — grove, *myrtetum* (Pl., Sall., Verg.).

myself; see SELF.

mysterious, *occultus*, *secretus*, *arcanus* (Hor.); see also SECRET.

mystery. (1) in the specifically religious sense, *mysteria* (-orum, plur.); to initiate into,

to celebrate or perform, the mysteries, *mysteria facere*. (2) in gen., *res occulta*.
mystic, adj. (1) = belonging to religious mysteries, *mysticus*. (2) in gen.; see STRANGE.
mystification, *ambages* (-um, plur.).
mystify, *tenebras homini* (or *animo hominis*) *offundere*.
myth, *fabula*.
mythical, *fabulosus* (Hor., Tac.).
mythology, *fabulae* (-arum, plur.), *historia fabularis* (Suet.).

N

nag, subst. *caballus*; see also HORSE.
nag, v. (colloq.) *incredere, conviciari*.
naïad, *naias* (Verg.).
nail, subst. (1) on the fingers and toes, *unguis*: to cut the —s, *ungues recidere* or *resicare*; to bite one's —s, *ungues rodere*. (2) for hammering, *clavus*: to drive a —, *clavum (de)figere*; fig.: you have hit the — on the head, (*rem*) *acu tetigisti*.
nail, v. (*clavis*) *adfigere* or *configere*.
naïve, *simplex*.
naked, *nudus* (lit. and fig.): half —, *seminudus*; to strip —, *nudare*.
nakedly, *aperte*.
nakedness, *nudatum*, or *nudum*, *corpus*; fig., of style, *ieiunitas, exilitas, siccitas*.
name, subst. LIT., *nomen, vocabulum, cognomen* (= the family name): my — is *Balbus*, *est mihi nomen Balbus* (or *Balbo*; dat. often in Liv.); to bear a —, *nomen ferre* or *habere*; by — (i.e. with the —(s) mentioned), *nominatim*. A distinguished Roman had three personal names: *praenomen* (of the individual, e.g. *Publius*); *nomen* (of the gens, e.g. *Cornelius*); *cognomen* (of the familia, e.g. *Scipio*); sometimes as a special distinction he had an *agnomen* or second *cognomen* (e.g. *Africanus*). TRANSF., (1) good — = reputation, *nomen, fama, existimatio*. (2) = mere name, opp. to reality, *nomen*: in —, *verbo*. (3) = authority, warrant: tell him in my —, in the — of the senate, *dic ei meis verbis, senatūs verbis*.
name, v. (1) = to give a name to, *nominare, appellare, dicere, nuncupare*; (*homini* or *rei*) *nomen dare, (im)ponere*. (2) = to mention by —, *nominare*. (3) = to appoint; q.v.
nameless, *nominis expert*: a certain person who shall be —, *homo quidam*.
namely, often rendered by simple apposition, otherwise by relative clause or by *dico* (= I mean, I refer to).
namesake, *homo eodem nomine appellatus*.
nap, subst. (1) = sleep, *somnus* (*brevis*). (2) of cloth, *villi* (-orum, plur.: Verg.).
nap, v.; see SLEEP; fig.: Homer is caught —ping, *dormitat Homerus* (Hor.).
nape, of the neck, *cervix*.
napkin, *moppa* (Hor., Juv.), *mantile* (Verg.).
Naples, *Neapolis*.
Narbonne, *Narbo*.
narcissus, *narcissus* (Plin.).
narcotic, render by phrase, with verb *sopire* or subst. *somnus*.
nard, *nardus* (Plin.).

narrate, (e)*narrare, referre, memorare*; see also TELL, RELATE.
narration, *narratio, expositio*.
narrative, subst. *narratio, historia, fabula*.
narrative, adj., render by verb, *narrare*.
narrator, *narrator*.
narrow, adj. LIT., *angustus, artus* (= tightened, confined), *contractus* (= narrowed). TRANSF., *angustus, pusillus*; to have a — escape, *vix* or *aegre periculum effugere*.
narrow, v. (1) transit.: to — down, *coartare, contrahere*. (2) intransit., use pass. of above verbs.
narrowly. (1) = scarcely, *aegre, vix*. (2) = closely, carefully, *accurate, diligenter*.
narrowness, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.); fig.: — of mind, *animus angustus* or *pusillus*.
narrows, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *fauces* (-ium, plur.).
nasal, *narium* (genit. of *nares* = nose).
nascent, *nascens*.
nastiness. (1) = unpleasantness, *amaritudo, gravitas*. (2) = foulness, *foeditas*.
nasty. (1) = disagreeable, *amarus, gravis*. (2) = foul, *foedus, spurcus, taeter, immundus*.
natal, *natalis, natalicius*.
nation, *populus, gens* (= people, stock), *civitas* (= body of citizens), *respublica* (= state), *natio* (= tribe, not highly civilized).
national, render by genit. of word for 'nation', with or without addition of *proprius* (= peculiar to): the — cause, *respublica*; in the — interest, *e republica*.
nationality, render by word for 'nation'; of what —? *cuius*?
native, subst. *indigena*: a — of Rome, *homo Romae natus* or (*a*) *Roma oriundus*.
native, adj. *indigena*: — land, *patria*; — language, *patrius sermo*; see also NATURAL.
nativity, in gen. render by *nasci*; in astrology, *thema* (-ātis, n.: Suet.), *genesis* (Suet.).
natural, *naturalis* (= coming from, or conforming to, nature); *nativus* (= —, not artificial; also native, inborn); *innatus* (= inborn), *insitus* (= inborn); *simplex* (= unaffected), *candidus* (= unaffected); of rock, *vivus* (Verg.); quite — (i.e. not surprising), *minime mirus*; — ability or disposition, *indoles, ingenium, natura*; — death, *mors necessaria*; — science or philosophy, *physica, naturae investigatio*; — products, *ea quae gignuntur*.
naturalist, render by phrase with (*rerum*) *natura*.
naturalize: to — a person, *homini civitatem dare*; to — an animal or plant, *importare*.
naturally, *secundum naturam, naturaliter*; *sponte* (= without compulsion); *simpliciter* (= unaffectedly).
nature, in gen. *natura*: the realm of —, *rerum natura*; the — of a person (or thing), *natura, ingenium, indoles*; sometimes *rus* (*ruris* = countryside); by —, according to —, *naturā, naturaliter, secundum naturam*; law of —, natural law, *lex naturae* or *naturalis*; the phenomena and working principles of —, *naturae species ratioque* (Lucr.); sometimes, in the sense of 'character', to be rendered by *talis* or *eiusmodi* (= of that —), and *qualis*? (= of what —?).
naught, *nihil*: to set at —, *parvi facere, negligere*.

naughtiness, *improbitas, petulantia, malitia*.
naughty, *improbis, petulans, malus*.
nausea, *nausea, fastidium* (= disgust).
nauseous; see LOATHSOME, DISGUSTING.
nautical, naval, adj. *navalis* (e.g. *pugna*),
nauticus (= of ships or sailors), *maritimus*
 (= belonging to the sea).
nave, of a wheel, *modiolus* (Plin.).
navel, *umbilicus*.
navigable, *navigabilis, navium patiens*.
navigate, *navigare*.
navigation, *navigatio* (= voyage); other-
 wise render by phrase *res nauticae* (plur.)
 or by verb *navigare*.
navigator, *nauta*; see SAILOR.
navy, *classis, copiae navales, naves* (= ships).
nay, as answer to a question (= no), *non*;
 introducing a correction, — rather . . . (= no
 indeed . . .), *immo (vero)*; introducing an
 amplification (= and what is more), *atque*
adeo.
neap-tide, render by phrase, such as *aestūs*
minimus accessus (-ūs).
near, adj. *propinquus*: —er, *propior*; —est,
proximus; *vicinus* (= neighbouring); —
 relationship, *necessitudo*.
near, adv. *prope, iuxta, propter*.
near, prep. *ad, prope, propter, iuxta*, with
acc.
nearly, *prope, paene* (= all but), *fere* or *ferme*
 (= pretty well): — related, *genere propinquus*.
nearness, *propinquitas* (of place or relation-
 ship).
nearsighted, render by phrase, such as *non*
longe prospicere posse.
neat. (1) = clean and tidy, *nitidus, mundus,*
comptus, elegans, concinnus. (2) = undiluted,
merus (poet.).
neat-cattle, *armenta* (-orum, plur.).
neat-herd, *armentarius* (Lucr., Verg.).
neatly, *nitide, compte, eleganter, concinne*.
neatness, *elegantia, munditia, concinnitas*.
nebulous, *nebulosus*.
necessaries, *res necessariae* (plur.): — of life,
 use phrase, such as *ea quae sunt ad vivendum*
necessaria or *quae ad vitam opus sunt*.
necessarily, *necessarie, necessario*; often to be
 rendered by *necesse est* (e.g.: he must — fear
 many, *necesse est multos timeat*).
necessary, adj. *necessarius*: this is —, *hoc est*
necessarium, opus est hoc (nom. or abl.), *usus*
est hoc (abl.); it is — to go, *opus est ire,*
necesse est ire (or *eamus*), *eundum est*.
necessitate, *cogere*; see also COMPEL.
necessity. (1) = what must be, *necessitas,*
necessitudo (rare), *res necessaria*: there is a —
 for, *opus est* (with nom. or abl.), *usus est*
 (with genit.); to perceive the — of a thing,
videre necessarium esse. (2) = want, *necessitas,*
egestas; a time of —, *tempus necessitatis*.
neck. LIT., of a living being, *collum, cervix*
 (before Aug. period almost always used in
 the plur., *cervices*), *gula* (= throat), *fauces*
 (-ium, plur.: = throat). TRANSF., of other
 things, *collum* (of a poppy: Verg.; of a
 bottle: Cato, Phaedr.).
neck-cloth, *focale* (Hor., Quint.).
necklace, *monile, torques* (torquīs).
necromancer, render by phrase, such as *qui*
animas mortuorum excitat.
nectar, *nectar*.
need, subst. *necessitas*: there is — of, *opus est*

(with nom. or abl.), *usus est* (with abl.); there
 is — to, *opus est* (with infin.) or *necesse est*
 (with infin.) or use *gerundive*.
need, v. *requirere, egere* (with genit. or abl.):
 to be —ed; see NEED, subst.; —s must; see
 MUST.
needful, *necessarius*.
neediness, *egestas, indigentia, inopia*; see also
 POVERTY.
needle, *acus* (-ūs).
needless; see UNNECESSARY.
needlework, render by phrase, such as *opus*
acu factum.
needy, *egens, indigens, inops*.
nefarious, *nefarius*; see also ABOMINABLE,
 WICKED.
negation, *negatio, infitatio*.
negative, adj., of words, *negans*.
neglect, subst. and *negligence*, *neglegentia,*
indigentia, incuria.
neglect, v. *neglegere, intermittere, praeter-*
mittere, omittere, relinquere, deserere: to —
 one's duty, *officio* (dat.) *desse*.
neglectful, *negligent*, adj. *neglegens, indiligens,*
remissus; see also CARELESS.
negotiate, *agere* or *conloqui* (*cum homine de re*):
 with object, to — a peace (i.e. arrange it),
pacem componere or *conciliare*.
negotiation, = conference, parley, *conlo-*
quium; more often expressed by verb,
 e.g.: —s are in progress, *agitur (de re)*.
negotiator, *legatus, orator, internuntius, con-*
ciliator (e.g. *pacis*).
Negro, *Aethiops*.
neigh, *himmire, hinnitum edere*.
neighing, *hinnitus* (-ūs).
neighbour. LIT., *vicinus* (with f. *vicina*); plur.
 —s, *vicini, finitimi, vicinia*. TRANSF., =
 fellow man, *alter* (sing. = another), *ceteri*
 (plur. = others); or render by repetition of
homo (e.g.: a man should help his —, *homo*
homini succurrere debet).
neighbourhood, *vicinia, vicinitas*.
neighbouring, *vicinus, propinquus, finitimus,*
confinis, proximus.
neighbourly, render by phrase, such as
ut decet vicinum.
neither, pron. *neuter*: in — direction, *neutro*.
neither, conj. *nec* (or *neque*): —, nor, *nec*
 (or *neque*), *nec* (or *neque*); in commands,
 wishes, etc., neither is *neve* (or *neu*) and
 neither, nor is usually *ne, neve* (or *neu*).
nephew, *filius fratris* or *soris*.
nepotism, render by phrase, such as *nimius*
in suos favor.
Nereid, *Nereis*.
nerve. LIT., no equivalent. TRANSF., of
 vigour, etc., *nervi* (-orum, plur.; lit. = sinews).
nervous. (1) = vigorous (obsolete), *nervosus*.
 (2) see TIMID.
nervously; see TIMIDLY.
nervousness, *timiditas, trepidatio*.
nest, *nidus*: a little —, *nidulus*.
nestle, *in gremio esse* or *haerere*.
nestling, *pullus*: —s, *nidi* (-orum, plur.: Verg.).
net, subst. *rete, plāga* (usually plur.), *everri-*
culum (= a drag- —: Varro), *funda* (Verg.),
casses (-ium, plur., for hunting: poet.).
net, v.; see CATCH.
nettle, *urtica*.
nettled, adj. *offensus, subiratus*.
network, *reticulum*.

neuter, as *grammat. t. t., neuter, neutralis* (or *nullius*).
neutral, *medius, neutrius partis*: to remain —, *medium se gerere, neutri parti se adiungere, quiescere*.
neutrality, render by *adj.* or *verb.*
neutralize; see *COUNTERBALANCE*.
never, *nunquam, non unquam*: and —, *nec unquam*; as a strong general negation, *minime, minime vero, minime gentium*.
nevertheless, *nilominus, nihilo setius, (at-)tamen*; see also *HOWEVER*.
new, *novus* (of what did not exist before); *recens* (of what has only recently come into existence), *novellus*; — to a person = unaccustomed, *insolitus*.
new-born, *recens natus* (Pl.).
new-comer, *advena*.
new-fangled, **new-fashioned**, *mirus* (= strange), *novus* (= new), *inauditus* (= unheard of).
newly, *nuper, modo, recens* (adv.): — arrived, *recens* (adj.); — enslaved, *novicius*.
newness, *novitas, insolentia* (= strangeness) (of what is uncommon).
news, *res, nuntius*: what —? *quid novi?*; — reached Rome, *Romam nuntiatum est*.
newspaper, *acta* (-orum, n. plur.) with *adj. diurna* (Tac.) or *publica* (Tac.) or *urbana* (Cic.).
newt, *lacertus, lacerta* (= lizard).
next, *adj. proximus*: the — year, *proximus* or *insequens annus*; the — day, *posterus dies*; on the — day, *postero die* or *postridie*.
next, *adv. deinceps, deinde, postea* (= afterwards).
next, *prep.*; see *NEAR*.
nib, = point of a pen, *acumen*.
nibble, (*ad*)*rodere, gustare* (= to taste).
nice. (1) = pleasant, *suavis, dulcis*. (2) = fastidious, *delicatus*. (3) = penetrating, discerning, *accuratus, diligens, subtilis, exquisitus*.
nicely. (1) = well, *bene, probe*. (2) = with discernment, *accurate, diligenter, subtiliter*.
nicety. (1) = fastidiousness, *fastidium*. (2) = precision, *subtilitas*; to a —, *ad unguem* (Hor.).
niche, *aedicula* (for statues).
nick: in the — of time, *in ipso articulo (temporis), opportunissime*.
nickname, render by phrase, such as *nomen per ludibrium datum*.
niece, *fratris or sororis filia*.
niggardly; see *MISERLY*.
night, *nox, tenebrae* (-arum, plur. = darkness): till —, *in noctem*; by —, *nocte, noctu, de nocte*; early in the —, *concubia nocte*; in the dead of —, *intempesta nocte*; — and day, *noctes et dies*; of the —, *nocturnus*; lasting all —, *pernox*.
nightfall: at —, *sub noctem*.
nightingale, *lusciniā* (Hor.), *Philomela* (Verg.).
nightlight; see *LAMP*.
nightly, *adj. nocturnus*.
nightmare, *insomnium* (Tac., Verg.), *suppressio nocturna* (Plin.).
nightshade, *solanum* (Plin.).
Nile, *Nilus*.
nimble, *agilis*; see also *QUICK, SWIFT*.
nine, *novem*: — times, *novie(n)s*; — each, *noveni*.

nineteen, *undeviginti*: — each, *undeviceni*.
nineteenth, *undevicesimus, nonus decimus*.
ninety, *nonaginta*: — each, *nonageni*.
ninth, *nonus*.
nip, *v. vellicare* (Pl.); with cold, *urere*.
nipple, *papilla* (Plin.).
nitre; see *SALTPETRE*.
no, *adj. nullus* (with subst. agreeing or in partitive genit.), *non ullus, nemo* (with personal subst. in apposition), *nil* with partitive genit. (e.g.: — news, *nil novi*, — trouble, *nil negoti*). Often 'no' with an abstract subst. can be rendered as 'not' or 'nothing' with a verb, e.g.: to have — feeling, *nil sentire*. By — means, *minime, haud-quaquam, nequaquam*. And —, *nec ullus*.
no, *adv.* (1) in answers, *non, minime (vero)*; introducing a correction, = — but, *nay* rather, *immo (vero)*: to answer yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondere*; to say —, *negare*; to say — to a thing, *rem abnuere* or *recusare*. (2) with comparatives *adj.* or *adv.* *non, nihilo*.
nobility. (1) of birth, *nobilitas, genus nobile*. (2) = the nobles; see *NOBLE*, subst. (3) of character, use *adj.* with *animus*.
noble, subst. *unus e nobilibus, homo nobilis* or *generosus*; in plur. the nobles, *nobiles, proceres*.
noble, *adj.* (1) by birth, *nobilis, generosus, nobili* or *inlustri loco natus*. (2) morally, *ingenius, praeclarus, honestus, liberalis*.
nobly. (1) — born; see *NOBLE*. (2) in a noble spirit, *ingenue, praeclare, honeste*.
nobody, *nemo*: and —, *nec quisquam*; in commands, etc., *ne quis* (and —, *neve quis*) with subj.; a —, *terrae filius*.
nocturnal, *nocturnus*.
nod, subst. *nutus* (-ūs).
nod, *v. nutare* (Pl., Hor.): to — assent, *adnuere*; = to doze, *dormitare* (Hor.).
noise, subst. *sonitus* (-ūs); *strepitus* (-ūs; = loud —, din); *fremitus* (-ūs; = a roaring —); *crepitus* (-ūs; = clattering or creaking); *stridor* (= a loud, harsh —); *fragor* (= the — of breaking); *murmur* (= murmur or roar): to make a —, *strepere, fremere, (con)crepare*; or use *facere* with subst.
noise, *v.:* to — abroad; see *PUBLISH*.
noiseless, *tacitus*.
noiselessly, *tacite, (cum) silentio*.
noisily, *cum strepitu*.
noisy: a — meeting, *contio tumultuosa*; but often to be rendered by subst. or verb; see *NOISE*.
noisome, *foedus, taeter*.
nomadic, *vagus*.
nomads, *nomades* (Plin.), *vagae gentes*.
nomenclature, render by phrase with *nomen* or *nominare*.
nominal and **nominally**, *nomine, verbo*.
nominate, *nominare, dicere, facere, designare, creare*; see also *APPOINT*.
nomination, *nominatio, designatio* (Tac., Suet.).
nominate, *casus* (-ūs) *nominativus* or *rectus* (Quint.).
nominee, render by verb *nominare*.
nonagenarian, *homo nonaginta annos natus*.
nonchalant, **nonchalantly**, use the phrase *aequo animo*.
nonentity, *nil*; = an obscure person, *terrae filius*.

nonsense, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.), *nugae* (-arum, plur.), *sonnia* (-orum, plur.); as interj., nonsense! *gerrae!* (Pl.), *fabulae!* (Ter.): to talk —, *garrere*.

nonsensical, *absurdus*, *ineptus*; see also FOOLISH.

none, *nemo*, *nullus*; see also NO, NOBODY.

nook, *angulus* (Hor.).

noon, *meridies*: of —, adj. *meridianus*.

noose, *laqueus*.

nor, *nec* or *neque*; in commands, etc., *neve* or *neu* (sometimes *nec* or *neque*).

normal; see REGULAR.

north, subst. *septentrio* (or plur. *septentriones*), *aquilo*, *Boreas* (poet.).

north or northern or northerly, *septentrionalis* (Varro), *aquilonaris*: — wind, *aquilo*, *Boreas* (poet.).

north-east, adj. *inter septentriones et orientem spectans*: the — wind, *aquilo*.

north pole, n. *polus glacialis* (Ov.), *polus* (Ov.), *arctos* (Ov.).

North Sea, *Oceanus Germanicus*.

northwards, (ad) *septentrionem versus*.

north-west, adj. *inter septentriones et occasum solis spectans*: — wind, *Caurus* (or *Corus*).

nose, *nasus*, *nares* (-ium, plur. = nostrils): with a large —, *nasutus* (Hor.); to blow the —, *se emungere* (Suet.), *emungi* (Juv.); to turn up the — at anyone (from contempt), *hominem naso adunco suspendere* (Hor.).

nosegay, *fasciculus*.

nostrils, *naris* (usually plur.).

nostrum, *medicamentum*.

not, *non*, *haud* (esp. before adv. and adj.): — at all, *nullus* (colloq., agreeing with subject), *minime*, *nullo modo*, *haudquaquam*, *nequaquam*, *neutiquam*; — enough, *parum*, *minus*; not even . . . , not . . . either, *ne . . . quidem* (with the emphatic word(s) placed between *ne* and *quidem*); — one (= — even one), *ne unus quidem*; — so very, *non ita*, *haud ita*; — to say . . . , *ne dicam . . .*. And —: = *nor*, *nec* or *neque*; = instead of, and — rather, *et non*, *ac non*, *non*. Do —: in questions, do — you see? *nonne vides? non vides?*; in commands, do — come, *noli venire*, *ne veneris*, *cave (ne) venias*, *ne venias* (colloq.), *ne veni* (poet.), *parce* or *fuge venire* (poet.). That —: to fear that . . . —, *timere ne non* or *ut*; to say that . . . —, *negare*; in order that . . . —, *ne* with subj.

notable; see REMARKABLE.

notary, *scriba*.

notation, *notatio* (= the act of marking); see also WRITING.

notch, v. *incidere*.

note, subst. (1) in music, *sonus*, *vox*. (2) a —, as made in a —-book, *adnotatio* (Plin. L.). (3) = letter, *epistula*, *codicilli* (-orum, plur.).

note, v. (1) = to make a —, *adnotare* (Plin. L.); see also WRITE. (2) see NOTICE.

note-book, *adversaria* (-orum, plur.), *commentarius*.

noted; see FAMOUS.

note-of-hand, as commercial t. t. *chirographum* (Suet.).

nothing, *nihil* (nil), *nulla res*, *nihilum* (in certain cases): — of the kind, *nihil tale*; — new, *nihil novi*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit*; worth —, *nihili*; good for —,

nequam; — but, *nihil aliud nisi*. And —, *nec quidquam*. That . . . nothing: in commands, etc., *ne quid*; in statements, he said that —, *negavit quicquam*.

notice, subst. (1) = — taken, the act of noticing, *animadvertio*, *notatio*; more often rendered by verb. (2) = — given, announcement, warning, *promulgatio*, *denuntiatio*; or render by verb. (3) concr., a —, as a visible object, *proscriptio*, *titulus*.

notice, v. *animadvertere*.

noticeable; see REMARKABLE.

notification, *promulgatio*, *denuntiatio*.

notify, (*rem homini*) (*de*)*nuntiare*; see also INFORM.

notion, *notio*, *suspicio*; see also CONCEPTION, IDEA.

notoriety, *fama* (in gen.), *infamia* (in bad sense).

notorious. (1) in gen., *notus*, *manifestus*, *clarus*, *insignis*, *nobilis*. (2) in a bad sense, *notus*, *infamis*, *nobilis* (Pl., Ter.).

notwithstanding. (1) as adv. *nihilominus* (or in two words, *nihilo minus*), *tamen*, *attamen*. (2) as prep. = in spite of; see SPITE.

nought; see NOTHING.

noun, *nomen* (Quint.).

nourish, (lit. and fig.) *alere*, *nutrire*.

nourishing, render by phrase, such as *in quo multum alimenti est*.

nourishment, *alimentum*, *cibus*.

novel, subst. *fabula*.

novel, adj. *novus*; see also NEW, UNCOMMON.

novelist, *qui fabulas componit*.

novelty. (1) = newness, *novitas*, *insolentia*. (2) = a new thing, *res nova*.

November, (*mensis*) *Novembris* or *November*.

novice, *novicius* (strictly = a new slave), *tiro* (strictly = a new soldier); often rendered by adj. *rudis*; see also INEXPERIENCED.

novitiate, *tirocinium*.

now. (1) as adv. of time, *nunc* (opp. *tunc*; at this moment, at the time present to the writer); *iam* (= at this, or that, very time, already; it can be used of the past); *hoc tempore*, *in praesentiā*, *in praesenti*, *hodie* (= today): just —, *nunc ipsum* (= at this very moment), *modo* (= a moment ago); now . . . now . . . , *modo . . . modo . . .*; for a long time —, *iamdudum*, *iampridem*, *iam diu*; — and then, *interdum*, *aliquando*, *nonnunquam*; from —, *iam inde*, *ab hoc tempore*. (2) as a particle of transition, *autem*, *vero*, *quidem*, *equidem*, *sed*.

nowadays, *nunc*, *hodie*, *hodierno tempore*.

nowhere, *nusquam*.

nude, *nudus*; see also NAKED.

nudge, *fodicare* (Hor.), *fodere* (Ter.).

nugatory, *nugatorius*; see also VAIN.

nugget, *glæba*.

nuisance, render by adj. *molestus* or *gravis*.

null, *vanus*, *irritus*, *inanis*, *nullus*.

nullify, *ad irritum redigere*.

nullity, *vanitas*, *inanitas*; or render by adj.

numb, adj. *torpens*: to be —, *torpère*; to grow —, *torpescere*.

numb, v. render by phrase, such as *torpore adficere*.

number, subst. *numerus* (in most senses of the Eng.): a large —, *multitudo*, *copia*, or render by adj. such as *multus*, *frequens*, *creber*; to find out the — of the enemy, *cognoscere quot sint hostes*.

number, v. (*di*) *numerare*, *numerus inire*: to — among the gods, *referre in numerum deorum*.
numbering, subst.: a — of the people, *census* (-ūs).
numbering, partic. = amounting to, *ad* with acc.
numberless, *innumerus*, *innumerabilis*.
numbness, *torpor*.
numerical, render by subst. *numerus* (= number).
numerous, plur. *multi*, *plurimi*, *frequentes* (= crowded), *crebri* (= crowded); sing.: a — assembly, *multitudo*, *frequentia*.
nun, *monacha* (eccl.), *nonna* (eccl.).
nuptial, *nuptialis*, *genialis* (esp. with *lectus*): a — song, *epithalamium* (Quint.), *hymenaeus* (Pl., Ov.).
nuptials, subst. *nuptiae* (-arum, plur.), *hymenaeus* (or in plur.: Verg.).
nurse, subst. *nutrix* (= a children's —, with dim. *nutricula*); fig. in metaphors, *altrix*: a — for the sick, render by phrase with *curare* or *adsidēre*.
nurse, v. *nutrire*, *gestare* (= to carry in the arms: Ter.), *fovēre* (= to fondle: Verg.): to — the sick, *curare* (*hominem*), *adsidēre* (*homini*).
nursery. (1) for children, render by phrase. (2) for plants, *seminarium*.
nursling, *alumnus*.
nurture, *educatio*; see also EDUCATION.
nut, *nux*; in metaphor: you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nodus, sed Herculeus* (Sen.).
nutriment, *nutrition*; see FOOD.
nutshell. LIT., *putamen*. TRANSF., to put the thing in a —, *ne multa* (*dicam*).
nymph, *nympha*: a water—, *Naias* or *Nais* (poet.); a mountain—, *Oreas* (Verg.); a wood—, *Dryas* or *Hamadryas* (Verg.); a sea—, *Nereis* (poet.).

O

o! **oh!** interj. *o!*, *oh!* (Pl., Ter.), *pro!* or *proh!* (expressing surprise or indignation), *heu!* (expressing pain): — that (in wishes), *utinam*, *o si* (poet.); —, but, *atqui*.
oak, *quercus* (-ūs), *aesculus* (= the winter or Italian —: Verg., Hor.), *ilex* (= the holm—: poet.); adj., of —, *oaken*, *quernus* (poet.), *aesculeus* (poet.), *ilignus* (poet.); the wood of the —, *robur*; an —-wood, —-forest, *quercetum* (Hor.), *aesculetum* (Hor.).
oak-apple, *galla* (Plin.).
oakum, *stuppa*; adj., made of —, *stuppeus* (poet.).
oar, *remus*, *tonsa* (poet.), *palma* (poet.).
oaten, *avenaceus* (Plin.).
oath, *iusiurandum*, *sacramentum* (military); the form or wording of an —, *verba* (-orum, plur.): a false —, *periurium*; to bind by an —, *iureiurando obstringēre*; to take the — according to the usual form, *verbis conceptis iurare*; to swear a military — of allegiance, *sacramentum dicere*.
oats, *avena*.
obdurate, adj.; see OBSTINATE.

obedience, *oboedientia*, *obtemperatio*, *obsequium*.
obedient, *oboediens*, *dicto audiens*, *obtemperans*, *obsequens* (all with dat.); often to be rendered by verb.
obediently, *oboedienter*.
obeisance; see BOW.
obelisk, *obeliscus* (Plin.).
obese; see FAT.
obey, (*homini*, *legibus*, etc.), *parēre*, *oboedire*, *obtemperare*, *obsequi*; (*homini*) *auscultare*, *dicto audientem esse*.
obituary: the nearest Roman equivalent to our — notice was perhaps the funeral oration, *laudatio*.
object, subst. (1) in gen. = thing, esp. one apparent to the senses, *res*. (2) an — of . . ., = that to which a particular thing is done; this is rendered by the predicative dat. (e.g.: to be an — of hatred, *odio esse*), or by certain abstract nouns used in a concrete sense (e.g. *amor* or *amores* = an — of love), or by the passive of a suitable verb (e.g. *amari* = to be an — of love). (3) purpose, aim, *consilium*, *propositum*, *finis*; often rendered by verb, e.g. my —, *quod volo* or *peto* or *sequor*, *quod specto*, *id ad quod specto*; with the — of, *eo consilio ut*; to make anything one's —, *rem sibi proponere*.
object, v. (1) = to feel annoyance, *gravari*, *molestē ferre*. (2) = to make objections, *contra dicere recusare*, *repugnare*: to — to doing a thing, *recusare facere*, *nolle facere*; but you will —, *at (enim)*; but someone may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit*.
objection, *quod contra dicitur*, *contradictio* (Quint., Tac.): I have no —, *non recuso*, *non repugno*, *nihil impedio*, *per me licet*.
objectionable; see BAD.
objective, subst. *locus qui petitur*; see also OBJECT, DESTINATION.
objective, adj. *externus* (= outside the self); or render by *in rebus* or *in rerum naturā*.
objector, *qui contra dicit*.
objurgate, *obiurgare*.
oblation; see OFFERING.
obligation, usually to be rendered by verb; sometimes *officium* (= duty), *religio* (= sense of —): I am under an — to do, *debeo* or *meum est facere*; to be under an — to a person, *homini gratiam debere*; adj., under —, *obnoxious*; see also OBLIGE.
obligatory; see OBLIGE and COMPULSORY.
oblige. (1) = to constrain, compel, *cogere*. (2) = to put under an obligation, (*hominem homini*) *obligare* or *obstringere*, (*hominem*) *devincere*. (3) = to do a favour to a person, *homini gratum facere*, *commodare*.
obliging, *humanus*, *comis*, *facilis*, *officiosus*.
obligingly, *comiter*, *officiose*.
obligingness, *humanitas*, *comitas*, *facilitas*.
oblique. LIT., *obliquus* (= slanting). TRANSF., *obliquus* (Tac.), or render by phrase, e.g. *per ambages*; as grammat. t. t., — cases, *casūs obliqui* (Varro); — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint.).
obliquely. LIT., *oblique*, *in obliquum*. TRANSF., *oblique* (Tac.) or *per ambages*.
obliquity, *obliquitas* (Plin.): moral —, *pravitas*, *iniquitas*.
obliterate, *delere*, *abolere*; see also ERASE, DESTROY.

oblivion, *oblivio*, *oblivium* (poet.).

oblivious, *immemor*, *obliviosus*.

oblong, *oblongus* (Plin.).

obloquy, *odium* (= hatred); *opprobrium*, *vituperatio*, *maledictum* (= abuse).

obnoxious. (1) = subject, liable, *obnoxius*.

(2) = objectionable, *noxius*, *invisus*.

obscene, *obscenus*, *inquinatus*, *foedus*, *turpis*.

obscenely, *obscene*, *turpiter*.

obscenity, *obscenitas*, *turpitude*.

obscure. LIT., *obscurus*; see also DARK.

TRANSF., (1) = not easily understood, *obscurus*, *caecus*, *involutus* (= involved), *reconditus* (= abstruse), *ambiguus* (= of uncertain meaning), *perplexus* (= puzzling), *incertus* (= vague): rather —, *subobscurus*. (2) = undistinguished, *obscurus*, *humilis*.

obscure, v. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *tenebras offundere* or *obducere* (with dat.).

obscurely, *perplexus*, *ambigue*, *per ambages*: — born, *obscurum loco natus*.

obscurity. LIT., *obscuritas*, *tenebrae* (-arum, plur.); see also DARKNESS. TRANSF., (1) of style, etc., *obscuritas*, *oratio involuta*, *perplexa*, etc. (2) of birth, *obscuritas*, *humilitas*.

obsequies; see FUNERAL.

obsequious, (*nimis*) *obsequens*: an — friend, *adsentator*.

obsequiousness, *obsequentia*.

observance, *mos* (= habit), *ritus* (-ūs; = usage), *conservatio* (= maintenance): religious —, *cultus* (-ūs) *deorum*.

observant, *attentus* (= attentive): — of, *diligens*, with genit.

observation. (1) = the act of observing, *observatio*, *animadversio*, *notatio*: power of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, *sagacitas*. (2) = remark, *dictum*; see also REMARK.

observatory, *specula*.

observe. (1) = to watch, notice, *observare*, *animadvertere*, *spectare*, *contemplari*, *considerare*: to — the flight of birds (as an omen), *auspicari*; to — the sky, in gen. for any omen, *de caelo servare*. (2) = to keep to, maintain, (*ob*)*servare*, *conservare*. (3) see REMARK.

observer, *spectator* (with f. *spectatrix*), *speculator* (with f. *speculatrix*), *animadversor*: an acute —, *homo acutus*, *sagax*.

obsolete, *obsoletus*; sometimes rendered by phrase, e.g.: — words, *verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis iam diu intermissa* (Cic.); to become —, *obsolescere*.

obstacle, *impedimentum*, *obex* (= a barrier); often to be rendered by verb.

obstinate, *pertinax*, *pervicax*, *obstinatus*, *affirmatus*: an — illness, *morbus longinquus* (= long).

obstinately, *pertinaciter*, *pervicaciter*, *obstinate*, *obstinato animo*.

obstinacy, *pertinacia*, *pervicacia*, *obstinatio*, *animus obstinatus*.

obstreperous, *tumultuosus*.

obstruct, *obstruere*, *obsaepe*, *obstare* (with dat.), *officere* (with dat.); see also HINDER, OPPOSE.

obstruction, *impedimentum*, *obstructio*; see also OBSTACLE.

obstructive, render by verb.

obstructor, *intercessor*.

obtain, v. (1) transit. *adipisci* (after effort), *consequi* (after effort), *nancisci* (esp. by

chance), *potiri* (with genit. or abl.): to — in addition, *adquirere*; to — by asking, *impetrare*, *exorare*; to — favour, *gratiam sibi conciliare*; to — the support of (at elections, etc.), *ferre*; to — an audience, *ad colloquium admitti*. (2) intransit.; see PREVAIL.

obtaining, subst. *adeptio*; or render by verb.

obtrude, *ingerere*, *inculcare*.

obtuse, *hebes*, *obtusus*, *retusus*.

obviate, (*rei*, dat.) *occurrere* or *obviam ire*, (*rem*) *praecavere*.

obvious, *apertus*, *manifestus*, *perspicuus*.

obviously, *aperte*, *manifesto*, *perspicue*.

occasion, subst. (1) = time, *tempus*: for the —, *ad tempus*; on that —, *tum*. (2) = suitable time, opportunity, *occasio*: to give — for criticism, *ansam reprehensionis* (or *ad reprehendendum*) *dare*; to rise to the —, *occasione uti*; to fail to rise to the —, *occasioni deesse*.

occasion, v. *auctorem esse rei* (genit.), *creare* (= to give rise to), *movere* (= to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*); or render by subst. with *dare*; see also OCCASION, subst.

occasional; see OCCASIONALLY.

occasionally, *raro* (= seldom); *interdum*, *aliquando* (= sometimes); *occasione data*, *per occasionem* (= as opportunity arises).

occident; see WEST.

occiput, *occipitium* (Plin.), or render by phrase, such as *aversa pars capitis*.

occult, *occultus*; see also ABSTRUSE, OBSCURE.

occupancy, *possessio*.

occupation. (1) = taking, *occupatio*. (2) = business pursuit, *occupatio*, *negotium*, *quaestus* (-ūs; profitable).

occupy. (1) = to take possession of, *capere*, *occupare*: to — beforehand, *praecoccupare*. (2) = to hold, *habere*, *tenere*, *obtinere*, *possidere*. (3) = to engage the time or attention of, *occupare*, *tenere*, *detinere*; pass.: to be occupied with a matter, *in re versari*.

occur. (1) = to come into one's mind, render by *in mentem homini venit* (with the matter as subject, or else in genit.), *subit* (*animus*), *succurrit*, *occurrit*, *incidit* (*in mentem*). (2) of passages in books, *reperiri* (= to be found), *esse in oratione*, *apud scriptorem*, etc. (3) = to happen, *feri*, *incidere*, *accidere*.

occurrence, *casus* (-ūs), *res* (*gesta*).

ocean, *oceanus*.

ochre, *ochra* (Plin.).

octagon, *octogonum* (Vitr.).

octagonal, *octogonus* (Vitr.).

octave, *diapason* (Vitr.).

October, (*mensis*) *October*.

octogenarian, *homo octoginta annos natus*.

ocular, render by *oculus*; see EYE.

oculist, *ocularius medicus* (Cels.); or render by phrase.

odd. (1) = not even, *impar*. (2) = remaining, left over: — moments, *tempora subsiciva*. (3) see STRANGE, EXTRAORDINARY.

oddity, *oddness*; see STRANGENESS.

odds, *pignus* (-ōris, n.: = wager, stake): to be at —, = to disagree, *dissentire*, *dissidere*.

ode, *carmen*; see also SONG, POEM.

Oder, river, *Viadua*.

odious, *odiosus*, *invisus*, *invidiosus* (= exciting bad feeling): to be — to a person, *homini esse odio* or *in odio*.

odiously, *odiose*.

odiousness, foeditas (= foulness).

odium, invidia: causing —, *invidiosus*.

odoriferous, odorous, suaveolens, odorus, odorifer, odoratus (all poet.).

odour, odor; fig.; see **REPUTE**.

Odyssey, Odyssēa.

of, usually rendered by the genitive; sometimes by a subst. in apposition to another subst. (e.g.: the city of Rome, *urbs Roma*); of = composed of, is rendered by *ex* (poet. *de*) or special adj. (e.g.: a basin of marble, *labrum ex (de) marmore factum, labrum marmoreum*); of = about, concerning, *de* with abl.

off, adv. often rendered by compound verbs in *ab-* (*au-*), *de-*, *ex-*: far —, *longe* or *procul*; to be far —, *longe abesse*; to be well —, *abundare*.

off, prep. (1) = detached from, not on, *extra* (with acc.; = outside, away from), *e* or *ex* (= out of); — duty, *otiosus*. (2) = detached from, but near to, perhaps *contra* (= opposite): an island lying — Alexandria, *insula obiecta Alexandriae* (dat.: Caes.).

offal; see **REFUSE**, subst.

offence. (1) = displeasure, *offensio, offensa*: to give —, *offendere*; to take —, *offendi*. (2) = a fault, *peccatum, delictum, noxa*.

offend. (1) = to hurt, displease, *offendere, laedere*: to be —ed, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*; to have in it something which —s, *habere aliquid offensionis*. (2) = to commit an offence, *peccare*.

offender, peccans (Nep., Sen.); or render by verb (e.g. *qui deliquit*).

offensive. (1) = giving offence, *odiosus molestus, gravis, foedus*; or render by verb. (2) opp. to defensive, render by phrase *bellum inferre* or by *occupare* (= to anticipate) or by *ultra* (= without provocation).

offensively, odiose.

offensiveness, render by adj.

offer, subst. *condicio* (also = an — of marriage); or render by verb.

offer, v. (1) transit. *offerre, profiteri* (esp. help, services, etc.), *praebere, porrigere* (= to hold out): to — violence to a person, *vim homini adferre*; to — battle to the enemy, *copiam pugnandi hostibus facere*; to — sacrifice, *sacrificare, sacra* or *sacrificium facere*. (2) intransit. = to present itself, *offerri, dari, incidere*.

offering, donum; see also **SACRIFICE**.

office. (1) = any duty or function, *munus* (-*eris*, n.), *officium, partes* (-*ium*, plur.). (2) = official position, *magistratus* (-*ūs*: = magistracy), *honor, provincia*. (3) a good —, = a kindness, *beneficium, officium*. (4) = place of business, *tabularium* (= record-office).

officer, official, subst., in gen. *praefectus*: an army —, perhaps *tribunus militum* or *centurio*; a naval —, *classis praefectus*; a (high) state —, *magistratus* (-*ūs*); a minor —, *minister*.

official, adj. publicus (= of the state).

officially, publice.

officiate munere or *officio fungi*: at a religious ceremony, *operari, sacrificare*.

officious, molestus, sedulus (poet.).

officiously, moleste.

officiousness, sedulitas (Hor.); or render by phrase, such as *nimum studium*.

offing, (mare) altum.

offscourings, purgamenta (-*orum*, plur.).

offspring, progenies, stirps, proles (poet.), *liberi* (-*orum*, plur.: = children).

oft, often, saepe, saepenumero, crebro (= repeatedly); sometimes rendered by the adj. *creber* or *frequens* (e.g.: he was — in Rome, *erat Romae frequens*) or by frequentative verbs (e.g.: to read —, *lectitare*): how —? *quotie(n)s?*; so —, *totie(n)s*.

ogle, oculis limis intueri or *adspicere* (Pl., Quint.).

ogre, larva (Pl.).

oh! see O!

oil, subst. oleum; of or for —, adj. *olearius*.

oil, v. oleo ungere or *perfundere*.

oil-seller, olearius (Pl.).

oily, oleaceus (Plin.), *oleosus* (Plin.).

ointment, unguentum: — for the eyes, *collyrium* (Hor.).

old. (1) in gen. = of long standing, not new, *vetus, vetustus, inveteratus*: — and worn out, *obsoletus*; an — soldier, *veteranus (miles)*. (2) of living beings = having lived long, *grandis (natu)*, *senex, grandaeus* (poet.), *vetulus* (with a touch of pity or contempt): an — man, *senex, vetulus*; as a jovial form of address, — man! — boy! *mi vetule*; an — woman, *anus, anicula, vetula*; to grow —, *senescere*; to be eight years —, *octo annorum esse, octo annos natum esse, octo annos habere*. (3) = no longer existing: of — times (often = good old), *antiquus, priscus, pristinus*; in the — days, *olim, quondam*.

old age, senectus (-*ūtis*): the grief or feebleness of —, *senium*.

old-fashioned, obsoletus, antiquus, priscus.

olden, priscus; see **OLD**.

older, grandior, maior (natu).

oldest, natu maximus.

oligarchy, paucorum potentia or *dominatio, respublica quae paucorum potestate regitur*.

olive, (tree or fruit) oliva, olea: the wild —-tree, *oleastris* (Verg., Ov.); an — grove, *olivetus*; of the —, adj. *oleaginus* (Verg.).

Olympiad, Olympias (-*iadis*).

Olympic, adj. Olympicus: the — games, *Olympia* (-*orum*, plur.).

omelet, laganum (Hor.).

omen, omen, auspicium.

ominous, ominously, render by phrase such as *omen infaustum* or *triste* (= a bad omen).

omission, praetermissio; or render by verb.

omit, omittēre, praetermittēre, praeterire, transire, intermittēre (for a time).

omnipotent, omnipotens (poet.).

omnipresent, render by phrase, such as *ubique praesens*.

omniscient, render by phrase, such as *omnia providere et animadvertere*.

on, adv. *porro*; often rendered by compound verb in *pro-*: to go —, *pergere, procedere*; right — = all the way, *usque*.

on, prep. (1) of place, *in* with abl. (e.g.: on horseback, *in equo*); sometimes abl. alone (e.g.: on foot, *pedibus*; on land and sea, *terrā marique*). On a certain side = in a certain direction, is rendered by *a* (*ab*) with abl. (e.g.: on the front, *a fronte*); sometimes by abl. alone (e.g.: on the right, *dextrā*); on all sides, *undique*. See also **ON TO**. (2) of time: a, of time when, abl. alone (e.g.: on the fourth day, *quarto die*): b = immediately after,

e (ex) with abl., or abl. absol. (3) of other relations: on = about, concerning, *de* with abl.; on account of, *propter* or *ob*, with acc.; on condition that, *ea lege ut*; to be on a person's side, *stare* or *facere cum homine*; on hand, *in manibus*; of playing on a musical instrument, abl. alone.

on to, prep. *in* with acc.

once. (1) as numeral, *semel*: — for all, *semel*; — more; see AGAIN; — or twice, *semel et iterum*; more than —, *semel ac saepius*, *non semel*; not (even) —, *ne semel quidem*. (2) = at one period, *aliquando* (past, pres., or fut.), *olim* (past, rarely fut.), *quondam* (past only). (3) in phrase, at —: **a** = at the same time, *simul*, *uno tempore*; **b** = immediately, *statim*, *ilico*, *continuo*; **c**, all at —; see SUDDENLY.

one. (1) as a numeral, in gen., *unus -a -um*: — of, *unus* with genit. or with *e* (ex) and abl.; — only, *unus, unicus*; — of two, *alter*; — or the other of two, *alteruter*; each — (of two), *uterque*; each — (of more than two), (*unus*) *quisque*; — at a time, — by —, *singuli* (-orum, plur.) or adv. *singillatim*; — or two, *unus vel* (or *aut*) *alter*; not (even) —, *ne unus quidem*; more than —, *non unus, plus uno, plus quam unus*; — and all, *omnes, cuncti, universi* (plur.). (2) — and the same, stressing identity, *idem*; it is all — to me, *nilhil meā interest*. (3) indef. = a person, any individual, *homo*, or rendered by verb in first pers. plur. or in second sing. (esp. subj.), or by impers. verb or impers. pass. (e.g.: — sees, *videmus*; — can, *possis*; — may, *licet*; — lives, *vivitur*): — who, *is qui*; — ... (but) another, *alius ... alius*; — another (of reciprocal action, feeling, etc.), render by *inter* with acc. of plur. pron. (*inter nos*, etc.) or by *alius* (or *alter*) used in different cases (*alius alium amat*); — day, *aliquando*; at — time ... at another time, *modo ... modo*.

one-eyed, *luscus, altero oculo captus*.

onerous, *gravis*.

oneself, in apposition with subject, *ipse*; as reflexive, *se* (or other pronoun, according to the person used).

one-sided, *inaequalis, iniquus, impar*.

onion, *caepa* or *caepe* (poet.).

only, adj. *unus, unicus, solus, singularis*.

only, adv. *solum, tantum, dumtaxat, modo* (esp. after *si* and *dum*, and with imperatives); sometimes *non nisi* or *nilhil nisi*: not ... but also, *non solum (or modo) ... sed* (or *verum*) *etiam*; not — not ... but not even ..., *non modo (non) ... sed ne ... quidem*.

onset, *onslaught, impetus* (-ūs), *incurio, incur-sus* (-ūs).

onward; see ON, adv.

onyx, *onyx* (Plin.).

ooze, subst. *uligo* (Verg., Tac.).

ooze, v. *manare, sudare* (poet.).

oozy, *uliginosus* (Varro, Plin.).

opal, *opalus* (Plin.).

opaque, render by phrase, such as *haud pellucidus*.

open, adj. LIT., (1) = not closed, (*ad*) *apertus, patens* (= wide —), *patulus; hians* (= wide —, yawning); half —, *semiapertus*; to stand —, *patēre*. (2) = exposed, not shut in, *apertus, patens, propatulus*; an — space, *propatulum*; in the — air, *sub divo, sub Iove* (poet.). TRANSF., (1) = accessible: to lie —,

be —, *patēre* (with dat.). (2) = manifest, *apertus, manifestus, clarus*. (3) = candid, *apertus, simplex, candidus*. (4) of questions = undecided, *integer*: it is an — question, *ambigitur, adhuc sub iudice lis est* (Hor.).

open, v. (1) transit. LIT., *aperire, patefacere, reserare* (poet.), *recludere* (poet.), *pandere* (poet.). In particular phrases: to — a book, *librum* (e) *volvere, volumen explicare*; to — a letter, *epistulam aperire, resignare, solvere*; to — one's mouth, *hiscere*; to — a vein, *venam incidere*. TRANSF., **a**, to — formally (of places of worship, etc.), *inaugurare, consecrare, dedicare*; less formally, to — a school, shop (i.e. begin business there), *ludum, tabernam aperire*; **b**, of abstract things = to disclose, *aperire, patefacere*; see also EXPLAIN and BEGIN. (2) intransit. *aperiri, se aperire, patefieri, pandi* (poet.), *discedere* (of heaven, the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (= to gape —): to — again (of wounds), *recrudescere*; to — out (e.g. of a plain), *patescere*.

opening. (1) as an act, render by verb. (2) = aperture, *foramen, fenestra*. (3) the — of a church, etc., *consecratio, dedicatio*. (4) = opportunity, *occasio, opportunitas, ansa*. (5) = beginning, *initium, exordium*.

openly, *apertē, palam, manifestō*.

openness, *animus simplex* or *candidus*.

opera, render by *fabula*.

operate. (1) transit.; see USE. (2) intransit., in gen., *vim* or *effectum habere*; in war, *rem agere* or *gerere*; in surgery, *secare* (= to cut), *scalpellum admovere* (Cels.).

operation. (1) = the act of doing, *effectio*. (2) = an act done or to be done, *res* (*gesta* or *gerenda*): a business —, *negotium*; in war, to draw up a plan of —s, *rei gerendae ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere*; in surgery, render by verb; see OPERATE.

operative, adj. *efficax*.

ophthalmia, *oculorum inflammatio* (Cels.), *lippitudo* (Cels.).

opiate, *medicamentum somnificum* (Plin.).

opine, *opinari, arbitrari*; see also THINK.

opinion, *opinio*: a considered —, *iudicium, sententia* (esp. when officially expressed); general or public —, (*hominum* or *omnium*) *opinio* or *existimatio* (esp. with objective genit.); a rooted —, *opinio confirmata* or *inveterata*; an erroneous —, *opinio falsa, opinionis error*; to hold as one's —, *opinari, sentire*; to give as one's —, *censere*; in my —, *ut mea fert opinio, meā sententiā, meo iudicio, me iudice, ut mihi quidem videtur*; I express my — freely, *sententiam meam aperio*; to give a legal —, (*de iure*) *respondere*.

opinionated, render by phrase, such as *opinionē suā nimium fretus*.

opium, *opium* or *opion* (Plin.).

opponent, *adversarius*; in a lawcourt: my —, *iste*.

opportune, *opportunus, commodus* (= convenient), *idoneus* (= suitable).

opportunately, (*per*) *opportune, commode*.

opportuneness, *opportunitas, commoditas*.

opportunity, *occasio, facultas, copia, potestas*: to give an —, (*rei*, genit., *homini*), *occasionem dare* or *praebere, facultatem dare, potestatem* or *copiam facere*; given the —, *per occasionem, occasione datā* or *oblata*; to meet with an —, *occasionem nancisci*; to seize an —, *occasionem*

adripere; to avail oneself of an —, *occasione uti*; to lose an —, *occasione deesse*, *occasionem amittere*, *praetermittere*, *dimittere*.

oppose. (1) = to set up a person or thing against another, *opponere*, *obicere*. (2) = to resist, counter, fight against, (*homini* or *rei*, dat.) *adversari*, *repugnare*, *resistere*, *obsistere*, *obstare*.

opposed, *adversus*, *adversarius*, *contrarius* (with dat.).

opposite adj. LIT., of physical position, *adversus*, *oppositus*, *contrarius*: — to (or —), as prep., *contra* (with acc.), *e regione* (with genit. or dat.). TRANSF., *adversarius*, *contrarius*.

opposition. (1) = the act of opposing, render by verb. (2) = difference, *repugnantia*, *discrepantia*. (3) = a body of opponents, *factio adversa* or *adversaria*.

oppress, *premere*, *opprimere*, *vexare*, *adfligere*. **oppression,** *vexatio*, *iniuria*.

oppressive, *molestus*, *gravis*, *iniquus* (= unjust).

oppressively, *molestè*, *graviter*, *inique*.

oppressor, *tyrannus*; or render by verb.

opprobrious, *probrosus*, *turpis*.

opprobrium, *dedecus*, *opprobrium*.

optative, adj.: the — mood, *modus optativus* (grammat. t. t.).

optical, adj.: an — illusion, *mendacium oculorum*.

optics, *optice* (-es, f.: Vitruvius).

option, *optio*; see also CHOICE.

optional, render by phrase, such as *optionem dare*, *potestatem facere*, *permittere*.

opulence, *opulentia* (Sall.); see also RICHES, WEALTH.

opulent, *opulentus*; see also RICH.

or. (1) in statements, commands, etc., to mark a sharp or important distinction, *aut*; less strong (= — perhaps, — if you like), *vel*, -ve: — at least, *aut certe*, *vel certe*; — else, — otherwise, *aut, vel*; — rather, *vel (potius)*; in an alternative conditional clause, whether ... or ..., *sive (or seu) ... sive (or seu)*; either ... or, *aut ... aut* (i.e. definitely one of two things, and not both), *vel ... vel* (less strong); with a negative, not ... or, *neque (or nec) ... neque (or nec)*. (2) in alternative questions, *an*, more rarely *anne* or *ne*; or not, in alternative direct questions, *an non (annon)*; in alternative indirect questions, *necne*.

oracle, *oraculum*, *sors*, *responsum* (*oraculi* or *sortium*): to consult an —, *oraculum consulere*; to ask an — for an answer, *oraculum petere* (*a deo*, *a Dodona*, etc.); to give an — or oracular response, *oraculum dare* or *edere*, *responsum dare*, *respondere*.

oracular; see ORACLE.

oral, render by verb *dicere* or *loqui* (= to speak) or by adj. *praesens* (= present).

Orange (the city), *Arausio*.

oration, *oratio*, *contio* (to a popular meeting): to deliver an —, *orationem* (or *contionem*) *habere*.

orator, *orator*.

oratorical, *oratorius*.

oratory, *doctrina dicendi*, *vis dicendi*, *ars oratoria* (Quint.), *retorica*; sometimes *eloquentia* (= eloquence).

orb, *globus*, *sphaera*, *orbis*.

orbit, *orbis*, *circulus*, *ambitus* (-ūs).

orchard, *pomarium*.

orchestra. (1) = part of a theatre, *orchestra* (occupied in fact by any senators present in the audience: Juv., Suet.). (2) = a band of musicians, *symphonia*, *symphoniaci* (-orum, plur.).

orchid, *orchis* (Plin.).

ordain. (1) see DECREE, APPOINT, INSTITUTE. (2) to — as deacon or priest, in *sacerdotum numerum recipere*, *ordinare* (eccl.).

ordeal; see DANGER, TRIAL.

order. (1) = methodical arrangement, *ordo*: alphabetical —, *litterarum ordo*; chronological —, *temporum ordo*; to arrange in —, *ordinare*, *disponere*, *digerere*; in —, *ordine*, *ex ordine*, *per ordinem*; out of — (= in an exceptional way), *extra ordinem*; good — (= restraint, regular behaviour, etc.), *ordo*, *modus*, *modestia*, *disciplina*; to keep a person in —, *hominem disciplinā coercere*, in *officio continere*. (2) = class, rank, group, *ordo* (e.g. *senatorius*, *equestris*); = fraternity, *conlegium* (= corporation); in architecture, *genus* (-eris, n.: Vitruvius). (3) = a command, *iussum*, *mandatum*, *imperatum* (military), *edictum* (= decree): by — of the consul, *consulis iussu* (abl.); without —s from the consul, *iniussu consulis*; to give —s; see ORDER, v. (4) in phrase, in — that, introducing a final clause; render by *ut* with subj. (neg. *nē*), by a relative with subj., by *ad* with acc. of gerund or gerundive, by *causā* after genit. of gerund or gerundive or (after verb of motion) by supine in -um.

order, v. (1) = to arrange, *ordinare*, *componere*, *digerere*, *disponere*. (2) = to command, *iubere*, *imperare*, *edicere*. (3) = to command that something be produced, to demand, *imperare* (with acc.).

orderly, subst. *minister*.

orderly, adj. (1) = well-arranged, *compositus*, *dispositus*. (2) = well-behaved, *modestus* (= unassuming).

ordinal, adj.: an — number, *numerus ordinalis* (Gram.).

ordinance, *edictum*; see also DECREE, EDICT, RULE.

ordinarily, *ferme*, *fere*, *plerumque*.

ordinary, adj. (1) (= usual), *usitatus*, *cotidianus* or *quotidianus*, *communis*, *translativus*. (2) = mediocre, *mediocris*, *vulgaris*.

ordination, *ordinatio* (eccl.).

ordnance; see ARTILLERY.

ordure, *stercus* (-ōris, n.).

ore, *aes*.

oread, *oreas* (poet.).

organ, in gen.; see INSTRUMENT, MEANS: —s of the body, *corporis partes* or *membra*; the internal —s, *exta* (-orum, plur.); as a musical instrument, *organum* (Suet.).

organic, adj.: an — body, *animans*, *animal*; — disease, *vitiū corporis*.

organism, *corporis compages*.

organization, *descriptio*, *temperatio*; or render by verb; political —, *reipublicae forma*.

organize, *ordinare*, *constituere*, *componere*, *describere*, *temperare*, *apparare*.

orgies; see REVELRY.

Orient, Oriental; see EAST, EASTERN.

orifice, *foramen*, *fenestra*.

origin. (1) in gen. = source, beginning, *origo*, *principium*, *initium*, *ortus* (-ūs), *fons*. (2) of

persons' = birth, descent, *origo*: of lowly —, *humili loco* or *genere natus*.
original, subst. = pattern, model, *exemplum*, *exemplar*.
original, adj. (1) = primary, *primus*, *principalis*; sometimes *antiquus*, *pristinus*, *priscus* (= ancient). (2) = one's own, *proprius* or (*sui*) *ipsius*; sometimes *novus* (= new).
originality, render by phrase such as *proprietas ingenii*.
originally, = at first, *primum*, *primo*, *initio*, *principio*.
originate, v. (1) transit.; see CREATE, PRODUCE, BEGIN. (2) intransit.: to — from a thing, *ab re* (*ex*)*oriri* or *proficisci*, *ex re fieri*.
originator, *auctor*.
orisons, *præces* (-um, plur.).
Orleans, *Cenabum*.
ornament, subst. *ornamentum*, *decus* (poet.): fig. an — of the state, *lumen* (or *decus*) *civitatis*.
ornament, v. (*ex*)*ornare*, *decorare*; see also ADORN.
ornamental, render by verb.
ornate, (*per*)*ornatus*: an — style, *genus orationis pictum et expolitum*.
ornately, *ornate*.
ornithology, render by reference to *aves* (-ium, plur. = birds).
orphan, *orbus* (subst. and adj.): to make an —, *orbare* (*parentibus*).
orthodox, *orthodoxus* (eccl.).
orthography, *recte scribendi scientia* or *ratio*, *orthographia* (Suet., Quint.).
oscillate. LIT., *agitari*. TRANSF., see DOUBT, HESITATE.
oscillation. LIT., *agitatio*. TRANSF., of the mind, *dubitatio*.
osier, subst. *vimen*.
osier, adj. *vimineus*.
osprey, *ossifragus* (Lucr., Plin.).
ossify, *in os mutari*.
ostensible, *simulatus*, *fictus* (= feigned).
ostensibly, *speciē* (abl.), *per speciem*.
ostentation, *iactatio*, *ostentatio*, *venditatio*.
ostentatious, *gloriosus*, *iactans*.
ostentatiously, *glorioso*.
ostler, *agaso*.
ostracism. LIT., at Athens, *testarum suffragia* (-orum, plur.: Nep.). TRANSF., in gen., render by *expellere*.
ostrich, *struthiocamelus* (Plin.).
other. (1) as adj. = different, *alius*, *diversus*. (2) as adj. and pron., *alius*: the — (of two individuals), *alter*; the —s (of two groups), *alteri* (plur.); the —s (= all the —s), *ceteri*, *reliqui*, sometimes *alii*; —s (= one's neighbours or fellow-creatures), *ceteri* (plur.), *alter* (sing.); — people's, belonging to another, adj., *alienus*; on the — hand, *contra*, *ex contrario*, *autem*.
otherwise. (1) = differently, *aliter*, *secus*. (2) = in other respects, *alioqui*(n), *cetera* (n. plur.), *ceteroqui*(n). (3) = if not, else, *aliter*, *alioqui*(n), *si minus*.
otter, *lutra* or *lytra* (Plin.).
ottoman, *lectus*; see also COUCH.
ought, pron.; in statements, after neg., *hilum*; after *si*, *ne*, *nisi*, *num*, render by *quid*.
ought, v. render by gerund or gerundive (e.g. *virtus colenda est*, virtue — to be practised; *parendum est mihi*, I — to obey);

or by *debere* (of any kind of obligation), with the agent as subject, and the action indicated by an infin.; or by *oportet* (impers.), with the agent in the acc. and the action indicated by infin. or subj.: — to have done, — to have been, etc., is expressed by past tense of *esse* with gerund(ive) or of *debere* or *oportet* with pres. infin. (e.g.: I — to have gone, *ire debui*); see also MUST.
ounce, *uncia*: half —, *semuncia*.
our, **ours**, **noster**: — people, *nostri* (-orum, plur.); of — country, *nostras*; —, = just mentioned, under discussion, *hic*.
ourselves; see WE, SELF.
ousel, *merula*.
out, adv. *foras* (of going out from inside), *foris* (of being or staying out), *extra*; often rendered by compound verbs in *e-* or *ex-*: — you go, *exi*.
out of, prep. (1) = away from, to the outside of, *e* or *ex* with abl., *extra* with acc., *de* with abl.: — doors, *foras*. (2) = outside, on the outside of, *extra* with acc.: — range, *extra teli iactum*. Fig.: to be — one's mind, *sui* or *mentis non compotem esse*, *alienatā mente esse*; to be — one's mind for joy, *laetitia ex(s)ultare*, *efferri*; — one's mind from anger, *prae iracundia non esse apud se*; — one's mind from fright, *metu exanimatum esse*. (3) = arising from, because of, *propter* with acc., *per* with acc., *a* or *ab* with abl., *e* or *ex* with abl.; often rendered by a participle with the abl., e.g.: — fear, *metu coactus*; — shame, *pudore adductus*.
outbid, *licitatione vincere*.
outbreak. (1) = act of breaking out, *eruptio*. (2) = beginning, *initium*, *principium*. (3) = a disturbance, *seditio*.
outcast, *exsul*, *extorris*, *profugus*.
outcry, *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *voces* (-um, plur.), *convicium*; expressing disapproval, *acclamatio*, *convicium*.
outdo, *superare*, *vincere*.
outer, *exterior*; see also OUTSIDE, OUTWARD.
outflank, *circumire*, *circumvenire*.
outgrow, render by phrase; e.g.: to — one's strength, *corpore maiorem quam pro viribus fieri*.
outhouse, *tugurium*.
outlandish, *peregrinus*, *barbarus*.
outlast, *diutius durare*, with *quam* or *abl*.
outlaw, subst. *proscriptus*.
outlaw, v. (*hominem*) *proscribere*, (*homini*) *aquā et igni interdicere*.
outlawry, *proscriptio*, *aquae et ignis interdictio*.
outlay, *sumptus* (-ūs), *impensa*.
outlet, *exitus* (-ūs), *egressus* (-ūs: Tac.), *effluvium* (Plin., Tac.), *emissarium*; see also MOUTH.
outline, subst. (*extrema*) *lineamenta* (-orum, plur.); as represented, in a sketch, etc., *adumbratio*.
outline, v. *describere*, *adumbrare*.
outlive, (*homini*) *superesse* or *superstitem esse*.
outlook. (1) of physical situation, render by *spectare ad* (= to look towards). (2) = prospects, *spes*. (3) = mental attitude, *animus*.
outlying, *longinquus*.
outnumber, *numero* or *multitudine superare*, *plures esse quam*.
outpost, *statio*.

outrage, subst. *iniuria*, *contumelia*, *indignitas*, *flagitium*.
outrage, v. *violare*, *vexare*, *iniuriā adficere*.
outrageous, *immanis*, *contumeliosus*, *immoderatus*, *indignus*.
outrageously, *indigne*, *immoderate*.
outride, *equitando superare*.
outrider, *praecursor*; or render by phrase.
outright. (1) = at once, *statim*, *ilico*. (2) = completely, *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino*.
outrun, *cursu superare* or *vincere*.
outset, *initium*; see also **BEGINNING**.
outside, subst. = surface, *superficies* (Plin.); = outward appearance, *species*; on the —, *extrinsecus*; at the — (= at most), *summum*.
outside, adj. *exter* or *exterus*, *externus*; see also **OUTER**.
outside, adv. *extra*, *extrinsecus*, *foris* (with verbs of rest), *foras* (with verbs of motion).
outskirts; see **SUBURB**.
outsoken; see **FRANK**.
outspread, *patulus*, *passus*.
outstanding, *reliquus*; see also **DEBT**.
outstrip, (*cursu*) *superare* or *vincere*, *praevertēre* (poet.).
outvote, *suffragiis vincere*.
outward, adj. *exter* or *exterus*, *externus*; — show, *species*.
outward, **outwardly**, adv. *extra*, *extrinsecus*.
outweigh, *praeponderare* (lit. and fig.; rare), *vincere*, *superare*, *potiorem* or *antiquiorem* esse.
outwit, *circumvenire*; see also **DECEIVE**.
outworks, *munimenta exteriora* (n. plur.).
oval, adj. *ovatus* (Plin.).
ovation, *ovatio* (= a Roman lesser triumph); fig.: to receive an —, *magnis clamoribus excipi*.
oven, *furnus* (Pl., Hor.).
over, adv. *super*, *insuper*, *supra*; to be — (= to remain), *superesse*, *superare*; — and done with, *confectus*, *peractus*; it is all — with us, *actum est de nobis*; — and — again, *identidem*, *etiam atque etiam*; —much, *praeter modum*; often rendered by compar., e.g. — timid, *timidior*.
over, prep. (1) = across, to (or on) the far side of, *super* or *trans*, with acc., *per* with acc. (of motion across); to make a bridge — a river, *pontem in flumine facere*. (2) = above, on top of, *super* or *supra*, with acc. (3) = more than, *super* with acc., *amplius* (with numerals), *plus quam*.
overawe, (*de*) *terrere*.
overbalance, *praeponderare*; see also **OUTWEIGH**.
overbearing, *adrogans*, *insolens*, *superbus*.
overboard: to throw a thing —, *rei* (genit.) *iacturam facere*; to fall —, *in mare excidere*.
overcast, (of the sky) *nubilis* (Tib., Plin.).
overcharge, in money, *nimum exigere*, *nimio vendere*; see also **OVERLOAD**.
overcoat, *amiculum*; see also **CLOAK**.
overcome, (*de*) *vincere*, *superare*.
overdo: to — a thing, *nimum laborem in rem conferre*, *modum excedere in re*.
overdone, (*nimis*) *elaboratus*.
overdraw: to — an account, *aes alienum contrahere* or *conflare* (= to incur debt).
overdressed, render by phrase, such as *nimis splendide ornatus*.
overdrive, (*de*) *fatigare*.
overdue, *debitus*; see also **OWING**.
overeat, *nimis edere*, *helluari*.

overfill, *supra modum implere*.

overflow, subst.; see **FLOOD**.

overflow, v. *redundare* (lit. and fig.), *effundi*: to — on to, *inundare*, with acc.

overgrown. (1) = covered over with foliage, etc., *obsitus*. (2) see **HUGE**, **ENORMOUS**.

overhang, *imminere*, *impendere*.

overhastily, *praeproperē*.

overhasty, *praeproperus*, *praeceps*.

overhaul; see **EXAMINE**, **INSPECT**; also **OVERTAKE**.

overhead, adv. *supra*, *insuper*: from —, *desuper*.

overhear, *excipere*, *subauscultare*, *exaudire*.

overheat: to — oneself, *sudare* (= to perspire).

overjoyed, *laetitiā exultans*.

overland, adv. *terrā* (opp. *marī*).

overlap, *imminere*, *impendere* (with dat. = to overhang).

overlay, = to spread over, *inducere*, *illinere* (poet.): to — with gold, *inaurare*.

overload, *nimis* or *nimio pondere onerare*.

overloaded, *nimis oneratus*: — with business, *negotiis obrutus*.

overlong, *praelongus*, *nimis longus*.

overlook. (1) = to watch or examine, (*ob*) *servare*, *inspicere*, *intueri*. (2) = to command a view over, *prospicere* (Plin.), *intueri* (Plin. L.). (3) = to pardon, (*rem homini*) *ignoscere* or *condonare*, (*rei*, genit., *homini*) *veniam dare*, (*in re*) *connivere*. (4) = to miss, fail to notice, *praeterire*, *omittere*, *praetermittere*.

overmuch, adv. *nimis*, *nimum*.

overnight, adv. *vesperi* (= in the evening).

overplus; see **SURPLUS**.

overpower, *opprimere*, *superare*, *vincere*, *debellare*.

overpowering; see **OVERWHELMING**.

overrate, *nimis magni facere*.

overreach, *circumvenire*, *circumscribere*; see also **CHEAT**.

overripe, render by phrase, such as *qui iam maturitatem excessit*.

overrule, *vincere*; of providence, etc., *gubernare*.

overrun = to roam (destructively) over, (*per*) *vagari*.

overscrupulous, render by compar., such as *diligentior*, *religiosior*.

oversee, (*pro*) *curare*.

overseer, *custos*, (*pro*) *curator*.

overshadow, *obumbrare* (poet.), *inumbare* (poet.), *officere* (with dat.).

oversight. (1) = failure to remember or notice, *error*, *erratum*, *incuria*. (2) = superintendence, *curatio*, *procuratio*, *cura*.

oversleep, *diutius dormire*.

overspread, *obducere*, *inducere*.

overstate; see **EXAGGERATE**.

overstrain, *nimis contendere*.

overt, *apertus*, *manifestus*.

overtake. (1) = to catch up with, *adsequi*, *consequi*. (2) = to surprise, *opprimere*, *deprehendere*, *supervenire* (with dat.).

overtask, render by phrase, such as *nimum facere cogere*.

overtax, render by phrase, such as *iniquis oneribus premere*.

overthrow, subst. *clades*, *ruina*, *excidium*.

overthrow, v. **LIT.**, = to throw down, *deicere*, *adfligere*, *diruere*. **TRANSF.**, = to

destroy, shatter, suppress, *adfligere*, *evertere*, *subvertere*, *profligare*, *opprimere*, *perdere*.
overtop, *eminere*, *exstare* (both intransit., = to stand out); *superare*, *supereminere* (both transit. but poet.).
overture. (1) diplomatic, *condicio*; to make —s, *condiciones ferre*, *agere cum homine*, *hominem sollicitare* (for sinister purposes). (2) musical, *exordium* (= beginning, prelude).
overturn, *evertere*, *subvertere*; see also **OVERTHROW**.
overweening, *superbus*, *insolens*.
overwhelm, *obruere*, *opprimere*, *demergere*, (*sub*)*mergere*.
overwhelming, adj., render by verb.
overwork, subst. *labor immoderatus* or *nimius*.
overwrought, of persons = strained, *nimis intentus*.
overzealous, *nimis studiosus*.
owe, v. transit. *debere* (*rem homini*): to — much money, *aere alieno laborare* or *obrutum esse*.
owing; see **DUE**.
owing to, prep. *propter*, *ob*, *per*, with acc.: — you = thanks to you, *beneficio tuo*, *operā tuā*; it was — you that . . . not, *per te stetit quominus*.
owl, *ulula*, *noctua*, *strix*, *bubo* (all poet.): of an —, adj., *nocturnus* (Pl.).
own, in gen.: one's —, *proprius*, *suus*; my —, *meus*; your —, *tuus*, *vester*; his —, their —, *suus* if the owner is the subject of the clause or sentence, otherwise usually *ipsius*, *ipsorum*; emphatically: one's — private or special, *peculiaris*; of one's — household or country, *domesticus*.
own, v. (1) = to confess, *fatēri*, *confitēri*; see also **CONFESS**. (2) = possess, *habere*, *tenere*, *possidere*; see also **POSSESS**.
owner, *possessor*, *dominus*: to be the — of a thing, *rem possidere*.
ownership, *dominium*.
ox, *bos*; of oxen, adj., *bubulus*; a driver of oxen, *bubulus*.
oxherd, *armentarius* (Verg.).
oyster, *ostrea*, *ostreum* (poet.).
oyster-bed, *ostrearium* (Plin.).
oyster-shell, *ostreae testa*.

P

pabulum, *pabulum*; see also **FOOD**.
pace, subst. (1) = a step, *gradus* (-ūs), *passus* (-ūs), *gressus* (-ūs; poet.). (2) as a measure = 5 Roman feet, *passus* (-ūs). (3) = speed, in gen., *velocitas*; of walking or marching, *gradus* (-ūs): at a smart or quick —, *pleno* or *citato gradu*; to quicken or mend one's —, *gradum addere*.
pace, v. (1) transit: a = to go along, render by intransit. verb with *per* and acc.: b = to measure by pacing, *passibus metiri*. (2) intransit. *gradi*, *incedere*, *ambulare*, *spatiari*; see also **MARCH**, **WALK**.
pacific, *pacificus*, *pacifer* (poet.); or render by *pacis* = of peace.
pacification, *pacificatio*, *compositio*, *pax*.
pacificator, *pacificator*, *pacis auctor*, *pacis reconciliator*.

pacify, *placare* (of individuals), *pacare* (of countries and peoples), *sedare* (usually of abstract things), *lenire*, *componere* (= to reconcile).
pack, subst. (1) = bundle, *sarcina*, *sarcinula* (Juv.). (2) = crowd, *turba*, *grex*. (3) a — of dogs, *canes* (-um, plur.).
pack, v. (1) to — tightly, *stipare*, *co(artare)*. (2) to — up, of luggage, etc., *conligere*, *componere*. (3) to — a jury, a meeting, etc., render by phrase, such as *suos inter iudices introducere*.
packet, *fasciculus*.
pack-horse, *equus clitelarius*.
pack-saddle, *clitellae* (-arum, plur.).
pack-thread, *linea*.
pact, *pactio*, *pactum*, *foedus* (-eris, n.).
pad; see **CUSHION**.
paddle, subst. *remus*; see also **OAR**.
paddle, v.: to — a boat, *lintrem remo impellere*.
padlock, render by *claustra* (-orum, plur.).
Padua, *Patavium*.
paean, *paean* (poet.).
pagan, *paganus* (eccl.).
page, (1) a — -boy, *puer*; a — at court, *puer regius*. (2) of a book, *pagina*.
pageant, *spectaculum* (= show), *pompa* (= procession).
pagoda, *templum* or *aedes* (= temple).
pail, *hama* (Plin. L., Juv.), *situla* (Pl.).
pain, subst. *dolor* (in gen. of body and mind): violent —, *cruciatu* (-ūs; of body and mind); to cause —, *dolorem facere*; to feel —, *dolere*, *dolore adficere*.
pain, v. transit. *dolore adficere*, *cruciare*, *angere*; pass.: to be —ed (= to be grieved), *dolere*, *rem aegre ferre*.
painful, *gravis*, *acerbus*, *molestus*: it is — to remember, *piget recordari*.
painfully, *graviter*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*, *summo* or *magno cum dolore*.
painless, *sine dolore*, *doloris expers*.
painlessness, *indolentia*, or render by phrase.
pains, = exertion, *opera*, *labor*, *studium*, *negotium*: to take — over a thing, *rei* (dat.) *operam dare*, *in re operam consumere*, *in re elaborare*, *contendere*, (e)nitii.
painstaking, *operosus*, *sedulus*, *laboriosus*.
paint, subst. *pigmentum*, *fucus* (esp. = red —).
paint, v. (1) as an artist, *pingere*: to — a person (i.e. his portrait), *pingere*, *depingere* (Nep., Prop.). (2) = to colour, *inficere*, *inducere* (Plin.), *fucare* (Verg., Hor., Tac.): to — in different colours, *coloribus distinguere*; to — with cosmetics, *pingere* (Pl.), *fucare* (Ov., Quint.).
paint-brush, *penicillus*.
painter, *pictor*: a house —, *qui (parietes, etc.) colore inducit*.
painting. (1) as an art, *pictura*, *ars pingendi*. (2) as a work of art, *tabula (picta)*, *pictura*.
pair, subst. *par*: of horses or oxen, *iugum*; often rendered by *bini* (plur. = two at a time), sometimes by *uterque* (= each) or *ambo* (plur. = both).
pair, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*iungere*. (2) intransit. (*con*)*iungi*, *coire* (Lucr., Ov.; = to cohabit).
palace, *domus* (-ūs) *regia* or simply *regia*; *aedes* (-ium, plur.) *regiae*; *palatium* only in poetry and late prose.
palatable, *iucundi saporis* (= of pleasant taste), *iucundus*, *suavis*, *dulcis*.

palatal, *palatilis* (Gram.).

palate, *palatum*: a keen —, *subtile palatum* (Hor.); he has a keen —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.).

palatial, *regius*.

palaver, *nugae* (-arum, plur.); see also NON-SENSE.

pale, subst. (1) = a stake, *pālus*, *vallus*, *sudis*. (2) = a hedge, fence, boundary, *saepes*, *limes* (Tac.).

pale, adj. *pallidus*, *luridus*, *albus* (= white), *decolor* (= discoloured; poet.): to be —, *pallēre*; to grow —, *exalbescere*.

pale, v.; see PALE, adj.

paleness, *pallor*.

Palermo, *Panormus*.

palfrey, *equus* or *caballus*.

palimpsest, *palimpsestus*.

palinode, *palinodia* (better written as Greek *παλινῳδία*).

palisade, *vallum*, *vallus*: surround with a —, *vallo munire* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*.

pall, subst., in gen. = cloak, *pallium*; as a covering over the dead, render by *tegumentum* or *involucrum feretri*.

pall, v. *fastidium movere*; or render by *taedet*.

pallet, = a small bed, *lectulus*, *grabatus*.

palliasse, *stramentum* (Verg., Hor.).

palliate, *excusare*, *extenuare*; see also EXCUSE.

palliation, render by verb.

pallid; see PALE.

pallor, *pallor*.

palm, subst. (1) of the hand, *palma*. (2) the tree, *palma*; also used of a palm-branch worn in token of victory: adorned with —, *palmatus*.

palm, v.: to — off, *imponere*, *supponere*; to — off lies on a person, *centones homini sarcire*.

palmary, *palmaris*.

palmer; see PILGRIM.

palmistry, either use *χειρομαντεία* in Greek characters, or phrase such as *ars eorum qui manuum lineamenta perscrutantur*.

palmy, *florens* (= flourishing), *optimus* (= best).

palpable. (1) = tangible, *tractabilis*, *quod tangi* (or *sentiri*) *potest*. (2) in gen. = obvious, evident, *manifestus*, *evidens*, *apertus*.

palpably, *manifesto*, *aperte*.

palpitate, *palpitare*, *micare*.

palpitation, *palpitatio* (Plin.).

palsy; see PARALYSIS.

paltry, *vilis*, *minutus*, *pusillus*.

pamper, (*homini*) *nimis indulgere*.

pamphlet, *libellus*.

pamphleteer, *libellorum scriptor*.

pan, *patina*: a small —, *patella*; a frying- —, *sartago* (Plin., Juv.).

panacea, *panchrestum medicamentum*; as a plant = heal-all, *panacea* (Verg.).

pancake, *laganum* (Hor.), *placenta* (Hor.).

pander, subst. *leno*.

pander, v. *lenocinari* (lit. and fig.); see also FLATTER, INDULGE.

pane, of glass; render by *vitrum* (= glass) or by phrase such as *vitreum quadratum* (= glass square).

panegyric, *laudatio*, *laus*, *laudes*.

panegyrist, *laudator* (with f., *laudatrix*), *praedicator*.

panel, of a door, *tympanum* (Vitr.): a panelled ceiling, *lacunar*, *laquearia* (-ium, plur.: Verg.,

Sen.); fig.: a — of experts, advisers, etc., *consilium*.

pang, *dolor*, *doloris stimulus*.

panic, subst. *pavor*, *terror*.

panic, v. *pavēre*.

panic-stricken, *pavidus*.

pannier, *clitellae* (-arum, plur.).

panoply; see ARMOUR.

panorama; see PROSPECT, VIEW.

pant, v. LIT., to — for breath, *anhelare*.

TRANSF., to — for, *sitire*, *concupiscere*.

pantaloon, *sannio*, *scurra*, *mimus*.

pantheism render by phrase, such as *deum in universā rerum naturā situm esse credere*.

panther, *panthēra*.

panting, subst. *anhelitus* (-ūs).

pantomime, *mimus*.

pantry, *cella penaria*.

pap. (1) = of the breast, *papilla* (Plin.), *mamilla* (Juv.); see also BREAST. (2) = soft food for infants, *puls*.

papa, *pater*; see also FATHER.

papacy, *papatus* (eccl.).

papal, *papalis* (eccl.).

paper, subst. (1) as material for writing on, *charta*: a piece or sheet of —, *chartula*, *scida* (*scheda*); — made of papyrus, *papyrus* (Mart., Juv.). (2) already written on: a — for reading, *charta*, *scriptum*, *libellus*; public —s, *tabulae publicae*; a news- —, *acta* (*diurna*).

paper, adj. *chartaceus* (Leg.).

papyrus, *papyrus* or *papyrum* (Plin., Mart.).

par: on a — with, *aequus*, *aequalis*, *par*, with dat.

parable, *parabola* (Quint.); sometimes rendered by *similitudo* (= analogy, simile) or *translatio* (= metaphor).

parabolical, *parabolically*, *per similitudinem*.

parade, subst. (1) milit. t. t., *decursus* (-ūs), *decursio* (Suet.). (2) = show, *ostentatio*, *apparatus* (-ūs); see also SHOW, DISPLAY.

parade, v. (1) transit. = to display, *ostentare*. (2) intransit., of troops, *decurrere*.

paradigm, *paradigma* (-atis, n.; grammat. t. t.).

paradise, *paradisus* (eccl.), *sedes beatorum* or *piorum*.

paradox, in sing., render by phrase, such as *quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*; in plur., *admirabilia* (-ium, n. plur., as philosoph. t. t.).

paradoxical; see PARADOX.

paragon, *specimen*; see also PATTERN.

paragraph, *caput* (= section).

parallel, subst.; see GEOMETRY or COMPARISON.

parallel, adj. LIT., geometrically, *parallelos* or *parallelus* (Vitr.): — to, *e regione*, with genit. or dat. TRANSF., = similar, corresponding, *par*, (*con*)*similis*, *congruens*.

parallel, v.; see MATCH or COMPARE.

paralyse, fig. = weaken, *debilitare*, *enervare*, *adfigere*.

paralysed. LIT., *membris* (or *pede*, *manu*, etc.) *captus* or *debilis*. TRANSF., *debilis*, *torpens*, *torpidus*: to be —, *torpēre*; to become —, (*ob*)*torpescere*.

paralysis. LIT., *paralysis* (Plin.); or render by phrase, such as *nervorum remissio*. TRANSF., *debilitas*, *torpedo* (Sall., Tac.).

paralytic, *paralyticus* (Plin.).

paramount, *summus*, *antiquissimus*; see also CHIEF, SUPREME.

paramour, male, *adulter*; female, *paelex* (*pellex*).
parapet, *pluteus*, *lorica*.
paraphernalia, *apparatus* (-ūs).
paraphrase, subst. *interpretatio*, *paraphrasis* (Quint.).
paraphrase, v. *interpretari*, *explicare*, *circuito verborum ostendere* (Quint.).
parasite, *parasitus* (and f. *parasita*; = a person who dines out at one's expense); *adsecula* (= a hanger-on in general).
parasitic, *parasiticus* (Pl.).
parasol, *umbella* (Juv.), *umbraculum* (Tib., Ov.).
parboiled, *semicoctus* (Plin.).
parcel. (1) = package, *fascis* (Verg., Tac.), *fasciculus*, (2) see **PART**, **PORTION**.
parcel out, v. *partiri*, *dividere*, *distribuere*.
parch, *torrere*, (ex)urere.
parched, *aridus*, *torridus*.
parchment, *membrana*.
pardon, subst. *venia* (*rei*, genit.).
pardon, v.: to — a person for doing a thing, *homini rem ignoscere* or *condonare* or *concedere*, *homini veniam rei* (genit.) *dare*.
pardonable, *excusabilis* (Ov.); or render by verb.
pare, (re)secare, subsecare (Ov.).
parings, *praeaequina* (-um, plur.: Pl., Plin.).
parent, *parens*.
parentage, *stirps*, *genus* (-ēris, n.).
parental, render by the genit. *parentum*, e.g.: — love, *parentum amor*.
parenthesis, *interpositio*, *interclusio* (cf. *quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus*, *Graeci παραθέσιν vocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius sensus intervenit*, Quint.).
parenthetical, adj.: a — remark, *verba (orationi) interposita*.
parhelion, *parelion* (Sen.); or render by phrase, such as *sol alter* or *imago solis*.
pariah, fig., render by phrase, such as *unus e faece populi*.
Paris, *Lutetia*.
parish, *paroecia* or *parochia* (eccl.).
parity; see **EQUALITY**.
park, subst. *vivarium* (= preserve: Plin.), *horti* (-orum, plur. = pleasure-gardens), *viridarium* (= garden planted with trees).
parley, subst. *conloquium*, *sermo*.
parley, v. *conloqui*, *sermones* or *consilia conferre*, *agere*, *disceptare*.
parliament, render by *senatus* (-ūs): an act of —, *senatus consultum*; house of —, *curia*; member of —, *senator*.
parliamentary, *senatorius*, *quod ad senatum pertinet*.
parlour; see **ROOM**.
parochial, *parochialis* (eccl.).
parody, subst. *ridicula imitatio*; or perhaps introduce the Greek *παρωδία*.
parole, *fides* (data).
paroxysm. Lit., *febris accessio* (Cels.) or *accessus* (-ūs). Transf., *vis*, *impetus* (-ūs).
parricidal; see **MURDEROUS**.
parricide. (1) as a person, *parricida*, *patris sui interfector*. (2) as an act, *parricidium*.
parrot, *psittacus* (Ov., Plin.).
parry, v. transit. = to check, ward off, *repellere*, *propulsare*, *defendere*, *arcere*.
parse, render by phrase, such as *quae sint singula verba explicare*.

parsimonious, *parcus*, *sordidus*, *tenax*, *restrictus*, *malignus* (Pl., Hor.).
parsimoniously, *parce*, *sordide* (Suet., Plin. L.), *restricte*, *maligne*.
parsimony, *parsimonia* (in favourable sense), *tenacitas*, *malignitas*; see also **MEANNESS**.
parsley, *apium* (Hor., Plin.).
parsnip, *pastinaca* (Plin.).
parson, render by *sacerdos*.
part, subst. (1) a — of anything, in gen. *pars*, *membrum*; the middle, farthest, lowest, highest — of a thing is rendered by adj. such as *medius*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *summus*, agreeing with the thing concerned (e.g.: the central — of a line of battle, *acies media*; the highest — of a mountain, *mons summus*); in two, three —s, *bifariam*, *trifariam* or *bipartito*, *tripartito*; for the most —, *maximam partem*, *ferè*, *plerumque*; in —; see **PARTLY**. (2) = share, concern, function: I for my —, *equidem*, *ego pro mea parte*; to do one's —, *officio* or *munere fungi*; it is the — of a king to do this, *regis est hoc facere*; to take — in a thing, *rei* (genit.) *partem capere* or *participem esse*; *rei* (dat.) *interesse* or *se immiscere*; *rem attingere*; to have no — in a thing, *rei* (genit.) *expertem esse*. (3) = side, cause, *partes* (-ium, plur.): to take a person's —, *homini adesse*, *favere*, *in partes hominis transire*; to take one person's — against another, *stare cum altero adversus alterum*. (4) — in a play, role, *partes* (-ium, plur.), *persona*: to play the chief —, *primas* (*partes*) *agere*. (5) = sense, interpretation: to take in good (bad) —, *in bonam* (*malam*) *partem accipere*. (6) = region, *locus*, *regio*. (7) = agency: on his —, = by him, *ab illo*. (8) —s = talents, ability, *ingenium*.
part, v. (1) transit. *separare*, *dividere*, *partiri*, *dissociare*. (2) intransit. *digredi*, *discedere*.
partake, in gen.: to — of, *participem esse rei* (genit.); of food, *gustare*, and see also **EAT**.
partaker, *particeps*, *socius* (*rei*, genit.), *adfinis* (adj. with *rei* genit. or dat.).
parterre, render by phrase, such as *area floribus consita*.
partial. (1) = affecting only a part, render by *partim* or by phrase, such as *aliqua ex parte*. (2) = favouring a person, group, etc., *studiosus* or *cupidus* (with genit.); *iniquus* (= unfair).
partiality, *studium*, *cupiditas*, *iniquitas* (= gross unfairness).
partially. (1) see **PARTLY**. (2) *per studium*, *inique* (= unfairly).
participate, (*rei*, genit.) *esse participem*, *socium*, *adfinem*, *consortem*; (*rei*, dat.) *interesse*.
participation, *societas*.
participator, *particeps*, *socius*, *adfinis*, *concors*.
participle, *participium* (Quint.).
particle. (1) = a small piece, *particula*, *frustum* (esp. of food), *mica* (poet.). (2) as grammat. t. t., *particula* (Gell.).
particoloured, *versicolor*, *varius*.
particular, adj. (1) = individual, peculiar, *proprius*, *separatus*. (2) = special, outstanding, *singularis*, *praecipuus*; a — friend, *familiaris*. (3) = exacting, fastidious, fussy, *elegans*, *delicatus*.
particularity, render by adj.
particularize, *nominare* (= to name), *enumerare* (= to enumerate).

particularly = especially, very much, *vehementer, magnopere, praesertim, praecipue, maxime, imprimis, impense* (= eagerly).

particulars, subst. *singula* (-orum, n. plur.) or *singulae res* (plur.).

parting, subst. *digressus* (-ūs), *digressio, discessus* (-ūs).

partisan. (1) as a person, *fautor, homo studiosus* (with genit.). (2) as a weapon, *bipennis* (Verg.).

partisanship, *studium, favor*.

partition. (1) = the act of dividing, *partitio*. (2) = a barrier between rooms, etc., *paries*.

partitive, *partitivus* (Gram.).

partly, *partim, parte, (aliqua) ex parte*.

partner. (1) in gen., *socius, particeps, consors*. (2) in marriage, *coniunx*; see also HUSBAND, WIFE.

partnership, *consortio, societas*: to enter into — with a person, *cum homine societatem inire, hominem sibi socium adiungere*.

partridge, *perdix* (Varro, Mart.).

parturition, *partus* (-ūs).

party. (1) = a number of persons with a common aim, *partes* (-ium, plur.), *factio* (esp. political), *secta* (of philosophers or other learned men): to belong to anyone's —, *hominis partes* or *sectam sequi, cum homine facere* or *stare*; not to belong to any —, *nullius partis esse*; to split up into two parties, *in duas partes discedere* (Sall.). (2) = any small band, *manus*; see also BAND, COMPANY. (3) = a social gathering, *convivium*.

party-spirit, *studium (partium)*.

party-strife, *certamen partium* or *factionum*.

party-wall, *paries*.

parvenu, *novus homo*.

paschal, *paschalis* (eccl.).

pasha, *satrapes* (Ter., Nep.).

pasquinade, *libellus famosus*; if a poem, *carmen famosum*.

pass, subst. (1) geographical, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *saltus* (-ūs), *fauces* (-ium, plur.). (2) abstr.: matters have come to such a — that . . ., *eo ventum est ut*, with subj.; see also CONDITION.

pass, v. (1) of going past a point or from one point to another: a, transit. *transgredi, transire, praetervehi, praetergredi, egredi, excedere* (fig.); see also SURPASS, EXCEED: b, intransit., *ire, transire, praeterire*; fig. of property: to — into a person's possession, *ad hominem pervenire*: c, to — over, transit. *praeterire, transire, omittere, praetermittere* (also = to let pass): d, to — away; see PERISH: e, to — off (of pains, etc.), *abire, decedere*. (2) of time: a, transit., of persons, *agere, degere, transigere* (Tac.), *(tra)ducere, consumere*; with the idea of waste, *(con)terere*: b, intransit., of the time itself, *transire, abire, praeterire, cedere, labi* (poet.). (3) to — a law (of the legislative body), *legem sancire* or simply *iubere*; to get a law —ed (of the person initiating legislation), *legem perferre*. (4) = to convey in a certain direction, *tradere, porrigere, traicere*: to — one thing through, or into, another, *inserere, immittere*. (5) in relation to a test or standard: a, transit., to —, = to approve, accept as adequate, *(ap)probare*: to — oneself off as a friend, *amicum se ferre* or *profiteri*: b, intransit. = to be approved, *(ap)probari, satisfacere* (with

dat.): to — for a friend, *amicum* or *pro amico haberi*. (6) to come to —; see HAPPEN.

passable. (1) of places, *pervius, transitu facilis*. (2) = tolerable, *tolerabilis, mediocris*.

passably, *tolerabiliter, mediocriter*.

passage. (1) = the act of passing, *transitus* (-ūs), *transitio, transgressio, transgressus* (-ūs: Sall., Tac.), *tra(ns)missio, tra(ns)missus*, (-ūs), *traiectio, traiectus* (-ūs): — across a river, *transitus* or *transvectio fluminis*; to grant a — to a person, *transitum* or *iter* (per agros, etc.), *homini dare*. (2) = way, road, *iter, via*. (3) a — in a book, *locus, caput* (= chapter).

passenger, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, on a ship, etc.).

passing, in the phrase, in —, *praeteriens* (partic.), *obiter* (Plin., Juv.), *in transitu* (Tac.).

passion. (1) = the act of suffering, *perpassio, toleratio* (with genit.): the — of Christ, *passio* (eccl.). (2) = emotion, *animi impetus* (-ūs), *motus* (-ūs), *commotio, permotio, concitatio, perturbatio* (as philosoph. t. t.); often to be rendered by a verb with *animus*, e.g.: to arouse —, *animum (com)movere*. (3) = uncontrolled or undesirable emotion, *libido, cupiditas*: to overcome one's —s, *cupiditates coercere* or *cohibere*. (4) = anger, *ira, iracundia*: to fly into a —, *exardescere*. (5) = extreme fondness, *studium*.

passionate, adj. (1) = eager, ardent, *cupidus, concitatus, vehemens, ardens, flagrans, fervidus, impotens* (= wild, uncontrolled). (2) = hot-tempered, *iracundus, cerebrus*.

passionately. (1) = eagerly, ardently, *cupide, vehementer, effuse*. (2) = angrily, *iracunde*.

passionateness, *animi ardor, furor* (= extreme —); = hot temper, *iracundia*.

passionless, render by phrase, such as *cupiditatis expers, omni animi perturbatione vacuus*.

passive. (1) in gen., render by verb, such as *pati* or *tolerare*: to remain —, *quiescere*. (2) as grammat. t. t., *passivus* (Gram.).

passively. (1) in gen., *aequo animo, patienter*. (2) as grammat. t. t., *passive* (Gram.).

passiveness, *patientia*; see also PATIENCE.

Passover, *Pascha* (eccl.).

passport, *syngraphus* (Pl.) or render by phrase, such as *facultas eundi data*.

password, *tessera*.

past, subst. *praeteritum tempus*; also rendered by the n. plur. of *praeteritus* (Cic.) and by the n. sing. after the prepositions *de* and *ex* (Liv.) and *in* (Suet.).

past, adj. (1) = gone by, *praeteritus, ante actus*. (2) = immediately preceding, *prior, superior, proximus*.

past, adv., render by compound verbs beginning with *praeter-*, *trans-*, or *tra-*; e.g.: to go —, *praeterire*.

past, prep.: of motion = to the far side of, *praeter*, with acc. (= past the front of), *trans*, with acc. (= across); of situation, = on the far side of, *ultra* or *trans*, with acc.

paste, subst., render by *farina* (= flour: Plin.) or *gluten* (= glue: Lucr.).

paste, v. *glutinare* (Plin.).

pastime, *ludus* (= game), *oblectamentum, oblectatio*.

pastor; see SHEPHERD; as eccl. term, *pastor*.

pastoral, = of shepherds, *pastoralis, pastoricius*; in a wider sense, *agrestis, rusticus*: — poetry, *bucolica* (-orum, n. plur.: Ov.),

pastry, *crustum* (Verg., Hor.), *crustulum* (Hor.).
pastry-cook, *crustularius* (Sen.); see also **BAKER**.
pasture, subst. *pascuum* (esp. plur.), *ager pascuus* (= — land): common — land, *ager compascuus*; to drive to —, *pastum agere*.
pasture, v. (1) transit. *pascere*. (2) intransit. *pastulari* (= to graze), *pasci* (= to feed).
pat, subst., render by phrase, such as *plaga levis*.
pat, adv. *in tempore, opportune, commodum*.
pat, v. *permulcere* (= to caress).
patch, *pannus* (Hor.).
patch, v. (re)sarcire, rei (dat.) *pannum adsuere* (Hor.).
patchwork, *cento*.
patent, subst., use *diploma* (-atis, n.).
patent, adj. = open, plain, *manifestus, apertus, clarus*.
paternal, *paternus, patrius*: a — disposition, *animus paternus (in hominem)*.
path. (1) in gen. = a way. LIT., *via, iter*. TRANSF., *via*; a — of life, *via vitae* or *vivendi*. (2) = a narrow or rough road, *semita, trames*.
pathetic, *flebilis, maestus, tristis*; see also **SAD**.
pathetically, *febiliter, maeste*.
pathless, *invius*.
pathologist, *medicus*.
pathos, *maestitia, tristitia*.
pathway; see **PATH**.
patience, *patientia, tolerantia* (usually with genit., e.g. *tolerantia doloris*), *perseverantia* (= persistence in a labour, quest, etc.), *aequus animus* or *aequitas animi* (= calmness, resignation).
patient, subst. *aeger, aegrotus*.
patient, adj. *patiens, tolerans* (with genit. of 'what is endured: Tac.).
patiently, *patienter, toleranter, tolerabiliter, aequo animo* (= calmly, with resignation).
patois, *dialectos* (Suet.).
patriarch, *patriarcha* (eccl.).
patriarchal, *patriarchalis* (eccl.); see also **OLD**.
patrician, subst. and adj. *patricius*.
patrimony, *patrimonium*.
patriot, *reipublicae amicus, civis bonus*: to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de reipublica sentire*.
patriotic, *patriae* or *reipublicae amans*; on — grounds, *reipublicae causā*.
patriotically, *pro patria*.
patriotism, *patriae amor* or *caritas, pietas erga patriam, reipublicae studium*: if — is a crime, *si scelestum est amare patriam* (Cic.).
patristic, *patrum* or *quod ad patres pertinet* (eccl.).
patrol, subst. *circitores* or *circuitoires* (-um, plur.: Vegetius, 4th cent. A.D.).
patrol, v. transit. = to go round examining, *circumire, lustrare*.
patron. (1) at Rome, in relation to a 'client', *patronus*. (2) in gen. = a protector, guardian, *patronus, praeses, cultor, tutela* (poet.).
patronage, = the relation at Rome between patron and client, *patrocinium* (from the patron's side), *clientela* (from the client's); more generally, *praesidium*.
patroness, *patrona*.
patronize, *favere* (with dat.); or render by phrase, such as *auctoritate, sustentare*.
patronymic, *patronymicum nomen* (Gram.).
patten, *sculponea* (usually plur.: Pl.).

patter, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs).
patter, v. *crepare, crepitare, crepitum dare*.
pattern, *exemplum, exemplar, specimen, documentum*.
paucity, *paucitas*, or render by adj.
paunch, *abdomen, venter*.
pauper; see **POOR**.
pause, subst. *mora* (= delay), *respiratio* (= a — for breath), *intervallum, intermissio, intercapēdo, pausa* (Pl., Lucr.).
pause, v. *interquiescere* (= to — from time to time), *intermittere, subsistere, morari, moram facere*.
pave, (*viam*) *sternere* or *munire*.
pavement, *pavimentum, via strata* (= paved road).
Pavia, *Ticinum*.
paving, *stratura* (Suet.).
paving-stone, *saxum quadratum*.
pavilion, *papilio* (late Latin); see also **TENT**.
paw, subst. *pes* (= foot), *ungula* (= claw).
paw, v. (*solum*, etc.) *pedibus ferire*.
pawn, subst. *pignus* (-ēris or -ōris, n.); see also **PLEDGE**; at chess, *latrunculus* (Suet.), *latro* (Ov.).
pawn, v. *pignerare, oppignerare, pignori dare* or *opponere*.
pawnbroker, *pignerator*.
pay, subst. *stipendium* (esp. of soldiers), *merces*.
pay, v. (1) transit. LIT., of money, (*per*) *solvere, exsolvere, dissolvere, pendere, dependere, numerare, repraesentare* (in ready cash). TRANSF., to — attention, see **ATTENTION**; to — honour to a person, *honorem homini habere*; to — a penalty, *poenam dare* or *luere*; to — one's respects to a person, *hominem salutare*. (2) intransit. = to be profitable, *prodesse, lucro esse, quaestuosum* or *fructuosum esse*.
payable, render by verb.
pay-day, *dies*, with or without explanatory phrase.
paymaster, in gen., *dispensator* (Juv.), or render by phrase; in the army, *tribunus aerarius*.
payment, *olutio, repraesentatio* (in ready cash).
pea, *pisum* (Plin.), *cicer* (= chick-pea: Hor.).
peace, subst. *pax, otium, concordia* (= agreement): in —, *in pace*; terms of —, *pacis condiciones* (-um, plur.); to bind over to keep the —, *pecuniā de vi cavere*.
peace! interj. *tace, tacete! pax!*
peaceable, *placidus, placabilis*.
peaceably, *placide*.
peaceful, *pacatus, placidus, quietus, tranquillus*.
peacefully, *placide, quiete, tranquille, cum (bonā) pace*.
peacefulness, *tranquillitas*.
peace-offering, *piaculum, placamen, placamentum* (Tac.).
peach, (*malum*) *persicum* (Plin.).
peacock, *pavo*.
peak, *cacumen, apex, fastigium* (fig.); often rendered by the adj. *summus*.
peal, subst.: — of laughter, *cachinnus*; — of applause, *plausus* (-ūs); — of thunder, *tonitrus* (-ūs).
peal, v. *sonare*; see also **RING**.
pear, *pirum* (Verg.).
pearl, *margarita*.
pear-tree, *pirus* (Verg.).
peasant, *rusticus, agrestis, homo rusticanus, paganus*.
peasantry; see **PEASANT**.

pease; see **PEA**.
pebble, *calculus*, *lapillus* (Ov.).
peccadillo, (*leve*) *delictum*; see also **FAULT**.
peccant, *peccans*.
peck, subst., as a measure, render by *modius*.
peck, v. *vellicare*.
pectoral, *pectoralis* (Cels.).
peculation, *peculatus* (-ūs).
peculiar. (1) = belonging to one individual or one class only, *proprius*, *peculiaris*. (2) = remarkable, outstanding, *singularis*, *praecipuus*, *mirus*.
peculiarity, *proprietas*; or render by adj. *proprius*.
peculiarly, *praesertim*, *imprimis* (in *primis*), *mirum in modum*, *mirè*.
pecuniary, *pecuniarius*; or render by subst. *pecunia*.
pedagogue, *paedagogus* (= the slave who accompanied a child to school); in gen. = schoolmaster, *magister*.
pedant, *homo nimis diligens*; sometimes simply *homo molestus* or *ineptus*.
pedantic, *nimis diligens*; sometimes simply *molestus* or *ineptus*.
pedantry, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.), *molestia*.
pedestal, *basis*, *stylobates* (Varro).
pedestrian, subst. *pedes* (-itis).
pedestrian, adj. *pedester*: to make a — tour, *iter pedibus facere*.
pedigree, *stemma* (-atis, n.: Sen., Juv.); see also **GENEALOGY**.
pedlar, *institor*.
peel, subst. *cutis* (Plin.), *corium* (Plin.), *tunica* (Plin.).
peel, v. (1) transit. *cutem*, etc., *detrahere*: to — a tree, *corticare arborem* (Plin.). (2) intransit. *cutem* (*de*)*ponere*.
peep, subst. *aspectus* (-ūs), *conspectus* (-ūs): at — of day, *diluculo*, *primā luce*.
peep, v. (*strictim*) *prospicere*, *inspicere*; see also **LOOK**; *enitere*, *emicare* (= to shine), *apparere*, *conspici*, *conspicuum esse* (= to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous).
peer, subst. (1) = an equal, *par*. (2) = a noble, *unus e patriciis* or *nobilibus*: house of —s, *senatus* (-ūs).
peer, v.: to — into, *rimari*, *scrutari*.
peerage: to raise a person to the —, *hominem ad amplissimum gradum producere*.
peerless, *unicus*, *singularis*.
peevish, *stomachosus*, *morosus*, *difficilis*, *iracundus*.
peevishly, *stomachose*, *morose*, *iracunde*.
peevishness, *stomachus*, *morositas*, *difficultas*, *iracundia*.
peg, *clavus* (= nail): a wooden —, *cultellus ligneus* (Vitr.).
peg, v.: see **FASTEN**.
pelf, *lucrum*.
pelisse, *pallium*.
pell-mell, *effuse*, *confuse*, *passim*.
pellucid, *pellucidus*; see also **TRANSPARENT**.
pelt, v. (1) transit., render by *iacere*, *conicere*, etc.; see also **THROW**. (2) intransit., e.g. of rain, *ferri*, *descendere*: —ing rain, *magnus* or *maximus imber*.
pen, subst. (1) for writing, *calamus*, *stilus*. (2) = fold, *saeptum*.
pen, v. (1) = to write, *scribere*, *litteris mandare*. (2) = to fold, *saeptis includere*.

penal, *poenalis* (Leg.); or render by subst. or verb.
penalty, *poena*, *damnum*, *multa*, *supplicium*: to exact a —, *poenam* (*re*)*petere*; to pay the —, *poenas dare* or (*ex*)*pendere*.
penance, *piaculum*, *poena*, *satisfactio* (eccl.).
pence; see **PENNY**.
pencil, for drawing, *penicillus*; for writing, *stilus*; see also **PEN**.
pendant, *stalagmum* (Pl.).
pending, adj., in law: the matter is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*.
pending, prep. (1) = during, *per* with acc. (2) = until, render by *dum* with subj.
pendulous, *pendulus* (Hor., Ov.).
penetrable, *penetrabilis* (Ov.), *pervius*.
penetrate. (1) transit. *pervadere*, *penetrare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *penetrare*, *permanare*, *pervadere*, *pervenire*, (*se*) *insinuare*; mentally, *descendere*.
penetrating, adj. **LIT.**, physically, of cold, etc., *penetralis* (Lucr.), *penetrabilis* (poet.), *acutus*, *acer*. **TRANSF.**, mentally, *sagax*, *perspicax*, *subtilis*.
penetration, *acies*, *acumen*.
peninsula, *paeninsula*.
penitence, *paenitentia*.
penitent, render by the impersonal verb *paenitet*.
penitentiary, = prison, *carcer*.
pen-knife; see **KNIFE**.
penman, *scriptor*.
penmanship, *ars scribendi*.
penny, *as*, *nummus* (*sestertius*): not a — (will I give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum*, *ad assem*.
pension, *annua* (-orum, n. plur.: Plin. L.).
pensive, in *cogitatione defixus*; see also **THOUGHTFUL**.
pentagon, *pentagon(i)um* (late Latin).
pentameter, (*versus*) *pentameter* (Quint.).
Pentecost, *pentecoste* (eccl.).
penthouse, milit. t. t., *vinea*.
penultimate, *paenultimus* (Aul. Gell.).
penurious, *parcus*, *sordidus*, *avarus*, *tenax*.
penuriously, *sordide*, *avare*, *parce*.
penuriousness, *sordes* (-is, f.: usually in plur.), *tenacitas*; see also **MEANNESS**, **PARSIMONY**.
penury, *inopia*, *egestas*; see also **POVERTY**.
peony, *paonia* (Plin.).
people, subst. (1) as plur. = persons, *homines*, *mortales*; often rendered without subst. by a plur. adj. (e.g.: our —, *nostri*) or by 3rd pers. plur. of verb (e.g.: — say, *ferunt*): young —, *pueri* (= children), *adulescentes*. (2) = a community, *populus*; adj., of the —, *publicus*; in the name of the —, *publice*. (3) = race, tribe, *gens*, *natio*, *nomen*. (4) the common —, *plebs*, *vulgus*, *multitudo*; more contemptuously, *plebecula*, *popellus* (Hor.); a man of the —, *homo plebeius*, *homo de plebe*.
people, v. = to fill with people, *frequentare*, *complere*.
peopled; see **POPULOUS**.
pepper, *piper* (Hor., Ov.).
peradventure; see **PERHAPS**.
perambulate, *perambulare* (Pl., Hor.), *peragere*, *pervagari*, (*per*)*lustrare*, *percurrere* (quickly).
perambulation, *lustratio*, *peragratio*.
perceivable; see **PERCEPTIBLE**.

perceive. (1) with the senses, *sentire, percipere*; or render by particular verbs, such as *videre, cernere* (= to see), *audire* (= to hear). (2) with the understanding, *sentire, percipere, intellegere, animadvertere, cognoscere, videre*.
percentage, pars, portio; to render particular percentages, in rates of interest, etc., use *centesima (pars)*, which is 1% monthly (12% per annum).

perceptible, manifestus (= clear); or render by phrase, such as *quod percipere possis, quod percipi potest*.

perceptibly, ita ut percipi possit.

perception. LIT., render by verb. TRANSF., = discernment, *iudicium, animi (or mentis or ingenii) acies* or *acumen, sagacitas*.

perceptive, sagax; or render by verb.

perch, subst. (1) as a measure, *pertica* (Plin.). (2) the fish, *perca* (Ov., Plin.).

perch, v. insidere (= to settle on), *insidere* (= to sit on).

perchance; see PERHAPS.

percolate, permanare.

percolation, percolatio (Vitr.); or render by verb.

percussion, ictus (-ūs; = blow).

perdition, exitium, interitus (-ūs), *perniciēs*.

peremptorily, in requests, adroganter; in refusals, *praecise*.

peremptory, adrogans.

perennial, perennis, iugis (esp. of water).

perfect, adj. *plenus, absolutus, perfectus, absolutus et perfectus, integer* (= complete, sound, intact), *merus* (= thorough, nothing but . . .), *verus* or *germanus* (= real, genuine).

perfect, v. perficere, absolvēre, ad summum perducere, cumulare.

perfection, absolutio, perfectio, integritas (= soundness): to attain —, *ad perfectionem pervenire*.

perfectly, plene, absolute, perfecte, plane (= wholly); often rendered by superl. of adj.

perfidious, perfidus, perfidiosus.

perfidiously, perfidiose, perfide (Sen.).

perfidy, perfidia.

perforate, perforare, (per)terebrare (= to bore through).

perforce, vi, per vim, necessario; or render by adj. *invitus* (= unwilling) or partic. *coactus* (= forced).

perform. (1) in gen., (*rē*) (*per*)fungi, (*rem*) exsequi, *perficere, conficere, peragere, obire* or *praestare* (both with such objects as *officium* or *munus*). (2) on the stage = to play a part, *partes agere, in scaenā esse*.

performance. (1) = the act of performing, (*per*)functio, *confectio, executio* (Tac.). (2) a — on the stage: dramatic, *fabula*; musical, *concertus* (-ūs), *symphonia*.

performer. (1) in gen., *actor, auctor, confector*; or render by verb. (2) on the stage: dramatic, *actor, histrio* (see also ACTOR); musical, *acroama* (-atis, n.).

perfume, subst. odor (odos), unguentum.

perfume, v. odorare (Ov.), *odore adficere*: to — by burning incense, etc., *suffire*.

perfumer, = a seller of perfumes, myropola (Pl.), *unguentarius*.

perfunctory, neglegens; see also CARELESS.

perhaps, perchance, peradventure, fortasse, forsitan (usually with subj.), *forsan* (poet.), *fors* (Verg.); sometimes *haud scio an* (with

subj.): if —, unless —, lest —, *si forte, nisi forte, ne forte*.

peril; see DANGER, RISK.

perilous; see DANGEROUS.

period. (1) = a portion of time, *tempus, tempestas* (formal, somewhat archaic), *aetas* (often = — of life), *spatium temporis* (= space of time). (2) = end, *finis, terminus*. (3) as rhet. or grammat. t. t., *periodus* (Quint.), in Cic. (*verborum or orationis circuitus* (-ūs) or *comprehensio* or *complexio* or *continuatio*; a well-rounded —, *orbis verborum*); the structure of the —, (*verborum*) *compositio*.

periodical, subst.; see JOURNAL.

periodical, adj. = recurring at stated intervals, *sollemnis*.

periodically, certis (or statis) temporibus.

peripatetic, as philosoph. t. t., peripateticus.

periphery, perimetros (Vitr.).

periphrasis; see PARAPHRASE.

perish, perire, interire, occidere, extinguī, absumi.

perishable, fragilis, caducus, fluxus (= unstable); or render by phrase with verb.

perishableness, fragilitas.

peristyle, peristylum.

periwinkle, the plant, vinca pervinca (Plin.).

perjure, periurare (or peierare), periurium facere.

perjured, periurus.

perjury, periurium.

perky, protervus; see also SAUCY.

permanence, perennitas, stabilitas.

permanent, perennis, stabilis.

permanently, perpetuo.

permeable, penetrabilis (poet.).

permissible, licitus (Verg.): it is —, *licet*.

permission, permissio (very rare), *facultas, potestas, copia, venia*: with your —, *concessu* (or *permissu*) tuo, *pace tuā*; without your —, *te invito*; I give you —, *tibi permitto* or *concedo, tibi potestatem* or *copiam facio, te sino, tibi per me licet*.

permissive, render by verb.

permit, subst.; see PERMISSION.

permit, v. (hominem) sinere (with infin.); (*homini*) *permittere* or *concedere* (both with either infin. or *ut* clause); (*homini*) *potestatem, copiam, etc., facere* (with genit.); see also ALLOW.

permutation, (per)mutatio.

pernicious, perniciosus, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, funestus, damnosus (= ruinous), *noxius* (= injurious).

perniciously, perniciose, exitiose, funeste.

peroration, peroratio, epilogus, conclusio: to make a —, *perorare*.

perpendicular, directus.

perpendicularly, ad lineam, rectā lineā.

perpetrate, committere or *in se admittēre*; see also COMMIT.

perpetration, render by verb.

perpetrator, auctor; or render by relative clause, such as *qui illud facinus in se admisit*.
perpetual, sempiternus, perennis, adsiduus (= incessant), *perpetuus*, (= continuous).

perpetually, adsidue, perpetuo.

perpetuate, render by adj.

perpetuity, perpetuitas (= continuity); see also ETERNITY.

perplex, distrahere, sollicitare, dubitationem (homini) adferre.

perplexed, *dubius, inops consilii*.

perplexing, *difficilis, perplexus, impeditus, dubius*.

perplexity, *dubitatio*; see also DOUBT.

perquisite, *peculium* (= small savings, esp. a slave's); or render by phrase such as *pecuniae* (-*arum*, plur.) *extraordinariae*.

persecute, *insectari, vexare*.

persecution, *insectatio, vexatio*.

persecutor, *vexator, insectator*.

perseverance, *perseverantia, constantia, pertinacia, pervicacia*.

persevere, (*in re*) *perseverare, constare, perstare, persistere, (per)manere, pergere* (= to press on).

persevering, *perseverans, constans, pertinax, pervicax, tenax* (with genit.: Hor.).

perseveringly, *perseveranter, constanter, pertinaciter* (Suet.).

persist; see PERSEVERE.

persistence, *permansio* (*in re*); see also PERSEVERANCE.

person. (1) = a human being, *homo, caput, mortalis* (esp. plur.); in person, *ipse, praesens, coram*. (2) of physical as opposed to mental and other qualities, *corpus* (= body), *species* (= outward appearance), *forma* (= shape, esp. beautiful). (3) as grammat. t. t. *persona* (e.g. *tertia*: Quint.).

personage, personality, *persona* (= character borne, part played in the world); *hominis natura, ingenium* (= disposition).

personal. (1) in gen., *privatus, proprius*; more often render by pronouns, such as *ipse, ego, tu, se*: to make a — appearance, *ipse* or *praesens* or *coram* *adesse*; — appearance (= looks), *corporis habitus* (-*ūs*). (2) as grammat. t. t., a — verb, *verbum personale* (Gram.).

personality; see PERSONAGE; in plur. = offensive personal remarks, *maledicta* (-*orum*, plur.).

personally; see PERSONAL: I —, *equidem*; I know him —, *eum de facie novi*.

personalty, (*bona*) *sua*.

personate, = to impersonate a person, *hominis partes agere* or *personam gerere, tueri* or *sustinere*.

personification, *prosopopoeia* (Quint.), *personarum fictio* or *confictio*.

personify, (*rem*) *tanquam hominem loquentem inducere*, (*rei*, dat.) *orationem (at)tribuere*, (*rem*) *humanā specie induere*.

personnel, render by *homines* (= persons), *milites* (= soldiers), etc.

perspective, *scaenographia* (= theatrical drawing: Vitruvius), an artist's treatment of —, *ea ars pictoris quā efficit ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus* (Quint.).

perspicacious, *perspicax, sagax, acutus*.

perspicaciously, *perspicaciter*.

perspicacity, *perspicacitas, acies* or *acumen ingenii*.

perspicuity, *perspicuitas*.

perspicuous, (*di*)*lucidus, clarus, inlustris, perspicuus, apertus*.

perspicuously, (*di*)*lucide, clare, perspicue, aperte*.

perspiration, *sudor*.

perspire, *sudare, sudorem emittere* (Plin.).

persuade, *persuadere* (when convincing a person of a fact, with *homini* and acc. of neut.

pron. or acc. and infin. clause; when inducing a person to act, with *homini* and *ut* clause); *adducere* (*hominem*, usually with *ut* clause); *inducere* (*hominem*, with *in* or *ad* and acc. of noun or *ut* clause): to allow oneself to be —d, *persuadēri sibi pati*; to try to —, *suadere*.

persuasion, *persuasio*: by my —, *persuasus meo*.

persuasive, persuasively, persuasiveness, render by verb, e.g.: a — speech, *oratio ad persuadendum accommodata*.

pert, *protervus, procax*.

pertain, (*ad rem, ad hominem*) *pertinere, attingere*: —ing to, *proprius* (with genit. or dat.).

pertinacious, *pertinax, obstinatus, pervicax*.

pertinaciously, *pertinaciter, obstinate*.

pertinacity, *pertinacia, obstinatio*.

pertly, *proterve*.

pertness, *protervitas, procacitas*.

perturbation, *perturbatio*; see also AGITATION, DISTURBANCE.

Perugia, *Perusia*.

peruke, *capillamentum* (Suet.).

perusal, n. *lectio, perlectio* (pell-).

peruse, (*per*)*legere, evolvere*.

pervade. LIT., *permanare*. TRANSF., *permanare, perfundere, invadere*.

perverse, *perversus, pravus*.

perversely, *perverse, perperam, prave*.

perversion, *corruptio, depravatio*.

perversity, *perversitas, pravitas*.

pervert, v. *depravare, corrumpere, deflectere, detorquere*.

pervious, *pervius*.

pest. LIT., see PESTILENCE. TRANSF., of a troublesome person or thing, *pestis, pernicies, lues*.

pester, *sollicitare, vexare*; see also TROUBLE, ANNOY.

pestilence, *pestilentia, pestis, lues* (poet.), *morbus*.

pestilential, *pestilens, foedus*.

pestle, *pilum* (Cato), *pistillum* (Plin.).

pet, subst. *deliciae* (-*arum*, plur.), *amores* (-*um*, plur.); see also FAVOURITE.

pet, v. *fovēre, in deliciis habere*.

petard, in the phrase, he is hoist with his own —, perhaps *in suos laqueos ipse incidit* or *qua via alios captavit ipse captus est* (adapted from Ter.).

Peter, *Petrus* (late Latin).

peter out, *evanescere*.

petition, subst. (1) in gen.; see PRAYER, REQUEST. (2) a formal —, *libellus*; to sign a — (along with others), *libellum subscribere*; to grant a person's —, *homini petenti satisfacere, adnuere*.

petition, v. *petere, rogare, implorare*.

petitioner, *qui rogat, qui libellum adfert*.

petrify. LIT., *in lapidem (con)vertere*: to be petrified, *lapidescere* (Plin., rare). TRANSF., *obstupefacere*: to be petrified (with astonishment, etc.), *obstupefcere, obtorpescere, stupere, attonitum esse*.

petticoat, perhaps *tunica*; the Romans had no real equivalent: — government, *imperium uxorium* or *muliebre*.

pettifogger, *leguleius, rabula*.

pettifoggng; see PALTRY.

pettish; see PEEVISH.

petty, *minutus, tenuis*; see also **LITTLE**, **TRIFLING**, **PALTRY**.
petulance, *petulantia, protervitas*.
petulant, *petulans, protervus*.
pewter, no equivalent; render as another metal or alloy.
phaeton; see **CARRIAGE**.
phantom, *simulacrum, imago*; see also **GHOST**.
Pharisee, *Pharisaeus* (eccl.); see also **HYPOCRITE**.
pharmacy, (*ars*) *medicamentaria* (Plin.).
phase, *status* (-ūs), *ratio*: different —s, *vices* (plur.).
pheasant, (*avis*) *Phasiana* (Plin.), *Phasianus* (Suet.).
phenomenon. (1) in gen. = an occurrence evident to the senses, *res* (e.g. in the phrase *rerum cognoscere causas*). (2) = a remarkable (and significant) occurrence, *res mira* or *nova*, *ostentum*, *prodigium*, *portentum*, *miraculum*.
phial; see **BOTTLE**.
philanthropic, *hominibus* (or *generi humano*) *amicus, humanus*.
philanthropy, *benevolentia, humanitas*.
Philip, *Philippus*.
Philippic, = one of Demosthenes' speeches against Philip or one of Cicero's against Antony, (*oratio*) *Philippica*.
Philistine. **LIT.**, *Philistinus* (eccl). **TRANSF.**, *homo humanitatis expers*.
philological, *grammaticus*.
philologist, *grammaticus, philologus* (less precise than the English word).
philology, *grammatica* (-ae, f. sing.; also -*orum*, n. plur.), *philologia*.
philosopher, *philosophus* (and f. *philosopha*), *sapiens*.
philosophical, *philosophus*; = wise, *sapiens*: — writings, *libri qui sunt de philosophiā*; — subjects, *ea quae in philosophiā tractantur*; — precepts, *philosophiae* or *philosophorum praecepta* (-*orum*, plur.); it is not a common, but a — term, *non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum*.
philosophically, *philosophorum more, sapienter*; more generally = calmly, *aequo animo*.
philosophize, *philosophari*; more generally, *ratiocinari, disputare*.
philosophy, *philosophia*.
philtre, *philtrum* (Ov., Juv.), *amatorium medicamentum* (Suet.) or *amatorium* alone (Sen., Quint.).
phlegm. **LIT.**, *pituita*. **TRANSF.**, = coolness, insensitivity, *patientia, ingenii tarditas* or *lentitudo*.
phlegmatic, *tardus, patiens, lentus*.
phlegmatically, *patienter, lente, aequo animo*.
phoenix, *phoenix*.
phonetic, *phonetically*; render by phrase, such as *sonum verbi ipsum litteris exprimere*.
phosphorescent, *phosphorescence*, render by subst. *lux* or verb *lucere*.
photograph, subst., render by *pictura* or *imago*.
phrase, subst. *locutio*; sometimes *verbum*.
phrase, v.; see **EXPRESS**, **SAY**.
phraseology, *locutio, dicendi genus* (-ēris, n.).
phthisical, *phthisicus* (Plin.).
phthisis, *phthisis* (Cels.).
physic, subst.; see **MEDICINE**.
physic, v.; see **CURE**.
physical. (1) = natural, corporeal; render by

the genit. *naturae* or *corporis*: — defects, *vitia corporis*; — strength, *vires* (*corporis*).
(2) referring to the science of physics, *physicus*.
physically, in gen., *naturā*; = in the manner of the physicist, *physice*.
physician; see **DOCTOR**.
physics, *physica* (-*orum*, n. plur.).
physiognomist, *physiognomon* or render by phrase, such as *qui se profitetur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere* (Cic.).
physiognomy, *oris habitus* (-ūs) or *lineamenta* (-*orum*, n. plur.).
physiology, *physiologia* (wider than the English term, covering all natural science).
Piacenza, *Placentia*.
piano, render as some other instrument, using e.g. *lyra* or *cithara*.
pick, subst. (1) = a — axe, *dolabra*. (2) = the best part, *flos, robur*.
pick, v. **LIT.**, physically = to pluck, gather, *legere, carpere, conligere*: to — up, *tollere*; to — out, *eligere*. **TRANSF.**, see **CHOOSE**.
picked, *delectus, electus, selectus*.
picket, *statio, custodia*: to post —s, *stationes disponere*.
pickle, subst. *salsura* (Varro), *muria* (Hor.).
pickle, v. *murā condire* (Plin.).
picnic, *convivium*; for more descriptive phrases, see **Lucr.** II, 29–33.
pick-pocket, *sector zonarius* (Pl.), *fur* (= thief).
pictorial, *pictorially*, render by phrase, such as *per tabulas*.
picture, subst. *tabula* (*picta*), *pictura, imago* (*picta*): a word —, *pictura*, or render by phrase, such as *rem verbis exprimere* or *depingere*.
picture, v.: to — to oneself = to imagine, *animo* or *cogitatione fingere, cogitatione depingere, ante oculos proponere*; = to recall vividly, *memoriam* (*rei*, genit.) *repraesentare*.
picture-frame, *forma* (*in quā includitur pictura*).
picture-gallery, *pinacotheca* (Plin.).
picturesque, *amoenus, venustus*.
picturesqueness; see **BEAUTY**.
pie, *crustum* (Verg., Hor.); see **PASTRY**.
piebald, *bicolor* (Verg.).
piece. (1) = a part, a bit, *pars, fragmentum* (poet. *fragmen* = a — broken off), *segmentum* (= a — cut off: Plin.), *frustum* (esp. of food), *mica* (= a crumb; poet.), *membrum*: a — of cloth, *pannus*; a piece of a thing is often represented by a subst. denoting the thing itself, or a diminutive, e.g.: a — of land, *agellus*, a — of meat, *caruncula*; to break into —s, *confringere, comminuire*; to tear to —s, *discerpere, dilacerare, dilaniare*; to fall to —s, *dilabi, (dis)solvi*. (2) a — of money, a coin, *nummus*. (3) = an artistic or literary production; render according to sense, e.g. *pictura* (= a painting), *carmen* (= a song), *fabula* (= a play).
piecemeal, *membratim, minutatim*.
piece together, v. *consuere* (Pl.), *fabricari*.
pied, *maculosus, versicolor*.
pier. (1) = the support of a bridge or similar structure, *pila, moles*. (2) = a mole, break-water, etc., *moles, agger*.
pierce, *pungere*: to — through, *perforare, perfodere, confodere, transfigere*.

piercing, adj. (1) of sounds, *acer*, *acutus*; see also SHRILL. (2) of the mind, *acutus*, *acer*, *sagax*, *perspicax*.

piety, *pietas* (*erga deum* or *deos*), *religio* (= religious feeling), *sanctitas* (= holiness of life).

pig, *porcus*, *sus*: a small —, *porcellus* (Phaedr., Suet.).

pigeon, *columba*, *columbus* (= a male —: Pl., Hor.), *palumbes* (= a wood —: Verg., Hor.); a — cote, *columbarium* (Varro).

piggery, *hara*.

piggish, *suillus*, *porcinus* (Pl.).

pig-headed; see OBSTINATE.

pigment; see PAINT.

pigmy; see PYGMY.

pigsty, *hara*.

pike. (1) the weapon, *hasta*, *sarissa*. (2) the fish, *lupus* (Hor., Mart.).

pilaster, *parastata* (Vitr.).

pile, subst. (1) = a mass, heap, *strues*, *congeries*, *cumulus*, *acervus*. (2) a funeral —, *rogus*, *pyra* (Verg.). (3) = any large edifice, *moles*. (4) a — driven into the ground, *sublica*, *sudis*; a bridge built on —s, *pons sublicius*.

pile, v. (co)acervare, cumulare, congerere, exstruere.

pilfer, *surripere*, *furari*; see also STEAL.

pilferer, *fur*.

pilgrim, render as traveller, by *viator* or *peregrinator*.

pilgrimage, render as travel, by *iter* or *peregrinatio sacra*.

pill, *pilula* (Plin.); fig.: a hard — to swallow, *res difficilis ad concoquendum*.

pillage, subst. *rapina*, *direptio*, *compilatio*, *expilatio*, *depopulatio* (= laying waste).

pillage, v. *diripere* (*de*)*populari* (= to lay waste), *compilare*, *expilare*, *spoliare*, *praedari*.

pillager, *praedator*, *director*, *expilator*, *populador*.

pillar. LIT., *columna*, *pila*. TRANSF., = support, stay, *columen*.

pillared, *columnatus* (Varro), *columnis instructus*.

pillory, render as fetter or chain, e.g. by *numella* (Pl.).

pillow, subst. *pulvinus*, *cervical* (Suet., Juv.).

pillow, v. (suf)*fulcire*; see also SUPPORT.

pilot, subst. *gubernator*.

pilot, v. *gubernare* (lit. and fig.).

pimp, n. *lēno*.

pimple, *pustula* (Sen., Mart.).

pimply, *pustulosus* (Cels.).

pin, subst. *acus* (-ūs; = needle).

pin, v. (ad)*figere*; fig.: to — down (to an admission, etc.), (ad or in rem) *compellere*.

pincers, *forceps* (Verg., Ov.).

pinch, subst. LIT., *aculeus* (= sting), *morsus* (-ūs; = bite). TRANSF., in the phrase, at a —, *coactus* (= compelled).

pinch, v. (1) = to nip, *urere*, *vellicare* (Quint.). (2) = to stint, inconvenience, confine, *coartare*, *urgere*: to — oneself, *fraudare se victu suo*.

pinching, adj. of poverty, *angustus* (Hor., Juv.); or render by *extremus*, *summus*, etc.

pine, subst. *pinus* (poet.): of —, adj. *pineus* (poet.).

pine, v. *tabescere*, (con)*senescere*, *confici*: to — for a thing, *rem desiderare*.

pinning, subst. *tabes*.

pinion, subst. of a bird, *penna* (poet.); see also WING.

pinion, v. (re)*vincire*, (*homini*) *vincula*, *catenas*, etc., *inicare*.

pink, *punicus* (poet.).

pin-money, *peculium* (= small savings, esp. of slaves).

pinnacle, (*navis*) *actuaria*, *lembus*.

pinnacle, *fastigium* (lit. and fig.).

pint, perhaps *sextarius*: half a —, *hemina* (= half of a *sextarius*: Pl.).

pioneer, *praecursor*, *explorator*; or render by phrase with *primus*.

pious, *pius* (*erga deos*, *patriam*, *parentes*, etc.), *religiosus* (= scrupulous, conscientious), *sanctus* (= saintly).

piously, *pie*, *sancte*, *religiose*.

pip, in fruit, *acinus*, *granum*.

pipe, subst. (1) = a tube for carrying liquids, *tubus* (Plin.), *canalis*, *fistula*. (2) = a musical instrument, *fistula*, *tibia*, *calamus* (= a reed- —: poet.), *avena* (= an oaten —: Verg.).

pipe, v. = to play on a pipe, *fistulā* or *tibiā canere* or *cantare*; colloq., to — down, *conticescere*.

piper, *fistulator*, *tibicen*.

pipkin, *olla* (old form *aula*).

piquancy, *sal*, *vis*.

piquant. LIT., to the taste, *acer*. TRANSF., = stimulating, interesting, humorous, *salsus*, *facetus*.

pique, subst. *offensio*, *ira*.

pique, v. *vexare*, *sollicitare*; see also VEX, ANNOY: to — oneself, (*de re*) *se iactare*, *sibi placere*.

piracy, *latrocinium* (*maritimum*).

pirate, *praedo* (*maritimus*), *pirata*.

piratical, *piraticus*, *praedatorius*.

piscatory, *piscatorius*.

pistol, render as bow, by *arcus* (-ūs).

pit, subst. in gen., *fovea*, *puteus* (Verg.), *fossa* (= a ditch), *fodina*, *specus*; in the theatre, *cavea* (= the whole auditorium; to indicate the seats of the lower classes, add' the adj. *media* or *summa* or *ultima*).

pit against, v. (*hominem homini*) *opponere*, (*hominem cum homine*) *committere*.

pit-a-pat: to go —, *palpitare*.

pitch, subst. (1) the substance, *pix*; made of —, or — black, adj. *piceus* (poet.). (2) = degree, *fastigium*, *gradus* (-ūs): to such a — of madness, *eo amentiae*; the highest — of a thing can be rendered by using the adj. *extremus* or *summus*. (3) in music, *sonus*, *vox*: at the highest — of the voice, *voce summa*; a high —, *vox acuta*; a low —, *vox gravis*. (4) = slope, *fastigium*.

pitch, v. (1) of tents, camp, etc., *ponere*, *statuere*, *constituere*, *conlocare*, *tendere*. (2) = to throw, *iacere*, *conicere*. (3) = to smear with —, *picare* (Cat., Suet.). (4) intransit.: to — upon, (*in rem*, *in hominem*) *incidere*, *incurrere*.

pitcher, *urceus* (Pl., Hor.).

pitchfork, *furca*.

piteous, *pitiable*, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *miserandus*, *flebilis*, (*e*)*lamentabilis*.

piteously, *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *flebiliter*, *miserandum in modum*.

pitfall, *fovea*.

pith, *medulla* (lit. and fig.).

pithy. LIT., *medullus* (Cels.). TRANSF., *sententiosus* (= full of meaning), *nervosus* (= vigorous), *densus* (= condensed: Quint.).

pitiful. (1) = full of pity, *clemens*, *misericors*. (2) see PITEOUS. (3) = mean, *abiectus*, *sordidus*, *vilis*, *humilis*, *contemptus*; see CONTEMPTIBLE.

pitifully. (1) = with pity, *clementer*. (2) see PITEOUSLY. (3) = meanly, *abiecte*, *sordide*, *humiliter*.

pitifulness. (1) = disposition to pity, *clementia*, *misericordia*. (2) see PITEOUSNESS. (3) = meanness, *humilitas*.

pitiless, immisericors, inexorabilis, durus, ferreus, inhumanus, crudelis.

pitilessly, immisericorditer, inhumane, crudeliter.

pitilessness, crudelitas, inhumanitas, saevitia.

pitman; see MINER.

piteance, mercedula (= poor pay), *stips*, *pecunia exigua*.

pity, subst. *misericordia*, *miseratio*: to excite —, *misericiordiam* (*homini*) *commovere*; it is a — that, (*per*) *incommode accidit ut*; deserving —, *miserandus*, *miseratione dignus*; see also PITIFUL.

pity, v. *misereri* (*hominis*), *miserari* (*hominem*); or use the impers. *miseret* (e.g.: I — him, *miseret me eius*).

pivot, cnodax (Vitr., rare); or render by *cardo* (= hinge).

placability, placabilitas.

placable, exorabilis, placabilis.

placard, libellus, titulus.

place, subst. (1) = position, site, spot, *locus* (also = — in a book), *regio* (= district): open —, *area*, *spatium*; at, to, from this —, *hic*, *huc*, *hinc*; at, to, from that —, *ibi*, *eo*, *inde*; at, to, from the same —, *ibidem*, *eodem*, *alididem*; at, to, from another —, *alibi*, *alio*, *aliunde*; in no —, *nusquam*. (2) = proper or appointed position, *locus*, *sedes*, *statio*: in — of, (*in*) *loco* with genit., or *pro* with abl.; to rise from one's —, *exurgere*. (3) = occasion, opportunity, *locus*. (4) = situation, office, *munus* (-*eris*, n.), *officium*; of a state official, *magistratus* (-*us*): to appoint a man to another's —, *hominem in locum alius sufficere*; it is not my — to do so, *non est meum* or *non me decet, facere*. (5) in enumeration: in the first —, *primo*, *primum*; in the next —, *deinceps*. (6) to take —, = to happen, *fieri*, *accidere*.

place, v. *ponere*, (*con*) *locare*, *statuere* (= to — upright): to — oneself, *consistere*; to — here and there, *disponere*; to — near, *apponere*; to — over (i.e. put in command), *praeponere*, *praeficere*; to — round, *circumdare*, *circumiacere*; to — under, *supponere*; to — upon, *imponere*, *superponere*; to — before; see PREFER.

placid, placidus, quietus, tranquillus.

plagiarism, furtum.

plagiarist, render by phrase, such as *qui aliorum scriinia compilat* (Hor.), or *scriptor qui aliena furatur*.

plagiarize, furari (*rem ab homine*).

plague, subst. LIT., *pestis*, *pestilentia*; see also PESTILENCE. TRANSF., *pestis*, *perniciēs*, *lues*, *malum*: the — take you! *in malam crucem!*; what the — is it? *quid, malum, est?*; to be a — to a person, *homini molestum esse*; see also PLAGUE, v.

plague, v. *vexare*, *sollicitare*, *exercere*, *exagitare*, (*homini*) *molestum esse*, *molestiam exhibere*.

plain, subst. *campus*, *planities*, *planum*, *aequor* (= any level surface, not only of the sea); of the —, adj. *campestris*.

plain, adj. (1) = clear to the senses or understanding, *clarus*, *planus*, *perspicuus*, *evidens*, *manifestus*. (2) = candid, unreserved, *simplex*, *candidus*, *sincerus*, *apertus*, *liber*. (3) = unadorned, *simplex*, *inornatus*; of style, *subtilis*, *pressus*, *tenuis*, *attenuatus*. (4) = not beautiful, *invenustus* (Cat.).

plainly. (1) = clearly, *clare*, *plane*, *perspicue*, *evidenter*, *manifesto*. (2) = candidly, *simpliciter*, *candide*, *sincere*, *aperte*, *libere*. (3) = without ornament, *simpliciter*.

plainness. (1) = clearness, *evidentia*, *perspicuitas*. (2) = candour, *simplicitas*. (3) = lack of ornament, *simplicitas*. (4) = lack of beauty; see UGLINESS.

plaint; see COMPLAINT.

plaintiff, petitor.

plaintive, miserabilis, flebilis, lamentabilis, queribundus, querulus (poet.).

plaintively, miserabiliter, flebiliter.

plaintiveness, render by adj.

plait, subst. (1) = a fold, *sinus* (-*us*), *ruga*. (2) = a braid of hair, *gradus* (-*us*: Quint., Suet.).

plait, v. *plicare*, *intexere*.

plan, subst. (1) a — as drawn, a map, diagram, *descriptio*. (2) abstr. = layout, scheme of arrangement, *forma*, *figura*, *conformatio*. (3) a — of action, *consilium*, *cogitatio*, *propositum*, *institutum*, *ratio*; to conceive, or form, a —, *consilium capere* or *inire*.

plan, v. (1) = to design, mark in outline, *designare*, *describere*. (2) = to form a — of action, (*ex*) *cogitare*, *intendere*, *consilium capere* or *inire*.

plane, subst. (1) = a flat surface, *planum*, *libramentum*. (2) the tool, *runcina* (Plin.). (3) the tree, *platanus*.

plane, v. *runcinare* (Varro).

planet, stella errans or *vaga*, *sidus* (-*eris*, n.) *errans*.

plank, tabula, axis: to nail —s, *coaxare* (Vitr.); to cover with —s, *contabulare*.

planking, contabulatio, coaxatio; or render by plur. of PLANK.

plant, subst. *herba*, *planta* (Ov., Juv.); in plur., —s, *sata* (-*orum*; = things sown: Verg., Ov.).

plant, v. (1) = to put in as a plant, *serere*, *ponere* (Verg., Hor.). (2) = to fill or cover with plants, *conserere*, *obserere*. (3) in gen. = to put in position, *ponere*, *statuere* (= to set up), *constituere*, *infigere* (e.g. *signum*, a standard). (4) to — a colony, *colonium deducere*.

plantain, plantago (Plin.).

plantation, plantarium (= nursery garden: Plin.), *seminarium* (= nursery garden), *arbustum* (esp. of trees round which vines were planted), *quercetum* (= oak-grove: Hor.), *pinetum* (= pine-grove: Ov.), *locus arboribus consitus* (gen. term).

planter, sator, qui serit: —s of a colony, *coloni*.

planting, subst. as an act, *satio*, *satus* (-*us*), *consitio*, *consitura*.

plash, subst. *murmur*, *sonus*, *sonitus* (-*us*).

plash, v. *murmurare*.

plaster, subst. (1) as used in building, *gypsum* (Plin.), *arenatum* (Plin.), *tectorium*: a bit of — work, *tectorium*. (2) in medicine, *emplastrum* (Cels.).

plaster, v. *gypsare* (Col.), *gypso*, etc., *inlinēre* or *obducere*.

plasterer, *tector*.

plastic, adj. *plasticus* (Vitr.).

plate, subst. (1) = a thin layer of metal, *lamina*, *bractea* (poet.). (2) = wrought metal, esp. for use at table, *argentum* (= silver —), *vasa* (-orum, plur.), *argentea* or *aurea*. (3) = a platter, *catillus* (Hor.), *patella* (Hor.).

plate, v.: to — with silver, *argento inducere*.

platform, *suggestus* (-ūs) or *suggestum* (-i), *tribunal*: the — chiefly used for public speaking at Rome was called *rostra* (-orum, plur.).

Platonic, *Platonicus*: the — philosophy, *Academia*; a — philosopher or Platonist, *Academicus*, *Platonicus*.

platter, *catillus* (Hor.), *patella* (Hor.).

plaudit, *plausus* (-ūs); see also **APPLAUSE**.

plausibility, *verisimilitudo*, *probabilitas*; in bad sense, *simulatio*, *species*.

plausible, = probable, *veri similis* (or as one word *verisimilis*), *probabilis*; in bad sense, *fucatus*, *fucosus*, *speciosus*.

plausibly, = reasonably, with probability, *probabiliter*; in bad sense, *in speciem*, *simulate*.

play, subst. (1) = amusement, *ludus*, *lusus* (-ūs), *lusio*: child's — (of something easily done), *ludus*. (2) at the theatre, *fabula* (dim. *fabella*), *ludus scaenicus*: a comic —, *comoedia*; a tragic —, *tragoedia*. (3) = scope, free action, *campus*, *area*: to give free — to a person or thing, *dare ludum* (with dat.: Pl., Hor.). (4) = movement, *motus* (-ūs), *gestus* (-ūs), *argutiae* (-arum plur.). (5) fair —, *aequum* (et) *bonum*, *condicio aequa*.

play, v. (1) on a musical instrument, *modulari* (poet.), *canere*, both with abl. of the instrument played (e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidibus*): to — on a stringed instrument, *psallere*. (2) = to amuse oneself, *ludere* (with abl. of what one —s with or at), *lascivire*: to — together, — with, *conludere* (Hor.). (3) to — a part, *partes agere*, *personam ferre*, *gerere*, *sustinere*. (4) to — the fool, *ineptire* (Ter., Cat.), *desipere*. (5) to — a trick on a person, *hominem ludificare* or *ludificari*, *homini imponere*. (6) to — into the hands of an opponent, *praevicari*.

play-bill, *libellus*.

player. (1) on a musical instrument: on strings, *fidicen* (with f. *fidicina*: Pl., Ter.), *psaltes* (Quint., with f. *psaltria*), *citharista* (with f. *citharistria*: Ter.); on a wind instrument, *tibicen* (with f. *tibicina*). (2) see **GAMBLER**. (3) on the stage, *histrio*, *actor*; see also **ACTOR**.

playfellow, **playmate**, *conlusor*.

playful, *lascivus* (poet.), *iocosus*.

playfully, *iocose*.

playfulness, *lascivia*.

playground, *area* (Hor.).

playhouse; see **THEATRE**.

playing, *ludibrium* (= what lies at the mercy of some person or thing); otherwise render by phrase, such as *id quod pueris in lusum offertur*.

playwriter, **playwright**, *fabularum scriptor*.

plea. (1) at law, *petitio*, *exceptio* (= an objection made by the defendant against the plaintiff's statements), *defensio* (= defence). (2) = excuse, *excusatio*.

plead. (1) at law = to conduct a case, *causam agere*, *dicere*, *orare*: to — often, *actitare*. (2) to — as an excuse, *causari*, *obtendere* (Tac., Plin. L.). (3) = to beg, entreat, *orare*, *obsecrare*, *implorare*.

pleader, *orator*, *causidicus* (usually contemptuous).

pleasant, **pleasing**, *acceptus*, *gratus*, *iucundus*, *suavis*, *dulcis*; of places, *amoenus*; of manner, *comis*, *urbanus*.

pleasantly, *iucunde*, *suaviter*, *commode*; in manner, = affably, *comiter*, *urbane*.

pleasantness, *iucunditas*, *dulcedo*, *suavitas*, *commoditas*; of places, *amoenitas*; of manner, *comitas*, *urbanitas*.

pleasantry, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *lepos*, *festivitas*, *iocus* (= joke).

please, v. (1) = to give pleasure to, (*homini*) *placere*, (*hominem*) *delectare*, (*homini*) *gratum* or *cordi esse*, (*hominem*) *adridere*; often rendered by the impers. *libet*, with dat. of person pleased, and n. pron. or infin. as subject: to be —d with oneself, *sibi placere*. (2) = to see fit, be disposed, *velle*; if you —, *si placet*, *si libet*, *si (tibi) videtur*, *nisi molestum est*; more colloq., please! *sis* (= *si vis*: Ter.), *amabo*.

pleasing, adj.; see **PLEASANT**.

pleasure. (1) = enjoyment, delight, *voluptas*, *delectatio*, *delectamentum* (rare), *oblectamentum*, *gaudium*, *laetitia*, *iucunditas*: sensual —s, (*corporis*) *voluptates*; fond of —, *voluptarius*; to derive — from a thing, *re delectari*, *voluptatem ex re capere*; to give a person —, *gratum homini facere*. (2) = liking, inclination, choice, *arbitrium*, *libido*; or render by verb, such as *velle* or *placere*.

pleasure-grounds, *horti* (-orum, plur.).

plebeian, *homo plebeius*, *homo de plebe*: the —s, *plebei*, *plebs*; the order of the —s, *ordo plebeius*, *plebs*.

plebeian, adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*).

pledge, subst. *pignus* (-eris or -oris), *cautio*, *arrabo* (Pl., Ter.).

pledge, v. (*op*) *pignerare*, *obligare*: to — one's word, *fidem interponere* or *obligare*, *spondere*, *promittere*, *recipere*.

plenary; see **FULL**, **COMPLETE**.

plenipotentiary, render by *legatus* (= ambassador).

plenitude; see **FULL**.

plenteous, **plentiful**, *uber*, *abundans*, *copiosus*, *largus*.

plentifully, *uberius*, *uberrime* (not in posit.), *abunde*, *abundanter*, *copiose*, *large*, *cumulate*, *effuse*.

plenty, *ubertas*, *copia*, *abundantia*, *adfluentia*; sometimes *satis* (= enough) with genit.: to have — of a thing, *re abundare*.

pleonasm, render by phrase, such as *nimia copia verborum*.

pleurisy, *pleuritis* (Vitr.).

pliable, **pliant**, *lentus*, *flexibilis* (lit. and fig.), *mollis* (lit. and fig.).

pliancy, **pliability**, *lentitia* (Plin.), *lentor* (Plin.), *mollitia* (lit. and fig.).

plight, subst.; see **CONDITION**, **STATE**.

plight, v.; see PLEDGE.

plinth, *plinthus* or *plinthis* (Vitr.).

plod, *repère* (Hor.); or render by phrase, such as *tarde progredi*.

plot, subst. (1) of ground, *agellus*, *area*. (2) = a scheme, conspiracy, *coniuratio*, *consensio*, *conspiratio*. (3) of a story, play, etc., *argumentum fabulae*.

plot, v. (1) intransit. = to conspire, *coniurare*, *consentire*, *conspirare*. (2) transit. *machinari*; see also PLAN, DEVISE.

plotter; see CONSPIRATOR.

plough, subst. *aratrum*: a —man, —boy, *arator*, *bulbucus*; a —share, *vomer*; a —handle, *stiva* (Verg.).

plough, v. *arare* (absol. and with acc.): to — in, *inurare* (Varro); to — up, *exarare*, *proscindere* (Lucr., Verg.); to — round, *circumare*.

ploughing, subst. *aratio*.

pluck, subst. = courage, *animus*, *virtus* (-ūtis).

pluck, v. *vellere* (= to tear up or away): to — out, *evellere*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*, *decerpere*; to — up courage, *animum recipere*.

plug, *operculum* (= lid), *obturatorium* (Plin.).

plum, *prunum* (Verg., Ov.).

plumage, render as feathers, by *plumae* or *pennae* (*pinnae*).

plumber, *artifex plumbarius* (Vitr.).

plumb-line, **plummet**, *linea*, *perpendicularum*.

plume, subst. *pluma*, *penna* (*pinna*).

plume, v.: to — oneself, *sibi placere*; to — oneself on a thing, *rem iactare*, *re superbiere*.

plump, *pinguis*.

plumpness, *pinguitudo* (Cato, Varro).

plum-tree, *prunus* (Verg.).

plummy, *plumis obductus*, *plumatus* (poet.), *plumosus* (Prop.), *pennatus* (poet.).

plunder, subst. *praeda*, *rapina* (= act of plundering): to live by —, (*ex*) *rapto vivere*.

plunder, v. *praedari* (transit. or intransit.), *praedam facere*, *diripere*, *compilare*, *expilare*, (*de*) *spoliare*: to — completely, *exinanire*, *everrere*, *extergere*.

plunderer, *direptor*, *spoliator*, *praedator*, *expilator*.

plunge, v. (1) transit. LIT., *mergere* (*in rem* or *in re*), *demergere*, *submergere*, *immergere*; see also THRUST. TRANSF., = to bring into a situation, *adducere*, *detrudere*. (2) intransit. LIT., *se mergere*, *immergere*, etc. TRANSF., = to commit oneself fully (to a way of living, etc.), *se mergere*, *se ingurgitare*.

pluperfect, *tempus praeteritum plus quam perfectum* (Gram.).

plural, adj. *pluralis* (Quint.); in the —, *pluraliter* (Quint.).

plurality, render by *plures* (= more) or *multitudo* (= a number).

ply, v. *exercere*.

Po, the river, *Padus*.

poach, v. render by phrase, such as *furtim feras intercipere*.

poacher, *fur* (= thief).

pocket, subst. *sinus* (-ūs), since the ancients had no —s in their garments, but used the folds in the toga; or render by *sacculus* (= small bag: Juv.) or *crumena* (= purse: Pl., Hor.).

pocket, v. = to take dishonestly, *intercipere*, *avertere*.

pocket-book, *pugillares* (-ium, plur.: Plin.).

pocket-handkerchief, *sudarium* (Cat., Suet.).

pocket-knife, *culter*.

pocket-money, *peculium*.

pod, *siliqua* (Verg., Plin.).

poem, *carmen* (esp. a lyric, epic, or dramatic —), *poëma* (-ātis, n.): to write a —, *carmen* or *poema facere*, *scribere*, *condere*.

poesy; see POETRY.

poet, *poëta*, *carminum auctor* or *scriptor* or *conditor*, *vates* (= bard; poet.).

poetaster (as term of contempt), *poëta malus*; or render by reference to some poet disparaged by the classical writers, such as *Maevius* or *Bavius*.

poetess, *poetria*.

poetical, *poeticus*.

poetically, *poetice*, *poetarum more*.

poetry, *poetice* or *poetica*, *poesis*: a piece of —; see POEM.

poignant, *acer*; see also KEEN.

point, subst. (1) = sharp end, *acumen*, *cuspid*, *spiculum*, *cacumen*, *mucro*. (2) as geograph. t. t., *promontorium*. (3) = place, spot, *locus*: highest —, *vertex*, *culmen*, *apex* (fig.), *fastigium* (fig.); the highest — of the mountain, *summus mons*. (4) of time: on the — of doing a thing, render by *in eo est*, *ut*, with subj. or by fut. partic.; on the — of death, *moribundus*. (5) = an item, topic, esp. a topic under consideration: the — at issue, *res*, *caput*; to the —, *ad rem*; the — in dispute, *questio*; an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti*, *res gravissima*. (6) see DEGREE, PITCH.

point, v. (1) = to make sharp, (*prae*) *acuere*. (2) to — out, indicate, (*digito*) *monstrare*, *indicare*.

point-blank, render by adj. *directus*: to refuse —, *praeceis* or *prorsus negare*.

pointed, adj. LIT., (*prae*) *acutus*. TRANSF., = witty, significant, *salsus*, *aculeatus*.

pointedly, *salse*.

pointer. (1) = an indication, *index*, *indicium*. (2) the dog, *canis* (*venaticus*).

pointless, *insulsus*, *frigidus*, *ineptus*, *inanis*.

poise, v. *librare*.

poison, subst. *venenum*, *virus* (Verg., Plin.), *toxicum* (Pl., Hor.); sometimes *medicamentum*.

poison, v. (1) = to render poisonous, *venenare*, *veneno imbuer*. (2) to kill (or attack) with —, *veneno* (*hominem*) *necare*, *venenum* (*homini*) *dare*; to — oneself, *veneno sibi mortem consciscere*; fig.: to — the minds of the young, render by phrase, such as *animos adulescentium malis libidinibus inficere*.

poisoner, *veneficus* (with f. *venefica*).

poisoning, subst. *veneficium*.

poisonous, *venenatus*, *veneno imbutus* or *infectus* or *tinctus*.

poke, v.: to — a person, *hominem fodere* or *fodicare* (Hor.); to — the fire, *ignem excitare*; to — about, *rimari*, *perscrutari*.

poker, render by *ferramentum* (= any iron tool).

polar, *septentrionalis* (*septemt-*: = northern).

pole. (1) = long rod, *contus* (Verg., Tac.), *pertica* (Ov., Plin.), *longurius*, *asser*. (2) of the earth, *axis*, *cardo* (Ov.), *polus* (Ov.): the south —, *axis meridianus*; the north —, *axis septentrionalis* (*septemt-*); also simply *axis*.

poleaxe; see AXE.

polecat, *feles*.

polemical, render by verb *disputare* or subst. *disputatio* or *controversia*.
polemics, *disputationes* (-um, plur.), *contro-versiae* (-arum, plur.).
police: the work of the — can be described generally by some such phrase as *publicae* or *urbanae securitatis cura*; the magistrates responsible for such work in Rome were the aediles (*aediles*, -ium, plur.); for —men, — constables, use *vigiles* (-um, plur.; strictly = night —: Suet.).
policy. (1) = view or aim in politics, *ratio rei publicae gerendae*, *consilia* (-orum, plur.); or render by the verb *sentire* (*de republica*). (2) in gen. = prudence, *prudentia*, *consilium*.
polish, subst. = the state of having been polished, *nitor* (lit. and fig.).
polish, v. *polire*, *perpolire*, *expolire* (all both lit and fig.); *limare* (fig. only; lit. = to file).
polished, *nitidus*, *mundus*, *elegans*; or render by past. partic. such as *limatus* or (*per*)*politus*; see also **POLITE**.
polite, *urbanus*, *comis*, *humanus*.
politely, *urbane*, *comiter*, *humane*, *humaniter*.
politeness, *urbanitas*, *comitas*, *humanitas*.
political, *prudens*, *sagax*, *astutus*, *circumspectus*, *providus*.
political, *civilis*, *publicus*, *politicus* (= relating to — science); often rendered by *reipublicae* (genit. sing.): — change, *res* (*rerum*, plur.) *novae*; a — discussion, *sermo de republica habitus*; — questions, *res civiles*; — opinions, see **POLICY**; — science, *ratio civilis*, *reipublicae gerendae ratio*.
politicalian, *vir rerum civilium* (or *reipublicae peritus*).
politics, *civilis ratio*, *respublica*; to take up —, *ad rempublicam accedere*, *rem publicam attingere*; to be engaged in —, *in republica versari*; to take no part in —, *reipublicae deesse*; what are his —? *quid de republica sentit?*
polity, *reipublicae forma*.
poll, subst. (1) see **HEAD**. (2) = voting, *suffragium*, *comitia* (-orum, plur.; = the assembly for elections).
poll, v. (1) = to lop, (*am*)*putare*, *praecidere*. (2) see **VOTE**.
pollard, render by partic., such as *amputatus*.
polling; see **POLL**, subst.
polling-booth, *saeptum*, *ovile*.
poll-tax, *exactio capitum*: to impose a —, *tributum in singula capita imponere*.
pollute, *polluere*, *inquinare*, *contaminare*, *foedare*, *maculare*.
pollution. (1) the act, render by verb. (2) = filth, *conluvio*, *impuritas*.
poltroon; see **COWARD**.
polygamy, render by phrases, such as *plures uxores habere* (of a man), *pluribus nuptam esse* (of a woman).
polyglot, *pluribus linguis scriptus*.
polygonal, *polygonius* (Vitruvius), *multangulus* (Lucr.).
polypus, *polypus* (as animal, Plin.; and as tumour, Cels.).
polytheism, *multorum deorum cultus* (-ūs).
polytheist, *qui multos deos colit*.
pomade, *pomatum*, *capillare* (Martianus), *unguentum*.
pomegranate, *mālum granatum* or *Punicum* (Col.).

pommel, subst.; see **SADDLE**.
pommel, v.; see **BEAT**.
pomp, *apparatus* (-ūs); of literary or rhetorical style, *pompa*, *tumor* (Seneca, Quintus).
pompous, *magnificus* (Terence), *gloriosus*; of style, *tumidus* (Quintus, Pliny the Elder).
pompously, *magnifice*, *gloriose*.
pompousness, *pomposity*, *magnificentia*; see also **POMP**.
pond, *stagnum*, *piscina*, *lacus* (-ūs), *lacuna* (poet.).
ponder, *considerare*, *ponderare*, *secum reputare*, (*in*) *animo volutare*.
ponderous, *ponderosus*, *gravis*.
poniard, *pugio*, *sica*.
pontiff, *pontifex*.
pontoon, render by *pons* (= bridge or gangway) or by *ponto* (= ferry-boat).
pony, *mannus* (Lucr., Horace), *manulus* (Pliny).
pool; see **POND**.
poop, *puppis*.
poor. (1) = not rich, *pauper* (= poor but not destitute), *pauperculus*, *perpauper* (= very poor; rare), *tenuis*, *inops* (= destitute: Horace, Ovid), *egens* (= destitute), *mendicus* (= poverty-stricken); a — man, subst. *pauper*, *egens*. (2) of quality = inferior, *mediocris*, *tenuis*; of language, *exilis*, *ieiunus*, *inops*; of soil, *macer*, *exilis*, *ieiunus*. (3) = wretched, pitiable, *miser*, *infelix*, *miserandus*; — little, *misellus*.
poorly, adj.: to be —, *aegrotare*, *infirmum valetudine esse*.
poorly, adv. *tenuiter*, *mediocriter*, *misere*.
pop, v. *crepare*: to — out, *evadere*, *exsilire*.
pope, *pontifex*, *papa* (both ecclesiastical).
poplar, *pōpulus* (poet.): of the —, adj. *pōpuleus* (poet.).
poppy, n. *papaver* (-ēris, n.).
populace, *multitudo*, *plebs*: the dregs of the —, *populi faex* or *sentina*; see also **PEOPLE**.
popular. (1) = belonging to the people, *popularis*: the — party, *populares* (-ium, plur.). (2) = liked, in favour, *popularis* (rare) *gratiosus*, *populo* (or *in vulgus*) *gratus* or *acceptus*: to be —, *gratiā multum valere*, *in gratiā esse* (*apud hominem*); to become —, *gratiam inire* (*ab homine* or *apud hominem*). (3) of style, etc., render by phrase, such as *ad commune iudicium accommodatus*.
popularity, *gratia*, *populi favor* or *studium*: the breath of — or of popular favour, *popularis aura* (poet.).
populate; see **PEOPLE**, v.
population, *civium* or *incolarum numerus*, *cives* (-ium, plur. = citizens), *incolae* (-arum, plur. = inhabitants); see also **PEOPLE**.
populous, *frequens*, *celeber*.
populousness, *hominum* (or *civium*), *frequentia* or *celebritas* or *multitudo*.
porch, *vestibulum*.
porcupine, *hystrix* (Pliny).
pore, subst. *foramen*.
pore, v.: to — over a thing, (*totum*) *se abdere re* or *in re*.
pork, *porcina* (Pliny): a — seller, *porcinarius* (Pliny).
porker, *porcus*.
porosity, *raritas*.
porous, *rarus*.
porphyry, *porphyrites* (Pliny).
porpoise, *porculus marinus* (Pliny).
porridge, *puls*.
porringer, *catillus* (Horace), *patella*.

port. (1) = harbour, *portus* (-ūs). (2) see GAIT.

portable, *quod portari potest*.

portuallis, *cataracta*.

portend, *portendēre, significare, denuntiare*.

portent, *portentum, ostentum, *prodigium, monstrum, signum, omen*.

portentous, *portentosus, monstr(u)osus*.

potentially, *monstr(u)ose*.

porter. (1) = keeper of a gate, *ianitor* (with f. *ianitrix*: Pl.), *ostiarius* (Varro, Suet.). (2) = one who carries burdens, *baiulus*.

portfolio, *scrinium* (Hor., Ov.).

porthole, *fenestra*.

portico, *porticus* (-ūs).

portion, *pars, portio*; see also PART, SHARE: a marriage —, *dos*.

portly, *pinguis, corpulentus* (Pl., Quint.).

portmanteau, *vidulus* (Pl.), *mantica* (Cat., Hor.).

portrait, *imago (picta)*.

portray, *depingere* (in words or colours); *expingere* (in words only).

position. (1) physical = place, site, *locus, situs* (-ūs), *sedes, status* (-ūs), *positura* (Lucr.). (2) abstr. = state, situation, *locus, status* (-ūs), *condicio*; for a person's — (= rank, standing, etc.), the foregoing words are used, and also *gradus* (-ūs).

positive, = certain, *certus*: a — statement, *adfirmatio*; to make a — statement, *confirmare, adfirmare*; as grammat. t. t., *positivus* (Gram.).

positively, *adfirmate* (with verbs of assertion), *certe, certo* (with verbs of knowing).

positiveness, = positive assertion, *adfirmatio*.

possess. Lit., = to have a thing, *possidere, habere, tenere*; or render by *esse*, with the possession as subject and possessor in the dat., e.g.: I — a book, *est mihi liber*. TRANSF., (1) to — a quality, render by *esse* with adj. or with genit. or abl. of quality. (2) of feelings, etc., to overcome, overwhelm a person, *invadere, occupare, capere, incedere*.

possession. (1) = the state of possessing, *possessio*; to have —, *possidere*; to take —, *occupare, capere, (re or rei, genit.) potiri*. (2) = property, *possessio, res, bona* (-orum, plur.).

possessive. (1) in gen., render by phrase, such as *tenax suorum*. (2) as grammat. t. t., *possessivus* (Gram.).

possessor, *possessor, dominus*.

possibility, usually rendered by *posse* (e.g.: there is no — of his coming, *feri non potest ut veniat*); sometimes by *potestas, facultas, copia* (= opportunity).

possible, render by the verb *posse*: it is — for me to live, *vivere possum*; it is — that, *feri potest, ut*, with subj. Sometimes instead of *posse* the impersonal expressions *licet* (= it is allowed), *fas est* (= it is lawful), or *est ut* (with subj.) may be used. As . . . as — is usually rendered by *quam* followed by superl. adj. or adv., with or without *posse* (e.g.: as quickly as —, *quam celerrime*); sometimes by *ut*, followed by superl. adv. and *posse* (e.g.: I did it as carefully as —, *feci ut diligentissime potui*); as great as —, can be translated by *quantus maximus*, with *posse*; as soon as —, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore*; all —, every —, *omnis*.

possibly, render by *posse* (e.g.: it may — be that, *feri potest ut*), see also PERHAPS.

post, subst. (1) = something set upright in the ground, *palus* (= a stake), *cippus* (esp. gravestone: Hor.): a door —, *postis*. (2) milit. t. t., *statio, praesidium*. (3) = office, *locus, munus* (-ēris, n.); of a magistrate, *magistratus* (-ūs). (4) = an arrangement for the conveyance of letters, *tabellarii* (-orum, plur. = letter-carriers): to send through the —, *per tabellarios mittere*.

post, v. (1) to — up a notice, etc., in public, *proponere*. (2) = to station troops, (*dis*)-*ponere, (con)locare, constituere*. (3) to — a letter, *litteras* (or *epistulam*) *tabulario dare*.

postage, *vecturae pretium*.

posterior, subst. *nates* (-ium, plur.: Pl., Juv.), *clunes* (-ium, plur.), *pyga* (Hor.).

posterior, adj. *posterior*.

posterity, *posteritas, posteri* (-orum, plur.), *minores* (-um, plur.; poet.).

postern, *posticum*.

posthaste, *quam celerrime*.

posthumous; of a son, *post patrem mortuum natus*; of a book, perhaps *post auctorem mortuum editus*.

postillion; see RIDER, GROOM.

postman, *tabellarius* (= private letter-carrier).

postpone, *differre, proferre, prorogare, reicere*.

postscript, render by phrase, such as *res epistulae subiecta*.

postulate, subst. *sumptio*.

posture. (1) of body, *status, habitus, gestus* (all -ūs). (2) of affairs, *status* (-ūs), *res, condicio, ratio*; see also POSITION, STATE.

pot, *olla*.

potbellied, *ventriosus* (Pl.).

potent; see POWERFUL, EFFICACIOUS.

potentate, *res, tyrannus, princeps*.

potential, *potentialis* (Gram.); see also POSSIBLE.

potherbs, *holus* (-ēris, n.).

pothook, *uncus*.

pothouse, *caupona*.

potion, *potio*; see also PHILTRE.

potsherd, *testa* (Ov., Plin.).

pottage, *ius (iuris, n.)*.

potter, subst. *figulus* (Varro, Juv.): a —'s wheel, *rota figularis* (Pl.); a —'s workshop, *figlina* (Plin.).

potter, v. (colloq); render by phrase, such as *in opusculis versari*.

pottery. (1) the art, *figlina* (Varro). (2) = pots, etc., *fictilia* (-ium, n.).

pouch, *sacculus* (Cat., Juv.), *saccus*.

poulterer, *qui altilis vendit*.

poultice, *emplastrum* (Cato, Cels.); *malagma, -ātis*, n. (= an emollient —: Cels.).

poultry, *aves cohortales* (plur.: Col.), *altilis* (-ium, plur. = fattened —: Hor.).

poultry-yard, *cohors* (Ov.).

pounce: to — upon, *involare*; see also SEIZE.

pound, subst. (1) as a measure of weight, *libra*; the old abl. sing. *pondo* is sometimes added after *libra* and occasionally used alone with a numeral, *libra* being understood (e.g.: five —s of gold, *auri quinque pondo*). (2) = an enclosure, *saeptum* (publicum).

pound, v. (*con*)*tundere, (con)terere*.

pour, v. (1) transit. *fundere*: to — forth, *profundere*; to — in, *infundere*; to — out, *effundere*. (2) intransit. *fundi, fluere, ferri*.

pouring, adj. (of rain), *effusus*.

pout, *labellum extendere* (Juv.).

poverty. (1) of means, *paupertas*, *angustiae rei familiaris* (= narrow means), *tenuitas*, *egestas* (= destitution), *inopia* (= destitution), *mendicitas* (= beggary). (2) = of quality = inferiority, inadequacy, *egestas*, *inopia*; of style, *ieiunitas*, *exilitas*.

powder, subst. *pulvis*.

powder, v. (1) = to reduce to —, in *pulverem conterere*. (2) = to sprinkle with —, *pulvere conspergere*.

power. (1) = force, vigour (physical or otherwise), *vis* (and plur. *vires*, esp. of physical —), *robur*, *lacerti* (-orum, physical), *nervi* (-orum, plur.), *potentia*; military —, *opes* (-um, plur.); with all one's —, *summā* (or *omni*) *ope*. (2) = authority: absolute —, *dominatio*, *singulare imperium*; royal —, *regnum*; = sovereignty (esp. of one people over another), *dictio*; — in gen. (esp. natural or properly conferred), *imperium*, *potestas*, *ius* (*iuris*, n.); unofficial —, *potentia*; in the — of a person, *penes hominem*, in *potestate* or *manu* or *dicione hominis*; to have the — to do a thing, *posse*; to have great —, *multum posse* or *valere*.

powerful. (1) physically, *validus*, *valens*, *robustus*, *lacetosus*. (2) in influence, etc., *potens*, *valens*, *validus*. (3) of speech, *gravis*, *nervosus*, *validus* (Quint.).

powerfully, *graviter*, *vehementer*, *valde*.

powerless, *invalidus*, *impotens*, *infirmus*, *imbecillus*: to be —, *nihil posse*.

powerlessness, *imbecillitas*, *infirmitas*.

practicability, *facultas*, *potestas*; or render by the verb *posse*.

practicable, *quod fieri* or *effici potest*, *facilis* (= easy, opp. *difficilis*).

practical, of a person, (*rerum*) *usu peritus*, *ipso usu perdoctus*: — knowledge, *usus* (-ūs); to have a — knowledge of a thing, *rem usu cognitam habere*, *usu didicisse*, *rei* (genit.) *usum habere*.

practically, = by experience, (*ex*) *usu*; see also NEARLY, ALMOST.

practice. (1) = exercise, experience, *usus* (-ūs), *exercitatio*, *tractatio*, *facultas* (opp. to *ars* = theory: Cic.). (2) = custom, *mos*, *consuetudo*. (3) = deed, line of conduct, *facinus* (-oris, n.), *factum*.

practise. (1) = to do, exercise, engage in, *facere*, *exercere*, *factitare*, *tractare*. (2) = to do a thing by way of preparation, rehearse, *meditari*.

practitioner, = doctor, *medicus*.

praetor, *praetor*.

praetorian, *praetorius*, *praetorianus* (Tac.).

praetorship, *praetura*.

pragmatical, = meddlesome, *molestus*, *qui res alienas tractat*.

prairie, *campus*.

praise, subst. *laus*, *laudatio* (= a laudatory oration), *praedicatio* (= the act of praising, esp. in public), *praeconium*; to damn with faint —, *maligne laudare*.

praise, v. *laudare*, *conlaudare*, (*homini*) *laudem tribuere*, or *impertire*, (*hominem*) *laude adficere*, *laudibus efferre*, *praedicare*.

praiseworthy, *laudabiliter*.

praiseworthy, *laudabilis*, *laude dignus*, *laudandus*, *laudatus*, *praedicabilis*.

prance, *exsilire*, *exsultare*.

prank, *iocus*.

prate, *prattile*, *garrire*, *blaterare* (Hor.).

pray, *precari*, *rogare*, *orare*, *obsecrare* (all of these often with acc. of deity or person —ed to; what is —ed for is rendered by another acc. or an *ut* clause); *supplicare* (with dat. of deity or person); to — against, — that a thing may not happen, *deprecari*.

prayer, *preces* (-um, plur.; also abl. sing. *prece*), *precatio*, *imploratio*, *votum* (= a prayer involving a conditional promise, a vow).

prayerful, *supplex*.

praying, subst. *precatio*, *preces* (-um, plur.), *supplicatio* (humble): a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio*; to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere*.

preach, *docere*, *orationem* or *contionem habere*; in eccl. Latin, *contionari* or *praedicare*.

preacher, *praedicator* (eccl.): a — to deaf ears (as a semi-proverbial phrase), *monitor non exauditus*.

preamble, *exordium*.

precarious, *incertus*, *dubius*.

precaution: to take —s, *providere*, *praecavere*.

precede, (in space or time) *anteire*, *antegredi*, *antecedere*, *praeire* (in space; also of one speaker dictating to another), *praegredi* (in space).

precedence, *prior locus*: to take — of a person, *homini antecedere*; to let anyone have —, *homini cedere*.

precedent, *exemplum*.

preceding, *prior*, *superior*; of one immediately before, *proximus*.

precept, *praeeptum*, *praescriptum*, *mandatum*, *lex*.

preceptor, *magister*, *praceptor*.

precincts, *termini* (-orum, plur.), *fines* (-ium, plur.).

precious, *magni pretii*, *splendidus*, *egregius*, *eximius*: a — stone, *gemma*.

precipice, *locus praeepts*.

precipitancy, **precipitation**, *temeritas*.

precipitate, adj. *temerarius*, *praeepts*, *inconsultus*.

precipitate, v. *praecipitare*, *deicere*, *deturbare*: to — oneself, *sese praecipitare*, *praecipitari*, *se inferre*, *inferri*.

precipitately, *temere*.

precipitous, *praeepts*, *praeruptus*.

precise. (1) of things, *definitus*, *accuratus*, *subtilis*. (2) of persons, *diligens*, *elegans*.

precisely, *subtiliter*; see also JUST.

precision, *subtilitas*, *elegantia*; of persons, perhaps *diligentia*.

preclude, *prohibere*.

precocious, *praecox* (Sen., Quint.).

preconceived, *praeiudicatus*.

preconception, *praeiudicata opinio*.

preconcerted, *ex composito factus*.

precursor, *praecursor*, *praenuntius* (with f. *praenuntia*).

predatory, *praedatorius*, *praedabundus*.

predecessor, in an office, *decessor* (Tac.); or render by adj. *proximus*.

predestination, *praedestinatio* (eccl.).

predetermine, *praefinire*, *praestituere*.

predicament, *difficultas*, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.).

predicate, subst. *attributio*, *attributum*.

predicate, v. *praedicare, dicere*.
predict, *praedicere, vaticinari*.
prediction, *praedictio, praedictum, vaticinatio*.
predilection, *studium*; see also **AFFECTION**.
predispose, (*animum*) *inclinare*.
predisposed, *propensus, proclivis*.
predisposition, (*animi*) *proclivitas, (voluntatis) inclinatio, studium*.
predominance, *potentia, principatus (-ūs)*; see also **POWER, SUPREMACY**.
predominant. (1) *potens, praepollens*; see also **POWERFUL**. (2) = more numerous, *plures*.
predominate. (1) (*prae*)*pollere, superare, vincere*. (2) = to be more numerous, *plures esse*.
preeminence, *praestantia, excellentia, eminentia*.
preeminent, *praestans, praestabilis, excellens, praecipuus, egregius, insignis*.
preeminently, *praecipue*; see also **ESPECIALLY**.
preexist, *antea exstare or esse*.
preexistence, render by verb.
preface, subst. *prooemium, praefatio*.
preface, v. (= to say by way of —), *praefari*.
prefatory: to make a few — remarks, *pauca praefari*.
prefect, *praefectus*.
prefecture, *praefectura*.
prefer. (1) to — a charge against a person, *nomen hominis deferre*; see also **ACCUSE**. (2) = to put one person or thing before another, *anteponere, praepondere, anteferre, praeferre, praepotare* (all these with acc. and dat. as in English); with infin. as object, *malle, praepotare*.
preferable, *potior, melior*.
preferably, *potius*.
preference, *praepositio*; or render by verb **PREFER**.
preference, *honor* (= office).
prefix, v. *praepondere, praescribere* (in writing).
pregnancy, *graviditas*.
pregnant, **LIT.**, *praegnans, gravis (ex viro)*: to be —, *gravidam or praegnantem esse, ventrem ferre, partum ferre or gestare*. **TRANSF.**, of physical objects, *gravidus* (poet.); of language, *pressus* (= concise); of events, *magni or maximi momenti*.
prehensile, *adprehendendum aptus or habilis*.
prejudge, *praediudicare*.
prejudice, subst. (1) = a premature judgment, *opinio praediudicata*: a deep-rooted —, *opinio confirmata or inveterata*; an absurd —, *opinio prava or perversa*; a — against a person, *invidia*. (2) = damage, *detrimentum*; without —, *sine fraude*.
prejudice, v.: to — the jury against a person, *hominem iudicibus suspectum reddere, iudices ab homine alienare*; to be —d about a matter, *rem praediudicatam habere*; to come with no —s, *nihil praediudicati adferre*.
prejudicial, *noxius, nocens, damnosus*.
prelate, *episcopus* (eccl.).
preliminary, adj.: a — inquiry, *praediudicium*; — remarks, *praefatio*; — sparring, *prolusio*.
prelude, subst. **LIT.**, *prooemium*. **TRANSF.**, *prolusio, praelusio atque praecursio* (Plin. L.).
premature, *immaturus, praematurus* (Juv., Tac.), *praeproperus, acerbus*.
prematurely, *ante tempus, praemature* (Pl.).
premeditate, *praemeditari, cogitare*; see also **PURPOSE, ON**.

premeditation, *praemeditatio*; see also **PURPOSE**.
premier, = prime minister, perhaps *vir penes quem est summa reipublicae*.
premise, premises. (1) in logic, —, *principia* (—orum, plur.): the minor —, *adsumptio*; the major —, *propositio*. (2) — = a building, *aedificium, domus*; see also **HOUSE, BUILDING**.
premise, v. *praefari, ponere*.
premiss; see **PREMISE, (1)**.
premium, *praemium*.
premonition, *monitio, monitum*.
premonitory, *quod praemonet*.
preoccupation. **LIT.**, *praeoccupatio*. **TRANSF.**, *animus rei* (dat.) *deditus*; see also **PREOCCUPY**.
preoccupy. **LIT.**, = to seize beforehand, (*prae*)*occupare*. **TRANSF.**, to be preoccupied about a thing, *totum in re versari*.
preparation. (1) = the act of preparing, *praeparatio, apparatio, apparatus (-ūs)*, *praemeditatio* (= premeditation), *meditatio* (= the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (= the thinking over anything, e.g. a play, a speech). (2) a — as made, a measure taken in advance: to make —s, *parare*.
preparatory, render by verb.
prepare, (*ap*)*parare, praeparare, comparare, instruere*: to — for war, *bellum (ap)parare*; to — a speech, lesson, etc., *meditari, commentari*; to — oneself, *se (com)parare (ad rem)*.
preponderance, preponderate; see **PREDOMINANCE, PREDOMINATE**.
prepossess, = to win over, *delenire, permulcere*.
prepossessing; see **AGREEABLE, CHARMING**.
prepossession, *sententia praediudicata*; see also **PREJUDICE**.
preposterous, praeposterus; see also **ABSRD, PERVERSE**.
prerogative; see **RIGHT**.
presage, subst. *praesagium* (Ov., Tac.), *augurium*.
presage, v. (1) = to foreshow, *portendere, significare*. (2) = to forebode, *praesagire, augurari*.
prescient, praesciens (poet.).
prescribe, praescribere.
prescriptive: — right, perhaps *ius ex usu factum*.
presence. **LIT.**, *praesentia*: frequent —, *adsiduitas*; in my —, *coram me* (abl.), *me praesente*. **TRANSF.**, — of mind, *praesens animus*.
present, subst. *donum, munus*.
present, adj. (1) physically —, *praesens*: to be —, *adesse* (with dat.); to be — and take part in what goes on, *interesse* (with dat.). (2) of time, *praesens*, but more often *hic* (= this); sometimes *hodiernus*; at —, *nunc, hoc tempore, hodie*; for the —, in *praesentia, in praesens (tempus), ad praesens* (Tac.). (3) as grammat. t. t., *praesens* (Gram.).
present, v. (1) = to bring forward, *offerre, obicere, praebere* (all with acc. and dat. as in English): to — oneself (or itself), *occurrere, obvenire, dari* (of opportunities, etc.). (2) = to give, *donare, munerari* (both with either direct and indirect object like English 'present to', or with acc. of recipient and abl. of gift, like English 'present with'); *dare (rem homini)*. (3) = to introduce, *introducere, inducere*.

presentation (as an act), *donatio*; or render by verb.

presentiment, *praesagitio*, *augurium*, *praesagium* (Ov., Tac.): to have a —, *praesagire*.

presently, = soon, *mox*, *brevi*.

preservation. (1) as an act, *conservatio*, *tuitio*; or render by verb. (2) = safety, *salūs* (-ūtis).

preserve, subst. (= jam, etc.), *fructus* (-ūs), *conditus*.

preserve, v. (1) = to keep safe, (con)servare, *tueri* (= to watch over), *sustinēre* (= to uphold, support; so also *sustentare*). (2) = to conserve, *condire*.

preserver, (con)servator (with f. *servatrix*).

preside, *praesidēre*, *praeesse* (with dat.).

presidency, *praefectura*; or render by verb.

president, *praefectus*; or render by verb.

press, subst. *prelum* (used also in modern Latin for printing —), *torcular* (for wine, oil, etc.: Plin.).

press, v. (1) transit. LIT., of physical pressure, *premere*, *comprimere*: to — in, *imprimere*; to — out, *exprimere*; to — into shape, *premere* (Verg., Hor.). TRANSF., = to urge, harry, *premere*, *urgere*, *instare* (with dat.). (2) intransit.: to — on, — forward, *pergere*, *instare*, *contendere*.

press-gang, render by phrase, such as *qui nautas vi comparant*.

pressing, adj.; see IMPORTANT, URGENT.

pressure. LIT., *pressus* (-ūs), *vis*, *pondus* (-eris, n.), *impressio*, *nisus* (-ūs). TRANSF., render by verb.

prestige, *nomen*, *gloria*, *fama*.

presume. (1) = to take liberties; render by *sibi adrogare* or *sibi sumere*, with object (= to take upon oneself); with infin. (= to dare), *audere*. (2) = to assume, suppose, *sumere*, *credere*.

presumption. (1) = presumptuousness, *adrogantia*. (2) = supposition, *coniectura*, *opinio*; or render by verb.

presumptive, render by verb.

presumptuous, *adrogans*.

presumptuously, *adroganter*.

presumptuousness, *adrogantia*.

pretence, *simulatio*, *species*: under — of, *simulatione*, *per simulationem*, *per speciem*, *per causam*, with genit.; without the least —, *sine fuco ac fallacis*.

pretend, *simulare*, *fingere*: to — that a thing is not so, *dissimulare*.

pretended, *simulatus*, *fictus*.

pretender, in gen. *simulator*: one who claims the throne, *qui regnum sibi adrogat* or *adfectat*.

pretension. (1) = a claim, *postulatio*. (2) = display, *ostentatio*.

preterite, *praeteritum* (*tempus*) (Gram.).

preternaturally, *praeter naturam*, *mirabili quodam modo*.

pretext, *praescriptio*, *titulus*, *causa*, *simulatio*, *species*, *praetextum* (Tac.), *obtentus* (-ūs: Tac.): to use as a —, *praetendere*, *obtentere* (Tac., Plin. L.), *praescribere* (Tac.); see also PRETENCE.

prettily, *belle*, *concinne*, *lepide*, *venuste* (Quint., Plin. L.).

prettiness, *concinntas*, *venustas*.

pretty, adj. *bellus*, *pulcher*, *pulchellus*, *concinus*, *lepidus*, *venustus*.

pretty, adv. *satis*, *admodum*.

prevail. (1) = to be prevalent, *esse*, *obtinere*: to begin to —, *increbrescere*. (2) = to win, *vincere*, *superare*, *superiorem esse*. (3) to — upon (a person) = to persuade, (*homini*) *persuadere*, (*hominem*) *adducere*, (*ab homine*) *impetrare*; to — upon by entreaty, *exorare*.

prevalent, (of beliefs, etc.) (*per*)*vulgatus*.

prevaricate, *tergiversari*.

prevarication, *tergiversatio*.

prevent, *prohibere*: to try to —, *obstare* (with dat.), *impedire*.

prevention, *prohibitio*; or render by verb.

preventive, render by verb.

previous; see PRECEDING.

prey, subst. *praeda*: a beast of —, *fera*.

prey, v. LIT., *praedari*. TRANSF., *animum*, etc., (*ex*)*edere*, *consumere*.

price, subst. *pretium*: — of corn (and cost of living in gen.), *annona*; at a high —, *magni* (*pretii*); at a low —, *parvi* (*pretii*); at what —? *quanti*?; what is the — of this? *quanto hoc constat*?; the — has fallen, *pretium iacet*; the — is rising, *pretium augetur*; high —s, *caritas annonae*; at cost —, *tantidem emptus*.

price, v. = to set a — on a thing, (*rei*, dat.) *pretium constituere* or *statuere*.

priceless, *inaestimabilis*, *pretiosissimus*.

prick, subst. *punctum* (Mart.); or render by verb.

prick, v. *pungere*, *stimulare* (esp. with a goad or spur): to — up one's ears, *ures erigere* or *adrigere*.

prickle, *aculeus*, *spina*.

prickly, *aculeatus*, *spinosus*, *spinifer* (poet.).

pride. (1) = haughtiness, *superbia*, *insolentia*, *spiritus* (-ūs; often in plur.), *contumacia* (= obstinacy), *adrogantia* (= arrogance), *fastidium* (= scorn, disdain), *fastus* (-ūs; = scorn, disdain; poet.). (2) = source of —, *decus* (-oris: Hor., Cat.).

priest, *sacerdos*, *flamen* (of one particular god, e.g. *flamen Dialis*): high —, *antistes*, *pontifex maximus*.

priestcraft, *ratio* or *artes sacerdotum*.

priestess, *sacerdos*: a chief —, *antistes*, *antistita*.

priesthood, *sacerdotium*.

priestly, render by genit. *sacerdotis* or *sacerdotum*.

priestridden, *sacerdotibus subiectus*.

prig, render by phrase, such as *qui nimiam virtutis speciem prae se fert*.

prim, (*nimis*) *diligens*.

primal, *primeval*; see ANCIENT, FIRST.

primarily, *initio*, *primo* (= at first), *praecipue* (= chiefly).

primary, *primus*, *principalis*: the — meaning of a word, *naturalis et principalis verbi significatio* (Quint.); = chief, *praecipuus*.

prime, subst. (1) = the best period of life, *integra aetas*: to be in one's —, *vigere*, *florere*. (2) = the best part of anything, *flos*, *robur*. (3) see MORNING.

prime, adj. (1) = first, *primus*. (2) = excellent, *eximius*, *optimus*.

prime-minister, *vir penes quem summa rerum est*.

primitive, *priscus*, *antiquus*; see also PRIMARY.

prince. (1) = a king's son, *filius regis*, *regulus*. (2) = king, *rex*, *regulus* (= petty king).

princess, *mulier regii generis*, *filia regis*.

principal, subst. (1) = head of a school, *magister*. (2) = capital, opp. to interest, *caput*, *sors*, *nummi* (-orum, plur.).

principal, adj. *primus*, *princeps*, *principalis*, *praecipuus* (= chief).

principality, render by phrase, 'such as *terra principis imperio subiecta*.

principally, *maxime*, *praecipue*, *imprimis*, *maximam partem* (= for the most part).

principle. (1) = beginning, element, *principium*, *elementum*, *primordium*. (2) = rule, esp. for conduct, *institutum*, *institutio*, *ratio*, *decretum*, *consilium*, *regula*, *praeceptum* (as transmitted by a teacher), *disciplina* (= set of —s), *iudicium* (= considered opinion): on —, *ratione*, *animi quodam iudicio*; a man of —, *homo constans* or *gravis*; to remain true to one's —s, *sibi constare*; want of —, *levitas*; a man without —s, *homo levis* or *inconstans*.

print, subst. = an imprint, *nota impressa*; a foot —, *vestigium*.

print, v. (1) in gen., *imprimere*. (2) to — a book, *librum typis describere*, *exscribere*, *exprimere* (modern Latin).

printing-press, *prelum* (with or without the adj. *typographicum*; modern Latin).

prior, adj. *prior*; see also EARLY, BEFORE, PRECEDING.

prism, *prisma* (-ātis, n.; late Latin).

prison, *carcer*, *ergastulum* (= a private — for debtors or slaves), *vincula* (-orum, plur. = chains), *custodia* (strictly = confinement, imprisonment): to put in —, *in carcerem* (or *vincula* or *catenas*) *conicere*; to keep in —, *in custodia habere*.

prisoner: a — of war, *captivus* (with f. *captiva*: Ov.); in gen., (*homo*) *captus*, *homo comprehensus*; = a person on trial, render by *reus* (= the accused).

pristine, *pristinus*, *priscus*, *antiquus*.

prithce! *quaeso*, *cedo*.

privacy, *solitudo*.

private. (1) = of the individual, *privatus* (opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (opp. *communis*), *domesticus* or *familiaris* (both = of one's own family or household); — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica*; — life, *vita privata*, sometimes *otium* (in contrast with political activity); a — enemy, *inimicus*. (2) = secret, not for general knowledge, *arcanus*, *secretus* (Quint.). (3) a — soldier, *miles gregarius*, *manipularis*.

privateer, *navis praedatoria*.

privately, *clam*, *secreto*, *occulte*, *remotis arbitris* (= without witnesses), *privatim* (= in a private capacity).

privation. (1) = act of depriving, *privatio*, *ademptio* (Tac.). (2) = state of want, *inopia*, *egestas*.

private, as grammat. t. t., *privativus* (Gram.).

privet, *ligustrum* (Verg., Ov.).

privilege, *ius* (*iuris*, n.), *praecipuum*, *beneficium*; in neg. sense = exemption, *immunitas*.

privileged, render by phrase, such as *iure praecipuo praeditus*; in neg. sense = exempt, *immunus*.

privy, subst. *latrina* (Pl., Suet.), *forica* (Juv.).

privy, adj. (1) see PRIVATE; privy-council, render by phrase, such as *consilium regis*. (2) — to a thing, *consciis rei* (genit.).

prize-purse, *fiscus* (Tac., Suet.).

prize, subst. (1) = reward, *praemium*, *palma*

(poet.): to offer a —, *praemium* (*pro*)*ponere*. (2) = booty, prey, *praeda*.

prize, v. *magni aestimare* or *facere*.

prize-fighter, *pugil* (= boxer).

pro and con, *in utramque partem*.

probability, *veri similitudo* (or as one word *verisim-*); *probabilitas* (of guesses, etc.).

probable, *veri similis* (or as one word, *verisim-*); *probabilis* (only of guesses, etc.).

probably, *probabiliter*: — he did so, *veri simile est eum fecisse*.

probation, *probatio*: a time of —, render by phrase, such as *tempus ad hominem experiendum, constitutum*.

probationer, *tiro*; see also NOVICE.

probe, subst. *specillum* (Cels.).

probe, v. *scrutari*, *rimari*.

probity, *probitas*.

problem, *quaestio*.

problematical, *dubius*, *incertus*.

proboscis, *proboscis* (Varro, Plin.).

proceed. (1) = to go ahead, *pergere*, *procedere*, *progredi*. (2) to — from, = to arise from, *proficisci*, *emanare*, *oriri*. (3) = to act, *agere*, *facere*. (4) to — against a person, in the courts, *litem homini intendere*.

proceeding, **proceedings**. (1) in gen. = transactions, *acta* (-orum, plur.). (2) legal, *lis*, *actio*.

proceeds, *reditus* (-ūs), *fructus* (-ūs).

process. (1) = method of proceeding, *ratio*. (2) at law, *lis*, *actio*. (3) in — of time, *tempore* (Ov.).

procession, *pompa*.

proclaim, *declarare*, *pronuntiare*, *praedicare*, *edicere* (by decree), *promulgare* (= to publish laws, etc.).

proclamation. (1) = the act of proclaiming, *pronuntiatio*, *declaratio*, *praedicatio*. (2) = the thing proclaimed, *edictum*.

proclivity, *proclivitas*.

proconsul, *pro consule* (also, but less often, *proconsul*).

proconsular, *proconsularis* (Tac.).

procrastinate, *differre*, *procrastinare*.

procrastination, *procrastinatio*; see also DELAY.

procreate, *procreare*.

procreation, *procreatio*.

procure, (*com*)*parare*, *conciliare* (= to collect together), *quaerere*: to — in addition, *adquirere*; see also OBTAIN.

procurer, *leno*.

procuring, subst. = obtaining, *comparatio*, *conciliatio*.

prodigal, subst. *nepos*.

prodigal, adj. *prodigus*, *profusus*, *effusus*.

prodigality, *effusio*, *prodigentia* (Tac.).

prodigious, *ingens*, *immanis*.

prodigy, *prodigium*, *portentum*, *miraculum*.

produce, subst. *fructus* (-ūs): the — of the earth, *fructus* (-ūs), or render by phrase, such as *ea quae terra gignit* or *parit*, *ea quae gignuntur e terrā, id quod agri efferunt*.

produce, v. (1) = to bring forward, *proferre*, *exhibere*, *producere*. (2) = to bring into existence, (*pro*)*creare*, *gignere*, *parere*, *generare*; of the earth, (*ef*)*ferre*, (*ef*)*fundere* (abundantly). (3) = to cause, bring about, *facere*, *efficere*.

product. (1) in gen., *opus* (-eris, n.). (2) in arithmetic, *summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est* (Col.).

production, *opus* (-ēris = work): an artistic —, *artificium*.
productive, in gen., *ferax, uber*; see also FRUITFUL: — of, *rei* (genit.) *efficiens*.
productiveness, *ubertas*.
proem, *proemium*.
profanation, *violatio, nefas*.
profane, adj. (1) = not sacred, *profanus*. (2) = impious, *impius*.
profane, v. *violare, polluere, profanare* (poet.).
profanely, *impie*.
profanity, *impietas*.
profess, *profitēri*.
professed, *manifestus, apertus*; or render by verb.
professedly, *ex professo* (Sen.); or render by verb.
profession. (1) = declaration, *professio*. (2) = employment, *munus* (-ēris, n.), *ars*.
professor, *professor* (Quint., Suet., Plin. L.).
proffer, v. *promittere*; see also OFFER.
proficiency, *scientia, peritia* (Tac.).
proficient, *peritus, sciens*.
profile, render by phrase, such as *faciei latus alterum*: a — portrait, *imago obliqua* (Plin.); in plur. also *catagrapha* (-orum: Plin.).
profit, subst. *lucrum, quaestus* (-ūs), *fructus* (-ūs), *reditus* (-ūs), *emolumentum, compendium* (= — acquired by saving).
profit, v. (1) = to be of service, *prodesse* (with dat.), *proficere* (ad rem), *conducere* (with dat. or ad). (2) = to gain advantage, *proficere, utilitatem* (ex re) *capere, lucrum* (ex re) *facere*.
profitable, *utilis, fructuosus, frugifer, quaestuosus* (in material sense).
profitably, *utiliter*.
profitless, *inutilis, vanus*.
profligacy, *nequitia, flagitium, mores* (-um, plur.) *perditi*.
profligate, subst. *homo perditus* or *profligatus*.
profligate, adj. *perditus, flagitiosus, nequam, profligatus*.
profligately, *perdite, nequite*.
profound, *altus* (lit. and fig.).
profoundly, *penitus* (= completely); *abscondite* (= abstrusely).
profundity, *altitudo* (lit. and fig.).
profuse, *effusus, profusus*; see also EXTRA-VAGANT.
profusion, *largitas, effusio*.
progenitor, *parens*.
progeny, *progenies*; see also OFFSPRING.
prognostic, *signum*: to be a — of, (*rem*) *praenuntiare*.
prognosticate; see FOREBODE.
programme, *libellus*.
progress, subst. (1) = journey, *iter*. (2) = advance, improvement, *progressus* (-ūs), *progressio, processus* (-ūs): to make much (little) —, *multum* (*parum*) *proficere*.
progress, v. *progredi, proficere*.
progression, *progressus* (-ūs).
progressive, render by verb.
prohibit, *vetare, interdicere*.
prohibition, *interdictum*.
project, subst. *consilium, inceptum, propositum*.
project, v. *prominere, eminere, exstare, proici*.
projectile, (*telum*) *missile*.
projector, *auctor*.
proletariat, *proletarii* (-orum, plur.).

prolific; see FRUITFUL.
prolix, *longus, verbosus, multus* (of persons only).
proximity, render by adj.
prologue, *prologus* (Ter., Quint.).
prolong, (*pro*)*ducere, prorogare, propagare, extendere, continuare, trahere* (= to drag out, make too long).
prolongation, *productio, prorogatio, propagatio*.
prolonged, *longus, diuturnus*.
promenade, *ambulatio* (= both the act and the place).
prominence. LIT., *eminentia*. TRANSF., = prestige, importance, *dignitas, auctoritas*; see also PROMINENT.
prominent. LIT., = projecting, *prominens*; or render by verb, such as *prominere, eminere, exstare*. TRANSF., = distinguished, *excellens, praestans, egregius, praeclarus, inlustris*; or render by verb, such as *excellere, praestare*.
promiscuous, *promiscuus*.
promiscuously, *promiscue, temere*.
promise, subst. (1) a — made in words, *promissum, fides*: to keep a —, *promissum facere* or *praestare, fidem servare*; to break a —, *fidem violare* or *frangere*. (2) — shown, prospective merit, *spes*.
promise, v. (1) = to make a — in words, *promittere, polliceri, profiteri, fidem dare*; to — a thing to a person, *rem homini promittere* or *polliceri*; to — to do so, *se facturum esse promittere*, etc.; to — often, *pollicitari* (Pl.). (2) = to show —, look like doing well, *bonam spem ostendere*.
promising, subst. as an action, *promissio, pollicitatio*.
promising, adj. *bonae* or *optimae spei* (genit.).
promissory, adj.: a — note, *chirographum* (Suet.).
promontory, *promontorium*: a small —, *lingua, li(n)gula*.
promote. (1) = to raise a person to a higher position, *provehere, producere, promovere* (Plin. L.). (2) = to further, assist a cause, etc., *rem* (*adiuvare* or *amplificare* or *augere*; *rei* (dat.) *consulere* or *prodesse*.
promoter, *auctor, adiutor, fautor*.
promotion. (1) = rise to a higher position, render by verb; = the higher position itself, *amplior honoris gradus* (-ūs), *dignitatis accessio*. (2) = furthering, *amplificatio*.
prompt, *promptus*.
prompt, v. = to suggest a thing to a person, *rem homini subicere*; see also INDUCE, IMPEL.
prompter, *qui rem homini subicit*.
promptitude, *celeritas*.
promptly, *cito*; see also QUICKLY.
promptness, *celeritas*.
promulgate, *promulgare*.
promulgation, *promulgatio*.
prone. (1) = face-downwards, *pronus*. (2) = liable, inclined, (*ad rem*) *pronus, proclivis, propensus*.
proneness, *proclivitas*; or render by adj.
prong, *dens*.
pronoun, *pronomen* (Quint.).
pronounce. (1) = to articulate, speak, *enuntiare, exprimere, dicere*. (2) = to announce, to utter formally, *pronuntiare, declarare*: to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* or *pronuntiare*.

pronunciation, *appellatio, locutio*; sometimes simply *vox* or (*vocis*) *sonus*.

proof, subst. (1) = the act of proving, *probatio, demonstratio, argumentatio*: the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatu*. (2) the means of proving, conclusive evidence or argument, *argumentum, signum, indicium, documentum, testimonium*: to be a —, *argumento* or *documento esse* (predicative dat.); to bring forward a —, *argumentum adferre*. (3) = trial, *experimentum, temptamentum* (poet.); to put to the —, *experiri, temptare*.

proof, adj.: — against a thing, *invictus ab re* or *adversus rem*.

prop, subst. LIT., *adminiculum, pedamentum* (for vines: Varro), *statumen* (Plin.). TRANSF., *adminiculum, firmamentum, columen, praesidium*.

prop, v. *fulcire*: to be —ped up by a thing, (*re*) *niti*; see also SUPPORT.

propaganda, render the general idea by a phrase, such as *vulgus ad quidlibet credendum per libellos adducere*.

propagate. LIT., to — plants by layers, *propagare*; — by grafting, *inserere*; of living creatures, *gignere, procreare*. TRANSF., = to spread, *vulgare, serere*.

propagation. LIT., of plants, *propagatio*. TRANSF., render by verb.

propel, *propellere, impellere*.

propensity, *proclivitas* or *animus (ad rem) proclivis* or *pronus* or *propensus*.

proper. (1) = peculiar, characteristic, *proprius*. (2) = true, genuine, *verus, germanus*. (3) = becoming, right, *decorus, honestus*: it is —, *debet*. (4) = suitable, *aptus, idoneus, rectus*. (5) as grammar. t. t. *proprius* (Gram.).

properly. (1) = in the strict sense, truly, *proprie, vere*. (2) = correctly, suitably, *apte, recte*.

property. (1) = a peculiarity, characteristic, *proprietas*, or render by adj. *proprius*. (2) = what one owns, *bona* (-orum, plur.), *fortuna* (esp. in plur.), *res* (sing. or plur.), *possessionses* (-um, plur.), *census* (-ūs); private —, *res familiaris*; inherited —, *patrimonium*; petty — (= small savings, etc.), *peculium*; movable —, *res (rerum, plur.) moventes* or *quae moveri possunt*; the — of a person is often represented by the n. sing. or plur. of a possess. pron. (e.g. *mea*).

property-tax, *tributum ex censu conlatum*.

prophecy. (1) the act, *praedictio* (e.g. *rerum futurarum*), *vaticinatio*. (2) that which is prophesied, *praedictum, vaticinium* (Plin.).

prophecy, *praedicere, praenuntiare, vaticinari, augurari*.

prophet, *vates, vaticinator* (Ov.).

prophetess, *vates, fatiloqua*.

prophetic, *divinus, fatidicus, vaticinus*.

prophetically, *divinitus*, or render by phrase, such as *caelesti quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu divino adflatuque*.

propinquity; see NEARNESS.

propitiate, *placare, propitiare* (Pl., Tac.).

propitiation, *placatio*: a means of —, *piaculum, placamentum* (Tac.).

propitious, *propitius, faustus* (of thing only).

propitiously, *fauste*; or render by adj.

proportion, subst. = portion, *pars, portio*; = relationship, *ratio, commensus* (-ūs: Vitr.):

in —, *pro portione, pro ratā parte*; in — to, *pro*, with abl., or render by clauses, e.g.: one's happiness is in — to one's virtue, *quo quisque melior est, eo beatior*, or *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita idem beatissimus*.

proportion, v. *accommodare (ad rem)*.

proportional, **proportionate**; see PROPORTION.

proposal, *condicio, sententia, consilium* (= advice): to make a —, *condicionem ferre*; a — for a law or decree, *rogatio*.

propose. (1) = to bring forward for consideration, *ponere*: to — a law, *legem ferre* or *rogare*; to — marriage to a lady, perhaps *feminam in matrimonium petere*. (2) = to intend, *cogitare, in animo habere*.

proposer, of a law, *legis* (or *rogationis*) *lator*, in gen., *auctor*.

proposition. (1) see PROPOSAL. (2) in logic, *pronuntiatum, propositio* (Quint.), *thesis* (Quint.).

proprietor, *possessor, dominus*.

proprietorship, *dominium, possessio*.

propriety, *convenientia, decōrum, honestas*.

prorogation, *prorogatio*.

prorogue, (*rem homini*) *prorogare*.

prosaic, *ieiunus, frigidus*.

proscribe, *proscribere*.

proscription, *proscriptio*.

prose, (*soluta*) *oratio*.

prosecute. (1) = to carry out, *persequi, exsequi, perficere*. (2) = to bring an action against a person, *hominem reum facere, iudicio persequi, accusare*; *hominis nomen deferre, homini litem* or *actionem intendere*: a —d person, *reus*.

prosecution. (1) = carrying out, *executio* (Tac.); or render by verb. (2) at law, *accusatio, delatio, actio, lis*.

prosecutor, *accusator*.

proselyte, *discipulus*.

proselytize, (*hominem*) *discipulum facere*.

prosody, *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen.).

prospect. LIT., = view, *prospectus* (-ūs); of places, to command a —, *prospicere* (Hor., Ov.), *prospectare* (Tac.). TRANSF., = hope, *spes*.

prospective, *futurus*; see also FUTURE.

prospectively, in *futurum*.

prospectus, *libellus, titulus*.

prosper. (1) transit. *fortunare, secundare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *florere, vigere, prospera* or *secundā fortunā uti*.

prosperity, *res (rerum, plur.) secundae* or *prosperae* or *florentes, prosperitas*.

prosperous, *secundus, prosper(us), florens*.

prosperously, *bene, prospere, fortunate*.

prostitute, subst. *meretrix, scortum*.

prostitute, v. LIT., (*corpus*) *vulgare, publicare* (Pl.); to — oneself, *prostare* (Juv., Suet.). TRANSF., (*re*) *abuti*.

prostitution, *vita meretricia, quaestus* (-ūs) *meretricius*.

prostrate, adj., render by verb.

prostrate, v. LIT., = to throw down, (*pro*)-*sternere*: to — oneself before a person, *ad pedes hominis procumbere* or *se proicere* or *prosternere*. TRANSF., = to break the spirit of a person, render helpless, *animum adfligere, percellere, frangere, debilitare*: to be —d by grief, *in maerore iacere*.

prostration, render by verb.

protect, *tuēri, tutari, defendēre*; (*pro*)*tegēre, munire* (= to fortify), *custodire* (= to guard), (*homini*) *praesidio esse*: to — a person's interests, *homini cavēre, consulēre*.

protection, *tutela, praesidium, fides, custodia*: to take under one's —, *in fidem recipere*; State —, *fides publica*.

protective, render by verb.

protector, *defensor, propugnator, custos, tutor* (Hor.).

protest, subst. *recusatio*: a tribune's official —, *intercessio*.

protest, v. (1) = to state positively, *adseverare, affirmare, confirmare*. (2) to — against a thing, *recusare, intercedere* (with dat., esp. of the tribunes).

protocol, *tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *commentarii* (-orum, plur.).

prototype, *exemplum, exemplar*.

protract, (*pro*)*ducere, prorogare, trahere*.

protrude. (1) transit. *protrudere*. (2) intransit. *protrudi, prominere*.

protuberance, *tuber* (Plin.), *gibber* (Plin.).

protuberant; see PROJECTING.

proud, *superbus, adrogans, fastidiosus* (= disdainful): — of a thing, *re elatus*; to be — of a thing, *rē elatum esse, gloriari, superbire* (Ov.).

proudly, *superbe, adroganter*.

prove, v. (1) = to show clearly, *probare, ostendere, declarare, docere*: to — a thing to a person's satisfaction, *rem homini probare*. (2) to — oneself, = to show oneself in a certain light, *se praestare* or *praebere* or *exhibere*. (3) intransit. = to turn out, *fieri, evadere, evenire* (of things only), *exire*; of persons, sometimes render as — oneself (see (2) above).

proven: not —, *non liquet*.

provenider, *pabulum*; see also FOOD, FODDER.

proverb, *proverbium, verbum* (Pl., Ter.): according to the —, *ut aiunt*.

proverbial, proverbially, render by phrase, such as *proverbii loco* (= as a proverb), *in proverbium* (or *proverbii consuetudinem*) *venire* (= to pass into a proverb).

provide. (1) = to supply, furnish, (*rem homini*) (*com*)*parare, praebere, suppeditare*; (*hominem re*) *instruere, ornare*. (2) to — for = to make provision for, *consulere* or *providere*, with dat. (3) to — against (*pro*)*videre, praecavere* (*ne quid fiat*). (4) to require, order (as a law does), *iubere*.

provided that, conj. *dum, dummodo, modo, eā lege* (or *condicione*) *ut* (all with subj.).

provided with, adj. (*re*) *instructus, ornatus, praeditus*.

providence, *providentia*: divine —, *divina* or *deorum providentia* (*providentia* alone in Quint. and Sen.).

provident, *providus, diligens* (= careful).

providentially, divinitus.

providently, diligenter, or render by adj.

province. (1) = duty, *provincia, officium*. (2) = district, *regio* (in gen.), *provincia*.

provincial. (1) = belonging to a province, *provincialis*. (2) = countrified, unsophisticated, *rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus*.

provision, subst. = stipulation, *condicio, cautio*: to make —; see PROVIDE.

provision, v.: to — a town, *oppidum cibo* or *rebus necessariis instruere*.

provisional, provisionally, render by the phrase, *ad* or *in tempus*.

provisions, *cibus, cibaria* (-orum, plur.), *alimentum, victus* (-ūs): — for an army, *commeatus* (-ūs), *res frumentaria, frumentum*.

proviso; see PROVIDE.

provocation, provocative, render by verb; without —, *ultero*.

provoke. (1) = to call forth, (*com*)*movere, ciere*. (2) = to make angry, *iritare, lacessere*. (3) to — to anything, *incitare, concitare, impellere*.

provoking, molestus.

provost, praeses, praefectus.

prow, prora.

prowess, virtus (-ūtis); see also VALOUR.

prowl, vagari, peragrarē: to — for plunder, *praedari*.

proximate, proximus: — causes, *antecedentia* (-ium, n. plur.).

proximity; see NEARNESS.

proxy, = deputy, *procurator, vicarius*: by —, *per procuratorem*.

prudence, prudentia, cautio, circumspectio; want of —, *imprudentia*.

prudent, prudens, cautus, circumspectus, consideratus, providus.

prudently, caute, considerate.

prudish, rusticus, severus, tetricus.

prune. LIT., of trees, (*am*)*putare, recidere* (Cato), *pampinare* (of vines: Varro). TRANSF., *amputare, recidere*.

pruner, of trees, putator (Varro, Ov.).

pruning, subst. putatio.

pruning-hook, falx.

prurience, libido, prius (Mart.).

prurient, libidinosus.

pry, rimari, investigare, scrutari.

psalm, psalmus (eccl.).

psalmist, psalmista (eccl.).

psalter, psalterium (eccl.).

psalter, psalterium (eccl.).

pshaw! phy! (Ter.).

psychical, render by phrase with *anima* (= soul); the main subject matter of — research is described in Lucr. I, 112–135.

psychology, psychological, psychologist, render by phrases, such as *naturam mentis investigare*.

puberty, aetas puer, pubertas.

public, subst. *homines* (-um, plur.), *populus* (= the people), *vulgus*: the reading —, render by phrase with *legere*.

public. (1) = not private, not secret, *publicus, communis*: in —; see PUBLICLY; to show oneself in —, *in publicum prodire*; never to appear in —, *publico carere* or *se abstinere*; a — house, *caupona, deversorium*. (2) = of the State, *publicus, forensis*: — life, *respublica, forum*; the — interest, *respublica*; at the — expense, *sumptu publico, publice*; in a — capacity, *publice*; — opinion, *vulgi opinio*.

publican. (1) = farmer of the public taxes, *publicanus*. (2) = inn-keeper, *caupo*.

publication. (1) in gen. = a making known, *praedicatio*. (2) of a book, *editio libri* (Plin.); = a book, *liber*.

publicity, celebritas, lux (= the light of day).

publicly, = in public, *aperte, palam, coram omnibus, in propatulo, in publico, foris*.

publish. (1) in gen., (*di*)*vulgare, praedicare,*

patēfacere, proferre, efferre, edere. (2) of books, *proferre, edere.*
publisher, of a book, *qui librum edendum curat.*
pudding, *placenta* (= cake: Hor., Juv.).
puddle, *stagnum.*
puerile, *puerilis, ineptus.*
puff, subst., render by verb.
puff, v. (1) = to blow hard, pant, *anhelare.* (2) to — out = to inflate, *inflare.* (3) pass.: to be —ed up, *elatum* or *inflatum esse, tumere* (poet.).
pugilism, *pugilatus* (-ūs: Pl.), *pugilatio.*
pugilist, *pugil.*
pug-nosed, *simus* (Verg., Plin.).
pull, subst. *tractus* (-ūs: Sall., Verg.); or render by verb.
pull, v. (1) = to twitch, tweak, *vellere* (e.g.: to — the ear, *aurem*: Verg., Hor.), *vellicare* (Pl., Quint.). (2) forcibly = to drag, *trahere*: to — away, *avellere*; to — back, *retrahere, revellere*; to — down = to demolish, *demoliri, discicere, diruere, destruere, evertere*; to — out, *(e)vellere, eripere.*
pullet, *pullus* (*gallinaceus*).
pulley, *trochlea* (Vitr.).
pullulate, *pullulare* (Verg.).
pulmonary, *pulmoneus* (Pl.); or render by phrase.
pulp, *caro* (Plin., of fruits).
pulpit, render by *suggestus* (-ūs).
pulsate, *palpitare, agitari, moveri.*
pulse. (1) of the blood, *venarum pulsus* (-ūs: Plin.). (2) the vegetable, *legumen.*
pulverize, in *pulverem redigere.*
pumice, *pumex* (poet.): of —, adj. *pumiceus* (Ov.); to smooth with —, *pumicare* (Mart., Cat.).
pump, subst. (1) for raising water, *antlia* (Mart.); perhaps *tympanum* (Lucr., Verg.). (2) = a slipper, *solea, crepida, soccus.*
pump, v. Lit., *exaurire* (= to pump out a liquid, or — a thing dry), *egerere* (= to — out a liquid). TRANSF., to — a person for information, *expiscari (rem ab homine).*
pumpkin, *pepo* (Plin.).
pun, subst. *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *logos* (or -ūs).
pun, v. *iocari.*
punch, subst. (1) the drink, *calidum* (Pl.); a — bowl, *cratera.* (2) see BLOW.
punch, v. *obtundere* (Pl.); to — a hole through, *pertundere* (Pl., Lucr.).
punctilio, perhaps *diligentia* (= carefulness); in matters of religion, *religio.*
punctilious, *diligens* (= careful); in religious matters, *religiosus.*
punctiliously, *diligenter, accurate.*
punctual, in gen., *diligens* (= exact, careful): to be — in keeping an appointment, *ad tempus advenire.*
punctuality, *diligentia* (= carefulness, in gen.).
punctually, *diligenter, ad tempus* (= at the appointed time).
punctuate, *distinguere, interpungere* (Sen.).
punctuation, *distinctio, interpunctio*: a — mark, *interpunctum.*
puncture, subst. *punctum* (Plin.).
puncture, v. (com)*pungere.*
pungent, *acer, acutus.*
pungently, *acriter, acute.*
punish: to — a person, *hominem punire, multare, ulcisci, castigare, in hominem*

animadvertere, hominem poenā adficere, ab homine poenam (or *poenas*) *persequi* or *(re)petere*; to — with exile, a fine, imprisonment, *exilio, pecuniā, vinculis multare*; to — an offence, *ulcisci, exsequi* (with acc.); to be —ed, *puniri, plecti, poenas dare* or *(ex-)pendere* or *(per)solvere.*
punishable, *poenā dignus*; or render by verb.
punisher, *vindex, ultor*; or render by verb.
punishment. (1) as an act, *castigatio, animadversio.* (2) the — inflicted, *poena, supplicium* (esp. = capital —), *noxa* (Liv.), *multa*: to be liable to a —, *poenā tenēri*; to undergo —, *poenam subire*; to award or decide on a —, *poenam constituere*; see also PUNISH.
puny, *pusillus, exiguus*: a — fellow, *homunculus, homuncio.*
pupil. (1) of the eye, *pupula, pupilla* (Lucr.). (2) at a school, *alumnus* (with f. *alumna*), *discipulus* (with f. *discipula*).
puppet, *pupa* (= a doll: Varro, Pers.).
puppy, *catulus, catellus.*
purchasable, *venalis.*
purchase, subst. (1) as an act, *emptio.* (2) = thing bought, *merx* (= merchandise), *quod emptum est.*
purchase, v. (co)*emere, mercari.*
purchaser, *emptor.*
pure. (1) physically = untainted, unmixed, *purus, integer, sincerus, merus* (esp. of wine: Pl., Ov.). (2) in gen. = sheer, unalloyed, 'pure and simple', *merus, sincerus.* (3) of language, *purus, emendatus.* (4) in a moral or religious sense, *purus, integer, sanctus, castus, emendatus.*
purely. (1) = wholly, *prorsus, plane.* (2) = correctly, of language, *pure, emendate, integre.* (3) in a moral or religious sense, *pure, puriter* (Cat.), *integre, caste.*
purgation, *purgatio, lustratio.*
purgative, subst. *medicina quae alvum movet* or *purgat.*
purgatory, *purgatorium* (eccl.).
purge, subst. (1) medical; see PURGATIVE. (2) political, perhaps *proscriptio.*
purge, v. in medicine, *alvum purgare* or *movere*; in gen., see PURIFY.
purification, *purgatio*: a ceremonial —, *lustratio*; the festival of —, *Februa* (-orum, n. plur.; on Feb. 15th).
purify, *(re)purgare, expurgare, purum facere* (in gen.); *purificare* (Plin.); *lustrare* (with religious ceremonial), *emendare* (= to — from faults).
purist, (in language) *homo in scribendo* (or *dicendo*) *diligentior.*
puritan, *homo severior* or *tetricus.*
puritanism, *(nimia) severitas, rigida innocentia* (a phrase used by Livy of Cato the censor).
purity. (1) moral or religious, *castimonia, castitas* (esp. = chastity), *integritas, sanctimonia, sanctitas.* (2) of language, *integritas, sinceritas.*
purl, v. *murmurare, susurrare* (poet.).
purloin, *avertere, surripere, furari.*
purple, subst. *purpura* (Verg.), *ostrum* (Verg.), *conchylium, color purpureus.*
purple, adj. *purpureus, conchyliatus.*
purport, subst.; see MEANING, OBJECT.
purport, v.; see MEAN.
purpose, subst. *propositum, consilium, institutum, sententia, animus, mens, voluntas*: for

the — of doing something, *eo consilio ut*, with subj., or render by *ut* alone, with subj. or by *ad* with gerund(ive); on —, *consulto, de industriā, deditā operā, consilio*; without —, *temere*; to no —, *frustra, nequiquam*; to the —, *ad rem, apposite*.

purpose, v. *statuere, cogitare, in animo habere*; see also INTEND.

purposeless, *vanus, inanis, inritus, cassus, inutilis*.

purposely, = on purpose; see PURPOSE.

purrr, v. *murmurare*.

purse, *marsupium* (Pl.), *zona* (Hor.), *crumena* (Pl., Hor.), *arca* (strictly = money-box; also = money).

purse-proud, *pecuniā superbus* (Hor.).

pursuance (in — of) and **pursuant** (to), render by *ex*, with abl., or *secundum*, with acc.

pursue, *sequi, persequi, prosequi, consecrari, insequi, insectari, (homini) insistere, (homini) instare*.

pursuing, *sequax* (Lucr., Verg.).

pursuit. (1) the act of pursuing, physically; render by verb. (2) = eager search for anything, *consecratio, studium*. (3) = an occupation that one follows, *negotium, occupatio, artificium*.

purveyor, *obsonator* (Pl., Sen.); or render by *providere*.

pus, *pus* (Cels.).

push, subst. (*im*)*pulsus* (-ūs), *impetus* (-ūs).

push, v. (1) = to impel, move along, (*im*)-*pellere*, (*pro*)*trudere, urgere*: to — forward, *propellere*; to — back, *repellere*; to — down, *depellere*. (2) intransit.: to — on, *contendere, instare, pergere*.

pushing, adj. *protervus, petulans, confidens*.

pusillanimity, *timiditas; animus timidus, abiectus, humilis, infractus*.

pusillanimous, *timidus, abiectus, humilis, (in)fractus*.

pusillanimously, *timide, abiecte, humiliter, animo abiecto*.

pustule, *pustula* (Cels.).

put. LIT., physically = to place, *ponere, (con)locare*: to — away (safely), *condere, abdere*; to — aside, *seponere*; to — back, *reponere, recondere*; to — down, *deponere, demittere*; to — forward, *porrigere, extendere*; to — one thing into another, *imponere, immittere, inserere*; to — on, in gen., *imponere, superponere*; to — on, of clothes, *induere, sumere*; to — off, of clothes, *exuere, (de)ponere*; to — out, *exserere, eicere, extrudere, expellere*; to — one thing to another, *apponere, applicare*; to — together, *conligere, conferre, componere*; to — under, *subicere, supponere, subdere*; to — up (= to erect), *erigere, statuere*. TRANSF., to — a question, *quaestionem (pro)ponere*; to — a value on, *aestimare*; to — down (= to suppress), *tollere, comprimere*; to — forward (as a candidate, etc.) *producere*, (as an argument, etc.) *adferre*; to — in (with a ship), *appellere*; to — in order, *ordinare*; to — in writing, *perscribere*; to — off (= to postpone), *differre, prorogare*; to — out (a fire), *extinguere*; to — out to sea, (*navem*) *solvere*; to — out of the way, *de medio tollere*; to — (a person) over (something or somebody), (*hominem*) *praeferre*, with dat.; to — to death, *interficere, leto dare*; to — to flight, *in fugam dare, fugare*; to — under

(= to subject), *subicere*; to — up (a person as guest), *hospitio accipere*; to — up with (a person as host), (*ad hominem*) *devertere* or *deverti*; to — up with (= to tolerate), *ferre, tolerare, devorare*.

putative, *falsus* or render by phrase, such as *qui dicitur esse*.

putrefy, *putrescere*: to cause to —, *putrefacere*.

putrid, *putridus, putidus, puter* (or *putris*: Verg., Hor.).

putty, render by *gluten* (= glue: Lucr.).

puzzle, *quaestio* (= a question), *aenigma* (= a riddle), *nodus* (= a knotty point).

puzzle, v. *dubium facere, animum distrahere, impedire*: to be —d, *dubitare, haerere, haesitare*.

puzzling, *difficilis, ambiguus, obscurus, perplexus*.

Pygmy, *pygmaeus* (= one of the Pygmies, Plin., etc.); in gen. = dwarf, *nanus* (Juv.), *pumilio* (Sen., Mar.), *pumilus* (Stat., Suet.),

pyramid, *pyramis*.

pyramidal, render by phrase, such as *in pyramidis formam factus*.

pyre, *rogus, pyra* (Verg.).

Pyrenees, *Pyrenaei montes, Pyrenaeum, Pyrene*.

pyrites, *pyrites* (Plin.).

pyrrhic, subst., = the metrical foot, (*pes*) *pyrrhichius* (Quint.).

pyrrhic, adj., a — victory, render by phrase, such as *victoria, ut aiunt, Pyrrhi regis modo incassum relata*.

pyx, *pyxis*.

Q

quack, subst. = an itinerant seller of medicine, *pharmacopola circumforaneus*: a — philosopher, *circulator* (Sen.); to play the —, *circulari* (Sen.).

quadrangle, = courtyard, *area*.

quadrangular, *quadrangulus* (Plin.).

quadripartite, *quadripartitus*.

quadruped, *quadrupes*.

quadruple, *quadruplex*.

quaff, v. *perpotare* (Lucr.), *ducere, haurire*.

quag(mire), *palus* (-udis).

quail, subst. (the bird), *coturnix* (Lucr., Plin.).

quail, v. *animo deficere* or *cadere, pavere*.

quaint. (1) in a good sense, *lepidus, facetus, concinnus*. (2) = odd, *insolitus, novus, mirus*.

quake, *tremere, contremiscere, pavere*.

qualification. (1) = right, *ius* (*iuris*, n.); or render by adj. (2) = limitation, condition, *exceptio, condicio*.

qualified, (*ad rem*) *idoneus, accommodatus, aptus, (re) dignus*.

qualify, v. (1) transit.: a = to make fit, *aptum* or *idoneum reddere, instituere* (= to train): b = to modify, restrict, *extenuare, circumscribere, deminuere*. (2) intransit. = be (or be held) suitable, *aptum* or *idoneum esse* (or *haberi*).

quality. (1) = nature, character, *natura, ingenium, indoles, qualitas* (as philosoph. t. t. only, a word coined by Cic. to represent the Greek *ποιότης*): of what —? *qualis*?; of such a —, *talis*; a good —, *virtus* (-ūtis); a bad —, *vitium*. (2) = kind, sort, *genus* (-ēris, n.); of wine, *nota*. (3) = high birth or rank,

render by adj. (e.g.: a lady of —, *generosa femina*).

qualm, *fastidium* (= a feeling of disgust), *nausea* (= vomiting), *nauseola* (= slight squeamishness): a — of conscience, render by *conscientia (mala)*.

quantity, (1) = number, *numerus*, *quantitas* (Plin., Quint.): a certain —, *aliquot* (in apposition to a plur. subst.), *aliquantum* (with partitive genit. of sing. subst.); a large —, *multitudo*, *copia*, *vis*, *pondus* (-eris, n.; = weight); in what —? (= how many?) *quot?*; in such — (= so many), *tot*. (2) = shortness or length of syllables in scansion, *mensura*, *quantitas* (Gram.).

quarrel, subst. *iurgium*, *altercatio*, *rixa* (with violence; = brawl).

quarrel, v. *iurgare*, *altercari*, *rixari*.

quarrelsome, *litigiosus*, *pugnax*; or render by phrase.

quarry, subst. (1) a stone —, *lapicidinae* (-arum, plur.), *lautumiae* (-arum, plur.). (2) = prey, *praeda*.

quarry, v. *caedere*, *excidere*.

quart, (as a measure) *duo sextarii*.

quartan, adj. *quartanus*: a — ague, (*febris*) *quartana*.

quarter, (1) = a fourth part, *quarta pars*, *quadrans* (of certain measures only). (2) = region, district, *vicus* (in a town), *regio*, *pars*, *plaga* (poet.). (3) = mercy, *venia*: to grant a person —, *homini parcere*; see also **QUARTERS**.

quarter, v. *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispertire*: to — a man (as a punishment), *in quattuor partes distrahere* (Sen.). (2) to — troops, *milites per hospitia disponere*.

quarter-day, *dies constitutus* or *dictus* or *certus*.

quarter-deck, *puppis* (Verg.).

quartering, render by verb.

quarterly, *trimestris* (Varro, Suet.): money to be paid —, *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*.

quarters, *hospitium*, *habitatio*, *tectum* (= roof, shelter), *deversorium* (= lodgings), *mansio* (Plin., Suet.): winter — (for troops), *hiberna* (-orum, n. plur.); summer —, *aestiva* (-orum, n. plur.); at close —, *comminus*; to come to close —, *manum conserere*.

quash, *rescindere*, *infirmare*, *inritum facere*.

quaver; see **TREMBLE**.

quay, *margo* (Varro), *crepido*.

queen, *regina*: — bee, *rex apium* (Verg.).

queenly, render by phrase, such as *reginae similis*.

queer, *novus*, *insolitus*, *mirus*; = absurd, *ridiculus*.

quell, *opprimere*, *comprimere*, *compescere* (poet.), *sedare* (= to settle, calm).

quench, (lit. and fig.) *extinguere*, *restinguere*.

querulous, *queribundus*, *querulus* (poet.); or render by the verb (*con*)*queri*.

query; see **QUESTION**.

quest; see **SEEK**, **SEARCH**.

question, subst. (1) = an inquiry, a thing asked, *quaestio*, *rogatio* (rarer), *interrogatum*: to put a —, *quaestionem (pro)ponere*; to decide a —, *quaestionem solvere*; it is a difficult —, *magna quaestio est*. But the word is often best rendered by a verb, as in the following examples: to ask —s, (*inter*)*rogare*; the — now is, *nunc id quaeritur* (or *agitur*); he failed to answer my —, *mihi*

quaerenti nihil respondit. (2) = doubt, dispute, *controversia*, *dubium*: without —, *sine controversia*, *sine dubio*, *procul dubio*; there is no — that he did it (or of his having done it), *haud dubium est quin fecerit*. (3) = matter (in dispute), *res*.

question, v. (1) = to ask (a person) questions, (*hominem*) (*inter*)*rogare*, *percontari*; (*ex* or *ab* or *de homine*) *quaerere* or *exquirere*. (2) = to doubt, *dubitare*. (3) = to express doubt (on a point), (*rem*) *in dubium* (or *incertum*) *vocare*.

questionable, *incertus*, *ambiguus*, *anceps*, *dubius*.

questioning, subst. (*inter*)*rogatio*, *percontatio*, *quaestio*.

quibble, subst. *captio*, *cavillatio* (Quint.).

quibble, v. *cavillari*.

quibbler, *cavillator* (Sen.).

quibbling, adj. *captiosus*.

quick, subst., in the phrase, to cut to the —, *ad vivum rescare*.

quick, adj. (1) see **ALIVE**. (2) see **FAST**, **SPEEDY**. (3) of disposition = prompt, active, *promptus*, *alacer*, *expeditus*. (4) = — witted, *acutus*, *astutus*, *sagax*, *catus*, *perspicax*.

quicken, (1) = to make alive, *animare*. (2) = to make go fast, *incitare*, *accelerare*, *maturare*. (3) in gen. = to stimulate, *incitare*, *excitare*, *stimulare*, *incendere*.

quicklime, *calx viva* (Vitr.).

quickly, *cito*, *celeriter*, *velociter*, *mature*, *mox* (= soon).

quickness, (1) physical, *velocitas*; see also **SPEED**. (2) of intellect, *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, *sagacitas*.

quicksand, *syrts* (Verg.).

quicksilver, *argentum vivum* (Plin.).

quick-tempered, *iracundus*, *stomachosus*, *cerebrosus* (Hor.).

quick-witted; see **QUICK**.

quiescent, render by verb, *quiescere*.

quiet, subst. *quies*, *requies*, *tranquillitas*, *pax*, *otium* (= leisure), *silentium* (= silence).

quiet, adj. *quietus*, *tranquillus*, *pacatus*, *sedatus* (= settled, calm), *placidus* (= placid, undisturbed), *otiosus* (= at leisure), *taciturnus* (= not talking): to be —, *quiescere*, *silere* (= to make no noise), *tacere* (= not to talk).

quiet, **quieten**, v. *tranquillum* or *quietum reddere*, *tranquillare* (fig.), *pacare* (= to pacify), *sedare* (= to settle, calm).

quietly, *quiete*, *tranquille*, *placide*, *placate* (= calmly), *otiose* (= in leisurely fashion), *silentio* (= in silence), *tacite* (= silently).

quietness; see **QUIET**, subst.

quill, (1) the feather, *penna*. (2) of porcupines, etc., *spina*. (3) for striking the strings of an instrument, *plectrum*, *pecten* (Verg.).

quilt, *stragulum*.

quinquennial, *quinquennalis* (= done once in every five years).

quinsy, *angina* (Pl., Plin.), *synanche* (Cels.).

quintessence, *quinta pars* (Hor.), *flos*.

quip, *dictum*.

quire (of paper), *scapus* (Plin.).

quirk, *captiuncula*, *calumnia*.

quit, *decedere* (*de loco*); see also **LEAVE**, **DESERT**.

quite, (1) = completely, *admodum*, *prorsus*, *plane*, *omnino*, *penitus*, *funditus*: to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire*: often rendered by negative (*non*, *haud*, *neque*,

etc.) with adj. or adv. of opposite meaning, e.g. — certain, *haud dubius*. (2) = fairly, moderately, *satis*.
quiver, subst. *pharetra* (poet.): wearing a —, *pharetratus* (poet.).
quiver, v. *tremere*, *micare*, *trepidare* (poet.).
quivering, adj. *tremulus* (poet.).
quoit, *discus*.
quota, (*rata*) *pars*.
quotation. (1) = act of quoting, *prolatio*, *commemoratio*. (2) = passage quoted, *locus adlatus*.
quote, *adferre*, *proferre*, (*com*)*memorare* (= to mention).
quoth, he or she, *inquit*, *ait*.
quotidian, *cot(t)idianus*.

R

rabbit, *cuniculus* (Varro, Mart.).
rabble, *multitudo*, *turba*, *plebecula*, *conluvio*.
rabid, *rabidus* (poet.); see also **MAD**.
rabidly, *rabide*.
race, subst. (1) = family, stock, people, *gens* (-*eris*, n.); *gens* (usually smaller), *stirps* (= lineage), *progenies* (= descent or progeny), *prosapia* (archaic), *semen* (lit. = seed), *proles* (= progeny; poet.), *nomen* (lit. = name), *propago* (poet.). (2) = a contest of speed, *cursus* (-*ūs*), *certamen*, *curriculum*.
race, v. (*cursu*) *certare* or *contendere*.
race-course, *curriculum*, *stadium*, *circus*.
race-horse, *equus*, *celes* (Plin.).
racer, = runner, *cursor*.
raciness, *succus*, *sapor*.
rack, subst. (1) = manger, *faliscæ* (-*arum*, plur.: Cat.). (2) the instrument of torture, *eculeus*, *tortementum*, *quaestio* (= examination under torture).
rack, v. = to torment. LIT., *torquere*, (*ex*)*cruciare*. TRANSF., *torquere*, (*ex*)*cruciare*, *vexare*.
racket, = noise, *streptus* (-*ūs*).
racy, *salsus*.
radiance, *fulgor*, *claritas*, *candor*, *splendor*, *nitor*.
radiant, = bright, *clarus*, *candidus*, *splendidus*, *nitens*, *nitidus*, *fulgens*.
radiate, *fulgere*, *radiare* (poet.).
radiation, *radiatio* (Plin.).
radical, subst., render by adj.; see **RADICAL**, adj. (4).
radical, adj. (1) = original, innate, *insitus*, *innatus*. (2) as grammar. t. t., a — word, *verbum nativum*, *primigenium*, *primitivum* (Gram.). (3) = complete, entire, *totus*. (4) in politics, *novarum rerum cupidus* or *studiosus*.
radically, *radicitus*, *funditus*, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*; see also **ALTOGETHER**.
radish, *raphanus* (Plin.), *radix* (Hor.).
radius, *radius*.
raffle, subst. and verb, render by the word *alea* (= gambling), or the phrase *aleā ludere* (= to gamble).
raft, *ratis*.
rafter, *canterius* (Vitr.), *tignum*, *trabs*.
rag, *pannus*.
ragamuffin, *homo pannosus*.
rage, subst. *rabies*, *furor* (= frenzy), *saevitia*,

ira (= anger): — for a thing = eager longing, *cupido*, *studium*, *aviditas*.
rage, v. *furere*, *saevire*.
raging, *furens*, *furibundus*, *saevus*, *rabidus* (poet.).
ragged, of people, *pannosus* (Cic.), *pannis obsitus* (Ter.); of clothes, *lacer*.
rail, subst. = bar, *tignum transversum*.
rail, v. (1) to — off, (*con*)*saepire*. (2) to — at = to abuse, (*homini*) *maledicere*, *conviciari*, (*hominem*) *maledictis* or *conviciis consecrari*.
railing, subst. *saepimentum*, *saepes* (= hedge, fence).
raillery, *iocus*, *cavillatio*.
raiment, *vestis*, *vestitus* (-*ūs*), *vestimenta* (-*orum*, plur.).
rain, subst. *pluvia*, *imber*: a sudden shower of —, *imber repente effusus*; the — continues, *imber tenet* (Liv.).
rain, v.: it —s, *pluit*.
rainbow, *arcus* (-*ūs*) *pluvius* (Hor.); also *arcus* (-*ūs*) alone.
rain-cloud, *nimbus*.
rainy, *pluvius*, *pluvialis* (poet.), *aquosus* (poet.), *imbrifer* (poet.).
raise. (1) = to lift up, (*ex*)*tollere*, (*e*)*levare*, *sublevare*, *erigere*. (2) see **ERECT**, **BUILD**. (3) = to increase, *augere*: to — a price, *pretium efferre* (Varro). (4) = to promote, *elevare*, *producere*, *provehere*, *efferre*. (5) = to arouse, to stir up, (*animus*, etc.) *excitare*, *erigere*, *tollere*, *recreare*. (6) = to get together, *conligere*, *comparare*, *conscribere*. (7) to — a siege, *oppidum obsidione liberare*.
raisin, *acinus passus* (Plin.), *racemus passus* (Verg.).
rake, subst. (1) the agricultural implement, *rastellus* (Varro, Suet.), *pecten* (Ov.). (2) = a prodigal, *roué*, *ganeo*, *nepos*, *vappa* (Cat., Hor.), *homo dissolutus* or *perditus*.
rake, v. *radere*, *pectine verrere* (Ov.).
rakish, *perditus*, *profligatus*, *dissolutus*.
rally, v. (1) transit.: a, to — troops, *aciem* or *ordines restituere*, *milites in ordinem revocare*: b, = to banter, *ludere*, *inridere*. (2) intransit. = to recover, *se conligere*, *se reficere*, *convalescere* (from illness).
ram, subst. *aries* (= both the animal and a battering —).
ram, v. *fistucā adigere*, *fistucare* (Cato, Plin.).
ramble, subst. = a walk, *ambulatio*: to go for a —, *ire ambulatum*.
ramble, v. LIT., *errare*, *vagari*, *ambulare* (= to walk about). TRANSF., = to digress, *aberrare*, *vagari*, *exspatiari* (Quint.).
rambler, *erro* (= vagrant: Hor., Ov.).
rambling, *vagus* (lit. and fig.).
ramification, render by *pars*.
ramify, (*in partes*) *dividi*; see also **EXTEND**.
rammer, *fistuca*.
rampant, *ferox*, *superbus* (= proud): to be —, *superbire*; in heraldry, *erectus* or *adirectus*.
rampart. LIT., *vallum*, *agger*. TRANSF., *vallum*, *propugnaculum*, *praesidium*.
rancid, *rancidus* (Hor.).
rancorous, *malevolus*, *malignus*, *invidus*, *infestus*.
rancorously, *maligne*, *infeste*.
rancour, *odium* (*occultum*), *invidia*, *malevolentia*.
random, *in casu positus*, *fortuitus*, or render by adv.: at —, *temere*.

range, subst. (1) = a row, *ordo, series*: a — of mountains, *montes* (-ium, plur.) *perpetui*. (2) of a missile, (*telī*) *coniectus* (-ūs), or *iactus* (-ūs: Verg.). (3) in gen., = class, *genus* (-eris, n.); if the idea of variety within the class is to be stressed, render by subst. *varietas* or adj. *varius*.

rank, subst. (1) = a row of soldiers, *ordo*: to keep one's —s, *ordinem servare*; to break —s, *ordine egredi*; fig.: the —s of a party, *partes* (-ium, plur.). (2) = degree, station, *ordo, gradus* (-ūs), *locus* (esp. of birth): high —, *dignitas, fastigium, summus locus*.

rank, adj. (1) of plant growth, *luxuriosus*. (2) of smell, *foetidus, graveolens* (Verg.). (3) = great, extreme, *magnus, maximus, summus*.

rank, v. = to place in a particular class, *numerare, habēre*.

rankle, v.: to — in the mind, (*hominem*) *mordēre, pungēre, stimulare*.

ransack. (1) = to plunder, *diripere, expilare, spoliare*. (2) = to search thoroughly, *rimari, (per)scrutari*.

ransom, subst. (1) = the money paid, *pretium, pecunia*. (2) = the arrangement, *redemptio*.

ransom, v. *redimere*.

rant, subst. *sermo tumidus, ampullae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).

rant, v. *declamare, ampullari* (Hor.).

ranter, *orator tumidus*.

rap, subst., with the knuckles, *talitrum* (Suet.); at a door, *pulsatio*.

rap, v. *pulsare* (esp. at a door); — over the knuckles, see *REBUKE, CENSURE*.

rapacious, *rapax, avidus*.

rapacity, *rapacitas, aviditas*.

rape, subst. *raptus* (-ūs); to commit —, (*mulierem*) *rapere, (mulieri) vim or stuprum* or *vitium offerre*.

rapid, subst. *vertex, gurgēs*.

rapid, adj. *rapidus, celer, velox, citus*.

rapidity, *rapiditas, celeritas, velocitas*.

rapidly, *rapide, cito, celeriter*.

rapier, *gladius* (= sword).

rapine, *rapina*.

rapture, (*summa*) *voluptas, exsultatio*; see also *HAPPINESS*.

rapturous; see *HAPPY*.

rare. (1) = uncommon, *rarus, inusitatus*. (2) = thin, *rarus, tenuis*. (3) = exceptional, *singularis, eximius*.

rarefaction, render by adj., e.g. the — of the atmosphere, *aer extenuatus*.

rarefy, *extenuare*.

rarely, *raro*.

rarity. (1) = fewness, *raritas, paucitas*. (2) = a rare thing, *res rara* or use the proverbial expressions *alba avis, rara avis*.

rascal, *homo scelestus* or *nequam, scelus* (-eris, n.: Pl., Ter.), *furcifer, verbero*.

rascality, *scelus* (-ēris, n.).

rascally, *scelestus, nequam*.

rase, = to level with the ground, *solo aequare* or *adaequare*.

rash, subst. *eruptio(nes)* (Plin.).

rash, adj. *praeceps, inconsultus, inconsideratus, temerarius*.

rashly, *inconsulte, inconsiderate, temere*.

rashness, *temeritas*.

rasp, subst. *scobina* (Plin.).

raspberry: a — bush, *rubus Idaeus* (Plin.).

rat, *mus*; a — trap, *muscipula* (Sen.).

rate, subst. (1) = price, *pretium*: to buy at a high or low —, *magno* or *parvo emere*; — of interest, *usura, fenus* (-ōris, n.); — of exchange, *collybus*. (2) = tax, *vectigal, tributum*. (3) = manner, condition, *modus*: at any —, *certe, utique*. (4) see *SPEED*.

rate, v. (1) = to value, *aestimare*. (2) = to scold, *increpare, obiurgare*.

rather. (1) = in preference, *potius, citius, libentius, prius*: I would —, *malo* (with infin.); or —, *vel potius*; nay, —, *immo (vero)*. (2) = somewhat, *aliquantum*; with a comparative, *paulo, aliquanto*; sometimes rendered by a compound verb in *sub-*.

ratification, *sanctio*, or render by verb.

ratify, *sancire, ratum facere, confirmare*.

ratio; see *PROPORTION*.

ratiocination, *ratiocinatio*; see also *REASONING*.

ration, *demensum* (Ter.), *cibaria* (-orum, plur.), *diaria* (-orum, plur.).

rational. (1) = possessing reason, *ratione praeditus, rationis particeps*. (2) = agreeable to reason, (*rationē*) *consentaneus*: to act —ly, *prudenter* or *considerate agere*.

rationalism, *rationalist*, render by the phrase *eorum opinio qui hominum ratione omnia comprehendi censent* (Cic.).

rationality, *ratio*.

rationally, *ratione*; see also *RATIONAL*.

rattle, subst. (1) = a noise, *crepitus* (-ūs), *strepitus* (-ūs), *sonitus* (-ūs). (2) a child's —, *crepitaculum* (Mart., Quint.), *crepitacillum* (Lucr.).

rattle, v. (1) transit. *insonare* with abl. (2) intransit. *crepare, crepitum dare, strepere, sonare*.

ravage, (*per*)*vastare, (de)populari*.

ravaging, subst. *vastatio, populatio*.

rave, *furere, insanire, bacchari*; colloq. = to talk wildly, *delirare, vaticinari, hariolari*.

raven, *corvus*.

ravering, *ravenous, rapax, vorax, edax, famelicus* (= famished: Pl., Ter., Juv.).

ravenousness, *rapacitas*.

ravine, *fauces* (-ium, plur.).

raving, *furens, furibundus, insanus*.

ravish. (1) in gen. = to carry off, *rapere, abstrahere, abducere*. (2) = to debauch, (*con*)*stuprare*. (3) see *DELIGHT*.

ravisher, *raptor* (poet.), *stuprator* (Quint., Suet.).

ravishing; see *DELIGHTFUL*.

raw. (1) = uncooked, *crudus, incoctus* (Pl.). (2) of wounds, *crudus* (Ov., Plin. L.). (3) of materials = unworked, undressed, *crudus* (Verg.), *rudis* (Verg., Ov., Plin.), *infectus*. (4) = untrained, inexperienced, *rudis, imperitus*: a — recruit, *tiro*. (5) of weather, *frigidus* (= cold), *humidus* (= damp).

raw-boned, *strigosus*.

ray. (1) of light, *radius, iubar* (poet.); fig.: a — of hope, *specula*. (2) the fish, *raia* (Plin.).

raze; see *RASE*.

razor, *novacula*.

reach, subst. (1) = grasp, capacity, *captus* (-ūs), or render by verb; of a weapon = range, *coniectus* (-ūs), *iactus* (-ūs: Verg.). (2) = tract, region, *tractus* (-ūs), *regio*.

reach, v. (1) see *EXTEND, STRETCH*. (2) = to touch, get to, (*rem, locum*) *tangere, contingere*,

attingere, adipisci; of land, etc., *capere*; (*ad rem, ad locum*) (*per*)*venire, accedere*; of reports, etc.: to — a person's ears, *ad hominem deferri*. (3) = to pass, hand over, *porrigere, praebere*.

react: to — upon = to affect, *adficere*; to — to = to take in a certain way, (*rem*) *ferre* or *accipere*, (*adversus rem*) *se gerere*, with adv.

reaction; see REACT and REACTIONARY.

reactionary, render by phrase, such as *rem (publicam) ad pristinum statum revocare velle*.

read, *legere* (with acc. of either matter or author), *evolvere* (= to unroll and —); to — through, *perlegere*; to — quickly through, *percurrere*; to — often, *lectitare*; to — aloud, *recitare*; to — the stars, *astra cognoscere*; well—, adj., of a person, *litteratus*; fairly well—, *litteris tinctus*.

readable, *iucundus legenti*.

readily, = willingly, *prompte* (Tac.), *prompto* or *parato animo, libenter, facile*.

readiness, *animus promptus* or *paratus, facilitas*: — of speech, *volubilitas linguae, lingua prompta*; in —, *paratus, expeditus, in promptu*.

reader, *legens, qui legit, lector* (= a regular or professional —), *recitator, anagnostes*.

reading, *lectio*: a complete —, *perlectio*; a — aloud, *recitatio*; a — in an author (= a version of the text), *lectio* (late Latin).

reading-desk, perhaps *pulpitum* (Hor.).

ready, *paratus* (*ad rem*, or with infin.), *promptus, expeditus*: — money, *pecunia praesens* or *numerata*; to make —, (*com*)*parare, instruere*; to be — (for use), *praesto esse*; to be — (= willing) to do a thing, *velle*.

real. (1) = genuine, true, not fictitious, *verus, sincerus, solidus, germanus*; a — scholar, *vere doctus*; sometimes rendered by *ipse* (e.g.: the — man, *homo ipse*). (2) in law: — estate, *fundus praedium, res (rerum, plur.) soli* (Sen., Plin. L.).

realism, realistic, render by the phrase *veritatem imitari*.

reality, *res (vera), veritas*: in —, see REALLY.

realization. (1) = completion, effect, *effectus (-ūs)*. (2) = comprehension; render by verb.

realize. (1) = to carry into effect, *facere, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere*. (2) = to grasp mentally, *intelligere, comprehendere, sentire, animo* (or *mente*) *concipere*. (3) = to get in one's money, *pecuniam redigere*.

really. (1) = in reality, *re, re ipsa, re vera, vere, profecto*. (2) incredulously, in questions: is it — so? *itane est?*; —? *ain tu?*

realm, *civitas* (= citizen body), *respublica* (= state), *regnum* (= kingdom).

reanimate, = to encourage, *animus erigere*.

reap. LIT., (*de*)*metere, messem facere*; 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 consevit legere fructum* (Liv.). TRANSF., in gen. = to gain, *fructum (ex re) capere, percipere*.

reaper, *messor*.

reaping-hook, *falx*.

reappear, *redire* (= to return), *rursus apparere*.

rear, subst., of a marching formation, *agmen extremum* or *novissimum*; of a fighting

formation, *acies novissima* or *extrema*: to form the — guard, *agmen claudere* or *cogere*; to attack the enemy in the —, *hostes aversos* or *hostes a tergo adgredi*.

rear, v. (1) see RAISE, LIFT. (2) = to rear, *alere, educare*. (3) intransit., of horses, *tollere se adrectum* (Verg.).

reason, subst. (1) = cause, *causa, ratio* (= intelligible cause, grounds): to quote as a —, *causam adferre*; for valid —s, *iustis de causis*; for this (or that) —, *ideo, idcirco*; for this —, namely that, etc., *propterea quod*; by — of, *propter (rem), ob (rem), ex (re)*; there is no — why, etc., *non est* (or *nihil est*) *quod* or *cur*, with subj.; for what —? *cur? quid? quare? quamobrem?*; for no —, without —, *temere*. (2) as a faculty, *ratio, mens, consilium*: to lose one's —, *rationem amittere*; to recover one's —, *respicere, ad sanitatem reverti, ad bonam frugem se recipere*.

reason, v. *ratiocinari, reputare*: to — with another person, (*de re*) *ad hominem disceptare, (rem) cum homine disputare, (de re) cum homine disserere*.

reasonable. (1) of persons, *rationis particeps* (= rational), *prudens* (= sensible). (2) = fair, according to reason, (*rationi*) *consentaneus, aequus, iustus, par, modicus* (= moderate, in price, etc.).

reasonableness. (1) = rationality, *ratio*. (2) = fairness, moderation, *aequitas, moderatio*.

reasonably. (1) = rationally, *ratione*. (2) = adequately, *sat*.

reasoner, *disputator*.

reasoning, *ratio, ratiocinatio*; see also REASON.

reassemble, *reducere in unum*; or render as assemble again; see ASSEMBLE (transit. and intransit.) and AGAIN.

reassert, *iterare* (= to repeat), *restituere* (= to restore).

reassume, *recipere, resumere*.

reassure, (*animum*) *confirmare, recreare, erigere*.

rebel, subst. *homo seditiosus, hostis patriae*; or render by relative clause.

rebel, adj.; see REBELLIOUS.

rebel, v. *seditionem (com)movere* or *concitare; rebellare, rebellionem facere* (both these of conquered peoples), *deficere* or *desciscere* (*a rege, a republica*).

rebellion, *seditio, defectio, motus (-ūs), tumultus (-ūs), rebellio* (of a conquered people).

rebellious, *seditiosus, turbulentus, novarum rerum cupidus* or *studiosus, rebellis* (of conquered peoples: Verg., Tac.).

rebelliously, *seditiose, turbulente(r)*.

rebellow, *reboare* (Verg.), *remugire* (Verg.).

rebound, subst., render by verb.

rebound, v. *repelli* (= to be driven back), *resilire, resultare* (poet.).

rebuff, subst. *repulsa*.

rebuff, v. *repellere, reicere*.

rebuild, *restituere, reficere*; or render as build again.

rebuke, subst. *reprehensio, vituperatio, obiurgatio, convicium, castigatio*.

rebuke, v. *reprehendere, vituperare, obiurgare, (verbis) castigare, increpare, increpitare*.

rebuker, *castigator, obiurgator*.

rebut, *redarguere, repellere, refellere*.

recall, subst. *revocatio*; or render by verb.

recall, v. (1) physically, *revocare*, *reducere*, *reverti iubere*. (2) to — to mind, *recordari*, in *memoriam revocare*, *redigere*, *reducere*, (*rem memoriā* or *memoriam rei*, genit.) *repetere*.

recant, *recantare* (Hor.), *retractare* (Verg.), *revocare* (Sen.).

recantation, *receptus* (-ūs); or render by verb. **recapitulate**, *enumerare*, *commemorare*, *referre* (= to relate).

recapitulation, *enumeratio*, *conlectio*.

recapture, v. *recipere*.

recast. Lit., *recoquere* (Verg.), *reficere*.

TRANSF., *reficere*, *renovare*.

recede, *recedere*, *retro cedere*.

receipt. (1) = the act of receiving, *acceptio* or render by verb (e.g.: after the — of the money, *pecuniā acceptā*): to acknowledge the — of, *testari se accepisse*. (2) on the credit side of a ledger, a —, *acceptum*; to enter as a —, *acceptum referre*. (3) = a document acknowledging that something has been received, *apocha*, *acceptilatio* (Leg.). (4) see RECIPE.

receive. (1) in gen. = to take, *accept*, *capere*, *accipere*, *excipere*, *percipere*, *recipere*, *ferre*. (2) to — a person into one's house, *hominem hospitio accipere* or *excipere*, *ad se (domum) recipere*. (3) to — a person into a community, *hominem (in civitatem, etc.) asciscere*, *ascribere*, *admittere*, *adsumere*, *adgregare*. (4) = to take anything said or done in a certain manner, *accipere*, *interpretari*; to take a thing well, in *bonam partem accipere*, *aequi bonique facere*; to take ill, in *malam partem accipere*, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*. (5) with abstr. subst. as object, often to be rendered by passive verb; e.g.: to — a good education, *liberaliter educari*.

receiver, *receptor* (with f. *receptrix*; both esp. in bad sense of thieves, etc.).

recent, *recens*, *novus*.

recently, *nuper*, *recens*.

receptacle, *receptaculum*, *cella* (= store-room), *horreum* (= granary, barn), *apotheca* (esp. for wine), *armarium* (= cupboard).

reception, *acceptio*, *hospitium* (in a house); or render by verb, e.g.: to meet with a good —, *benigne excipi*.

receptive, *docilis* (= teachable).

receptiveness, **receptivity**, *docilitas* (= teachableness).

recess. (1) = retired place, *recessus* (-ūs), *latibulum*, *penetrabile* (usually plur. and mostly poet.). (2) = holidays, *feriae* (-arum, plur.).

recipe, = instructions for the preparation of medicine or food, *compositio* (Sen.).

recipient; see RECEIVE and RECEIVER.

reciprocal, *mutuus*.

reciprocally, *mutuo*, *invicem*.

reciprocate, *inter se dare*.

reciprocity, *vicissitudo*; or render by verb.

recital, *enumeratio*, *narratio*, *commemoratio*.

recitation, *recitatio*.

recite. (1) = to say aloud, *pronuntiare*, *recitare*. (2) = to narrate, *enumerare*, (*com-*) *memorare*, *dicere*, (*e*) *narrare*, *referre*, *exponere*.

reciter, *recitator*.

reckless, *neglegens*, *temerarius*, *inconsideratus*, *incautus*, *imprudens*: — of, *neglegens* with genit.

recklessly, *neglegenter*, *temere*, *imprudenter*, *inconsiderate*.

recklessness, *imprudencia*, *neglegentia*, *temeritas*.

reckon. (1) = to count, calculate, *computare*, (*e*) *numerare*. (2) see CONSIDER. (3) to — on, *confidere*, with dat.

reckoning, subst. *ratio*, *computatio* (Sen.): to make a —, *rationem inire* or *subducere*.

reclaim, v. (1) = to ask back, *repetere*, *repscere*. (2) = to reform a person, *corrigere*, *emendare*, *ad virtutem revocare*.

recline, v. (1) transit. *reclinare*. (2) intransit. *se reclinare*, *recumbere*, *iacere* (= to lie).

recluse, *homo solitarius*.

recognition, render by verb.

recognizance, *sponsio*, *vadimonium*.

recognize. (1) = to know again, *agnoscere*, *cognoscere*, *noscitare*. (2) = to acknowledge, *noscere*, (*com*) *probare* (= to approve), *accipere* (= to receive): to — a child officially as one's own, *tollere*, *suscipere*.

recoil, *resilire* (lit. and fig.), *resultare* (poet.), *recellere*: to — in horror, *refugere*.

recollect, (*com*) *meminisse*, *reminisci*, *recordari*, *memoriā repetere*, *memoriam (hominis, rei) repetere* or *revocare* or *renovare*.

recollection, *memoria*, *recordatio*.

recommence, v. (1) transit. *redintegrare*, *de integro instaurare*, *renovare*. (2) intransit. *renasci*, *renovari*.

recommend, *commendare*, *probare*, *suffragari* (with dat.): to — a course of action, *suadere* (*homini*) *ut*, with subj.

recommendation, *commendatio*, *laudatio*, *suffragatio* (esp. by voting in favour): a letter of —, *litterae* (-arum, plur.) *commendaticiae*.

recommendatory, *commendaticius*.

recompense, subst. *remuneratio*, *praemium*, *merces*.

recompense, v. *remunerari*.

reconcile. (1) of persons (and deities) = to make friendly, *placare*, (*in gratiam*) *reconciliare*, *componere* (*aversos amicos*: Hor.); (*hominem cum homine*) in *gratiam reducere* or *restituere*: to become —d, (*cum homine*) in *gratiam redire* or *reverti*. (2) = to make congruous, *accommodare*. (3) to — oneself to = to submit to, *patienter* or *aequo animo ferre*, *rei* (dat.) *se submittere*.

reconciliation, *reconciliatio concordiae* or *gratiae*; or render by verb.

recondite, *reconditus*, *exquisitus*.

reconnaissance, render by verb; see RECONNOITRE.

reconnoitre, *explorare*, (*pro*) *speculari*, *situm* or *naturam loci cognoscere*: a —ing vessel, *navigium speculatorium*, *speculatoria*.

reconquer, *recipere*, *recuperare* (*recip-*).

reconsider, *denuo*, *rursus* or *iterum considerare*, *reputare*, etc.; see also CONSIDER.

record, **records**, subst. (1) sing., in gen., *tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *historia*, *monumentum*. (2) in plur., more specifically, the —s, *fasti* (-orum); *annales* (-ium, plur.; = yearly —s, chronicles); *acta* (-orum, plur.) *urbana* or *diurna* (= —s of public proceedings). (3) in sport = a recorded time, distance, etc.; render by periphrasis, e.g.: he broke all —s as a runner, *tam celeriter quam nemo antea currebat*.

record, v. *perscribere*, in *tabulas referre*, *litteris* or *memoriae mandare*.

recorder, as a law officer, *quaesitor*.

record-office, *tabularium*.

recount, *referre*, (*e*)*narrare*, (*com*)*memorare*.

recourse: to have — to a person or thing, *confugere*, *se conferre*, *se applicare* (all with *ad* and acc.); to have — to something low = to stoop to, *descendere* (*ad rem*).

recover, v. (1) transit. *recuperare* (*recip-*), *recipere*, *reparare*: to — one's debts, *nomina sua exigere*; to — oneself, *se conligere*; to — one's reason, *resipiscere*; to — one's health, *convalescere* (*e morbo*). (2) intransit. *recipi*, *recreari*, *respirare* (lit. = to breathe again), *emergere* (= to extricate oneself); see also (1) transit. above.

recoverable, *reparabilis* (Ov., Sen.); or render by verb.

recovery. (1) of goods, etc., *recuperatio* (*recip-*). (2) in health, *salus* (-*utis*) or *sanitas restituta*, *valetudo confirmata*. (3) in law, *evictio* (leg.).

recreant. (1) = apostate, *apostata* (eccl.). (2) see COWARDLY, COWARDLY.

recreate. (1) = to create anew, *renovare*, *recreare* (Lucr.); see also RENEW. (2) = to amuse, refresh, *recreare*.

recreation, *requies* (= rest), (*animi*) *remissio*, *relaxatio*, *oblectatio*.

recrimination, (*mutua*) *accusatio* (Tac.).

recruit, subst. *tiro*: the —s, collect. *delectus* (-*ūs*), *supplementum*; an army of —s, *exercitus* (-*ūs*) *tiro*.

recruit, v. (1) in gen., of strength, etc., *recreare*, *reficere*. (2) milit.: of existing bodies = to fill up, *supplere*, *explere*; of new formations or of individuals = to enrol, *conscribere*, *delectum habere*: a —ing officer, *conquisitor*.

recruiting, subst. *conquisitio*, *delectus* (-*ūs*).

rectification, *correctio*, *emendatio*.

rectify, *corrigere*, *emendare*.

rectilineal, (*di*)*rectus*.

rectitude, *probitas*, *integritas*, *honestas*.

rector, of a college, parish, etc.; render by *rector*.

recumbent, (*re*)*supinus* (= on one's back), *recubans*, *reclinatus*.

red, *ruber*, *rubens* (poet.); *rubicundus* (poet.), *rubidus* (Pl.), *sanguineus* (= blood-—); of the hair, *rufus* (Pl., Ter.), *rutilus* (Ov., Tac.): reddish, rather —, *rufulus* (Pl.), *puniceus* (poet.); to be —, *rubere*; the — Sea, *Sinus Arabicus*.

redde, v. (1) transit. *rubefacere* (poet.). (2) intransit. *rubescere* (poet.).

redeem, *redimere* (= to buy back), *liberare* (= to set free): to — a pledge, *repignerare* (Leg.).

redeemer, = a liberator in gen., *liberator*, *vindex*; in Christian thought, *redemptor* (eccl.).

redemption, in gen. = a buying back, *redemptio*; = a deliverance, *liberatio*; in Christian thought, *redemptio* (eccl.).

red-hot, *candens*, *fervens*.

red-lead, *minium* (Verg., Plin.).

redness, *rubor*.

redolent, *redolens* (with acc.).

redouble, *ingeminare* (Verg., Ov.), *con-geminare* (Verg.).

redoubt, *castellum*, *propugnaculum*.

redound, *redundare*; sometimes render by predicative dat., e.g.: it —s to my credit, *est mihi honor*.

redress, subst. *satisfactio*; or render by verb.

redress, v. *restituere*, *compensare*, *sarcire*.

reduce. (1) = to bring to any condition, *redigere*, *revocare* (both with *ad* or *in* and acc.): — to order, *in integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); to — to ashes, *incendio delere*; to be —d to, *redire*, with *ad* and acc. (2) = to diminish, (*im*)*minuere*, *deminuere*. (3) = to conquer, *vincere*, *expugnare* (of a stronghold). **reduction**, = diminution, *deminutio*; of strongholds, *expugnatio*; otherwise render by verb.

redundancy, of style, *redundantia*.

redundant, *supervacaneus*.

re-echo, v. (1) transit. *referre*. (2) intransit. *resonare*, *resultare* (Verg., Tac.).

reed, *harundo*, *calamus*, *canna* (Ov.).

reedy, *harundineus* (Verg.).

reef, subst. *dorsum* (Verg.); or render as rocks, by *scopuli*, *saxa*.

reef, v.: to — one's sails, *contrahere vela* (Hor.).

reek, *fumare*.

reel, subst. = a dance, *saltatio*.

reel, v. *titubare*, *vacillare*.

re-elect, *reficere*.

re-establish, *restituere*.

re-establishment, *restitutio*.

refectory, *cenaculum*.

refer. (1) to — a matter (or a person) to an authority, standard, etc., (*rem ad senatum*, etc.) *referre* or *deferre*, (*rem*, *hominem*, *ad senatum*, etc.) *reicere*: to — all things to the standard of art, *omnia ad artem revocare*. (2) = to assign, attribute, impute, *referre* (*ad rem*), *delegare* or *ascribere* or *attribuere* (all with dat.). (3) to — to = to mention, *perstringere*, *mentionem facere* (with genit.). (4) to — to = to mean, to be speaking of, *dicere* (with acc.), *spectare* (with *ad* or plain acc.).

referable, render by verb.

referee, *arbitrator*.

reference, = regard, respect, *ratio*; otherwise render by verbs: with — to (a matter), *quod attinet ad* (*rem*).

refill, *replere*.

refine. LIT., of liquids, *liquare* (Hor.); of metals, *purgare* (Plin.). TRANSF., (*ex*)*polire*, *excolere*.

refined, adj. (*ex*)*politus*, *urbanus*, *humanus*, *liberalis*, *elegans*; of the senses or intellect, *subtilis*: — torture, *exquisitum supplicium*.

refinement, of manners, etc., *urbanitas*, *humanitas*, *elegantia*; of intellect, etc., *subtilitas*.

reflect, v. (1) transit. LIT., of light, *repercutere* (Verg., Plin. L.), *remittere* (Sen.), *regerere* (Plin.), *reddere* (poet.). TRANSF., a = to represent or show, *ostendere*: the mind is —ed in the face, *imago mentis est vultus*: b = to confer, bring, *adferre*: this —s credit on you, *hoc tibi est honor*. (2) intransit.: a, to — = to think, about anything, (*rem*) *considerare*, *reputare*, *cogitare*, *commentari*: b, to — upon = to blame, *culpare*, *reprehendere*, *vituperare*.

reflection. (1) = the reflecting of light, *repercussus* (-*ūs*; Plin.). (2) = image reflected, *imago*. (3) = consideration, thought, *cogitatio*, *consideratio*, *deliberatio*, *ratio*, *consilium*: without —, *nullo consilio*, *nulla ratione*, *temere*. (4) = blame, *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*.

reflective; see THOUGHTFUL.

reflux, *recessus* (-*ūs*).

reform, subst., or **reformation**, *correctio, emendatio*.
reform, v. LIT., = to put back into formation, esp. of troops, *restituere, reficere*. TRANSF., (1) transit. = to amend, *corrigere, emendare*. (2) intransit. = to get better, *se corrigere*.
reformer, *corrector, emendator* (with f. *emendatrix*).
refract, *infringere*.
refractoriness, *contumacia*.
refractory, *contumax*.
refrain, subst. *carmen*.
refrain, v. (se) *abstinere, se continere, (sibi or animis) temperare* (all commonly with *ab* and *abl.*): I cannot — from saying, *facere non possum quin dicam*.
refresh, *recreare, reficere*: to — oneself with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione corpus firmare*.
refreshing, *iucundus*; or render by verb.
refreshment. (1) abstr., *refectio* (Quint.). (2) = food, *cibus*.
refrigerate, = to cool, *refrigerare*.
refuge, *perfugium, refugium, asylum, receptaculum, portus* (-ūs; lit. = harbour): to seek — at a place, *ad locum confugere* or *perfugere*.
refugee, *fugitivus* (= a runaway slave, or a deserter), *exsul* (= exile).
refulgent, *splendidus*; see also BRIGHT.
refund, *reddere, dissolvere*.
refusal, *recusatio, repudiatio* (= rejection).
refuse, subst. *purgamentum, faex* (= dregs, also fig.), *quisquiliæ* (-arum, plur.; = sweepings, usually fig.), *sentina* (= bilge-water; also fig.).
refuse, v. (1) to — a thing = refuse to give it, (*rem*) *denegare*. (2) to — a thing = refuse to accept it, (*rem*) *recusare, respuere, repudiare*; to — battle, *pugnam detrectare*. (3) to — to do a thing, *nolle* (with infin.), *recusare* (with infin. or *ne* and subj.; when negated, with *quominus* or *quin*).
refutation, *refutatio, dissolutio* (of charges, etc.); or render by verb.
refute. (1) to — a person, (*hominem*) *refellere, redarguere, refutare, convincere, revincere*. (2) to — a thing, e.g. a charge, (*crimen*) *refellere, redarguere, refutare, confutare, convincere, revincere, diluere, dissolvere*.
regain, *recipere, recipere*.
regal; see ROYAL.
regale; see ENTERTAIN: to — oneself; see FEAST.
regalia, *ornatus* (-ūs) *regius, insignia* (-ium, plur.) *regia*.
regard, subst. (1) = consideration, *respectus* (-ūs), *ratio, cura*: to have — for; see REGARD, v. (2) = esteem, *studium, amor* (= love): Cicero sends his —s, *Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit*. (3) = respect, reference; see REFERENCE.
regard, v. (1) = to look at, *observare, intueri*. (2) = to bear in mind, have a care for, *respicere, spectare, rationem habere* (with genit.); not to —, *neglegere*. (3) = to consider, *ducere, habere*. (4) = to concern, relate to, *attinere, pertinere, spectare* (all with *ad* and *acc.*).
regardless, *neglegens, incuriosus* (Suet., Tac.).
regardlessly, *neglegenter, incuriose*.
regency, *regni administratio* or *procuratio, interregnum*.

regeneration, *regeneratio* (eccl.).
regent, *procurator regni, interrex*.
Reggio, *Rhegium*.
regicide. (1) = murder of a king, *regis caedes*. (2) = murderer of a king, *regis interfector* or *occisor* (Pl.).
regiment, *legio* (of infantry), *turma equitum* (of cavalry).
region, *regio, tractus* (-ūs), *locus, plaga* (poet.), *ora* (= shore), *pars* (= part, district).
register, *liber, tabulae* (-arum, plur.), *album*: to enter in a —, *in tabulas* or *album referre*.
register, v. *perscribere, in album* or *tabulas referre*.
registrar, *tabularius* (Sen.).
registration, render by verb.
regret, subst. *dolor* (= grief), *desiderium* (= longing), *paenitentia* (= repentance).
regret, v. (1) in gen. = to grieve about, *dolere*. (2) = to feel the loss of, *desiderare, requirere*. (3) = to repent of an action, render by the impers. verb *paenitet*; e.g.: I — having done it, *paenitet me fecisse*.
regrettable, *paenitendus*.
regular. (1) = correct, according to rule or procedure, *ordinarius, iustus, legitimus, rectus, status*: — troops, *militēs legionarii*. (2) = constant, undeviating, even, *certus, constans, aequabilis*.
regularity, *ordo, constantia, aequabilitas*.
regularly. (1) = correctly, in due order, *ordine, ordinatim, iuste, legitime, recte*. (2) = constantly, evenly, *constanter, aequabiliter*.
regulate, *ordinare, componere, dirigere, moderari, administrare*.
regulation. (1) as an act, *administratio*. (2) = an order, *iussum, praeceptum, institutum, lex, edictum* (= edict).
rehabilitate, *restituere*.
rehearsal, *meditatio* (= previous study).
rehearse, *praeludere* (Plin.), *meditari* (= to practise); of the producer, *fabulam docere*.
reign, subst., of a king, *regnum*; of an emperor, *imperium, principatus* (-ūs: Tac.): in the — of King Deiotarus, *Deiotaro regnante* or *rege*; see also RULE.
reign, v. *regnare* (as a king), *imperare* (as an emperor: Tac., Suet.); see also RULE, GOVERN.
reimburse, (*rem homini*) *reddere*; see also REPAY.
rein, subst. *habena, frenum, lorum*: to pull in the —s, *habenas adducere* (lit. and fig.); to loosen the —s, *habenas permittere, frenos dare* (lit. and fig.).
rein, v. *frenare* (lit. and fig.).
reinforce, (*con*) *firmare, augere* (= to increase).
reinforcement, *supplementum, novae copiae* (-arum, plur.: = new forces), *subsidium* (= reserve; sing. or plur.).
reins, *renes* (-um, plur.).
reinstate, *restituere*.
reinvigorate, *reficere*.
reiterate, *iterare*; see also REPEAT.
reject, *reicere, repudiare, respuere* (= to spit out), *spernere, aspernari*: to — a bill, *legem antiquare*; to — prayers, *preces aversari*.
rejection, *relectio, repudiatio, repulsa* (of a candidate).
rejoice. (1) intransit.: to — (at a thing), (*re*) *gaudere, laetari, (ex re) laetitiam percipere*;

to — wildly, *exsultare, gestire*. (2) transit., *laetificare, exhilarare, delectare, laetitiam adficerē*.

rejoicing, *gaudium, laetitia*.

rejoin. (1) see RETURN. (2) see ANSWER.

relapse, subst., render by verb.

relapse, v. *recidēre, relabi* (Hor.).

relate, v. (1) = to tell in detail, (*e*)*narrare, (com)memorare, referre, tradere* (= to hand down); see also TELL. (2) to — to = to concern, (*ad rem, hominem*) *spectare, pertinere, attinere*.

related. (1) by birth or marriage, *propinquus, cognatus, consanguineus, adfinis* (by marriage): more nearly —, *propior*; most nearly —, *proximus*. (2) in gen. = connected, *finitimus, cognatus, propinquus, coniunctus*: closely —, *arte connexus*.

relation. (1) abstr. = connexion, *ratio*; in — to, *ad* with acc., *pro* with abl. (= in proportion to), *erga* with acc. (of persons); see also RELATIONSHIP: to have business —s with a person, *cum homine rem* or *negotium contrahere*; hospitable —s, *hospitium*; friendly —s, *familiaritas, necessitudo, amicitia*. (2) = a relative, *propinquus* (with f. *propinqua*), *cognatus* (with f. *cognata*), *adfinis* (by marriage). (3) see NARRATIVE.

relationship. (1) between persons, *propinquitas, cognatio, agnatio* (on the father's side), *adfinitas* (by marriage), *germanitas* (of brothers and sisters), *consanguinitas* (by blood). (2) in gen., *cognatio, coniunctio*.

relative, subst.; see RELATION (2).

relative, adj. opp. to absolute; render by *spectare ad* (= to relate to) or *comparare* (= to compare) or negatively (e.g. *non simpliciter, non per se*).

relax, v. (1) transit. (*relaxare, remittere*). (2) intransit. (*re*)*languescere, animum remittere, relaxari, se relaxare*.

relaxation, (*animi*) *relaxatio, remissio, oblectatio* (= amusement).

relay, subst. = a supply of horses for successive use, *equi recentes* or *per viam dispositi*.

release, subst. *liberatio, missio*.

release, v. *liberare, (ex)solvere, laxare*: to — a prisoner or soldier, *missum facere*; to — a slave, *manu mittere*; to — from a service, *exactorare*.

relent, *molliri, iram remittere*.

relentless, *immisericors, inexorabilis, saevus, durus, crudelis*.

relentlessly, *saevae, crudeliter*.

relevant, to be, *ad rem spectare* or *attinere*.

reliance, *fides, fiducia*; see also CONFIDENCE.

relic, *relics, reliquiae* (-arum, plur.; = remains).

relict, *vidua*; see also WIDOW.

relief. (1) = alleviation, (*ad*)*levatio, sublevatio, levamen(tum), adlevamentum, remedium* (= remedy), *laxamentum, delenimentum*. (2) = aid, *auxilium, subsidium*. (3) in art, as t. t. *eminentia, asperitas* (Vitr.): to engrave in —, *caelare*; an engraver in —, *caelator*; a bas- —, *caelamen* (Ov.).

relieve. (1) = to lighten, ease, *levare, adlevare, sublevare, laxare, exonerare*. (2) = to aid; see AID, HELP. (3) = to take another's place, (*hominem*) *excipere, (homini) succedere*.

religion, *religio* (primarily = religious feeling), *cultus* (-ūs) *deorum*; see also RELIGIOUS.

religious, of persons, *erga* (or *adversus*) *deos pius, sanctus, religiosus*: — scruple, — feeling, *religio*; — observances, *ritus* (-uum, plur.), *religiones* (-um, plur.), *caerimoniae* (-arum, plur.), *res* (*rerum*, plur.) *divinae, sacra* (-orum, plur.).

religiously, *pie, sancte, religiose*.

relinquish, *relinquere*; see also ABANDON.

relish, subst. (1) = flavour, *sapor*. (2) = something tasty, *promulsis, condimentum*. (3) = liking, fondness, *studium*.

relish, v.; see ENJOY.

reluctance: with —, *coactus, invitus*.

reluctant, *invitus, coactus*: to be —, *nolle*.

rely, (*confidere* (usually with dat.), *fidem habere* (with dat.), *niti* (with abl.): —ing upon, *fretus* (with abl.), *nixus* or *nisus* (with abl.).

remain. (1) in gen. = to stay, endure, (*per*)*manere, remanere, durare* (= to last), *stare* (= to stand), *extare* (= to — extant), *morari* (= to linger), *se tenere* (= to confine oneself in a place): to — unchanged in a thing, *in re perseverare*. (2) = to be left over, *restare, superare, superesse*: it only —s that, *restat ut*, with subj.

remainder, *residuum, reliquum, quod restat*.

remaining, adj. *reliquus, residuus, superstes* (= surviving).

remains, *reliquiae* (-arum, plur.).

remand, subst. *comperendinatio, comperendinatus* (-ūs), *ampliatio* (Sen.).

remand, v. (1) = to send back, *remittere*. (2) as legal t. t. (*reum*) *ampliare, comperendinare*.

remark, subst. = a saying, *dictum*: that — of Plato's, *illud Platonis*; I must first make a few introductory —s, *pauca ante dicenda sunt*.

remark, v. (1) see OBSERVE, PERCEIVE. (2) = to say, *dicere*.

remarkable, *singularis, insignis, notabilis, memorabilis, conspicuus* (= striking), *mirus* (= wonderful), *memoria dignus* (= worth mentioning).

remarkably, *insigniter, singulariter, mire* (= wonderfully); often rendered by superl. of adj. or by adj. with *per-* (e.g.: — small, *perparvus*).

remedial, *salutaris*.

remedy. (1) medical, *remedium, medicina, medicamen(tum)*: to apply a — for a complaint, *morbo medicinam adhibere*. (2) in gen., for any evil, *remedium, medicina, medicamen(tum), medicamen* (poet.).

remember, (*com*)*meminisse, reminisci, recordari, memoria tenere* or *custodire* (= to keep in mind), *memoria* (or *memoriam rei*, genit.) *repetere* (= to recall): as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est, quantum memini, nisi animus (or memoria) me fallit*; — me to Cicero, *Ciceronem meis verbis saluta*.

remembrance, *memoria, recordatio*.

remind, (*ad*)*monere, commonere, commonefacere*.

reminiscence. (1) abstr., *recordatio*. (2) —s, written up as a book, perhaps *commentarii* (-orum, plur.).

remiss, *neglegens*.

remission, *remissio, venia* (= pardon).

remissness, *neglegentia*.

remit. (1) = to send back, *remittere*. (2) = to send (of money, etc.), *mittere*. (3) = to

excuse, let off (debts, etc.), (*pecunias*, etc.) *remittere* or *condonare*, (*delicti*, etc.) *gratiam facere*.

remittance, render by *pecunia*.

remnant; see **REMAINDER**.

remonstrance, *reclamatio*, (*ad*)*monitio*.

remonstrate, *reclamare*, *reclamitare* (with dat.).

remorse, *conscientia mala*, *paenitentia* (= penitence); to feel —, *conscientiā mordēri* or *cruciari* or *angi*, or render by the *impers. paenitet*.

remorseless, *immisericors*; see also **PITILESS**.

remote. **LIT.**, physically, *remotus*, *amotus*, *semotus*, *disiunctus*, *longinquus*. **TRANSF.**, *remotus*, *disiunctus*, *alienus*.

remotely, *vix* (= hardly).

remoteness, *longinquitas*.

remount, *equum iterum conscendere*.

removal. (1) in gen., *amotio*, *depulsio* (= averting); *relegatio* or *amandatio* (= the sending away of a person). (2) to a new home, *migratio*, *demigratio*, *profectio* (= starting).

remove, subst. = degree, step, *gradus* (-ūs).

remove, v. (1) transit. *removere*, *amovere*, *submovēre* (esp. of people), *emovere*, *semovere*, *tollere*, *auferre*, *transferre* (= to — elsewhere), *amoliri* (= to — with difficulty); = to carry away, *avehēre*, *asportare*; = to lead away, *abducere*; = to drive away, *depellere*, *propulsare*; = to send out of the way, *ablegare*, *relegare*, *amandare*. (2) intransit., in gen., *se movere*, *discedere*, *abire*; = to change one's place of residence, *migrare*, *emigrare*, *transmigrare*, *demigrare*, *commigrare* (in a body).

remunerate, *remunerari*; see also **RECOMPENSE**, **REWARD**.

remuneration, *remuneratio*, *praemium*; see also **REWARD**.

rend, (*dis*)*scindere*, (*di*)*rumpere*, *divellere* (= to pull in pieces).

render. (1) = to give back or give as due, *reddere*, *referre*, *tribuere*; to — an account, *rationem reddere*; to — thanks, *gratias agere*. (2) = to make, cause to be, *facere*, *efficere*, *reddere*. (3) see **TRANSLATE**.

rendering, render by verb; see also **TRANSLATION**.

rendezvous, perhaps *locus ad conveniendum constitutus*; the general idea of a — is expressed in Verg. Aen. II. 716, *hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam*.

rending, *discidium*, *laceratio*.

renegade, *transfuga*, *apostata* (eccl.).

renew. (1) = to make new or as new, (*re*)*novare*, *reficere*, *reconcinnare*. (2) = to begin afresh, to repeat, *renovare*, *instaurare* (*de integro*), *integrare*, *redintegrare*, *repetere*, *iterare*: to — the war (of a conquered people), *rebellare*, *rebellionem facere*.

renewable, render by verb.

renewal, *renovatio*, *instauratio*.

renounce, (*rem*) *renuntiare*, *se* (*re*) *abdicare*, (*rem*) *reicere* or *repudiare* or *eiurare* (Tac.): to — a project, *incepto* or *conatu desistere*; to — one's right, *de iure suo decedere*.

renovate; see **RENEW**.

renovation; see **RENEWAL**.

renown, *fama*, *gloria*, *laus*, *nomen*.

renowned, *clarus*, *inlustris*; see also **FAMOUS**.

rent, subst. (1) = a tear, *scissura* (Sen.); or render by verb. (2) = proceeds, money paid

for the use of land, etc., *reditus* (-ūs), *vectigal*, *merces* (-ēdis): the — of a house, *merces habitationis*.

rent, v. (1) = to let out, *locare*. (2) = to hire, *conducere*.

rental; see **RENT** (2).

renunciation, *abdication*, *repudiatio*, *reiectio*; or render by verb.

reopen, *iterum*, *aperire*.

repair, subst.: in good —, *sartus tectus*; in bad —, *ruinosus*, *obsoletus*; see also **REPAIR**, v.

repair, v. (1) transit. *reficere*, *reparare*, (*re*)*sarcire*, *restituere*, *reconcinnare*; with abstr. subst. as object, *resarcire*. (2) = to make one's way, *se conferre*; see also **GO**.

reparation, *satisfactio*.

repartee, render by phrase, such as *responsum haud infacetum*: skill in —, *celeritas in respondendo*.

repast; see **MEAL**.

repay, *reddere*, *referre*, *reponere*, *solvere*: to — in the same coin, *par pari respondere*; see also **PAY**.

repayment, *solutio*; or render by verb.

repeal, subst. *abrogatio*, *derogatio*, *obrogatio*; see also **REPEAL**, v.

repeal, v. *rescindere*, *tollere*, *abrogare*, *derogare* (partly), *obrogare* (with dat.; = to substitute one law for another).

repeat. (1) = to do again, *iterare*, *redintegrare*. (2) = to say again (or again and again), *iterare*, *decantare* (monotonously), *ingeminare* (poet.): to — in the same words, *iisdem verbis reddere*.

repeatedly, *identidem*, *iterum atque iterum*, *saepenumero*, *etiam atque etiam*.

repel, *repellere*, *propulsare*, *reicere*, *fugare* (= to put to flight): to — an accusation, *culpam a se amovere*, *crimen dissolvere* or *diluere*.

repent, render by the *impers. paenitet*; e.g.: I — of having done that, *paenitet me id fecisse*; I — of the crime, *paenitet me scelertis*; to — a little, render by *subpaenitet*.

repentance, *paenitentia*.

repentant, *paenitens*; or render by finite verb.

repertory, *thesaurus*.

repetition, *iteratio*, *repetitio* (Quint.), *geminatio*; as rhet. t. t.: the — of the same word at the beginning of sentences, *repetitio*; at the end of sentences, *conversio*.

repine: to — at, (*con*)*queri*.

repining, *querela* (= complaint).

replace. (1) = to put back, *reponere*, *restituere*. (2) to — one person or thing by another, *substituere*.

replenish, *replere*, *supplere*.

replete; see **FULL**.

repletion, *satietas*.

reply, subst. *responsum*, *responsio* (esp. = a refutation).

reply, v. *respondere*: to — by letter, *rescribere*.

report, subst. (1) official, *relatio*, *renuntiatio*. (2) = rumour, *fama*, *rumor*, *auditio*, *sermo*: a — spreads, *fama* (or *rumor*) *serpit*, *manat*, *increbrescit*; a — is prevalent, *fama* (or *rumor*) *viget*, *obtinet*; to spread a —, *famam* (or *rumorem*) *spargere*, *dissipare*. (3) = a loud noise, *fragor*, *crepitus* (-ūs).

report, v. (*re*)*nuntiare*, *referre*, *adferre*, *deferre* (esp. to authorities): it is —ed, *ferunt*, *tradunt*, *traditur*, *dicitur*.

repose, subst. (*re*)*quies*, *otium*; see also **REST**.

repose, v. (1) transit. (*re*)ponere. (2) intransit. *quiescere*.
repository, *thesaurus, receptaculum*.
reprehend, *reprehendere*; see also REBUKE.
reprehensible, *culpā dignus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus*.
represent. (1) = to portray, *exprimere, (ef) fingere, simulare* (poet.), (*de*)pingere (in painting or speech), *adumbrare* (= to sketch, lit. and fig.), *imitari, repraesentare* (Quint., Plin. L.): to — something exactly or to the life, *veritatem imitari, ad verum exprimere*; to — vividly, *ante oculos ponere*; to — a person as doing something (in a play, etc.), *hominem facere*, with partic. or infin. (2) = to state, point out, (*homini*) *dicere* or *ostendere*, (*hominem*) *docere* or *monere*. (3) = to play the part of some other person, *hominis personam gerere* or *partes agere*; or render by the prep. *pro* (with abl.), or the phrase *in loco* (with genit.) = instead of.
representation. (1) = the act of portraying, *repraesentatio* (Quint.); or render by verb. (2) = that which portrays, an image, likeness, *imago, effigies*. In other senses, render by verbs.
representative, *vicarius, procurator* (= agent, manager).
repress, *opprimere, comprimere, cohibere*.
reprieve, subst., render by phrase, such as *dilatatio supplicii*.
reprieve, v., render by phrase, such as *supplicium differre*.
reprimand, subst. *reprehensio, vituperatio, animadversio, convicium*.
reprimand, v. *reprehendere, vituperare, animadvertere*.
reprisals, *talio*: to make —s, *vim vi repellere, par pari respondere*.
reproach, subst. (1) the act of —ing, *exprobratio, obiectatio*. (2) = the words used, *probrum, convicium, contumelia, opprobrium* (Hor.). (3) = a disgrace, scandal, *opprobrium* (Hor.), *probrum*.
reproach, v. *increpitare, obiurgare, incusare*: to — a person for a thing, *rem homini exprobrare* or *obicere* or *obiectare*.
reproachful, *obiurgatorius*; or render by verb.
reprobate, subst., render by *homo*, with adj.; see REPROBATE, adj.
reprobate, adj. *perditus, profligatus, nequam, scleratus*.
reprobation; see CONDEMNATION.
reproduce, *regnare* (Lucr.); or render by phrase, such as *denuo generare* or *ferre*.
reproduction, **reproductive**, render by verb.
reproof, *vituperatio, culpa, castigatio, reprehensio, obiurgatio, animadversio, exprobratio*.
reprove, *vituperare, reprehendere*; see also REPROACH, v.
reprover, *reprehensor, obiurgator, castigator*.
reptile, *bestia serpens, animans repens* (Lucr.).
republic, *respublica, civitas* (= state, simply): a —, as opp. to other forms of government, *respublica* (or *civitas*) *libera* or *popularis*.
republican, subst. *vir popularis, vir liberae reipublicae studiosus*; L. Iunius Brutus, who expelled Tarquinius, may sometimes stand as the type of ardent —.
republican, adj. *popularis*; or render by the genit. *reipublicae liberae*.
republish, render by phrase, such as (*librum*) *denuo edere*.

repudiate; see REJECT.
repudiation, *repudiatio*; of a son, *abdicatio filii* (= disowning, disinheriting: Quint.); of a wife, *divortium, repudium*; see also REJECTION.
repugnance, *repugnantia* (= incompatibility), *odium* (= hatred): to feel —, *abhorrere*.
repugnant, *repugnans, diversus, aversus, alienus* (with ab): to be —, *repugnare*, with dat.
repulse, subst., of a candidate, *repulsa*; otherwise render by verb.
repulse, v. *repellere, propulsare, reicere*.
repulsive, *odiosus, foedus*; see also DISGUSTING.
repurchase, *redimere*.
reputable, *honestus*; see also RESPECTABLE.
reputation, good or bad, *fama, opinio*: good —, *existimatio, gloria, laus, nomen, honor*; bad —, *mala fama, infamia*.
repute, see REPUTATION: to be in good —, *bene audire*; to be in bad —, *male audire, infamia flagrare*.
reputed, *qui (quae, quod) dicitur, fertur*.
request, subst. *preces* (-um, plur.), *rogatio, postulatio* (= urgent —, demand): at my —, *rogatu* or *oratu meo, me rogante, a me rogatus*; what is your —? *quid petis?*; to grant a —, *precibus obsequi*.
request, v. (*hominem*) *precari, orare, rogare, obsecrare, implorare*; (ab *homine*) *petere*; *postulare* (= to — urgently, demand).
requiem, *missa defunctorum* (= Mass for the dead; eccl.).
require. (1) = to demand, *poscere, postulare, exigere, imperare (rem homini)*. (2) = to need, call for, (*re*) *egere, (rem) requirere, desiderare, postulare* (without object); often rendered by *opus esse* (e.g.: I — a sword, *opus est mihi gladio*); sometimes by a genit. only (e.g.: it —s much hard work to do so, *multi laboris est facere*).
requirement, *postulatio*; or render by verb.
requisite, subst. *res necessaria, (id) quod opus est*.
requisite, adj. *necessarius*; or render by verb; see REQUIRE.
requisition, *postulatio*; or render by *imperare* (with acc. of thing demanded, dat. of person called upon).
requital, render by verb.
requite, *compensare, rependere* (poet.).
rescind, *rescindere, abrogare, tollere*; see also REPEAL.
rescript, *responsum*: an imperial —, *rescriptum* (Tac.), *codicilli* (-orum, plur.: Suet.).
rescue, subst. *liberatio*; or render by verb.
rescue, v. *liberare, exsolvere, servare, eripere, salutem (homini) adferre*: to — one's country from slavery, *patriam in libertatem vindicare*.
research, *eruditio* (= learning), *investigatio* (= inquiry).
resemblance, *similitudo*: bearing a —, *similis*; bearing a close —, *simillimus*.
resemble, *similem esse* (with genit. or dat.), *accedere (ad rem, ad hominem), (rem, hominem) attingere*.
resent, *aegre* or *moleste ferre, in malam partem accipere*.
resentful, *iracundus*.
resentment, *ira, stomachus*.
reservation, = qualification, *exceptio*: with this —, that, *hac lege* or *hac condicione ut*, with subj.

reserve, subst. (1) = store, *copia*. (2) milit. t. t., —s, the —, *subsidia* (-orum, plur.), *subsidiarii* (-orum, plur.); in —, adj. *subsidiarius*. (3) in manner, *taciturnitas* (= habitual silence), *verecundia*: without —, *aperte*, *simpliciter*.

reserve, (re) *servare*, *retinere* (= to keep back), *reponere* (= to store up).

reserved, *reconditus*, *taciturnus* (= habitually silent), *verecundus*, *occultus*, *tectus* (= secretive).

reservoir, *lacus* (-ūs), *castellum* (= the — of an aqueduct: Plin.), *cisterna* (underground: Plin.), *piscina* (= a pond: Plin.), (*aquae*) *receptaculum* (Vitr.).

reside, v. Lit., *habitare* (*locum*, in *loco*, *apud hominem*): to begin to —, to settle, *considere*. TRANSF., of abstr. things, (*in re*) *residere*, *versari*, *constare*, *inesse*.

residence. (1) the act of residing, *habitatio*, *mansio*, *commoratio*: — in the country, *rusticatio*. (2) = place of —, *domus*, *domicilium*, *sedes*.

resident, subst. *habitor*, *incola* (sometimes = a foreign —).

resident, adj., render by verbs.

residue, *quod residuum* or *reliquum est*.

resign. (1) = to lay down an office: at the appointed time, *abire* with abl. (*magistratu*), *decedere* with *de* and abl., *deponere* with acc.; prematurely, *se abdicare* with abl., sometimes *deponere*. (2) in gen. = to give up, (*con*) *cedere*, *deponere*, *remittere*: to — oneself, *animum submittere*.

resignation. (1) = the act of giving up, *abdicatio*. (2) = a resigned attitude, *animus submissus* or *aequus*: to bear with —, *aequo animo* or *moderate ferre*.

resin, *resina* (Plin.).

resinous, *resinaceus* or *resinosus* (Plin.).

resist, *resistere*, *obstistere*, *restare*, *obstare*, *repugnare*, *adversari* (all with dat.).

resistance, render by verb.

resistless, *cui nullo modo resisti potest*.

resolute, *fortis*, *firmus*, *constans*, *obstinatus*, *offirmatus*.

resolutely, *fortiter*, *firme*, *firmiter*, *constanter*, *obstinate*.

resolution. (1) = separation into parts, (*dis*) *solutio*, *dissipatio*. (2) = determination, as a quality, *constantia*, *firmitudo*, *obstinatio*. (3) = a particular purpose, *sententia*, *consilium*, *propositum*. (4) the — of a deliberative body, *sententia*, *decretum*, *scitum*.

resolve, subst.; see RESOLUTION.

resolve, v. (1) = to break down into parts, *dissolvere*, *dissipare*; fig., of problems = to solve, (*dis*) *solvere*. (2) = in gen., to determine, *statuere*, *constituere*, *decernere*, *destinare*; or render by the impers. *certum est* (e.g.: I have —d, *certum est mihi*). (3) of a deliberative body, *censere*, *sciscere*, *iubere*; or render by the impers. *placet*.

resolved, *certus* (with genit. or infin.: Verg., Tac.); or render by verb.

resonant, *resonans*.

resort, subst. (1) = place, *locus*. (2) = recourse; render by verb.

resort, v. (1) to — to a place, *locum celebrare*, *frequentare*; *ad locum ventitare*, *commearare*. (2) to — to = to have recourse to, (*re*) *uti*, (*ad rem*, *ad hominem*) *confugere*, *decurrere* or *descendere*.

resound, *resonare*, *personare*.

resource, *resources*. (1) = help, support, *auxilium*, *subsidium*, *adiumentum*. (2) = means (abstr. or concr.) to an end, *facultates* (-um, plur.). (3) more specifically = wealth or power, *opes* (-um, plur.), *bona* (-orum, plur. = goods), *pecunia* (= money).

respect, subst. (1) = esteem, *observantia*, *reverentia*, *honor*. (2) respects, in the phrase: to pay one's —s to, *salutare* (*hominem*). (3) = regard, relationship: in all —s, *omnino*, *ab* (or *ex*) *omni parte*, *in omnes partes*; in that —, *in eam partem*; in — of, *ad* or *in* with acc., *de* or *ab* with abl., or sometimes plain abl.

respect, v. (1) = to think highly of, *observare*, *suspiciere*, (*re*) *vereri*, *colere*, *magni aestimare*. (2) = to concern; see CONCERN or RELATE.

respectability, *honestas*.

respectable, *honestus*, *honestus*, *venerabilis*.

respectably, *honeste*, *bene*.

respectful, *observans*, *verecundus*.

respectfully, *verecunde*, *reverenter* (Plin.).

respecting, *de* with abl.

respective, *proprius*, *suus* (often with *quisque*; e.g.: each has his — duties, *sua cuique sunt officia*).

respiration, *respiratio*, *respiratus* (-ūs), *spiritus* (-ūs).

respiratory, *qui* (*quae*, *quod*) *ad respiratum pertinet*.

respite; see REPRIEVE.

resplendent, *splendidus*; see also BRIGHT.

respond, *response*; see ANSWER.

respondent, as legal t. t., *reus*.

responsibility, *responsibile*, often rendered by the phrase *rationem reddere* (= to give an account), e.g.: to be — for a thing, *rationem rei* (genit.) *reddere debere*; to hold a person —, *rationem ab homine reposcere*; to make oneself — for a thing, *rem praestare* or *in se recipere* or *promittere*.

responsive, perhaps *apertus* (= open), *facilis* (= tractable), *comis* (= affable).

rest, subst. (1) = repose, quiet, (*re*) *quies*, *otium*, *pax* (poet.), *tranquillitas*. (2) see PROP. (3) = remainder, *reliquum*, *residuum*, *quod restat*: the — of, followed by a subst., is often expressed by *reliquus* or *residuus* or *ceteri* (usually plur.), agreeing with the subst. (e.g.: the — of the troops, *ceteri milites*).

rest, v. (1) transit. = to place, *ponere* (lit. and fig.). (2) intransit. Lit., = to repose, (*re*) *quiescere*, *adquiescere*, *conquiescere*, *cessare* (= to do nothing), *otari* (= to be at leisure), *quietem capere*: to — upon, (*re*) (*in*) *niti*. TRANSF., it —s with a person, *in homine situm* or *positum est*, *penes hominem est*.

resting-place, *cubile*, *deversorium* (= inn, also fig.); or render by phrase, such as *locus ad quietem aptus*.

restitution, render by verb.

restive, perhaps *ferox*.

restless, *inquietus*, *sollicitus* (= anxious), *turbidus*, *turbulentus*, *tumultuosus* (of the sea, etc.).

restlessness, *inquietus* (-ētis: Plin.), *motus* (-ūs; = movement).

restoration, *refectio* (Suet.); or render by verb.

restorative, subst. *medicina*.

restore. (1) = to give back, *reddere*, *referre*.

(2) = to reinstate, replace, *restituere*, *reintegrare*, *referre*, *reficere*, *reconciliare*: to — a king, *regem reducere* or *restituere*; to — a person to health, *sanare*, *sanum facere*, *sanitatem homini restituere*.

restorer, *restitutor*, *reconciliator* (e.g. *pacis*).

restrain, *coercere*, *tenere*, *retinere*, *continere*, *cohibere*, *inhibere*, *moderari*, *reprimere*, *comprimere*, *supprimere*, (*re*)*frenare* (= to bridle).

restraint. (1) = the act of restraining, *moderatio*. (2) = due bounds, reasonable limits, *modus*, *moderatio*. (3) = a check, hindrance, *impedimentum*, *repagula* (-orum, plur.); see also **RESTRICTION**.

restrict, *coercere*, *circumscribere*, (*de*)*finire*; see also **RESTRAIN**.

restriction, *modus*, *finis*, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.).

restrictive; render by verb; see **RESTRICT**.

result, subst. *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs), *effectus* (-ūs), *consequentia*, *fructus* (-ūs; esp. = the — of work): the — is that, *evenit ut*, with subj.; without —, *nequiquam*, *re infecta*.

result, v. intransit. *fieri*, *evenire*, *evadere*, *consequi* (= to follow as a —), *oriri*, (*ex re*) *manare*.

resume, *repetere*, *recolere*; see also **RECOMMENCE**.

resumption, render by verb.

resurrection, *resurrectio* (eccl.).

resuscitate, *resuscitare* (poet.), *ab inferis excitare*; see also **REVIVE**.

retail, *divendere*.

retailer, *caupo*.

retain, *tenere*, *retinere*, *obtinere*, (*con*)*servare*.

retainer. (1) = an attendant, *cliens*, *adsector*, *famulus*, *satelles*. (2) = a retaining fee, *arrhabo* (Pl., Ter.).

retake, *recipere*, *recipere*.

retaliate, *par pari respondere*; more generally *ulcisci* (= to take vengeance).

retaliation, render by *ultio* (= revenge).

retard, (*re*)*morari*, (*re*)*tardare*, *moram facere* or *adferre* (with dat.).

retch, v. *nauseare*.

retire, v. (1) physically = to go back or away, *abire*, (*re*)*cedere*, *concedere*, *excedere*, *decedere*, *secedere* (= to go apart or aside); as milit. t. t., *pedem referre*, *se recipere*, *decedere*. (2) = to withdraw from an activity: in gen., *se removere* (*a negotiis*, etc.), *recedere*; see also **RESIGN**.

retired, adj. *secretus*, *remotus*, *reductus* (poet.), *solitarius*: a — life, *vita umbratilis*; a — spot, *recessus* (-ūs).

retirement. (1) as an act, *recessus* (-ūs) or render by verb. (2) as a state, *solitudo*, *otium*, *vita a rebus publicis remota*, *vita privata ac quieta*.

retiring, adj. *verecundus*; see also **MODEST**.

retort; see **REPLY**.

retrace, *repetere*: to — one's steps, *pedem referre*.

retract, *renuntiare*.

retreat, subst. (1) = the act of —ing, *reditus* (-ūs), *recessus* (-ūs), *regressus* (-ūs), *recursus* (-ūs), *receptus* (-ūs; of soldiers, etc.), *fuga* (= flight): to sound the —, (*signum*) *receptui canere*. (2) = place of refuge; see **REFUGE**.

retreat, v. *se recipere*, *pedem* or *gradum referre*, *fugere* (= to flee); of a commander, *castra referre*, *exercitum* (or *copias*) *reducere*.

retrench, *sumptus minuire*, *circumcidere*, *contrahere*.

retrenchment, render by verb.

retribution, *retributive*, render by *poena* (= punishment).

retrieve; see **RECOVER**.

retrograde, of actual backward movement, render by phrase with *retro*; in the sense of change for the worse, render by phrase such as *res in deteriorem partem mutare*.

retrogression, *recessus* (-ūs), *regressus* (-ūs).

retrospect, *respectus* (-ūs; = looking back), (*praetitorum*) *memoria*.

retrospective, *retrospectively*, render by *retro* (= backwards in time) or by reference to *praeterita* (-orum, n. plur. = the past).

return, subst. (1) = a journey back, *reditus* (-ūs), *regressus* (-ūs), *reditio* (rare). (2) = a giving back, *remuneratio*; or render by verb.

(3) = an official declaration, *renuntiatio*, *professio*: to make a —, *renuntiare*, *profiteri*.

return, v. (1) transit., *reddere*, *referre*, *restituere*, *remittere*: to — thanks, *gratias agere*; to — a kindness, *gratiam referre*; to — like for like, *par pari referre*, *paria paribus respondere*; — good for evil, *maleficia benefactis remunerari*; to — a man as consul, *hominem consulem renuntiare*. (2) intransit., *redire* (= to go back), *reverti* (= to turn back), *revenire* (rare), *remeare*, *remigrare*, *recurrere* (= to hasten back), *repetere* (with acc. = to return to), *se referre*.

returned, adj. *redux*.

reunite. **LIT.**, render by phrase, such as *iterum coniungere*; see also **UNITE**. **TRANSF.**, *reconciliare*; see also **RECONCILE**.

reunion, *reconciliatio* (= reconciliation); see also **ASSEMBLY**.

reveal, *patefacere*, *manifestum reddere*, *aperire*, *in medium* (or *lucem*) *proferre*, *evulgare*, *divulgare*; see also **BETRAY**, **PUBLISH**.

revel, subst., and **revelry**, *comissatio*, *bacchatio*, *orgia* (-orum, plur.: Juv.).

revel, v. **LIT.**, *comissari*, (*per*)*bacchari*. **TRANSF.**, *luxuriare*, *exsultare*.

revelation, *patefactio*, or render by verb; the book of —, *Apocalypsis* (eccl.).

reveller, *comissator*.

revenge, subst. *ultio*, *vindicta*, *vindicatio*, *ulciscendi cupiditas*, *poena* (= punishment).

revenge, v. = to avenge, *ulcisci*, *vindicare*, *poenas rei* (genit.) *expetere*: to — oneself on a person, *hominem ulcisci* (*pro re*), *in hominem vindicare*, *poenas ab homine expetere*.

revengeful, *ulciscendi cupidus*.

revenue, *vectigal*, *reditus* (-ūs).

reverberate, = to resound, *resonare*: —ing, *repercussus*.

reverberation, *repercussus* (-ūs; Plin. L., Tac.).

revere, *reverence*, v. (*re*)*vereri*, *venerari*, *observare*, *colere*.

reverence, subst. *reverentia*, *veneratio*, *verecundia*, *observantia*: religious —, *religio* or *pietas erga deos*.

reverend, *venerabilis*, *reverendus* (eccl.).

reverent, *verecundus*; in the religious sense, *religiosus*, *venerabundus*, *pius*.

reverently, *verecunde*, *religiose*.

reverie, *cogitatio* (= thought): lost in a —, *in cogitatione defixus*, *nescioquid meditans* (Hor.).

reverse, subst. (1) = a change to the opposite, *conversio*, (*com*)*mutatio*, *vicissitudo*. (2) = the

opposite, *contrarium*. (3) = defeat, *clades*; see also DEFEAT. (4) = hind part, *pars aversa*.

reverse, v. *invertĕre*, (com)*mutare*, *convertĕre*; see also CHANGE.

reversible, render by verb.

reversion, as legal t. t. *hereditas*.

revert, *redire*, *revolvi*.

review, subst.; in gen., *recognitio*; of troops, *recensio*, *lustratio* (with religious rites); or render by verb.

review, v., in gen., *inspicĕre*, *contemplari*, *considerare*, *percensĕre*, *recognoscĕre*: to — troops, *percensĕre*, *recensĕre*, *inspicĕre*, *lustrare* (with religious rites); to — a book, perhaps *de libro iudicium exprimĕre*.

reviewer, render by verb.

revile, *conviciari*, *insectari*, *maledicĕre* (*homini*), *maledicta* in *hominem dicĕre* or *conferre*.

reviler, *conviciator*.

reviling, subst. *maledictio*, *insectatio*, *probrum*, *convicium*.

revise, *retractare*; see also REVIEW, CORRECT.

revision, *linĕae labor* (lit. = work with the file: Hor.), *emendatio*.

revisit, *revisĕre*.

revive, v. (1) transit. *recreare*, *excitare*, *ad vitam revocare*; of abstr. things, *redintegrare*. (2) intransit. *revirescĕre*, *recreari*, *respirare*, *renasci* (lit. = to be reborn).

revocable, *revocabilis* (Ov., Sen.); or render by verb.

revocation, *revocatio*, *abrogatio*, *rescissio*.

revoke, *inritum facĕre*, *abrogare*, *rescindĕre*, *renuntiare*.

revolt, subst. *defectio*, *seditio*, *tumultus* (-*ūs*), *motus* (-*ūs*); of a conquered people, *rebellio*.

revolt, v. (1) transit. = to disgust, *offendĕre*. (2) intransit. *deficĕre*, *desciscĕre*, *seditionem* (com)*movĕre*; of a conquered people, *rebellare*, *rebellionem facĕre*.

revolting, adj. = disgusting, *taeter* (tet-), *nefandus*, *foedus*, *turpis*.

revolution. (1) = turning round, *conversio*, *orbis*, *ambitus* (-*ūs*). (2) a political —, *res* (*rerum*, plur.) *novae*, *reipublicae conversio* or *commutatio*.

revolutionary, subst. *homo turbulentus*, *seditiosus*, *novarum rerum studiosus* or *cupidus*.

revolutionary, adj. *seditiosus*, *turbulentus*: to hold — views, *novis rebus studĕre*, *contra rempublicam sentire*.

revolutionize, *novare*, *commutare*.

revolve. (1) = to turn round, intransit., *se* (re)*volvĕre* or (re)*volvi se circumagĕre* or *circumagi*, *circumverti*, *converti*. (2) = to ponder, transit., (rem) *reputare*, *considerare*, *animo volvĕre* or *volutare* or *versare*.

revulsion; see DISGUST.

reward, subst. *praemium* (honourable), *merces* (= pay), *pretium* (= price), *fructus* (-*ūs*; = fruit, esp. of labour): to offer a —, *praemium* (pro)*ponĕre*.

reward, v. *remunerari*, *compensare*, *praemio* (*hominem*) *adficĕre*, *praemium* (*homini*) *dare* or *tribuĕre* or *persolvĕre*.

rewrite, *iterum scribĕre*.

rhapsody, perhaps *oratio grandiloqua*.

rhetoric, *rhetorica*, *rhetorice* (Quint.), *ars dicendi*, *bene dicendi scientia* (Quint.): teachers of —, *rhetorici* or *rhetorici doctores*; a treatise on —, *ars rhetorica* or *rhetorica*

(-orum, n. plur.); to teach —, *dicendi praecepta tradĕre*.

rhetorical, *rhetoricus*, *oratorius*.

rhetorically, *rhetorice*.

rheum, *gravedo*, *humor*.

rheumatism, *dolor artuum*.

Rhine, river, *Rhenus*.

rhinoceros, *rhinoceros* (Plin.).

Rhône, river, *Rhodanus*.

rhubarb, *radix pontica* (Cels.).

rhyme, subst., no equivalent in classical Latin; render by phrase, such as *extremorum verborum similis sonitus* (-*ūs*).

rhythm, *numerus*, *modus*, *rhythmus* (Quint.).

rhythmical, *numerosus*.

rhythmically, *numerose*, *modulate*.

rib, *costa* (poet.); of a ship, *statumen*.

ribald, *obscenus*.

ribaldry, *sermo obscenus*, *obscenitas*.

riband, **ribbon**, *redimiculum*, *taenia* (Verg.), *vitta* (Hor.).

Ribchester, *Bremetennacum*.

rice, *oryza* (Hor.).

rich. (1) = possessing wealth, *dives*, *locuples*, *copiosus*, *opulentus* (esp. of places), *pecuniosus*, *bene nummatus*, *beatus* or *fortunatus* (= fortunate, wealthy): very —, *perdives*, *praedives*; to grow —, *ditescĕre* (Lucr., Hor.). (2) = costly, sumptuous, *opimus*, *pretiosus*, *lautus*, *opulentus* (Pl.). (3) in gen. = copious, fertile (lit. and fig.), *copiosus*, *abundans*, *uber*, *ferax*: to be — in anything, *rĕ abundare*.

Richard, *Ricardus* (late Latin).

riches, *divitiae* (-arum, plur.), *opes* (-um, plur.), *fortunae* (-arum, plur.), *facultates* (-um, plur.), *copia* (also plur.), *pecunia* (= money), *gaza* (= treasure).

richly, *copiose*, *abundanter*, *ample*, *pretiose* (= expensively), *laute* (= sumptuously).

richness, *abundantia*, *ubertas*; see also ABUNDANCE, SPLENDOUR.

rick, *meta* (Col.).

rid. (1) v. = to free from, *liberare* (re); see also FREE. (2) in the phrase, to get — of or to — oneself of, (rem) *deponĕre*, *dimittĕre*; to have got — of, (re) *solutum*, *vacuum esse*.

riddance, *liberatio*.

riddle, subst.: = an enigma, *aenigma* (-*ātis*, n.), *ambages* (-um, plur.); = ambiguity in speech or action).

riddled, = pierced through and through, e.g. with wounds, *confossus*.

ride, v. (1) on a horse, *equitare*, (equo) *vehi*: to — across, *transvehi*, *adequitate*; to — back, *revehi*; to — between, *interequitate*; to — by, *praetervehi*; to — off, *avehi*; to — round, *circumvehi*, *circumequitate*; to — through, *perequitate*; to — up to, *adequitate*. (2) in a vehicle: to — in a chariot, *ire curru*; to — at anchor, *in ancoris consistĕre*.

rider, *eques*, *vector* (poet.): a good —, *homo equitandi peritus*.

ridge, *iugum*, *montis dorsum*.

ridicule, subst. *ridiculum*.

ridicule, v. *inridĕre*, *deridĕre*, (in)*ludĕre*: to be —d, *ludibrio esse*.

ridiculous, *ridiculus*, *deridiculus*, *perridiculus*.

ridiculously, (per)*ridicule*: rather —, *subridicule*.

ridiculousness, render by adj.

riding, *equitatio* (Plin.), *equitatus* (-*ūs*: Plin.); or render by verb.

rife, of reports, etc., render by past tenses of *percrebescere* (= to become prevalent).
rifle, subst.; see GUN.
rifle, v.; see PLUNDER.
rift, *rīma*.
rig, subst. *habitus* (-ūs).
rig, v. *armare*, *ornare*.
rigging, *armamenta* (-orum, plur.), *rudentes* (-um, plur.).
right, subst. (1) = hand; see RIGHT, adj. (1). (2) moral —, *fas*, *iūs*. (3) a —, as created or recognized by law, *iūs*, *iusta* (-orum, n. plur.): with perfect —, *optimo iure*.
right, adj. (1) opp. to left, *dexter*: the — hand, (*manus*) *dextra*; on the — hand, *dextrā*; to the —, *dextrorsus*; fig.: a little — hand man, *dextella*. (2) in geometry: at — angles, *ad pares angulos*. (3) morally, *rectus*, *iustus*, *aequus*, *verus*: it is —, *fas est*. (4) = suitable, proper (of correct answers to questions, effective means to ends, etc.), *rectus*, *verus*; at the — time, *ad tempus*; you are —, *ita est ut dicis*; if I am —, *nisi fallor*; it is all —, *bene habet*.
right, **rightly**, adv. *recte*, *vere*, *iuste* (= righteously), *rite* (= duly), *iure* (= justifiably), *merito* (= deservedly), *bene* (= well): and quite — too, *et recte (quidem)*, *et iure (quidem)*, *et merito (quidem)*, *neque (id) iniuria*, *neque (id) immerito*; it serves me —, *iure plector*.
righteous, *bonus*, *probus*, *sanctus*, *aequus*, *iustus*.
righteously, *bene*, *probe*, *sancte*, *iuste*.
righteousness, *probitas*, *sanctitas*, *pietas*.
rightful, *legitimus*, *iustus*.
rightfully, *legitime*, *iuste*, *iure*.
rigid. LIT., *rigidus*, *durus*. TRANSF., *rigidus*, *durus*, *severus*.
rigidity, *rigor* (poet. and Tac.).
rigidly. LIT., *rigide* (Sen.), *dure* (Hor.). TRANSF., *rigide* (Ov.), *severe*.
rigour, *severitas*, *duritia* (Ter., Tac.).
rill, *rivus*, *rivulus*.
rim, *ora*.
rime, *pruina*.
Rimini, *Ariminum*.
rind, *cortex* (of trees), *liber* (= inner bark); see also SKIN.
ring, subst. *circulus* (Verg.), *orbis*: a finger —, *anulus*; ear —s, *inaures* (-ium); a — of people, *corona*.
ring, v. = to make a ringing noise, *tinnire*; of the ears, *tintinare* (Cat.); in gen. = to resound, *resonare*, *personare*: to — at a door, render as knock; see KNOCK.
ring-dove, *columba*, *palumbes*.
ringing, subst. *tinnitus* (-ūs: poet. and Sen.).
ringing, adj. *tinnulus* (Cat., Ov.), *canorus*.
ringleader, *auctor*, *princeps*, *caput*, *dux*, *signifer*.
ringlet, *cincinnus*, *cirrus* (Juv.).
rinse, *eluere* (poet.), *conluere* (Cato, Plin.).
riot, subst. (1) = disorder, *turba*, *motus* (-ūs), *tumultus* (-ūs). (2) = extravagant conduct, in gen., *comissatio*, *bacchatio*, *luxuria*.
riot, v. (1) to be disorderly, render by subst., with *movēre* or *concitare*. (2) = to revel, *comissari*, *bacchari*, *luxuriare*.
rioter, *homo turbulentus*.
riotous, adj. (1) = disorderly, *turbulentus*. (2) = extravagant, wild, in gen., *luxuriosus*, *comissabundus*: — living, *luxuria*.

riotously, *turbulente*.

rip, *scindere*, *divellere*; see also TEAR, CUT.

ripe, *maturus*, *tempestivus* (lit. and fig.); *coctus*, *maturatus*.

ripen, v. (1) transit. *maturare*, *coquere* (Verg.). (2) intransit. *maturari*, *maturescere*, *ad maturitatem pervenire*.

ripeness, *maturitas* (lit. and fig.).

ripple, subst., perhaps *unda*.

ripple, v., perhaps *susurrare* (Verg.).

rise, subst. (1) = origin, beginning, *ortus* (-ūs): to give — to, *parere*, *efficere*. (2) = increase, *incrementum*: a — in prices, *annona carior*. (3) a — in dignity, etc., *ascensus* (-ūs). (4) = rising ground, *clivus*, *collis*.

rise, v. (1) = to get up, (*ex*)*surgere*, *consurgere* (esp. of a number of people), *adsurgere* (*homini*, as a mark of honour to a person), *se erigere*, *se levare*: to — again, *resurgere* (poet.); of the sun, stars, etc., *oriri*. (2) = to originate, start, (*co*)*oriri*, *surgere*, *nasci*. (3) = to increase, *increbescere*, *crescere*; of prices, *augeri*, *crescere*, *ingravescere*. (4) to — in dignity, in the world, etc., *crescere* (*ad opes*, etc.), *emergere*, *ascendere*. (5) = to rebel, *consurgere*, *cooriri* (Tac.); see also REBEL.

risible, *risibility*, render by the verb *ridere*.

rising, subst. (1) = act of rising, *ortus* (-ūs). (2) see REBELLION.

rising, adj.: — ground, *clivus*, *collis*; slightly — ground, *collis paullulum ex planitie editus*.

risk, subst. *periculum* (= danger), *discrimen*, *alea* (= hazard): at my own —, *meo periculo*.

risk, v. (*rem*) in *discrimen offerre*, in *periculum adducere* or *vocare*.

rite, **ritual**, subst. *ritus* (-ūs): with due —s, *rite*; see also CEREMONY.

ritual, adj., render by subst.

ritualist, render by phrase, such as *homo de sacris (rite faciendis) diligentissimus*.

rival, subst. *aemulus* (with f. *aemula*), *competitor* (esp. for polit. office; f. *competitrix*); in love, *rivalis*.

rival, adj. *aemulus*: a — candidate, *competitor* (with f. *competitrix*).

rival, v. *aemulari*, *certare* (*cum homine*).

rivalry, *aemulatio*, *certamen*; in love, *rivalitas*.
river, subst. *flumen*, *fluvius*, *fluvius*, *amnis*, *rivus* (= rivulet), *torrens* (= torrent).

river, adj. *fluvialis*, *fluvialis* (poet.), *flumineus* (Ov.).

river-bed, *alveus*.

rivet, *clavus* (= nail).

rivulet, *rivulus*.

road, *via*, *iter*, *semita* (= path): on the —, in *itinere*, *obiter* (Juv., Plin.), *inter viam*; lying off the —, *devius*; to pave a —, *viam sternere*, *munire*.

roadstead, *statio* (Verg.).

roadster, = a hack, *caballus* (Hor.), *mannus* (Hor.).

roam, *palari*, *vagari*, *errare*.

roaming, *vagus*, *errabundus*.

roar, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs), *mugitus* (-ūs).

roar, v. *mugire* (esp. of cattle), *rudere* (poet.), *fremere*, *vociferari* (of persons only).

roast, v. *torrere*, *frigere* (Pl., Hor.).

roast, **roasted**, adj. *assus*: — meat, *assum*, *caro assa*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*.

rob. (1) to — a person or place, (*hominem*, etc., *re*) (*ex*)*spoliare*, *despoliare*, *fraudare* (by trickery); (*templum*, etc.) *compilare*, *expilare*;

(*rem homini*) *adimere, eripere*. (2) without object, *latrocinari*.

robber, *praedo* (= a plunderer, on land or sea), *latro* (= bandit, highwayman), *pirata* (= pirate), *fur* (= thief), *ereptor*: a band of —s, *latrocinium*.

robbery, *latrocinium, spoliatio, rapina*.

robe, subst.; in gen., *vestis, vestimentum*: a woman's —, *palla, stola*; a — of state, *trabea*.

robe, v. *vestire*.

robust, *robustus, validus*; see also **STRONG**.

Rochester, *Durobrivae*.

rock, subst. *saxum, rupes, scopulus* (= crag, cliff), *cautes* (= a sharp —).

rock, v. (1) transit. *agitare, quatere, motare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *agitari, nutare, vacillare*.

rocky, *scopulosus, saxosus* (Verg.), *saxeus*.

rod, *virga, ferula* (= cane), *decempeda* (for measuring).

roe. (1) of fish, *ova* (-orum, plur.). (2) = female deer, *caprea*.

roebuck, *capreolus* (Verg.).

rogue, (*homo*) *nequam* or *scelestus* or *malitiosus, veterinarian, (tri)furcifer* (Com.).

roguey, *fraus, dolus, malitia, nequitia*.

roguish, *nequam, scelestus, malitiosus*; less seriously, *protervus, lascivus*.

roguishly, *nequiter, sceleste*; less seriously, *proterve*.

role, *partes* (-ium, plur.), *persona*.

roll, subst. (1) made of something rolled up, esp. paper, *volumen*. (2) of names = list, *album* (Tac., Suet.). (3) of bread, render by *panis*.

roll, v. (1) transit. *volvère, devolvère* (down), *evolvère* (out or away), *provolvère* (forward; poet.), *subvolvère* (up: Verg.), *volutare, versare* (over and over). (2) intransit. *volvi, volutari*: tears — down one's cheeks, *lacrimae per genas manant*.

roll-call: to answer a —, *ad nomina respondere*.

roller, *cylindrus* (Verg.), *phalangae* (-arum, plur.; put under ships).

rolling, adj. *volubilis*.

Roman, *Romanus*: a — citizen, *civis Romanus, Quiris*; — literature, *litterae* (-arum, plur.) *Latinae*.

romance, subst. *fabula*.

romance, v. *fabulari*.

romantic, *fictus* or *commenticius* (= imaginary); *mirus* or *novus* (= strange).

Rome, *Roma*; as a nation, *populus Romanus*.

romp; see **PLAY**.

roof, subst. *tectum, culmen*: to receive under one's —, *hospitio excipere*.

roof, v. (*tecto*) *tegere*.

roofless, *hypaethrus* (Vitr.).

room. (1) = available space, *locus, spatium*: to make —, *locum dare*. (2) = apartment, *conclave, cubiculum* (= bed—), *cella* (= store— or garret), *cenaculum* (= upper — or garret); *cenatio* (= dining—: Plin. L., Juv.).

roominess, *laxitas*.

roomy, *laxus, spatiosus* (Ov., Quint.).

roost, subst. *pertica* (Col.).

roost, v. *stabulari* (Varro).

root, subst. **LIT.**, *radix, stirps*; by the —s, *radicitus* (Varro, etc.). **TRANSF.**, = basis, origin, *radix, stirps, fons*.

root, v. **LIT.**, to — or to become —ed = to take —, *radicari* (Col.), *radices capere*

(Cato) or *agere*. **TRANSF.**, of customs, etc.: to become —ed = to take —, *radices agere, insidere, inhaerescere, inveterascere*: to be —ed, *inhaerere*; —ed, *inveteratus, (penitus) defixus*; for — up, see **UPROOT**.

rope, *funis, restis* (thinner), *funiculus* (= a cord), *rudens* (= part of a ship's rigging), *retinacula* (-orum, plur. = hawsers).

rosary, = garden of roses, *rosarium* (Verg.), *rosetum* (Verg.).

rose, *rosa*.

rosemary, *ros marinus* (Hor.).

rosin, *resina* (Plin.).

rosy, *roseus* (Verg.).

rot, subst. (1) = decay, *tabes*. (2) colloq.; see **NONSENSE**.

rot, v. *putescere, putrescere* (Hor.), *tabescere*.

rotate, *se volvere, volvi, circumagi*; see also **REVOLVE**.

rotation, *ambitus* (-ūs), *circuitus* (-ūs): in —, *ordine*.

rotatory, *versatilis* (Lucr., Plin.).

rotten, *putrefactus, putridus*: to make —, *putrefacere*.

rotundity, *figura rotunda, rotunditas* (Plin.).

roué, *vappa* (Cat., Hor.).

rouge, subst. *fucus*.

rouge, v. *fucare*.

rough. **LIT.**, *asper, horridus* (= bristly), *hirsutus* (= shaggy). **TRANSF.**, (1) of weather, *horridus, turbidus, atrox*. (2) of manner, etc., *asper, horridus, turbidus, atrox, incomptus, incultus, hirtus* (Hor.), *hirsutus* (Ov.): a — outline, *adumbratio*.

roughen, (*ex*)*asperare* (lit. and fig.).

roughly, = harshly, *aspere, dure, duriter*; to indicate —, i.e., in outline, *adumbrare*.

roughness. **LIT.**, *asperitas*. **TRANSF.**, of manners, etc., *asperitas*; of style, *salebra, squalor* (Quint.).

round, subst. (1) *orbis*; see also **RING**, **CIRCLE**. (2) in fighting, render by *congressus* (-ūs).

round, adj. *rotundus, globosus, orbiculatus* (Varro, Plin.).

round, adv. and prep. *circum, circa*.

round, v. (1) = to make —, *rotundare, tornare, conglobare*. (2) = to sail —, *flectere*. (3) to — off, = complete, *concludere, absolvère*.

roundabout, *devius*: a — way, *ambages* (-um, plur.), *circuitus* (-ūs).

rounded, *teres* (lit. and fig.).

roundelay; see **SONG**.

roundly, *plane, praecise*.

rouse, *excitare*.

rout, subst. (1) = flight, *fuga*. (2) = confusion, mob, *turba, tumultus* (-ūs).

rout, v. *fugare, dissipare, fundere*: to — out, *eruere*.

route; see **WAY**, **ROAD**, **JOURNEY**.

routine, subst. *usus* (-ūs), *ordo*.

rove; see **WANDER**.

rover, = pirate, *pirata, praedo*.

row, subst. (1) = line, *ordo, versus* (-ūs): first, second, etc., — of seats, *sedilia prima, secunda*, etc.; in a —, (*ex*) *ordine, in ordinem*. (2) = quarrel, *rixa*; see also **QUARREL**. (3) see **NOISE**.

row, v. *remigare*; transit., to — a boat, *lintrem remis propellere*; intransit., to — hard, *remis contendere*.

royal. (1) = belonging to a king, *regius*, or render by genit. of *rex*. (2) = kingly,

worthy of a king, *regalis*. (3) in the special sense of being a king, render by *rex*; e.g.: he murdered his — master, *regem dominum interfecit*.

royalist, *qui regis partibus studet*.

royally, *regie, regaliter, regio more*.

royalty, *regnum, regia maiestas or dignitas or potestas*.

rub, *terere, conterere*: to — at, *atterere* (poet.); to — down, (*de*)*fricare* (poet.); to — out, *delere*.

rubbish, *rudus*, (-*eris*, n. = rubble: Tac.), *quisquiliæ* (-*arum*, plur.); see also NONSENSE.

rubble, *rudus* (-*eris*, n.: Tac.).

rubric, *rubrica* (eccl.).

ruby, subst. *carbunculus* (Plin.).

ruby, adj., of colour, *purpureus* (poet.).

rudder, *gubernaculum, clavus* (strictly = tiller).

ruddy, *rubicundus* (poet.).

rude. (1) = unfinished, *rudis, inconditus, horridus*. (2) = ill-mannered, *asper, importunus, procax, inhumanus, petulans, insolens*.

rudely. (1) = without finish, *incondite, horride*. (2) with bad manners, *procaciter, petulanter, insolenter*.

rudeness, *inhumanitas, importunitas, petulantia, insolentia*.

rudimentary, *incohatus*.

rudiments, *elementa* (-*orum*, plur.); see also ELEMENTS.

rue, *ruta*.

rue; see REGRET, REPENT.

rueful; see SORROWFUL.

ruff; see COLLAR.

ruffian, *latro* (= bandit), *sicarius* (= assassin), *homo nefarius*, etc.

ruffianly, *nefarius, nequam, sceleratus, facinorosus*.

ruffle, v. LIT., *agitare*: to be —d, *inhorrescere* (poet.). TRANSF., see EXCITE, IRRITATE.

rug, *stragulum*.

rudded, *asper, horridus, praeruptus* (of ground); see also ROUGH, UNEVEN.

ruin, subst. (1) = downfall, collapse (lit. and fig.), *ruina, interitus* (-*ūs*), *exitium, perniciēs*. (2) concr., *parietinae* (-*arum*, plur.; e.g. Corinthi), *ruinae* (-*arum*, plur.; = debris).

ruin, v. *perdere, pessum dare, adfligere, conficere* (= to wear out), *prosternere, profligare*.

ruinous, *exitiosus*: — expenditure, *sumptus* (-*ūs*) *effusus*; = in ruins, *ruinosus*.

rule, subst. (1) as physical object = ruler, *regula*: a ten-foot —, *decempeda*. (2) = regulation, precept, *lex, praeceptum, praescriptum, praescriptio*; to lay down as a —, *praecipere, praescribere*. (3) = standard, criterion, *regula, norma*. (4) = régime, government, *imperium, regnum* (of a king), *dominatio, dominatus* (-*ūs*), *regimen* (Tac.).

rule, v. *regnare* (as king; without object), *dominari* (in hominibus), (homines) *regere* or *temperare* or *moderari*, (hominibus) *praeesse* or *imperare*; fig.: to — one's passions, etc., *temperare*, with dat.; see also RULING.

ruler. (1) = one who rules, *rector, moderator, dominator, dominus, rex* (= king). (2) see RULE, subst.

rumble, subst. *murmur*.

rumble, v. (*in*)*sonare, murmurare*.

ruminant, adj. *ruminalis* (Plin.).

ruminant. LIT., *ruminare* (Plin., Verg., Ov.), *remandere* (Plin.). TRANSF., see MEDITATE.

rumination, *ruminatio* (lit. and fig.).

rummage, *perscrutari*.

rumour, subst. *rumor, fama, sermo* (= talk), *opinio* (= opinion), *auditio* (= hearsay).

rumour, v.: it is —ed, *fertur, ferunt, fama est*.

rump, *clunes* (-*ium*, plur.: Hor.), *nates* (-*ium*, plur.: poet.), *pyga* (Hor.).

rumpled, of hair, *incomptus*.

run, subst. *cursus* (-*ūs*) *citatus*.

run, v., in gen., *currere, cursu ferri*; of fluids = to flow, *fluere*; to — a race, *cursu certare, certatim currere*; to — about, *cursare, cursitare*; to — across, *transcurrere*; to — after, *sequi*; to — aground, of a ship, *sidere*; to — away (au) *fugere*; in a battle, *terga (hosti) dare, se in fugam dare*; to — back, *recurrere*; to — down, *decurrere*; see also DISPARAGE; to — forward, *procurrere, se proripere*; to — into, *incurrere, incidere*; to — out, *excurrere*; of time, *exire*; to — over = to drive over, *obterere equos*, etc., *per hominem agere*; = to pass quickly over in speech, etc., *percurrere, perstringere*: to — through, *percurrere*; to — up to, *occurrere*.

runaway, *fugitivus*.

runner, *cursor*.

running, adj., of water, *vivus* (Verg.).

rupture, subst. LIT., *hernia* (Cels.), *ramex* (Cels.). TRANSF., *dissensio, discordia, dissidium*.

rupture, v. *frangere, confringere, rumpere*.

rural, *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis*.

ruse, *dolus*.

rush, subst. (1) the plant, *iuncus* (Pl., Ov.), *scirpus* (Pl., Ter.): of —es, adj., *iunceus* (Ov.), *scirpeus* (Ov.); full of —es, *iuncosus* (Ov.); a — basket, *scirpiculus* or —a (Pl., Prop.). (2) = a running, a dash, *impetus* (-*ūs*), *concurus* (-*ūs*; of many together).

rush, v. *ruere, ferri, currere*: to — away, *avolare*; to — forward, *se proripere*; to — in, *inruere, inferri*; to — out, *evolare, (se) erumpere*; see also RUN, v.

russet, *fulvus* (poet.).

rust, subst. *robigo* (in metal and corn; also fig.: Pl., Verg., Ov.); *ferugo* (= — of iron: Plin.); *aerugo* (= — of copper).

rust, v. LIT., render by phrase, such as *robiginem trahere, robigine obduci, robigine infestari* (all in Plin.); transit. *robiginem obducere* (with dat.: Plin.). TRANSF., *torpescere* (Sall., Tac.).

rustic, *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis*.

rusticate, v. intransit. *rusticari, rure habitare*.

rustle, subst. *crepitus* (-*ūs*), *sonus*.

rustle, v. *crepare* (poet.), *crepitare* (poet.).

rusty, *robiginosus* (Pl.); or render by subst. or verb.

rut, *orbita*.

ruth; see PITY.

rye, *secale* (Plin.).

S

Sabbath, *sabbata* (-*orum*, plur.: Hor., Plin.).

sable, adj. *niger, ater*; see also BLACK.

sabre, *gladius, ensis* (poet.), *acinaces* (Hor.).

sacerdotal, *sacerdotalis* (Suet.); or render by phrase.

sack, subst. (1) = a bag, *saccus, culeus*. (2) the — of a city, *direptio*.

sack, v. *diripere, spoliare*.

sackbut, *bucina*.

sackcloth: in — and ashes, *sordidatus*.

sacker, direptor.

sacrament, sacramentum (eccl.).

sacred, sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus: to declare —, *sancire*.

sacredly, sancte, religiose.

sacredness, sanctitas, religio.

sacrifice, subst. LIT., *sacrificium, sacra* (-orum, n. plur.), *res divina*; = the victim, *victima, hostia*: human —, render by the phrase *homines immolare*. TRANSF., = voluntary loss of anything, *iactura*.

sacrifice, v. LIT., *sacrificare*; *sacrificium* or *sacra* or *rem divinam facere*; *immolare*, usually with acc. object; *caedere* (= to slaughter). TRANSF., = to give up, *iacturam rei* (genit.) *facere*: to — one's life for one's country, *vitam pro patria profundere*; in gen. = to give up one thing for another, *rem rei* (dat.) *condonare* or *posthabere*.

sacrificer, render by verb.

sacrificial, sacrificus (Ov.); or render by subst. or verb.

sacrilege, sacrilegium.

sacrilegious, sacrilegus.

sacristan, aedituus.

sacristy, sacrum.

sad. (1) of persons = sorrowful, *maestus, tristis*. (2) of things = causing sadness, *gravis, acerbus, tristis, luctuosus*.

sadden, contristare (ap. Cic. L.), *maestitiā, dolore*, etc., *adficere*.

saddle, subst. *ephippium*.

saddle, v. LIT., (*equum*) *sternere*. TRANSF., to — a person with a thing, *rem homini imponere*.

saddle-bags, n. *hippoperae* (-arum, plur.: Sen.).

sadly, render by adj.

sadness, maestitia, tristitia, dolor (= pain of mind or body), *maeror, aegritudo, aegrimonia*.

safe, subst. *armarium, arca*.

safe, adj. (1) = in no danger, protected, *tutus*; feeling —, *securus*. (2) = — and sound, now out of danger, *incolumis, salvus, sospes* (poet.). (3) = reliable, *fidus*.

safe-conduct, fides (publica).

safeguard, propugnaculum, munimentum.

safely, tuto; or render by adj.

safety, salūs (-utis, f.), *incolumitas*; in —, *tuto*, or render by adj.; — pin, *fibula*.

saffron, subst. *crocus* (poet.).

saffron, adj. *croceus* (Verg.).

sagacious, sagax, prudens, perspicax.

sagaciously, sagaciter, prudenter.

sagacity, sagacitas, prudentia, perspicacitas.

sage, subst. (1) the plant, *salvia* (Plin.). (2) = a wise man, *sapiens*.

sage, adj. *sapiens*; see also WISE.

sail, subst. *velum*: to set —, *vela dare, (navem) solvere*; to furl one's —s, *vela contrahere*.

sail, v. *navigare, velificari* (poet.); or render by pass. of *veho* and its compounds; e.g.: to — past, *praetervehi*; to — out, *enavigare*.

sailing, subst. *navigatio*.

sailor, nauta, navita (poet.).

saint, (vir) sanctus, (femina) sancta (eccl.).

saintly, sanctus.

sake: for the — of, *causā, gratiā* (e.g.: for my —, *meā causā*; for his —, *illius causā*); ergo (following a genit.; archaic), *pro* (with abl.), *ob* or *propter* (both with acc.; = on account of).

salaam, v. *corpus humi prosternere*.

salable, vendibilis (Hor.).

salad, acetaria (-orum, plur.: Plin.).

salamander, salamandra (Plin.).

salary, merces, salarium (Plin., Tac., Juv.).

sale, venditio (in gen.), *hasta* (= auction): to offer for —, *venum dare*; for —, adj., *venalis*.

salesman, venditor.

salient, praecipuus; see also PRINCIPAL.

saline, salsus.

Salisbury, Sorbiodunum.

saliva, saliva (Cat., Sen., Juv.).

sallow, pallidus, luridus (poet.).

sally, subst. *eruptio*. For the other sense, see JEST.

sally, v. *erumpere, eruptionem facere*.

salmon, salmo (Plin.).

saloon, atrium, exedra.

salt, subst. *sal*.

salt, adj. *salsus*.

salt, v. *sale condire*.

salt-cellar, salinum (Hor.).

salt-mine, salt-works, salinae (-arum, plur.).

saltiness, salsitudo (Vitr.); or render by adj.

salubrious, saluber or salubris.

salubriously, salubriter.

salubriousness, salubritas.

salutary, salutaris, utilis.

salutation, salutatio; salūs (-utis, f., esp. in phrase *salutem dicere*).

salute, salutare, consalutare (of several people at once).

salvation, salūs (-utis, f.).

salve, unguentum; for the eyes, *collyrium* (Hor.).

salver; see DISH.

Sambre, river, Sabis.

same, idem, eadem, idem: one and the —, *unus* (*et idem*); the — as, *idem qui*, more rarely *idem ac* (or *atque*); in the — place, *ibidem*; to the — place, *eodem*; from the — place, *indidem*; at the — time, *simul, eodem tempore*; it is all the — to me, *meā nihil interest*.

sameness, render by idem.

sample, exemplum, specimen, documentum.

sanatory, saluber or salubris, salutaris.

sanctification, sanctificatio (eccl.).

sanctify, (con)secrare, dedicare, sanctificare (eccl.).

sanctimonious, render by phrase, such as *sanctimoniae speciem prae se ferre*.

sanction, subst. *confirmatio, auctoritas*: with (or without) the — of a person, *hominis iussu* (*iniussu*).

sanction, v. *confirmare, sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse iubere*; see also ALLOW.

sanctity, sanctitas, sanctimonia, sanctitudo (rare), *caerimonia, religio*.

sanctuary. (1) = a holy place, *templum, delubrum, fanum*. (2) = a refuge, *asylum, receptaculum*.

sand, harena, sabulum (Plin.), *saburra* (for ballast).

sandal, crepida, solea; wearing —s, *crepidatus, soleatus*.

sand-pit, harenaria.

sandstone, tofus (Vitr., Plin.).

sandy, harenosus (Verg., Plin.), *sabulosus* (Plin.).

sane, sanus, animi or mentis compos.

sangfroid, aequus animus.

sanguinary. (1) = bloody, *atrox, cruentus*,

sanguineus (poet.). (2) = bloodthirsty, *sanguinari*us.
sanguine; see HOPEFUL.
sanity, *mens sana*.
Saône, river, *Aravis*.
sap, subst. *sucus*.
sap, v. LIT., *cuniculos agere*; transit., *subruere*.
suffodere (Tac.). TRANSF., *corrumpere*, *haurire*; see also UNDERMINE.
sapient, *sapiens*.
sapless, *aridus*.
sapling, *arbor novella*.
sapper, *munitor*.
sapphire, *sapp(h)irus* (Plin.).
Saragossa, *Caesaraugusta*.
sarcasm, *facetiae* (-arum, plur.), *asperiores* or *acerbae*.
sarcastic, *acerbus*.
sarcastically, *acerbe*.
sarcophagus, *sarcophagus* (Juv.).
sardine, *sarda* (Plin.).
sardonyx, *sardonyx* (Plin.).
sash, *zona* (poet.).
Satan, *Satanas* (eccl.).
satanic; see DEVILISH.
satchel, *loculus* (Hor.), *pera* (Phaedr., Mart.), *sacculus* (poet.).
satellite, *satelles*.
satiare, (ex)satiare, *explere*, *saturare*.
satiety, *satietas*, *satias*.
satin, render as silk; q.v.
satire. (1) the specifically Roman form, *satira* or *satira*. (2) in gen., render by *carmen* or *libellus* with adj.; see SATIRICAL.
satirical, *famosus*, *probrosus* (Hor., Tac.), *acerbus*.
satirist, *satirarum scriptor*; more generally, *derisor* (= mocker: Pl., Hor., Quint.).
satirize, *perstringere*, *laccessere*, *insectari*, with abl. of instrument, e.g. *famoso carmine*.
satisfaction, *satisfactio* (= amends), *expletio* (= fulfilment), *voluptas* (= pleasure).
satisfactorily, *bene*, *ex sententia*.
satisfactory, *idoneus* (= suitable).
satisfy. (1) = to give satisfaction to, content a person, *homini satisfacere* or *placere*: to be satisfied, *satis habere*; satisfied with a thing, *re contentus*. (2) to — by proof, to make a person sure, *homini satisfacere* or *persuadere*; I am satisfied that, *mihi persuasum est*, with acc. and infin. (3) = to supply a want, *explere*.
satrap, *satrapes* (Ter., Nep.).
saturate; see SOAK.
satyr, *satyrus*.
sauce, *ius* (iuris, n.), *condimentum*.
saucepan, *cacabus* (Varro, Col.).
saucer, *patella*.
saucily, *petulanter*, *proterve*, *procaciter*.
sauciness, *protervitas*, *procacitas*.
saucy, *petulans*, *protervus*, *procax*.
saunter, *ambulare*, *vagari*, *repere* (Hor.).
sausage, *tomaculum* (Juv.), *farcimen* (Varro): smoked —, *hillae* (-arum, plur.: Hor.).
savage, subst., render by *homo* with adj.
savage, adj. *ferus*, *indomitus* (= untamed), *efferatus* (= wild), *immanis* (= monstrous), *saevus*, *trux*, *atrox* (= cruel).
savagely, *saeve*, *atrociter*.
savageness, *feritas*, *immanitas*, *saevitia*, *atrocitas*.
savant, *vir doctus* or *litteratus*.

save, prep. and conj.; see EXCEPT.
save, v. (1) = to preserve, (con)servare, *tueri*: God — you, *salve*, *ave*, *salvere te iubeo* (at meeting), *salve et vale* (at parting). (2) = to rescue, *liberare*, *eripere* (ex periculo), *servare*. (3) to — up, not to use, *reservare*, *parcere* (with dat.).
saving, subst. *conservatio* (= preservation), *compendium* (= economy).
saving, adj. *parcus*.
savings, *peculium*.
saviour, (con)servator (with f. *servatrix*), *liberator*; of Christ, *Salvator* (eccl.).
savory, *thymbra* (Verg.).
savour, subst. *sapor*.
savour, v. *sapere* (= to have a taste), *redolere* (= to smell of).
savoury, adj. *conditus*.
saw. (1) = saying, *dictum*, *verbum*, *proverbium*. (2) the tool, *serra*: a small —, *serrula*.
saw, v. (1) transit. *serrā secare*. (2) intransit. *serram ducere* (Varro).
sawdust, *scobis* (Hor., Juv.).
sawing, subst. *serratura*.
say, *dicere*, *loqui*, *narrare*, *fari* (poet.): to — positively, *adfirmare*, *confirmare*, *adseverare*; to — that not, *negare*; it is said that, they — that, *dicunt*, *tradunt*, *ferunt*, with acc. and infin. (the passive of these verbs is also used, but personally rather than impersonally; e.g.: it is said that they are good, *dicuntur esse boni*). Parenthetically, in quoted speech, 'said I', etc. is rendered by the defective verbs *inquam* and *aio*; *inquam* is also often used (= I say, I repeat), after emphatic repetitions.
saying, subst. (1) = the act of saying, *dictio*. (2) = a thing said, *dictum*, *verbum*: that well-known — of Plato's, *illud Platonis*; as the — is, *ut aiunt*.
scab, (the disease) *scabies* (Verg., Juv.).
scabbard, *vagina*.
scabby, *scaber* (Pl., Cato).
scaffold; see EXECUTION.
scaffolding, *machina*, *pegma* (Sen., Juv.).
scald, render by phrase, such as *aquā ferventi perfundere*.
scale, subst. (1) of a fish, *squama*. (2) of a balance, *lanx*: a pair of —s, *libra*, *trutina*. (3) = gradation, *gradus* (-ūs): on the — of, *instar*, with genit.; on a larger, smaller —, *maior*, *minor*. (4) in music, *diagramma* (-ātis, n.: Vitruv.).
scale, v. (1) = to remove the —s of a fish, *desquamare* (Pl.). (2) = to climb (esp. with ladders), *(scalis) ascendere*, *conscendere*.
scaling-ladder, *scalae* (-arum, plur.).
scallop, (the fish) *pecten* (Hor.).
scalp, *cutis capitis*.
scalpel, *scalpellum*.
scaly, *squameus*, *squamosus*, *squamifer*, *squamiger* (all poet.).
scamp; see KNAVE.
scamper; see HURRY.
scan. (1) in gen. = to examine, *inspicere*, (per)scrutari, *contemplari*, *considerare*. (2) metrically, *metiri*.
scandal. (1) see DISGRACE. (2) see SLANDER.
scandalize, *offendere*; see also SHOCK.
scandalous, *mali* or *pessimi exempli*, *probrosus*, *turpis*; see also DISGRACEFUL.
scansion, render by verb.

scant, **scanty**, *angustus, exiguus, parvus, tenuis*.
scantily, *anguste, exigue*.
scantiness, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *exiguitas*.
scar, *cicatrix*.
scarce, *rarus*.
scarcely, *vix, aegre*.
scarcity, *paucitas, raritas, inopia, penuria, caritas* (= high price).
scare, *terrere*; see also **TERRIFY**.
scarecrow, *formido* (Hor.).
scarf, *fascia*.
scarlet, subst. *coccum* (Verg., Hor.).
scarlet, adj. *coccineus* or *coccinus* (Mart., Juv.).
scathe, subst.; see **HARM**.
scathe, v. = to harm, *laedere, nocere* (with dat.).
scatheless, *salvus, incolumis*.
scathing (of words), *aculeatus, acerbus, mordax* (Ov.).
scatter, v. (1) transit. = to throw about, *spargere, serere* (= to sow, of seeds); = to drive hither and thither, disperse, *dispungere, dissipare, disicere, fundere* (esp. of beaten troops). (2) intransit. *dispergi, dissipari, dilabi, diffugere*.
scene. (1) of a play = stage, *scaena*: to appear on the —, *in scaenam prodire*; the place before the —, *proscenium*. (2) in gen. = place, *locus*: to come upon the —, *intervenire*. (3) = spectacle, *prospectus* (-ūs), *spectaculum*.
scenery. (1) in a theatre, *scaena, apparatus* (-ūs) *scaenae*. (2) natural —, *loca* (-orum, plur.); beautiful coastal —, *orarum ac litorum amoenitates* (-um, plur.).
scent, subst. (1) = sense of smell, *odoratus* (-ūs): keen —, in dogs, *narium sagacitas*; keen-scented, *sagax, odoratus* (Verg.). (2) = odour, *odor*, fig.: to get — of, *olfacere*; to put on the wrong —, *in errorem inducere*. (3) = perfume, *unguentum*.
scent, v. (1) to detect by —, *odorari*. (2) = to perfume, *odorare* (Ov.), *odoribus perfundere*.
scent-bottle, *arcula* (= box for scents).
scented, adj. *odoratus* (poet.).
sceptic, **sceptical**, **scepticism**, render by the verb *dubitare* or by a phrase such as *omnia in quaestionem vocare*.
sceptre, *sceptrum*.
schedule, *libellus, tabula*.
scheme, subst. *consilium, ratio*: to form a —, *rationem inire*; see also **PLAN**.
scheme, v.; see above, and **PLAN**.
schism, *schisma* (-ātis, n.: eccl.).
scholar. (1) = a pupil, *discipulus*. (2) = a man of learning, *vir doctus* or *litteratus* or *eruditus*: a great —, *vir doctissimus*.
scholarly, *doctus, litteratus, eruditus*.
scholarship, = learning, *litterae* (-arum, plur.), *doctrina, eruditio*.
school, subst. **LIT.**, *ludus* (*litterarum*) (elementary), *schola* (more advanced). **TRANSF.**, (1) = the followers of a certain teacher, *schola, secta*. (2) fig., of influences, etc., *officina*; e.g.: his house was considered a — of eloquence, *domus eius officina eloquentiae habita est*.
school, v. *docere*; see also **TEACH**, **TRAIN**.
school-fellow, *condiscipulus*.
schooling, subst. *disciplina, institutio*.
schoolmaster, *magister*.
schoolmistress, *magistra*.

science. (1) = knowledge in gen., *scientia*. (2) = systematic knowledge in a particular field, *ars, doctrina, disciplina*. (3) in particular: natural —, *physica* or *physice, physiologia, rerum naturae scientia, investigatio naturae*.
scientific, *physicus* (= concerned with natural science), or render by phrase (see **SCIENCE**): — principles, *artis praecepta*; — inquiries, *quaestiones naturales*.
scientifically, *physice* (= in the manner of a scientist), *ratione* (= systematically).
scientist, *physicus*.
scimitar, *acinaces* (Hor.), *ensis falcatus* (Ov.).
scintillate, *scintillare*; see also **SPARKLE**.
scintillation, *scintilla* (= spark).
sciolism, **sciolist**, render by adj. *semidoctus*.
scion. **LIT.**, of plants, *surgulus*. **TRANSF.**, of persons, *progenies*.
scissors, *forfices* (-um, plur.: Mart.), *forficulae* (-arum, plur.: Plin.).
soff, v.: to — at, *inridere, inludere, in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habere*; to be —ed at, *ludibrio esse*.
scoffer, *inrisor; derisor* (Hor.).
scoffing, subst. *inrisio, inrisus* (-ūs), *inlusio*.
scold, subst. (= a —ing female), *oblatratrix* (Pl.).
scold, v. *obiurgare, increpare, conviciari*.
scolding, subst. *obiurgatio, convicium*.
scoop, subst.; see **LADLE**.
scoop, v.: to — out = hollow out, (*ex*)*cavare*.
scope, = free play, *campus, locus, area*.
scorch, *amburere, adurere, torrere*.
scorched, *torridus*.
scorching; see **HOT**.
score, subst. (1) = account, *ratio, nomen*; on the — of friendship, *amicitiae nomine*. (2) = total, *summa*. (3) = 20, *viginti*.
score, v. (1) = to mark, *notare, signare*. (2) to — a thing up against a person, or in his favour, *rem homini imputare* (Ov., Tac.). (3) = to obtain, render by verb suggested by context; e.g.: to — a success, *rem bene gerere*; to — a victory or a point, (*per*)*vincere*.
scorn, subst. *contemptus* (-ūs), *contemptio, fastidium*.
scorn, v. *contemnere, fastidire, spernere, aspernari*.
scorner, *contemptor*.
scornful, *fastidiosus*.
scornfully, *fastidiose, contemptim*.
scorpion, *scorpio* (Pl., Ov.); *nepa*.
scot, = a contribution, *symbola* (Pl., Ter.); in law: — and lot, *vectigal*; — free, *immunis*.
Scotland, *Caledonia*.
Scottish, *Caledonius*.
scoundrel, *homo nefarius, nequam*, etc.; see also **RASCAL**.
scour, (*de*)*tergere, (ex)**purgare* (= to cleanse); fig.: to — the land, *agrum*, etc., *pervagari, percurrere*.
scourge, subst. **LIT.**, = whip, *flagrum, flagellum, lora* (-orum, plur.). **TRANSF.**, *pestis*; see also **PLAGUE**.
scourge, v. *virgis* or *verberibus caedere, verberare*.
scourging, subst. *verbera* (-um, plur.).
scout, subst. *explorator, speculator*.
scout, v. *explorare, speculari*.
scowl, subst. *contractio frontis, vultus* (-ūs) *trux* or *trulentus*.
scowl, v. *frontem contrahere, corrugare*.
scraggy, *strigosus*; see also **THIN**.

scramble, v.: to — for, *diripere* (Quint., Suet.); to — up, *scandere*, *escendere*.
scrap, *frustum*, *fragmentum*.
scrape, subst. *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *difficultas*.
scrape, v. *radere*: to — off, *abradere*; to — together, *corradere* (Pl., Lucr.).
scraper, (for the flesh) *strigil* or *strigilis*.
scratch, v. *scabere* (Hor.), *scalpere* (Hor., Juv.), *radere*: to — out, *delere*.
scrawl, subst. and verb, render by phrase such as *neglegenter scribere*; see also **SCRIBBLE**.
scream, subst. *vociferatio*, *ululatus* (-ūs).
scream, v. *clamitare*, *vociferari*, *ululare*.
screech, v. *ululare*; — owl, *ulula* (Verg.).
screeching, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs).
screen, *umbraculum* (= anything that gives shade).
screen, v. (pro)tēgere, tuēri, defendere.
screw, subst., render by *clavus* (= nail).
scribble, v. (rem) *chartis inlinere* (Hor.); or render by phrase such as *neglegenter scribere*.
scribe, *scriba*, *librarius*.
scrip; see **PURSE**, **WALLET**.
scripture, (*sancta*) *scriptura* (eccl.).
scrivener, *scriba*; see also **NOTARY**.
scrofula, *struma* (Cels.).
scrofulous, *strumosus* (Col.).
scroll, *volumen*.
scrub, (*de*)*tergere*.
scruple, = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio*, *haesitatio*, *cunctatio*, *religio*, *scrupulus*: to allay a person's —, *scrupulum ex animo evellere*.
scruple, v. *dubitare*; or render by phrase with *religio* (e.g. *rem religioni habere*, *religio est*, *religio obstat ne*, etc.).
scrupulous, *religiosus*, *accuratus*, *diligens*.
scrupulously, *religiose*, *accurate*, *diligenter*; sometimes rendered by *superl.*, e.g.: — clean, *mundissimus*.
scrutinize, (*per*)*scrutari*; see also **EXAMINE**.
scrutiny, (*per*)*scrutatio*.
scuffle, *rixa*, *turba*.
scull, subst. = oar, *remus*.
scull, v. *remigare*.
sculler, *remex*.
scullery, *culina* (= kitchen).
scullion; see **SLAVE**.
sculptor, *sculptor* (Plin.), or render by phrase.
sculpture, subst. (1) the art, *ars fingendi*, *sculptura* (Quint.), (2) a work by a sculptor, *signum* (= statue), or render by *opus* (*eris*, n. = work), or *marmor* (= marble).
sculpture, v. *sculpere*.
scum. **LIT.**, *spuma* (poet.); of metals, *scoria* (Plin.). **TRANSF.**, *faex* or *sentina* (*reipublicae*, etc.).
scurf, *furfur* (Plin.), *porrigo* (Hor.).
scurfy, *porriginosus* (Plin.).
scurrility, *contumelia*, *scurrilitas* (Quint.).
scurrilous, *contumeliosus*, *probrosus*, *scurrilis*.
scurrilously, *contumeliose*, *scurriliter* (Plin.).
scurvy, adj. (of knaves, etc.), *humilis*, *ignobilis*, *nequam*.
scutcheon, *insigne* (or in plur.).
scuttle, subst. *cista* (= box).
scuttle, v. render by phrase such as *navem perforare*.
scythe, *falx*.
sea, subst. *mare*, *pelagus* (-i, n. = the open —: poet.), *aequor* (poet., Sall., Tac.), *pontus*

(poet.), *oceanus* (= the ocean), *altum* (= 'the deep'), *salum* (= the high —): by land and —, *terra marique*; on or near the —, adj., *maritimus*; beyond the —, *transmarinus*; to be at —, lit. *navigare*, fig. *fluctuare*. Names of particular —s: the Mediterranean —, *mare nostrum*; the Adriatic —, *mare superum*; the Tyrrhenian —, *mare inferum*; the Black —, *Pontus* (*Euxinus*); the Red —, *sinus Arabicus*; the Dead —, (*lacus*) *Asphaltites* (Plin.).
sea, adj. *marinus*, *maritimus*, *aequoreus* (poet.).
sea-calf, *phoca* (Verg.).
sea-coast, *ora* (*maritima*).
seafaring, *maritimus*.
sea-fight, *pugna navalis*.
sea-girt, *circumfluus* (Lucan).
sea-green, *thalassinus* (Lucr.), *thalassicus* (Pl.).
sea-gull, *gavia* (Plin.).
seal, subst. (1) on a letter, etc., *signum*. (2) the animal, *phoca* (Verg.).
seal, v. (*con*)*signare*, *obsignare*.
sealing-wax, *cera*.
seam, *sutura*.
seaman, *nauta*.
seamanship, *ars navigandi*.
sear, adj. *aridus* (= dry), *serus* (= late).
sear, v. (*ad*)*urere*.
search, subst. *indagatio*, *investigatio*, *inquisitio*, *exploratio*; often rendered by verb.
search, v. (1) to — a place, *investigare*, *perscrutari*, *explorare*. (2) to — a person, *excutere*. (3) to — for, *quaerere*, *exquirere*, *petere*, *indagare*; see also **SEEK**.
seasick, to be, *nauseare*: feeling —, adj., *nauseabundus* (Sen.).
seasickness, *nausea*.
season, subst., of the year, *tempus*, *tempestas* (Lucr.), *hora* (Hor.): the succession of the four —s, *commutationes* (-um, plur.), *temporum quadripartitae*; in due —, *tempore*, *ad tempus*; for a —, *in tempus*; see also **OCCASION**, **OPPORTUNITY**.
season, v. (1) = to flavour, *condire*. (2) = to harden, *durare*.
seasonable, *tempestivus*, *opportunus*.
seasonably, *tempore*, *ad tempus*, *tempestive*, *opportune*.
seasoning, *condimentum* (= the material), *conditio* (= the act).
seat, subst. (1) to sit on, *sedes*, *sella*, *sedile* (poet.), *cathedra* (= chair; poet.): a bench, row of —s, *subsellium*; to take a —, *sedere*. (2) = abode, home, dwelling, *domicilium*, *sedes*.
seat, v. *ponere*, *conlocare*; to — oneself or be seated, see **SIT**.
sea-water, *aqua marina* (Plin.).
seaweed, *alga*.
secede, *abire*, *decedere*, *secedere*.
seceder, render by verb.
secession, *secessio*.
seclude, *secludere*, *segregare*, *removere*.
secluded, *secretus* (poet. and Tac.), *seclusus* (Verg.); see also **LONELY**.
seclusion, *solitudo*: a life of —, *vita umbratilis*.
second, subst. (1) in a fight, render by verb. (2) = a very short space of time, *momentum* (*temporis*).
second, adj. *secundus*, *alter*: a — father (= equivalent to another one), *alter parens*; — thoughts, *posteriores cogitationes*; — to,

secundus or *alter ab*, with abl.; for the — time, *iterum*; in the first place, in the —, *primum*, *deinde*.

second, v. = to support, *adesse*, *auxilio esse*, *subvenire*, *suffragari* (all with dat.); (*ad*)*iuvare*: to — a motion, in *sententiam dicere*.

secondary, *secundarius*, *inferior*, *minoris momenti*.

second-er, *suasor*, *auctor*.

second-hand, render by phrase, such as *usu tritus*.

secondly, *secundo*, *deinde*.

second-rate, *inferior*.

second-sight, *praesagitio*.

secrecy, *secretum*.

secret, subst. *res occulta* or *arcana*, *arcana* (-orum, n. plur.): in —, *clam*.

secret, adj. *occultus*, *arcanus*, *secretus*, *abditus*, *absconditus*, *tectus*; = underhand, furtive, clandestinus, *furtivus*: to keep a thing —, *celare*, *occultare*; to be kept — (of things), *latere*, *clam esse*.

secretary, *scriba*, *servus a manu* (Suet.).

secretaryship, *scribae munus* (-eris, n.).

secrete, *celare*, *occultare*, *abdere*, *abscondere*; see also **HIDE**.

secretly, *clam*, in *occulto*, *occulte*, *furtim* (= furtively).

sect, *secta*, *schola*, *disciplina*, *familia*.

sectary, **sectarian**, render by phrase, such as *homo sectae studiosus*.

section, *pars*, *portio*.

secular, = temporal, worldly, *saecularis* (eccl.), *profanus*.

secularize, *exaugurare*, *profanum facere*.

secure. (1) = carefree, *securus*, *incautus*.

(2) = (objectively) safe, *tutus*; see also **SAFE**.

secure, v. (1) = to make safe, *tutum reddere*, *munire*, *confirmare* (= to strengthen).

(2) = to tie up; see **FASTEN**. (3) = to arrest, *comprehendere*.

securely, = safely, *tuto*.

security. (1) = safety, *salus* (-utis, f.), *incolumitas*. (2) = pledge, *pignus* (-eris, n.), *cautio*, *vadimonium* (= bail): to give —, *satis dare*, *cavere*.

sedan, *lectica*.

sedate, *sedatus*, *placidus*, *gravis*.

sedately, *sedate*, *placide*, *graviter*.

sedateness, *gravitas*.

sedative, = a calming medicine, *medicina quae dolorem compescit*.

sedentary, *sedentarius* (Col.), or render by phrase with *sedere*.

sedge, *ulva* (Verg.).

sediment, *faex* (Hor., Lucr.), *sedimentum* (Plin.).

sedition, *seditio*, *motus* (-ūs).

seditious, *seditiosus*, *turbulentus*.

seditiously, *seditiose*.

seduce, in gen. = to lead astray, *a rectā viā abducere*, *corrumpere*, *sollicitare* (= to tamper with), in *errorem inducere*; esp. to — a woman, *stuprum cum femina facere* or *feminae* (dat.) *inferre*.

seducer, *corruptor*, *corruptela* (Pl., Ter.); or render by verb.

seduction, *corruptela*, *stuprum*.

seductive, render as pleasing, pleasant; or else by verb.

sedulity, *sedulitas*, *adsiduitas*, *industria*, *diligentia*.

sedulous, *sedulus*, *adsiduus*, *industrius*, *diligens*. **sedulously**, *sedulo*, *adsidue*, *industrie*, *diligenter*. see, subst. *sedes* (eccl.).

see, v. **LIT.**, with the eyes, *videre*, *cernere* (= to — clearly), *conspicari* or *conspicere* (= to catch sight of), *aspicere* (= to look at), *spectare* or *intueri* (= to watch, gaze at); to go to —, *visere*, *visitare*. **TRANSF.**, with the mind. (1) = to understand, perceive, *videre*, *intelligere*. (2) to — to a thing = make provision for it, *rem providere* or *prospicere*, *rei* (dat.) *consulere*.

seed, *semen*: to run to —, in *semen exire* (Plin.); fig., see **OFFSPRING**, **LINE**.

seed-plot, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.).

seed-time, *sationis tempus*, *sementis*.

seedling, *arbor novella*.

seeing that; see **SINCE**.

seek, *quaerere*, *exquirere*, (*ex*)*petere*, *indagare*, *adfectare* (esp. with abstract object): to — to do = to endeavour, *conari*, *tendere*, with infin.

seeker, *indagator* or render by verb.

seeking, subst; see **SEARCH**.

seem, *videri* (mostly used personally): to — good, *videri*.

seeming, subst. *species*.

seeming, adj. *fictus*, *speciosus*, *falsus*.

seemingly, in *speciem*, ut *videtur*.

seemliness, *decorum*.

seemly, *decorus*, *honestus*, *decens* (Hor., Ov.): it is —, *decet*, *convenit*.

seer, *vates*.

seethe, v. (1) transit. *fervefacere*, *coquere*. (2) intransit. *fervere*, *aestuare* (poet.).

segment, *segmentum* (Plin.).

segregate, *segregare*, *seponere*, *semovere*, *sejungere*.

segregation, *seiunctio*; or render by verb.

seignior, *dominus*.

Seine, river, *Sequana*.

seize, (*ap*)*prehendere*, *comprehendere*, *rapere*, *adripere*, *corripere*; of abstract things, places, etc., *occupare*, *invadere* (used also of passions, etc., seizing people); to be —d by illness, *morbo adfici*; to — an opportunity, *occasionem adripere*.

seizure, *comprehensio*; = a bout of illness, *tentatio*.

seldom, *raro*.

select, adj. (*e*)*lectus*, *delectus*, *selectus*, *exquisitus* (of very careful choice).

select, v. *legere*, *eligere*, *deligere*; see also **CHOOSE**.

selection, *electio*, *delectus* (-ūs); = things chosen, *res selectae*: a — of passages, *ecloga* (Varro).

self. (1) emphatic, *ipse*; or render by personal pronoun, with or without a suffix such as *-te* or *-met*. (2) reflexive; third person, *se* or *sese*; other persons rendered by ordinary personal pronoun with *ipse* or with suffix *-te* or *-met*. (3) in special phrases: by one—, *solus*; beside one—, *mente captus*; in it—, *per se*; a second —, *alter idem*.

self-confidence, *fiducia sui*.

self-confident, *confidens*.

self-control, *imperium sui*, *moderatio*, *continentia*, *modestia*, *temperantia*: to exercise —, *sibi imperare*, *se continere*.

self-denial, *animi moderatio*, *temperantia*; or render by phrase, such as *nihil sibi indulgere*.

self-destruction; see SUICIDE.

self-evident, *manifestus, apertus, (quasi) ante oculos positus*: this is —, *hoc sua sponte apparet*.

self-indulgence, *intemperantia*.

self-indulgent, *impotens sui, effrenatus, intemperans*.

self-love, *amor sui*.

self-preservation, *corporis sui tutela*.

self-satisfied, to be, *sibi placere*.

self-seeking, *cupiditas*.

selfish, to be, *sibi (soli) consulere* or *(in)servire*.

selfishness; see SELFISH.

self-taught, *domo doctus* (Pl.).

self-willed, *pertinax, pervicax* (Hor., Tac.); see also OBSTINATE.

sell, *vendere, divendere* (in lots), *venundare* or *venum dare* (esp. of slaves): to try to —, *venditare*; to be sold, *vendere*.

seller, *venditor, institor, propola*.

selling, subst. *venditio*; see also SALE.

semblance, *species, imago*; see APPEARANCE.

semicircle, *hemicyclium* (Vitr.).

seminary; see SCHOOL.

senate, *senatus* (-ūs).

senate-house, *curia*.

senator, *senator*.

senatorial, *senatorius*.

send, *mittere*: to — a person on a mission, *legare*; to — across, *transmittere*; to — away, *ablegare, amandare, relegare, dimittere*; to — back, *remittere*; to — for, *arcessere, accire*; to — forth, *emittere*; to — forward, *praemittere*; to — in, *immittere, intromittere*; to — round, *circummittere*; to — word to a person, *hominem certiorum facere*.

senior, = older, *(natu) grandior* or *maior*: to be — to a person, *homini aetate anteire, antecedere*.

seniority, render by adj.

sensation. (1) = feeling or the capacity for feeling, *sensus* (-ūs): a — of pain, *dolor*; a — of joy, *gaudium*; to have no —, *omni sensu carere, nihil sentire*. (2) = an excitement, perhaps *(animi) commotio*: to create a —, *admirationem movere*.

sensational, *mirificus, mirus, admirabilis*.

sensationally, *mire, mirifice*.

sense. (1) = sensation, feeling, *sensus* (-ūs): the —s, *sensūs* (plur.); the — of sight, *sensus videndi, visus* (-ūs); — of hearing, *sensus audiendi, auditus* (-ūs); — of taste, *gustatus* (-ūs); — of smell, *odoratus* (-ūs); the world of —, *res (rerum, plur.) externae* or *sensibus subiectae*. (2) = understanding, intelligence, good —, *iudicium, prudentia, mens*; out of one's —s, *mente captus*; in one's —s, *mentis compos*. (3) = meaning (of a word), *vis, significatio, sententia*; to ascribe a — to a word, *verbo notionem subicere*.

senseless. (1) = unconscious, *(omni) sensu carens*. (2) = foolish, *rationis expertus*.

sensible. (1) = able to be perceived by the senses, *manifestus, perspicuus, evidens*; or render by phrase, such as *sensibus percipi, sub sensu cadere*. (2) = intelligent, judicious, *prudens*.

sensibly. (1) = in a manner evident to the senses, *ita ut sentiri possit*. (2) = intelligently, *prudenter*.

sensitive. (1) = capable of sensation, *patibilis, sensilis* (Lucr.). (2) emotionally, *mollis*.

sensitiveness, sensibility. (1) physical, render by phrase with *sensus* or *sentire*. (2) emotional, *mollitia (animi, naturae)*.

sensitive-plant, *aeschynomene* (Plin.).

sensual, *libidinosus*.

sensuality, *libido, voluptas corporis*.

sentence, subst. (1) = a proposition, something said, *sententia, enuntiatio, enuntiatum, sensus* (-ūs: Quint., Tac.). (2) = a judicial decision, *iudicium, decretum, sententia*: to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre* or *pronuntiare*; see also SENTENCE, v.

sentence, v. *damnare, condemnare, multare* (with abl. of punishment).

sententious, adj. *verbosus* (= prolix), *sententiosus* (= pithy), *opinionibus inflatus* (= conceited).

sententiously, *verbose* (= verbosely), *sententiose* (= pithily).

sentient; see SENSITIVE.

sentiment. (1) = opinion, *sententia, opinio, iudicium*; —s, plur., *sensa* (-orum, n. plur.: rare); to hold (or entertain) —s, *sentire*. (2) = feeling, *sensus* (-ūs), *animus*.

sentimental, *mollis, effeminatus*.

sentimentality, *mollitia (animi)*.

sentinel, sentry, *excubitor, vigil*; —s, plur., *stationes, vigiliae, excubiae*; to be on — duty, *stationes* or *custodias* or *vigilias agere, in statione esse*; to place —s, *stationes disponere*; to make the round of the —s, *vigilias circumire* (Sall.).

separable, *separabilis, dividiuus*; or render by verb.

separate, adj. *separatus, secretus, disiunctus*; sometimes *proprius* (= peculiar, individual).

separate, v. *separare, seiungere, disiungere, discernere, discernere, dividere*: we are —d by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo disiuncti sumus*.

separately, *separatim*; sometimes *viritim* (= man by man) or *singuli* (adj. = as individuals, one by one).

separation, *separatio, disiunctio*.

September, *(mensis) September*.

septennial, *qui (quae, quod) septimo quoque anno fit*.

sepulchral, *sepulchralis* (Ov.), *feralis* (poet.).

sepulchre, *sepulcrum*.

sepulture, *sepultura*.

sequel, *eventus* (-ūs), *exitus* (-ūs); or render by the verb *sequi*.

sequence, *ordo, series*.

seraph, *seraphus* (eccl.).

serenade, subst., render by phrase, such as *concentus* (-ūs) *ante fores dominae factus*.

serene, *serenus, tranquillus*.

serf, *servus*.

serfdom, *servitūs* (-utis, f.).

serious, of persons, *gravis, severus, austerus, tristis* (= sad); of things, *serius, gravis, magni momenti* (= important).

seriously, *serio, graviter, severe*.

seriousness, *gravitas, severitas, tristitia*.

sermon, render by *contio* or *oratio*.

serpent, *serpens, anguis*.

serried, *densus, confertus*.

servant, *servus, famulus, minister, administer, puer* (= serving boy), *ancilla* (= serving maid).

serve. (1) = to do service to, *servire, deservire, prodesse, praesto esse, commodare* (all with

dat.). (2) = to wait at table, *famulari, ministrare*: to — up food or drink at table, *apponere, ministrare*. (3) to — as a soldier, (*stipendia*) *merere, stipendia facere, militare*; to — out one's time, (*stipendia*) *emerere*. (4) to — as (or for) something (e.g. as an example), *esse* with either predicative dat. or *pro* and abl. (5) to — out (things) to people, in gen.), *ministrare (res hominibus)*; see also **DISTRIBUTE**.

service. (1) in gen. = the process of working for some person or thing, *opera, ministerium*: to do a person good —, *bene homini servire, bene de homine mereri*. (2) = a particular helpful action, *officium, opera*; in plur., sometimes *merita (in hominem)*. (3) — in the army, etc., *militia, stipendia (-orum, plur.; lit. = pay)*.

serviceable, *utilis opportunus, aptus (rei, dat. or ad rem)*.

serve. *LIT., servilis*. **TRANSF., humilis, abiectus**.

servility, *adulatio*; see also **MEANNESS**.

servitude, *servitūs (-utis, f.), servitium*: to free from —, *in libertatem vindicare, servitute eximere*.

session, *conventus (-ūs)*: during a Parliamentary —, *cum senatus habetur*.

set, subst. (1) = **COMPANY, COLLECTION**. (2) = a young plant, *propago*.

set, adj. *status, constitutus, praescriptus*: a — speech, *oratio*; of — purpose, *consulto*.

set, v. (1) transit. = to place, *ponere, statuere, constituere, sistere, con(locare)*: to — about, *incipere, suscipere*; to — (one person or thing) against another, *opponere*; to — apart, *secernere, seponere*; to — aside, see **REJECT**; to — forth, *exponere, expromere*; to — free, *liberare*; to — on, see **INCITE**; to — on fire, *incendere, accendere*; to — in gold (of jewels), *auro includere (Lucr.)*; to — over, *praeficere*; to — sail, *vela dare*; to — up, *statuere, constituere*. (2) intransit. of the sun, etc., *occidere*: to — out, *proficisci*.

settee, *lectus, lectulus*.

setting, subst., of the sun, etc., *occasus (-ūs)*.

settle, v. (1) transit.: a, to — people in a place, *conlocare, constituere*; b, to — a (disputed) matter, *statuere, constituere, definire, componere, conficere*; to — accounts, *rationes putare or conficere*; to — a debt, *solvere, expedire*. (2) intransit. (*con*)*sidere, consistere, se conlocare*; see also **SINK** and **ALIGHT**.

settlement, *constitutio, compositio, pactum (= agreement)*: the — of a daughter, *filiae conlocatio*; the — of a colony, *coloniae deductio*.

settler, *advena, colonus*.

seven, *septem*: — at a time, — each, *septeni*; — times, *septie(n)s*.

seven hundred, *septingenti*.

seventeen, *septemdecim (septen-)*: — at a time, — each, *septeni deni*; — times, *septie(n)s decie(n)s*.

seventeenth, *septimus decimus*.

seventh, *septimus*.

seventieth, *septuagesimus*.

seventy, *septuaginta*: — at a time, — each, *septuageni*; — times, *septuagie(n)s*.

sever, *dividere, dirimere, separare, secernere, distinguere*.

several. (1) = some, *nonnulli, (com)plures*,

aliquot. (2) = respective, *suus (with quisque), proprius*.

severally, *singillatim*; or render by adj. *singuli*. **severe**, *severus, austerus, durus, acerbus, gravis*.

severely, *severe, rigide, austere, dure, duriter, acerbe*: — wounded, *graviter ictus*.

severity, *severitas, gravitas, acerbitas*.

Severn, river, *Sabrina*.

Seville, *Hispalis*.

sew, *suere*.

sewer, *cloaca*.

sex, *sexus (-ūs)*: male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *muliebris sexus*.

sexagenarian, *sexagenarius (Quint.)*.

sexton, *aedituus*.

sexual, in gen., render by phrase with *sexus*: — intercourse, *concubitus (-ūs), coitus (-ūs; Ov., Suet.)*.

shabbily. *LIT., obsolete*. **TRANSF., sordide**.

shabbiness. *LIT.,* render by adj. **TRANSF., sordes (-ium, plur.)**.

shabby. *LIT., obsoletus, pannosus (of persons)*. **TRANSF., sordidus, turpis**: slightly —, *subturpiculus*.

shackle, v. *vinculis, catenis*, etc., *constringere or vincere*.

shackles, *vincula, catenae, compedes (-um)*: — for the feet, *pedicae (Pl.)*; for the hands, *manicae (poet.)*.

shade, subst. (1) = lack of light, *umbra*: living in —, *umbratilis*; a lover of —, *umbraticola (Pl.)*. (2) = disembodied spirit, *umbra (poet.)*, *simulacrum (poet.)*; in plur., the —s, *manes (-ium)*.

shade, v. *opacare, (in)umbrare (poet.)*; see also **DARKEN**.

shadow, *umbra (lit. and also fig., as in such expressions as 'a — of his former self')*.

shadowy, = unsubstantial, *vanus, inanis*.

shady. *LIT., umbrosus, opacus, umbrifer (poet.)*. **TRANSF., colloq., = disreputable, infamis**.

shaft. (1) = arrow, *sagitta*. (2) = handle, *hastile*. (3) in architecture, *truncus (Vitr.)*, *scapus (Vitr.)*. (4) the — of a carriage, *temo*. (5) the — of a mine, *puteus (Plin.)*.

shake, v. (1) transit. *quatere, concutere, tremefacere, labefactare, agitare, vibrare*: to — often (or violently), *quassare*; to — hands, *iungere dextras*; to — off, *excutere*. (2) intransit. *quassari, agitari, tremere*.

shaking, subst. *quassatio (in act. sense), tremor (in pass. sense)*.

shallow, subst. *vadum*.

shallow, adj. *LIT., humilis, vadosus (= full of —s)*. **TRANSF., levis**.

sham, subst. *fallacia, dolus, fraus*.

sham, adj. *fictus, falsus, simulatus*: a — fight, *simulacrum pugnae*.

sham, v. *simulare*.

shambles, *laniena (= a butcher's shop); strages (= massacre)*.

shame, subst. (1) = modesty, sense of —, *pudor, verecundia, rubor*: to lose all sense of —, *pudorem exuere*; to feel —, render by the impersonal *puget*. (2) = disgrace, as a state, *ignominia, infamia, dedecus (-ōris, n.)*. (3) = a disgrace, a source of —, *dedecus (-oris, n.)*, *probrum, flagitium*; —! *pro pudor! o indignum facinus!*

shame, v. *pudorem (or ruborem) incutere or adferre*.

shamefaced, *verecundus*.

shameful, *turpis*, *foedus*, *ignominiosus*, *pro-*
brosus, *inhonestus*, *flagitiosus*.

shamefully, *turpiter*, *foede*, *inhoneste*, *flagitiose*.

shamefulness, *turpitudine*, *ignominia*.

shameless, *impudens*, *invirecundus*: a —
expression of face, *os impudens* or *durum*.

shamelessly, *impudenter*.

shamelessness, *impudentia*.

shank, *crus* (*cruris*, n.).

shape, subst. *forma*, *figura*, *species*.

shape, v. (*con*)*formare*, *figurare*, *figere*.

shapeless, *informis*.

shapeliness; see *BEAUTY*.

shapely, *formosus*.

share, subst. (1) = part, portion, *pars*, *portio*,
sors: without a — in, *exsors*, *expers* (*rei*,
genit.). (2) of a plough, *vomer*.

share, v. *partiri*, *communicare*, *sortiri* (Verg.).

sharer, *particeps*, *socius*, *consors*.

shark, *pistrix* (Verg.).

sharp. LIT., *acutus*. TRANSF., (1) to the taste
or feelings = severe, bitter, *acer*, *acerbus*; of
language, *asper*, *mordax* (Hor.). (2) of sense
or perception = acute, keen, *acer*, *acutus*,
subtilis (of taste or judgment), *sagax*.

sharpen, (*ex*)*acuere* (lit. and fig.).

sharper, *vetator*, *fraudator*, *praestigiator*
(Pl., Sen.).

sharply, *acriter*, *acute*, *aspere* (= harshly),
acerbe (= bitterly).

sharpness, *asperitas* (= harshness), *acerbitas*
(= bitterness); of intellect, (*ingenii*) *acumen*,
perspicacitas, *subtilitas*; in other senses,
render by adj.

shatter, *frangere*, *confringere*, *discutere*, *elidere*,
quassare.

shave, (*caput*, etc.) (*ab*)*radere*, *tondere*; to
get —d, *tondere*.

shavings, *scobis* (Hor., Juv.).

shawl; see *MANTLE*.

she, as a pronoun, is expressed, when emphatic,
by *illa*, *ea*, *ista*, *haec*; as an adjective, is
expressed by feminine forms of words,
e.g.: a — wolf, *lupa*.

sheaf, *merges* (Verg.).

shear, *tondere*.

shearing, subst. *tonsura* (Ov., Plin.).

shears, *forfex* (Mart.).

sheath, *vagina*.

sheathe, in *vaginam recondere*.

shed, subst. *tugurium*, *taberna*; milit. t.t.,
pluteus, *vinea*.

shed, v. (*dif*)*fundere*, *effundere*, *profundere*:
to — tears, *lacrimas effundere*, *lacrimare*.

shedding, subst. *effusio*: — of tears, *fletus* (-ūs).

sheep, *ovis*, *bidens* (Verg.).

sheep-fold, *ovile* (Verg., Ov.).

sheepish, *insulsus*.

sheer. (1) = steep, *abruptus*, *praeeruptus*.
(2) = pure, utter, nothing but, *germanus*,
merus, *purus*, *putus* (Pl.).

sheet. (1) on a bed, *lodix* (= blanket: Juv.).
(2) of paper, *scheda*, *plagula* (Plin.). (3) of
metal, *lamina*. (4) of a sail, *pes* (Verg.).

sheet-anchor, *ancora*.

shelf, *pluteus* (Juv.); of rocks, *dorsum* (Verg.).

shell, subst. (1) of fish, *testa*, *concha*. (2) of
nuts, etc., *putamen*, *cortex*.

shell-fish, *concha*, *conchylium*.

shelter, subst. *perfrugium*, *asylum*, *receptaculum*;
under — of, *tectus*, with abl.

shelter, v. (1) transit. (*pro*)*tegere*, *defendere*,
tutari, in *tutela* *recipere*. (2) intransit. *latere*.

shelving, *declivis*, *proclivis*.

shepherd, *pastor*, *upilio* (Verg.): of a —,
adj., *pastoralis*, *pastoricus*.

sheriff, render by *praetor* or *aedilis*.

show; see *SHOW*.

shield, subst. LIT., *scutum*, *clipeus*, *parma*,
pelta, *ancile* (esp. of the sacred — which fell
from heaven): a — bearer, *armiger*. TRANSF.,
see *PROTECTION*.

shield, v. (*scuto*) *defendere* or (*pro*)*tegere*:
to — from danger, a *periculo defendere*; see
also *PROTECT*.

shift, subst. = resource, expedient, *ratio*,
consilium, *dolus* (= trick), *remedium* (= cure
for troubles): everyone made — for himself,
sibi quisque consulebat.

shift, v. = to change, (*per*)*mutare*.

shifty, *versutus*, *varius*.

shin, *crus* (*cruris*, n.), *tibia* (= — bone:
Phaedr., Plin. L.).

shine, (*con*)*lucere*, *fulgere*, *splendere*, *nitere*,
micare (= to glitter): to — forth, *elucere*,
effulgere; to — upon, *adfulgere*.

ship, subst. *navis*, *navigium* (of smaller vessels):
a war —, *navis longa*; a flag —, *navis prae-*
toria; a merchant —, *navis oneraria*; a light,
fast —, (*navis*) *actuaria*; of a —, adj., *navalis*,
nauticus; a little —, *navicula*; the captain of
a —, *navarchus*.

ship, v. in *navem* (*naves*) *imponere*.

shipper, *ship-owner*, *navicularius*.

shipping, *naves* (-ium plur.), *navigia* (-orum,
plur.).

shipwreck, *naufragium* (lit. and fig.): to
suffer —wreck, *naufragium facere*; —ed,
adj., *naufragus*.

shire, *ager*.

shirk, *detrectare*, *subterfugere*.

shirt, *subucula* (Hor., Suet.), *tunica*.

shiver, v. (1) transit.: see *SHATTER*. (2) in-
transit., *horre*; sometimes *tremere* (= to
tremble), *algere* (= to be cold).

shoal. (1) = a shallow, *vadum*. (2) = a large
number of fish, render by *vis*.

shock, subst. (1) physical, esp. in battle,
impetus (-ūs), *concurus* (-ūs): at the first —,
ad primum impetum. (2) mental: of surprise,
stupor, *miraculum*; of displeasure, disgust,
etc., *offensio*.

shock, v. *commovere*, *perturbare*, *offendere*
(= to disgust).

shocking, *indignus*, *turpis*, *odiosus*, *atrox* (of
cruelty, etc.).

shoe, subst. *calceus*, *calceamentum*, *solea*
(= slipper); a heavy —, *caliga*; —s that fit,
calcei apti ad pedem; the — pinches, *calceus*
urit (Hor.).

shoe, v. *calceare*.

shoe-maker, *sutor*.

shoot, subst. *surculus*, *planta*, *virga*, *propago*
(= layer).

shoot, v. (1) transit., of missiles, *iaculari*,
(*e*)*mittere*, *iacere*, *conicere*: to — at (a person
or thing), *telo*, *sagittā*, etc., *petere*; to — = to
hit, *telo*, etc., *ferire*. (2) intransit. *volare*; see
also *DASH*, *DART*.

shooting-star; see *METEOR*.

shop, *taberna*: a work—, *officina*; a book —,
taberna, *libraria*; a barber's —, *tonstrina* (Pl.,
Plin.); to keep a —, *tabernam exercere* (Suet.).

shopkeeper, *tabernarii* (-orum, plur. only).
shore, subst. *litus* (-ōris, n.), *ora*, *acta*.
shore up, v. *fulcire*.
short, *brevis*: — of stature, *humilis*, *exiguus*; a — cut, *via compendiaris*; in —, *denique*, *ad summam*, *ne multa*; cut it —, *verbo dicas*; a — memory, *memoria hebes*; the —est day, *dies brumalis*, *bruma*; to fall — of, *non attingere*.
shortcoming, *delictum*.
shorten, *praecidere*, *breviorem facere* or *reddere*: to — a syllable, *syllabam corripere* (Quint.).
shortening, subst., of a syllable, *contractio*.
short-hand, *notae* (-arum, plur.: Sen., Suet.).
short-lived, *brevis*, *fluxus*.
shortly. (1) = in few words, briefly, *breviter*, *summatim*, *strictim*, *comprehe*, *paucis verbis*. (2) = in a short time, *brevi*, *propediem*, *mox*: — before (or after), *brevi* (or *haud multo*) *ante* (or *post*).
shortness, *brevitas*, *exiguitas*.
short-sighted. LIT., *lusciosus* or *luscitosus* (Pl.). TRANSF., *improvidus*.
shot. (1) = the act of shooting, or range of a shot, *telus iactus* (-ūs), or *coniectus* (-ūs), or *ictus* (-ūs). (2) = the missile, (*telum*) missile, *glans* (= bullet); to fire a —, *telum emittere*.
should, of obligation, render by gerund or gerundive, or by *debere* with infin.; otherwise render by subjunctive.
shoulder, subst. *humerus*: — -blades, *scapulae* (-arum, plur. only: Pl., Ov.).
shoulder, v. *in humeros tollere*.
shout, *shouting*, subst. *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *acclamatio*, *conclamatio*: to raise a —, *clamorem tollere*.
shout, v. (*con*)*clamare*, *vociferari*: to keep —ing, *clamitare*.
shove, v. *trudere*, *impellere*.
shovel, subst. *pala*, *batillum* (Plin.).
show, subst. (1) = an exhibition, spectacle, *spectaculum*, *munus* (-eris, n.), *ludi* (= games). (2) = display, *ostentatio*, *apparatus* (-ūs). (3) = appearance without reality, *species*: to make a — of something, *speciem rei* (genit.) *praebere* or *prae se ferre*, *rem simulare*; under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiae*.
show, v. (1) = to point out, (*de*)*monstrare*, *commonstrare*. (2) = to display, exhibit, *ostendere*, *ostentare*, *exhibere*: to — oneself (in a certain light), *se* (with adj., etc.) *praebere* or *praestare*; to — off, transit., *ostentare*, intransit., *se iactare*. (3) = to make clear a fact, to prove, *monstrare*, *ostendere*, *docere*, *probare*.
shower, subst. *imber*, *pluvia*: a sudden —, *imbres repente effusi*; fig., *imber* (poet.), *vis*.
shower, v. *effundere*.
showery, render by phrase with *imber*.
showy, *speciosus*, *magnificus*.
shred, subst. *frustum* (= a scrap).
shred, v. *minutatim secare* or *scindere*.
shrew, *oblatatrix* (Pl.), *mulier importuna*.
shrewd, *acutus*, *prudens*, *astutus*, *perspicax*, *sagax*.
shrewdly, *acute*, *prudenter*, *astute*, *sagaciter*.
shrewdness, (*ingenii*) *acumen* or *acies*, *prudentia*, *sagacitas*.
shriek, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs), *clamor*.
shriek, v. *ululare*, *clamare*.
shrift; see *CONFESSION*.
shrill, *acutus*, *argutus*.

shrilly, *acute*.
shrimp, fig., see *DWARF*.
shrine, *aedícula*, *delubrum*, *sacellum*, *sacrarium*.
shrink. (1) transit. *contrahere*. (2) intransit. *se contrahere*; to — from a thing, *ab re refugere*, *abhorre*; *rem declinare*, *detrectare*.
shrinking, subst. *contractus* (-ūs: Varro); see also *FEAR*, *DREAD*.
shrive; see *CONFESS* and *ABSOLVE*.
shrivel, render by adj. *rugosus* or *vietus* (= shrivelled).
shroud, subst., render by phrase, such as *mortui vestimentum*.
shroud, v. *involvere*, *velare*, *tegere*.
shrub, *frutex* (poet.), *arbuscula* (Varro).
shrubby, *arbutum*.
shudder, *shuddering*, subst. *horror*, *tremor*.
shudder, v. *horre*, *tremere*: to begin to —, *horrescere*.
shuffle. (1) transit. = to mix, (*com*)*miscere*. (2) intransit. *claudicare* (= to limp), *tergiversari* (= to be evasive).
shuffling, subst. *tergiversatio*.
shun, (*de*)*fugere*, *vitare*, *declinare*.
shunning, subst. *fuga*, *declinatio*, *vitatio*.
shut, *claudere*, *operire*: to — in, *includere*, *coercere*; to — out, *excludere*.
shutter, *foricula* (Varro), *valvae* (-arum, plur.: Vitruvius).
shuttle, *radius* (poet.).
shy, adj. *timidus*, *verecundus* (= modest): to be — of a thing; see *SHRINK*.
shy, v., of a horse, *consternari*, *terreri*, *saltum in contraria facere* (Ov.).
shyly, *timide*, *verecunde*.
shyness, *timor*, *verecundia*, *pudor*.
sibilant, *sibilans*.
sibyl, *sibylla*.
sibylline, *sibyllinus*.
Sicily, *Sicilia*.
sick, *aeger* (in body or mind), *aegrotus*: a — man, *aeger*, *aegrotus*; to be —, = to be ill, *aegrotare*, *infirmus valetudine esse*; = to vomit, *vomere*, *vomitare* (i.e. often: Sen., Suet.); to be — all over something, *convomere*; to feel —, *nauseare*. TRANSF., of boredom or disgust, render by the impersonal *taedet*.
sicken. (1) transit.; see *DISGUST*. (2) intransit. *in morbum incidere*.
sickle, *falx*.
sickly, *infirmus*; see also *ILL*, *WEAK*.
sickness. (1) = vomiting, *nausea*, *vomit* (-ūs: Pl., Sen.), *nausea* (esp. at sea). (2) in gen. = illness, *morbus*, *aegrotatio*, (*infirmus*) *valetudo*.
side, subst. LIT., a physical —, *latus* (-ēris, n.), *pars* (= part), *regio* (= district): at the —, *ab latere*; on this —, *hinc*; on this — of, *citra* (or *cis*, with acc.); on that —, *illinc*; on (or from) all —s, *undique*; on (or from) both —s, *utrinque*. TRANSF., = faction, *pars* (esp. in plur.); to be on a person's —, *ab homine stare* or *facere*; of descent, on the mother's —, *materno genere* (Sall.).
side, adj. *obliquus*, *transversus*.
side, v.: to — with a person, *ab homine stare* or *facere*, *homini favere* or *studere*, *hominis studiosum esse*.
sideboard, *abacus*.
sidelong, *obliquus*, *transversus*, *limus* (Pl., Ter., Ov.).

sidereal, render by genit. plur., *siderum*.
sideways, *oblique*, *per obliqua*; or render by *obliquus* as adj.
siege, *oppugnatio* (= attack), *obsidio* (= blockade, investment).
sieve, *cribum*.
sift. LIT., *cribrare* (Col.), *cribro secernere*.
 TRANSF., *investigare*, (*per*)*scrutari*, *explorare*.
sigh, subst. *suspirium*.
sigh, v. *suspirare*, *suspiria ducere*: to — for, fig., *desiderare*.
sighing, subst. *suspiratus* (-ūs).
sight, subst. (1) as faculty or action, *visus* (-ūs), *aspectus* (-ūs): good —, *acies* (*oculorum*), *oculi acres* or *acuti*; to lose one's —, *oculos amittere*, *oculis capi*; to know (a person) by —, *de facie nosse*; at first —, *primo aspectu*; to catch — of, *conspicere*, *conspicari*. (2) = view, range of —, *conspectus* (-ūs). (3) = a thing seen, *species* (= an appearance), *facies*; to be a —, *spectaculo esse*; what a disgusting —! *o rem visu foedam!*
sight, v. *conspicari*, *conspicere*.
sign, subst. *signum*, *indicium*, *vestigium* (= foot-mark), *nota* (= mark), *insigne* (= badge), *nutus* (-ūs: = nod), *symbolus* (= a token: Pl.): a — of the future, *omen*, *ostentum*, *portentum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen sinistrum*.
sign, v. (1) to — a document, (*con*)*signare*, *subscribere* (Suet.). (2) see **SIGNAL**.
signal, subst. *signum*: the — for battle (on the trumpet), *classicum*; to give a —, *signum dare*, *canere* (on the trumpet).
signal, adj. *insignis*, *maximus*, *egregius*.
signal, v. *significare*, *signum dare*.
signalize, *insignire* (Tac.), *insignem reddere* or *facere*.
signally, *insigniter*, *insignite*, *egregie*.
signature, *scriptio* (Suet.), *nomen* (*subscriptum*).
signet, *signum* (= seal).
significance, *significatio*, *significatio*, *vis*; see also **MEANING**.
significant; see **EXPRESSIVE**.
signify, *significare*; of words, *valere*; see also **MEAN**, **ANNOUNCE**, **PORTEND**, **MATTER**.
Silchester, *Calleva Atrebatum*.
silence, subst. *silentium*, *taciturnitas* (= absence of speech): to pass over in —, *silentio praeterire*; to keep —, *tacere*, *silere*; see also **SILENT**.
silence, v. in *silentium redigere*, *comprimere*, *confutare*; see also **CHECK**.
silent, *silens*, *tacitus* (= not speaking), *taciturnus* (= habitually not speaking), *mutus* (= speechless, dumb): to be —, *silere* (= to make no noise), *tacere* (= not to speak); to be — about a thing, *rem tacere*; to become —, *conticescere*; be —! *quin taces!*
silently, *tacite*, *silentio*.
silk, *bombyx* (Plin.) or *vestis serica*.
silken, *sericus* (poet. and Tac.), *bombycinus* (Plin.).
silk-worm, *bombyx* (Plin.).
silky; see **SMOOTH**.
sill, of a door, *limen inferum* (Pl.).
silliness, *stultitia*, *fatuitas*, *insulsitas*, *infacietiae* (-arum, plur.: Cat.).
silly, *stultus*, *fatuus*, *infacetus*, *ineptus*, *insul-sus*.
silt, subst. *limus*.

silver, subst. *argentum*: wrought —, *argentum factum*; adorned with —, *argentatus*.
silver, *silvery*, adj. *argenteus*: — mine, *argenti metalla* (-orum, plur.); — foil, — leaf, *bractea argentea* (Plin.); — mine, *argenti fodina* (or as one word: Plin.), *argentarium metallum* (Plin.); — plate, *argentum (factum), vasa* (-orum, plur.) *argentea*.
silver, v. *argento inducere*.
similar, *similis* (with genit. or dat.), *par* (with dat.).
similarity, *similitudo*.
similarly, *similiter*, *pariter*.
simile, *similitudo*, *translatio*.
similitude, *similitudo*.
simmer, *fervescere*, *lente fervere*.
simony, *simonia* (eccl.).
simper, v. *subridere*, *inepte ridere*.
simple: in gen., *simplex*; also *sincerus* (= guileless), *inconditus* (= artless), *ineptus* or *insulsus* (= silly), *merus* or *germanus* (= sheer).
simples, *herbae (medicinales)*.
simpleton, *homo stultus*, *fatuus*, *ineptus*; see also **FOOL**.
simplicity: in gen., *simplicitas*, *natura simplex*; also *stultitia* (= folly), *innocentia* (= guilelessness).
simplify, *simplicem reddere*.
simply, *simpliciter*; see also **ONLY**.
simulate, *simulare*.
simulation, *simulatio*.
simultaneous, render by adv. or phrase.
simultaneously, *eodem tempore*, *simul*, *una*.
sin, subst. *peccatum*, *delictum*, *nefas*: to commit a —, *peccare*, *delinquere*.
sin, v. *peccare*, *delinquere*.
since, adv. *postea*, *abhinc* (e.g. he died two years —, *abhinc annos duos* (or *annis duobus*) *mortuus est*); long —, *iamdudum*, *iampridem*.
since, prep. *e*, *ex*, *a*, *ab*, *post*: — the foundation of the city, *post urbem conditam*; — that time, *ex eo tempore*; — childhood, *a pueritia*, *a puero*.
since, conj. (1) of time, *cum* (with indic.), *postquam*, *ex quo (tempore)*. (2) causal, *cum* (with subj.), *quandoquidem*, *quia*, *quoniam* (all these with indic.): — in fact, *siquidem* (with indic.). **Since** may also be rendered by the relative *qui* (or *ut qui*, or *utpote qui*), with the subj.
sincere, *sincerus*, *simplex*, *candidus* (Hor.), *verus*.
sincerely, *sincere*, *vere*, *ex animo*, *simpliciter*: yours —, in letters, *vale (valete)*.
sincerity, *animus sincerus*, *candor* (Ov.), *veritas*, *simplicitas*.
sinecure, render by phrase, such as *munus omni labore vacuum*.
sinew, *nervus*.
sinewy, *nervosus*.
sinful, *impius*, *improbus*, *pravus*, *malus*.
sinfully, *impie*, *prave*.
sinfulness, *impietas*, *pravitas*.
sing, *canere*, *cantare*, *modulari*: to — often, *cantitare*; to leave off —ing, *decantare*.
singe, *amburere*, *adurere*.
singer, *cantor* (with f. *cantrix*: Pl.), *cantator* (Mart.).
singing, subst. *cantus* (-ūs), *concentus* (-ūs: of voices in harmony).
single, adj. *unus*, *solus*, *unicus*, *singularis*; of a

man, = unmarried, *caelebs*; in — combat, *comminus*; not a — one, *ne unus quidem*.

single, v.: to — out, *eligere*; see also CHOOSE.

singly, *singillatim*, *viritim* (= man by man, esp. of distributing things); often rendered by adj. *singuli* (= one by one).

singular. (1) as opp. to plural, *singularis*: the — number, *numerus singularis* (Quint.); in the —, *singulariter* (Quint.). (2) = outstanding, unparalleled, *singularis*, *unicus*, *egregius*, *eximius*, *maximus* (= very great). (3) = strange, *mirus*, *mirificus*, *mirabilis*, *novus*, *inuitatus*, *insolens*.

singularity, render by adj.

singularly, *singulariter*, *unice*, *egregie*, *eximie*, *maxime*, *mire*, *mirifice*, *mirabiliter*.

sinister, *sinister* (= left-handed; also = wrong or unfavourable, in Verg. and Tac.); *infaustus* (= unlucky: Verg., Tac.); *pravus* (= wrong).

sink, v. (1) transit. (*submergere*, *demergere*, *immergere*, *deprimere*). (2) intransit. (*con-sidere*, *desidere*, *submergi*, *demergi*, *immergi*: to — in ruins, *conlabi*, *corruere*; to — in a swoon, *conlabi* (Verg.); fig., of prices, courage, etc., *cadere*; to — into the mind, *in animum penetrare* or *descendere*.

sinless, *integer*, *sanctus*.

sinner, *peccans* (Nep., Sen.), *peccator* (eccl.); or render by verb.

sinuous, *sinuosus* (Verg.).

sip, subst., render by verb.

sip, v. (*primis labris*) *degustare*, *sorbillare* (Ter.).

sir, in addresses, *bone vir*, *vir optime*.

sire; see FATHER.

Siren, *Siren*.

sirocco, *auster*.

sister, *soror*, *germana*: a father's —, *amita*; a mother's —, *matertera*; of a —, *sororius*.

sisterhood, *sorores* (-um, plur.), *sorum societas* (eccl.).

sit, v. (1) transit.: to — a horse, *in equo haerere*; see also PLACE, SETTLE. (2) intransit.: in gen. = to be in a sitting position, *sedere*; to — down, *considere*, *adsidere*; to — near, *adsidere* (with dat.); to — at table, *accumbere*, *discumbere*; of a court, *haberi* (with abstract subject, e.g. *conventus*), *sedere* (of the magistrates); to — up, *vigilare* (= to stay awake), *lucubrare* (= to work late); of fowls, (*ovis*) *incubare* (Plin.); as milit. t. t., to — down before a place, *oppidum circumsedere*; see also BESIEGE.

site, *situs* (-ūs).

sitting, subst. *sessio*, *consessus* (-ūs, of a court, etc.).

situated, *situs*, *positus*, *conlocatus*; to be — near, *adiacere* (with dat.).

situation. (1) = position, *situs* (-ūs), *locus*, *positus* (-ūs: Sall., Tac., Ov.); an advantageous —, *opportunitas loci*. (2) = state of affairs, (*rerum*) *status* (-ūs). (3) = office, *munus* (-eris, n.).

six, *sex*: — at a time, or — each, *seni*; — times, *sexie(n)s*.

sixteen, *sedecim*: — at a time, or — each, *seni deni*; — times, *sedecie(n)s*.

sixteenth, *sextus decimus*.

sixth, *sextus*: for the — time, *sextum*.

sixtieth, *sexagesimus*.

sixty, *sexaginta*: — at a time, or — each, *sexageni*; — times, *sexagie(n)s*.

size. (1) = greatness, bulk, *magnitudo*,

amplitudo: small —, *parvitas*; to discover the — of the fleet, *cognoscere quanta sit classis*; of the same — as, *instar*, with genit.; of great —, *magnus*. (2) = glue, *gluten* (Verg., Lucr.).

skate, render by phrase, such as *solea ferrata*.

skeleton, *ossa* (-ium, n.), *ossium compages*; he is a mere —, *vix ossibus haeret* (Verg.).

sketch, subst. *adumbratio*, *descriptio*.

sketch, v. *describere*, *designare*, *adumbrare* (esp. fig.).

skewer, *veru* (= spit: Varro, Verg.).

skiff, *scapha*, *cymba*, *navicula*, *lintriculus*.

skilful, *sollers*, *peritus*, *dexter*, *sciens*, *callidus*, *habilis* (= handy), *exercitatus* (= practised).

skilfully, *sollerter*, *perite*, *callide*, *scienter*, *habilter*.

skill, *sollertia*, *peritia*, *scientia*, *ars*, *artificium*, *calliditas*.

skim, v. LIT., *despumare* (Verg.), *spumam eximere*. TRANSF., to — over a thing, *perstringere*, *percurrere*, *transcurrere*.

skin, subst. *cutis*, *pellis*, *membrana* (esp. thin), *corium* (= hide).

skin, v. *deglubere* (Varro), *pellem* or *corium detrahere*: to — over, *cicatricem* (ob)ducere.

skin-deep, *levis*.

skinny; see THIN.

skip, v. LIT., *salire* (= to leap); to — for joy, *exsultare*. TRANSF., = to pass over, *transilire*, *praeterire*.

skipper, *navis magister*; see also CAPTAIN.

skirmish, subst. *proelium leve*; fig., in words, *velitatio* (Pl.).

skirmish, v. *proeliis parvulis cum hoste contendere*, *velitari* (Pl.).

skirmisher, *veles*.

skirt, subst. = border, *limbus* (Verg., Ov.).

skirt, v. *tangere*; to — the coast, *oram legere*.

skittish, *protervus*, *lascivus* (mainly poet.); to be —, *lascivire*.

skittishly, *proterve*.

skittishness, *protervitas*, *lascivia*.

skulk, *latere*, *delitescere*.

skull, *caput*, *calvaria* (Cels.).

sky, *caelum*: a clear —, *caelum serenum*; under the open —, *sub divo*.

skylark, *alauda* (Plin.).

skylight, *fenestra*.

slack. (1) of things = loose, *laxus*, *fluxus*, *remissus*. (2) of persons = careless, idle, *remissus*, *segnis*, *piger*, *neglegens*.

slacken, v. (1) transit. (*re*)*laxare*, *remittere*. (2) intransit. *laxari*, *remitti*.

slackly, *laxe* (= loosely), *segniter*, *neglegenter*.

slackness, *remissio*, *neglegentia* (= carelessness), *pigritia* (= laziness).

slake, v.: to — thirst, *sitim restinguere*, *extinguere*, *explere*, *depellere*; to — lime, *calcem macerare* (Vitr.).

slander, subst. *calumnia*, (*falsa*) *criminatio*, *falsum crimen*, *maledictio*, *maledictum*, *ob-trectatio*.

slander, v. *calumniari*, *criminari*, *obtrectare* (with dat.), *maledicere* (with dat.).

slanderer, *obtrectator*.

slanderous, *maledicus*, *famosus* (Hor., Tac.).

slanderously, *falso*, *maledice*, *per calumniam*.

slang, perhaps render by adapting the phrase of Cic., *maledictum ex trivio adipere* (= to pick up an abusive expression from the gutter).

slanting, *obliquus, transversus*.

slap, subst. *alapa* (Juv.).

slap, v. *manu ferire*.

slash, subst.; see **CUT**, **WOUND**.

slash, v. *caedere, incidere*.

slate, render by *tabula* (= writing tablet), or by *tegula* (= tile).

slattern, render by phrase, such as *mulier sordida*.

slaughter, subst. *caedes, occidio, strages*: a general —, *internecio, occidio, trucidatio*.

slaughter, v. *caedere, concidere, trucidare, mactare* (esp. in sacrifice).

slaughterer, *lanius*.

slaughterhouse, *laniena*.

slave, subst. *servus, ancilla* (= female —), *verna* (= a home-born —: Pl., Hor., Mart.), *famulus* (= household —), *mancipium* (considered as a purchase): the —s of a household, *familia*; a body of —s, *servitium* (also in plur.); to sell as a —, *sub coronā vendere*; a fellow —, *conservus*; of a —, adj., *servilis*; to be a —, *servire*; fig., to be a — to a thing, *rei* (dat.) *oboedire*, (in) *servire*.

slave (away), v. = to toil, *laborare, sudare*.

slave-dealer, *venalicius, mango*.

slavery, *servitus* (-ūtis, f.), *servitium, famulatus* (-ūs).

slave-trade, *venditio* (= selling) or *emptio* (= buying) *servorum*.

slavish, *servilis, vernilis* (Tac.).

slavishly, *serviliter, verniliter* (Hor.).

slaver, subst. *saliva*.

slay, *interficere, occidere, interimere, conficere, necare, trucidare* (= to butcher).

slayer, *interceptor, occisor* (Pl.), *percussor*: — of a man, *homicida*; — of a parent or close relative, *parricida*.

sledge, *trahea* (Verg.).

sledge-hammer, *malleus*.

sleek, *lēvis* (= smooth), *nitidus* (= shining): to be —, *nitere*.

sleep, subst. *somnus, sopor* (poet.: strictly = heavy —), *quies*: deep —, *somnus artus*; to be overcome by —, *somno capi* or *opprimi*; in one's —, *dormiens*; want of —, *vigilia*; I haven't had a wink of —, *somnum oculis meis non vidi*.

sleep, v. *dormire, quiescere*: to try to —, *somno* (or *quieti*) *se tradere*; to — soundly, *arte* or *graviter dormire*; to be unable to —, *somnum capere non posse*.

sleepily, *somniculose*.

sleepiness, *vetermus* (esp. in old people: Pl.), *somni cupido* (Sall.).

sleepless, *insomnis* (Verg., Tac.), *exsomnis* (Verg.), *vigilans*.

sleeplessness, *insomnia, vigilia, vigilantia*.

sleepy, *semisomnus* (or -*somnis*), *somniculosus*, *somno gravis*.

sleet, render by phrase, such as *nix grandine mixta*.

sleeve, *manicae* (-arum, plur.).

sleight of hand, *praestigiae* (-arum, plur.).

slender, *tenuis* (lit. and fig.), *gracilis, exilis*.

slenderly, *tenuiter*.

slenderness, *tenuitas, gracilitas*.

slice of bread, (*panis*) *frustum*.

slide, v. *concidere, secare*.

slide, v. *labi*.

slight, adj. *lēvis, tenuis, exiguus, parvus*: not in the —est, *minime*.

slight, v. *neglegere, parvi facere, contemnere*.

slim, *exilis*; see also **SLENDER**.

slime, *limus, virus* (Verg.).

slimy, *limosus* (Verg., Ov.).

sling, subst. (1) the weapon, *funda*. (2) — for the arm, *fascia, mitella* (Cels.); to have the arm in a —, *brachium fascia involutum habere*.

sling, v. (*fundā*) *mittere, torquere*.

slink, v.: to — away, *sese subducere*.

slip, subst. (1) = the act of slipping. LIT., *lapsus* (-ūs). TRANSF., *culpa* (= fault), *error* (= mistake); or render by verb. Prov.: there's many a — 'twixt the cup and the lip, *inter os et offam* (Cato). (2) of a plant, *surculus*; see also **SHOOT**.

slip, v. *labi, titubare* (= to stagger: poet.): to — away, *aufugere, se subducere, elabi, dilabi* (in various directions); to let —, *amittere, omittere*; to — from the memory, *de memoria excidere*.

slipper, *crepida, solea* (Pl., Hor.).

slippery, *lubricus*; colloq., a — customer, *anguilla* (Pl.).

slit, subst. *rima* (= an opening or leak), *scissura* (Plin.).

slit, v. *incidere* (= to cut into), *findere* (= to cleave), *scindere* (= to tear).

sloe, *prunum silvestre* (Plin.): the —-tree, *prunus, silvestris* (Col.).

slogan, *dictum, praeceptum*.

sloop; see **SHIP**.

slope, subst. *clivus, fastigium*: an upward —, *acclivitas*; a downward —, *declivitas*.

slope, v. *vergere*.

sloping, (upwards) *acclivis*; (downwards) *declivis, proclivis, pronus, fastigatus*.

sloth, *inertia, segnitia, segnitias, desidia, ignavia, socordia, pigritia*.

slothful, *iners, segnis, deses, desidiosus, ignavus, socors, piger*.

slothfully, *segniter, ignave*.

slough, *palūs* (-ūdis); see also **MUD**: the — of a snake, *vernatio* (Plin.), *exuviae* (-arum, plur.: Verg.).

slovenliness, *sordes* (-ium, plur.; = filth), *neglegentia*.

slovenly, *sordidus, discinctus, neglegens*.

slow, *tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (= late).

slowly, *tarde, lente, segniter, sensim* (= gradually).

slowness, *tarditas, segnitias, pigritia*.

slug, *limax* (Plin.).

sluggard, *homo ignavus*.

sluggish, *segnis, piger, ignavus*.

sluggishly, *segniter, ignave*.

sluggishness, *pigritia, ignavia, inertia*.

sluice, *emissarium*.

slumber; see **SLEEP**.

slur, subst. *macula, nota*; see also **DISGRACE**.

slur over, v. *extenuare*.

slut, *mulier sordida*.

sly, *vafre, subdolos, astutus, versutus*.

slyly, *vafre, subdole, astute, versute*.

slyness, *dolus, astutia*.

smack, subst. (1) = flavour, taste, *sapor, gustus* (-ūs). (2) = a blow, *alapa* (Juv.). (3) = a small ship, *lenunculus*: a fishing- —, *horia* (Pl.).

smack, v.: to — of a thing, *rem sapere*, (red-) *olere*.

small, *parvus, parvulus, exiguus, minutus, brevis* (= short), *tenuis* (= thin), *angustus* (= narrow): a — mind, *animus pusillus*; so —, *tantulus*; how — *quantulus*; however —, *quantuluscunque*.

smallness, *parvitas, exiguitas, tenuitas, brevitās* (= shortness).

smart, subst. *dolor, morsus* (-ūs), *cruciatus* (-ūs).

smart, v. = to feel pain, *dolēre*; to — for a thing, *plecti*; see also PUNISH.

smart, adj. (1) = sharp, painful, *acer, acerbus, gravis*. (2) = active, *acer, alacer*. (3) = witty, *salsus*. (4) = elegant, fine, *lautus, mundus, nitidus, ornatus*; rather —, *ornatulus* (Pl.).

smartness. (1) = activity, briskness, *alacritas*. (2) = elegance, *munditia*; or render by adj.

smattering, render by phrase, such as *lēvis scientia*: having a — of Greek, *litterulis Graecis imbutus* (Hor.); having a — of philosophy, *philosophiam odoratus* (Tac.).

smear, v. (*in*)*linēre, oblinēre*.

smell, subst. *odoratus* (-ūs; = the sense), *odoratio* (= the act), *odor* (= the result): a bad —, *foetor*; to have a bad —, *male olēre*; a — of burning, *nidor*.

smell, v. (1) = to perceive a —, *olfacēre*; fig., to — out, *olfacēre, odorari*. (2) = to give off a smell, (*red*)*olēre* (with acc. of what a thing — of).

smelt, *fundēre* (Plin.), *coquēre* (Plin.).

smile, subst. *risus* (-ūs): with a —, *subridens*.

smile, v. (*sub*)*ridēre, renidēre*: to — at, *adridēre* (with dat.).

smirk, *risus* (-ūs).

smite, v. *ferire* (with perfect, supine, etc., from *percutēre*): fig., to be smitten with love, *amore flagrare, ardēre* (with acc. of the loved one: poet.).

smith, faber: a blacksmith, *faber ferrarius*.

smithy, *officina, fabrica*.

smoke, subst. *fumus*.

smoke, v. (1) = to emit —, *fumare*. (2) to — out, *fumigate, suffire* (poet.).

smoky, *fumosus*.

smooth, adj. *lēvis, teres, lenis*; of style, *lenis*; of manner, *comis, blandus*; of temper, *aequus, aequabilis*.

smooth, v. *lēvare, lēvigare* (Varro), *limare* (with file).

smoothly, *leniter*.

smoothness, *lēvitas, lenitas, aequabilitas*.

smother. LIT., *suffocare, animam intercludēre*.

TRANSF., *opprimēre, comprimēre*.

smoulder, v. *fumare*.

smuggle, render by phrase, such as *furtim importare* or *invehēre*.

smuts, *fuligo*.

smutty, = smoky, *fumosus*.

snack, *cenula, ientaculum* (Pl., Mart.).

snaffle, *frenum*.

snail, *cochlea* (or *coclea*).

snake, *anguis, serpens, vipera* (poet.).

snaky, *vipereus* (Ov.), *anguineus* (Ov.).

snap, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs; = any sharp noise), *fragor* (= a noise of breaking).

snap, v. (1) transit. = to break, *frangēre, praefringēre, (prae)rumpēre*: to — the fingers, *digitis concrepare*; to — up, *adripēre, corripēre*. (2) intransit. = to get broken suddenly, *dissilire* (poet.), *frangi, rumpi*.

snappish, *morosus, difficilis, mordax* (Hor.).

snare, subst. (lit and fig.), *laqueus, plaga, insidiae* (-arum: strictly = ambush).

snare, v. (lit. and fig.), *inlaqueare* (Hor.).

snarl, subst. *gannitus* (-ūs: Lucr., Mart.).

snarl, v. (*og*)*gannire* (poet.), (*sub*)*ringi*.

snatch, *rapēre, corripēre*: to — at, *captare*; to — away, *eripēre, abstrahēre, avellēre*; to — secretly, *surripēre*.

sneak, = to go stealthily, creep, (*cor*)*repēre*; to — in (lit. and fig.), *inrepēre*; to — away, (*furtim*) *se subducēre*; to have a —ing fear, *subtimēre*.

sneer, subst. *rhonchus* (Mart.).

sneer, v.: to — at, *deridēre, inridēre, naso adunco suspendēre* (Hor.).

sneeze, *sternuēre* (Plin.).

sneezing, *sternumentum, sternutamentum* (Sen.).

sniff: to — at, *odorari*.

snip, *circumcidēre, amputare*.

snob, snobbery, snobbish, render by phrase, such as *iactare genus* (= to boast of one's ancestry), or *generosiores admirari*; see also Hor. Sat. I. 6, 1-6, where Maecenas is described as no snob.

snore, *stertēre*.

snort, v. *fremēre*.

snorting, subst. *fremitus* (-ūs).

snout, *rostrum*.

snow, subst. *nix* (and in plur., *nives* = — lying on the ground, — drifts).

snow, v.: it —, *ningit* or *ninguit* (Verg.).

snowy, *nivosus, niveus* (poet.; also = — white).

snub; see REBUKE.

snub-nosed, *silus, simus* (Verg.).

snuff, subst., of a candle, *fungus* (Verg.).

snuff, v.: to — a candle, render by phrase, such as *candelae fungum demēre*; to — out, *ex(s)tinguēre*; to — up, *naribus haurire*.

snug; see COMFORTABLE.

so. (1) as adv. = in this way, thus, *sic, ita, hoc modo*: is it so? *itane est?* it is so, *ita est, sic habet, ita se res habet*; and so on, *et cetera*; =, to such an extent, *sic, ita, adeo, tam*; so . . . as, *tam . . . quam*; so that (final), *ut* with subjunc. (neg. *ne*); so that (consec.), (*ita adeo, etc.*) *ut* with subjunc. (neg. *ut non*); so that (restrictive, = on condition that), *ita . . . ut* (with subjunc.); so great, *tantus*; so small, *tantulus*; so many, *tot*; so many times, *totie(n)s*; so much, *tantum*; so far, *eo (usque)* = all that way, *hactenus* = hitherto; so far as I can, *quantum ego possum*; so far as I am concerned, *quantum ad me attinet*; so far from being asleep, I am reading, *tantum abest ut dormiam ut legam, or adeo non dormio ut legam, or non modo non dormio sed etiam lego*; so long as (= provided that), *dum (modo)*, with subjunc. (2) as conj. = accordingly, and so, *itaque, ergo, igitur*; in asseverations, *ita* (e.g. so help me God, *ita me di ament*).

soak, *madefacēre*: to — up, *bibēre*; to — through, *permanare*.

soap, *sapo* (Plin.).

soar, *sublime ferri, subvolare, se tollēre* (lit. and fig.).

sob, subst. *singultus* (-ūs).

sob, v. *singultare* (Quint.); or render by subst.

sober. LIT., *sobrius*. TRANSF., *sobrius, temperans, temperatus, modestus, moderatus, severus* (= grave).

soberly, *sobrie, temperate, modeste, moderate*.

sobriety. *LIT., sobrietas* (Sen.). *TRANSF., temperantia, moderatio, modestia.*
so-called, *quem (quam, quod) dicunt.*
sociability, *comitas, facilitas.*
sociable, *comis, facilis, socialis* (Sen.).
sociably, *socialiter* (Hor.).
social, *communis* (= common to all), *civilis* (= common to all the citizens of a state), *congregabilis* (= gregarious): — life, *vitalis societas, vita communis*; — sense (= tact), *sensus (-ūs) communis.*
socialism, socialist, render by phrase, such as *bona communicare, bona communia habere* (= to share goods).
society. (1) in the widest sense = human beings in association, *homines* (-um, plur.), *hominum coetus* (-ūs), *conventus* (-ūs), *congressus* (-ūs): life in —, *communis vita, vitae societas.* (2) = a limited association of persons for a common end, *societas, sodalitas, conlegium* (= guild, corporation), *factio* (political, often sinister). (3) the —, or company, of an individual, *convictus* (-ūs), *consuetudo*: to admit a person into one's —, *hominem socium admittēre.*
sock; see STOCKING.
socket, *cavum* (= hollow, cavity).
sod, *caespes.*
soda, *nitrum* (Plin.).
sodden, *madidus.*
sofa, *lectus, lectulus, grabatus.*
soft, *mollis, lenis, tener, mitis*; fig. = effeminate, *mollis, effeminatus.*
soften, v. (1) transit. (e) *mollire, mitigare, lenire.* (2) intransit. *molliri, mollescere* (poet.), *mītescere.*
softly, *molliter, leniter.*
softness, *mollitia* or *mollities.*
soil, subst. *solum, terra, humus.*
soil, v. transit. *inquinare, polluere, maculare*; see also *DEFILE.*
sojourn, subst. *commoratio, mansio*: — abroad, *peregrinatio.*
sojourn, v. (com) *morari, manere*: to — abroad, *peregrinari.*
sojourner, *hospes* (= guest), *peregrinus* or *advena* (= foreigner, alien), *inquilinus* (= tenant).
solace, subst. *solatium, consolatio.*
solace, v. (con) *solari, (homini) solatium praebere, or dare or adferre.*
solar, *solaris* (Ov.); or render by genit. *solis* (= of the sun).
solder, subst. *ferrumen* (Plin.).
solder, v. *devincire, (con) ferruminare* (Plin.), *(im)plumbare* (Vitr., Plin.).
soldier, *miles*: a private —, *miles (gregarius), gregarius, manipularis*; a fellow —, *commilito*; foot —, *pedes*; horse —, *eques*; to serve as a —, *stipendia merere or mereri.*
soldierly, *militaris, rei militaris peritus, militarius* (Pl.); in a — manner, *militariter.*
soldiery, *militēs* (-um, plur.), or as collect. sing. *miles.*
sole, subst. (1) of the foot or of a shoe, *solum*; of the foot only, *planta* (poet. and Sen.). (2) the fish, *solea* (Ov., Plin.).
sole, adj. *solus, unus, unicus*: — command, *singulare imperium.*
**solecism, soloecismus (Sen., Quint., Juv.); see also *IMPROPRIETY.*
solely, *solum, tantum*; or render by adj. *solus.***

solemn. (1) in connexion with religion, *sollemnis, sanctus, religiosus.* (2) in gen. = serious, *serius, severus, tristis, gravis.*
solemnity; see GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS.
solemnization, celebratio.
solemnize, celebrare.
solemnly, sollemniter (in connexion with religion), *sancte, graviter.*
solicit. (1) = to ask for, court, *petere, poscere, flagitare, captare.* (2) = to incite, tamper with persons, *sollicitare.*
solicitation, preces (-um, plur.), *flagitatio*: at your —, *impulsu tuo.*
solicitor, advocatus; see also *ADVOCATE.*
solicitous, sollicitus, anxius; see also *ANXIOUS.*
solicitously, sollicite, anxie.
solicitude, sollicitudo, cura, anxietas.
solid, subst. *solidum.*
solid, adj. solidus, stabilis, firmus: — food, *cibus firmus* (Varro); — ground, *solidum.*
solidity, soliditas.
solidly, firme, firmiter.
soliloquy, soliloquize, render by the phrase *secum loqui* (= to talk to oneself).
solitary: in gen. *solus*; of living things, *solitarius, solivagus*; of places, *desertus, devius* (= off the beaten track). See also *SOLE.*
solitude, solitudo (as both state and lonely place).
solo, canticum.
solstice: the summer —, *solstitium* (with adj. *solstitialis*); the winter —, *bruma* (with adj. *brumalis*).
solubility, soluble, render by verb (dis) *solvere.*
solution. (1) = act of dissolving (dis) *olutio.* (2) = liquid after solution, *dilutum* (Plin.). (3) of problems, etc., *explicatio, solutio* (Sen.).
solve, (dis) solvere, enodare, expedire, explicare.
solvent, render by verb (dis) *solvere*: to be — (= able to pay), *solvendo esse.*
some, somebody, someone. (1) in gen. *aliquis -quid, pron., and aliqui -qua -quod, adj.* (= — unspecified); *aliquid* is often used with a partitive genit. of subst. or adj. (e.g. — dignity, *aliquid dignitatis*; — bitterness, *aliquid amari*); *quispiam* (rarer); *quis, quid, pron., and qui, qua, quod, adj.* (indef., usually after *si, nisi, ne* or *num*); *nescioquis, pron., and nescioqui, adj.* (= — or other; casual or disparaging); *quidam, quaedam quoddam*, and subst. *quiddam* (= certain, known but not further described; but in plur. sometimes indefinite); *nonnullus* (esp. in plur. = — few); *aliquot* (plur., indecl.; = a certain number of); *complures* (-ium, plur.; = several). (2) some, with numerals, = about, *circiter, fere, ad* with acc. (3) some, disparagingly, = no more than, a mere, 'some old', *unus.* (4) distributively: — . . . others, *alii . . . alii*; — say one thing, others another, *alii aliud dicunt.* (5) in other phrases: there are — who, *sunt qui* (with subjunc., unless the antecedent is identified); to — degree, *aliquantum*; to — small extent, *aliquantulum*; at — time, *aliquando*; for — time, *aliquamdiu*; — few times, *aliquotie(n)s*; by — way, *aliqua*; from — place, *alicunde*; to — place, *aliquo.*
somehow, nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto.
somersault, saltus (-ūs; = leap).
something, aliquid, nonnihil; see also *SOME.*
sometimes, aliquando, nonnunquam (= fairly

often), *subinde, interdum* (= now and then); distributively, sometimes . . . sometimes . . ., *modo . . . modo, alias . . . alias, interdum . . . interdum*.

somewhat, *aliquantum, aliquantulum, nonnihil*.

somewhere, *alicubi*.

somewhither, *aliquo*.

somnambulist, *qui dormiens ambulat*.

somnolent; see SLEEPY.

son, *filius, natus* (poet.): a little —, *filiolus*; foster- —, *alumnus*; a — -in-law, *gener*; a step- —, *privignus*; —s and daughters, *liberi*.

song, *carmen, cantus* (-ūs), *canticum*; prov., the old sweet —! *cantilenam eandem canis* (Ter.).

songster, render by verb.

sonorous, *canorus, clarus*.

sonorously, *canore, clare*.

soon, *mox, brevi (tempore), cito, iam, propediem*, *mature* (= promptly): — after, *post paulo, non ita multo post*; too —, *ante tempus*; as — as possible, *quam primum, primo quōque tempore*; as — as, *simul ac or atque, ubi primum*.

sooner. (1) = more early, *maturius*: prov., no — said than done, *dictum factum* (Ter.). (2) = for preference, rather, *potius, libentius*: I had —er, *malle*.

soot, *fuligo*.

sooth, = truth, *verum, veritas*: in —, *vere, certe*.

soothe, *mulcere, lenire, placare, sedare, levare, mitigare, tranquillare*.

soothing, of speech, etc., *blandus*.

soothsayer, *haruspex, hariolus, auspex, vates*.

soothsaying, subst. *haruspicina, auspiciū*.

sooty, *fuligine oblitus*.

sop, *frustum, offa (panis)*.

sophism, *sophistry, captio, sophisma* (Sen.).

sophist, in the Greek professional sense, *sophistes*; in gen., *homo captiosus*.

sophistical, *captiosus*.

soporific, adj. *soporifer, soporus, somnifer* (all poet.).

sorcerer, *veneficus*.

sorceress, *venefica, maga, saga*.

sorcery, *ars magica*.

sordid, *sordidus, abiectus, inliberalis, humilis*.

sordidly, *sordide, abiecte, inliberaliter*.

sordidness, *sordes, inliberalitas*.

sore, subst. *ulcus* (-eris, n.).

sore, adj. (1) = painful, *gravis, acer, acerbus, molestus*. (2) = hurt, render by verb *dolere*: fig., to be — about a thing, *rem graviter ferre*.

sorely, *graviter*.

sorrel, subst. *lapathum* or *lapathus* (Hor.).

sorrel, adj. *spadix* (Verg.).

sorrow, subst. *dolor, aegritudo, maeror, maestitia, tristitia, paenitentia* (= regret), *desiderium* (= longing), *luctus* (-ūs, esp. of bereavement): to my great —, *cum magno meo dolore*.

sorrow, v. *dolere, maerere, dolore adfici, lugere* (= to mourn).

sorrowful, *tristis, maestus, lugubris, dolore* (or *luctu* or *maerore*) *adfectus*.

sorrowfully, *maeste*; see also SADLY.

sorry; see SAD, SORROWFUL; to be —, = to regret having done a thing, is rendered by the impersonal *paenitet*; to be — for, = to pity, by *misereri* (with genit.), *miserari*, or the impersonal *miseret*; I'm — it happened, *nollem factum* (Ter.).

sort, subst. (1) = kind, *genus*: of what —? *qualis? cuiusmodi?*; of that —, *talis, eiusmodi*; a — of (= as it were a, what one might call a), *quidam*, agreeing with subst.; he is not the — of man to, *non is est qui* with subjunc.

(2) = rank, *ordo*. (3) = manner, *modus, ratio*.

sort, v. *digerere*.

sortie, *excursio, eruptio*: to make a —, *erumpere*.

so-so, *mediocriter*.

sot, *potator* (Pl.), *homo ebriosus*.

sottish, *ebriosus*.

soul. (1) = the vital principle, associated with the body in life, and perhaps quitting it at death, *anima*. (2) = the rational principle in man, *animus*, rarely *anima*. (3) = the emotional faculty, *animus, pectus* (-oris, n.): with all one's —, *ex animo, toto pectore*. (4) = a single person, *caput, homo, anima* (Verg., Tac.): not a —, *nemo, ne unus quidem*.

sound, subst. (1) = noise, *sonus, sonitus* (-ūs), *strepitus* (-ūs). (2) see STRAIT.

sound, adj. (1) = healthy, whole, *sanus, integer, validus*: safe and —, *incolumis, salvus, sospes*; to be — in health, *bonā or integra valetudine uti, bene valere*. (2) = deep, of sleep, *altus, artus*. (3) of knowledge, etc., *altus, accuratus*. (4) of arguments, *gravis*.

sound, v. (1) = to make a noise, *sonare*; to — a trumpet, *tubam inflare*; to — to arms, *ad arma conclamare*; to — the battle call, *bellicum canere*; to — the retreat, *receptui canere*; to — a person's praises, *hominem laudare or laudibus ferre*. (2) = to test, try, *temptare, percontari* (= to question).

soundly. (1) of sleep, *arte*. (2) of beating, etc., *male, pessime, graviter*.

soundness, *sanitas, integritas*; of arguments, *gravitas*.

soup, *ius (iuris, n.)*.

sour, adj. LIT., *acerbus, amarus, acidus* (poet.): very —, *peracerbus*; to turn —, *acescere* (Hor.). TRANSF., *acerbus, amarus, morosus*.

sour, v. *exacerbare*.

source, *fons, caput, origo, principium, stirps*: to have its — in a thing, *ex re nasci, manare, proficisci*.

sourness, *acerbitas, amaritudo, morositas* (= peevishness).

south, subst. *meridies, regio australis or meridiana*: facing —, *ad meridiem versus or spectans*.

south, southerly, southern, adj. *meridianus, australis*: the — wind, *auster*.

south-east: to face —, *inter meridiem et solis ortum spectare*; the — wind, *euronotus* (Plin.), *vulturnus* (Plin.).

southernwood, *abrotonum* or *abrotonus* (Hor.).

southwards, in or *ad meridiem*.

south-west: to face —, *inter occasum solis et meridiem spectare*; the — wind, *Africus* (Verg., Plin.).

sovereign, subst. *rex, dominus, princeps, tyrannus* (arbitrary or despotic).

sovereign, adj. = one's own master, *sui iuris*: a — remedy, *remedium efficacissimum*.

sovereignty, *summa rerum or imperii, (sum-mum) imperium, dominatio, dominatus* (-ūs), *regnum, tyrannis* (arbitrary or despotic).

sow, subst. *sus*.

sow, v. *serere, semen spargere*: prov., as you —, so shall you reap, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*.

sower, *sator*.

sowing, subst. *satio, satus* (-ūs), *sementis*.

space, *spatium, locus*: a — of time, *spatium* (*temporis*); a — between, = interval, gap, *intervallum*.

spacious, *amplus*.

spaciousness, *amplitudo, laxitas*.

spade, *pala*.

Spain, *Hispania*.

span, subst., as a measure, *palmus* (Plin.): the — of life, *vitalis summa* (Hor.); the — of the arch was 20 ft., *arcus viginti pedes latus erat*.

span, v.; see MEASURE; of bridges, render by *iungere*.

spangled, *distinctus*.

spaniel, render by *canis*.

Spanish, *Hispanus, Hispanicus, Hispaniensis*.

spank, v. *nates pulsare* (Juv.).

spar, subst. (1) mineral, *lapis specularis* (Plin.). (2) of timber, *asser, longurius*.

spar, v. *pugnis certare*.

spare, adj.; see THIN.

spare, v. *parcere* (with dat.).

sparing, *parcus*.

sparingly, *parce*.

spark, *scintilla, igniculus* (esp. fig.): a — of hope, *spēcula*.

sparkle, v. *scintillare* (poet.), *fulgere, nitere*.

sparrow, *passer* (Cat.).

spasm, *spasmus* (Plin.), *spasma* (-ātis, n.: Plin.).

spasmodically, render by phrase, such as *haud uno tenore*.

spatter, *spargere, aspergere*.

spawn, subst. (*piscium*) *ova* (-orum, plur.).

spawn, v. *ova gignere*.

speak, *dicere* (= to express ideas, or make a speech), *loqui* (= to articulate or converse), *fari, verba facere*: to — Greek, *Graecā linguā uti, Graece loqui*; to — against a person, = to oppose in speech, *contra hominem dicere*; = to accuse, *in hominem dicere* or *invehi*; to — out, — up, *eloqui*; to — to, (*hominem*) *adfari, appellare, adloqui*; to — together, *conloqui*.

speaker, *orator* (= orator), *is qui dicit* (= one who happens to be speaking).

speaking, adj. of a likeness, *verus, expressus*.

spear, subst. *hasta*; see also LANCE.

spear, v. *hasta transfigere*.

special, *praecipuus, eximius, egregius, proprius, peculiaris* (= one's own —).

specialist, *homo* (*rei*, genit.) *peritus*.

speciality, *quod proprium est* (with dat.).

specially, *praecipue, eximie, egregie, imprimis* (*in primis*), *maxime, prae ceteris, praesertim, valde*.

specie, *aurum* (or *argentum*) *signatum*.

species, *genus* (-ēris, n.), *species*.

specific, subst.; see REMEDY.

specific, adj. (1) = peculiar, *proprius, peculiaris*. (2) = explicit, definite, *disertus*.

specifically, *diserte*.

specify, *denotare*; of a number of items, *enumerare*.

specimen, *specimen, documentum, exemplum*.

specious, *speciosus*.

speck, *macula*.

speckled, *maculis distinctus, maculatus, maculosus*.

spectacle, *spectaculum*.

spectator, at a show, *spectator*; otherwise render by the verb *spectare*.

spectre; see GHOST.

speculate. (1) = to consider, ponder, wonder, *cogitare, quaerere, inquirere*. (2) see GUESS. (3) in business, *quaestui servire*.

speculation. (1) = thought, *cogitatio*: scientific —, *rerum contemplatio*; philosophical —, *philosophia*. (2) = guess, *coniectura*. (3) in business, *negotium, mercatura*.

speculative, = conjectural, *coniecturalis*: — philosophy, *philosophia contemplativa* (Sen.).

speech. (1) the faculty, *oratio*. (2) = a particular —, *oratio*; a short —, *oratiuncula*; a — before a meeting of the people, *contio*; to deliver a —, *orationem* or *contionem habere, contionari*.

speechless; see DUMB.

speed, subst. *celeritas, velocitas*; = haste, *properatio, festinatio*.

speed, v. (1) transit. = to accelerate, *maturare*; = to make prosperous, *fortunare*. (2) intransit. = to hasten, *properare, festinare*; see also SUCCEED.

speedily, *cito, celeriter, velociter, propere, festinanter*.

speedy, *citus, celer, velox*.

spell, subst. *carmen*.

spell, v. render by *scribere* (= write).

spellbound, *defixus, stupens, stupefactus*.

spend. (1) of money, *insumere* (*in rem*), *erogare* (esp. of public money). (2) of time, *agere, degere, consumere, (con)terere* (= to waste): to — the night, *pernoctare*. (3) = to exhaust, *conficere, consumere*: to — itself; see ABATE.

spendthrift, *nepos, homo prodigus*.

spew, (e)vomere.

sphere. (1) geometrical, *sphaera, globus*.

(2) = field of activity, *provincia*.

spherical, *globosus*.

sphinx, *sphinx*.

spice, *condimentum* (lit. and fig.).

spicy, *conditus*; fig. *salsus*.

spider, *aranea* (poet. and Sen.): a small —, *araneola*.

spider's-web, *aranea* (poet.).

spike, *clavus, cuspis*.

spikenard, *nardus* (Plin.).

spill, *effundere*.

spin, v. (1) transit.: to — thread, *nere* (poet.); to — round, *versare, circumagere, in orbem agere*; to — out, = to prolong, *ducere*.

(2) intransit., render by passive verb.

spindle, *fusus* (poet.).

spine, *spina* (Verg.).

spinner, render by verb.

spinster, *virgo, innupta* (poet.).

spiral, subst. *coclea* (Cels., Col.).

spiral, adj. *tortuosus*.

spire, *turris*.

spirit. (1) = vital principle, *anima*; see also SOUL. (2) = character, disposition, *animus, ingenium, indoles, natura*: the — of the age, *temporum* or *huius aetatis ratio* or *mores* (-um, plur.). (3) = energy, animation, courage, *animus, spiritus* (-ūs), *vis, ferocia, vigor*: a man of —, *homo ferox*; with —, *ferociter*. (4) a disembodied —, *anima, manes* (-ium, plur.). (5) = intention, real meaning (opp. to letter), *consilium, sententia, voluntas* (Quint.). (6) in Christian doctrine,

the Holy Spirit, *Spiritus* (-ūs) *Sanctus* or *Sacer* (eccl.). (7) = strong drink, render as *WINE*.

spirited, *animosus*, *generosus*, *ferox*, *acer*.

spiritedly, *animose*, *ferociter*, *acriter*.

spiritless, *ignavus*.

spiritual. (1) in gen. = of the spirit, render by genit., such as *animi* or *ingenii*. (2) = incorporeal, *corporis expers*. (3) opp. to secular, *sacer*, *ecclesiasticus* (eccl.).

spiritualism, *spiritualist*, render by phrase, such as *credere inter mortuos ac vivos commercium esse*.

spirituality, *animus rerum divinarum studiosus*.

spit, subst. *veru* (Verg.).

spit, v. *spuere* (Plin.): to — back, — out, *respuere*; to — upon, *consputare*.

spite, subst. *malignitas*, *malevolentia*, *livor*, *invidia*, *odium*: in — of, render by abl. abs. (e.g.: in — of your unwillingness, *te invito*), or by concessive clause (with *cum*, *quamvis*, etc.).

spite, v.; see *VEX*, *ANNOY*.

spiteful, *malignus*, *malevolus*, *lividus*.

spitefully, *maligne*.

spittle; see *SALIVA*.

splash, v. transit. *aspergere*.

spleen. LIT., *lien* (Pl.). *splen* (Pl.). TRANSF., *stomachus*, *invidia*, *odium*.

splendid, *splendidus*, *magnificus*, *egregius*, (*prae*)clarus.

splendidly, *splendide*, *magnifice*, (*prae*)clare.

splendour, *splendor*, *magnificentia*, *apparatus*, -ūs (= pomp).

splenetic. LIT., *lienosus* (Pl.). TRANSF., *stomachosus*, *malevolus*, *malignus*.

splice, (*con*)iungere, connectere, inter se texere.

splint, *canalis* (Cels.), *ferulae* (Cels.).

splinter, *ossis fragmentum* (of bone); *assula* (Pl., Cat.) or *ligni fragmentum* (of wood).

split, subst. *fissura* (Plin.), *scissura* (Plin.), *rima* (= crack).

split, v. (1) transit. (*dis*)findere, scindere. (2) intransit. (*dis*)findi, dissilire (= to leap apart: poet.).

spoil, subst. *praeda*: the —s of war, *spolia* (-orum, plur.); —s taken from the person of an enemy, *exuviae* (-arum, plur.).

spoil, v. (1) = to plunder, (*ex*)spoliare. (2) = to injure, mar, corrumpere, perdere, vitiare. (3) = to over-indulge a person, *homini nimis indulgere* or *morigerari*.

spoiler, *spoliator*.

spoiling, *spoliation*, *spoliatio*.

spoke, *radius* (Verg., Ov.).

Spoleto, *Spoletum*.

spondee, *spondēus*.

sponge, subst. *spongia* (Plin.).

sponge, v. = to cadge, *parasitari* (Pl.).

sponger, *parasitus*.

spongy, *spongiosus* (Plin.).

sponsor, *sponsor* (eccl.); fig., of measures, etc., *auctor*.

spontaneity, render by *sponte* or *ultra*.

spontaneous, *voluntarius*, *spontaneus* (Sen.).

spontaneously, (*sua*) *sponte*, *ultra*.

spoon, *cocleare* (Mart.).

sport, subst. (1) = play, *ludus*, *lusus* (-ūs). (2) = hunting, *venatio*. (3) = mockery, *ludibrium*, *inrisio*.

sport, v. *ludere*, *lascivire*.

sportive, adj. *lascivus* (poet.), *iocosus*, *festivus*.

sportively, *per iocum*, *iocose*.

sportiveness, *lascivia*, *iocus*.

sportsman, *venator*.

spot, subst. (1) = mark, stain (lit. and fig.), *macula*, *nota*. (2) = place, *locus*.

spot, v. LIT., *notare*, *maculis* or *notis distinguere*, *maculare*. TRANSF., *maculare*, *inquinare*.

spotless. LIT., *sine maculis*. TRANSF., *purus*, *sanctus*, *integer*.

spotted, *maculosus*, *maculis distinctus*.

spouse, *coniunx*; also *maritus* (= the husband), *uxor* (= the wife).

spout, subst. *os*.

spout, v. LIT., *exsilire*. TRANSF., *declamare*.

sprain, *intorquere*, *convellere* (Col.).

sprawl, render by phrase, such as *humiprostratum iacere*.

spray, subst. (1) liquid, *aspergo* (poet.). (2) on a tree, *virgula*.

spread, v. (1) transit. (*ex*)pandere (= to lay open), *explicare* (= to unfold), *extendere* (= to stretch out), *spargere* (= to scatter), (*di*)vulgare (= to publish, broadcast), *dilatare* (= to stretch out). (2) intransit., of physical objects, (*ex*)pandi, *extendi*, etc. (see above); of abstract things, *percrebescere*, *increbescere*, (*di*)vulgari, *manare*.

spreading, adj. *patulus* (Verg.).

sprig, *surculus*, *virgula*.

sprightliness, *alacritas* (= briskness), *facetiae* (-arum = pleasantries).

sprightly, *alacer* (= brisk), *facetus* or *salsus* (= humorous).

spring, subst. (1) = fountain, *fons*, *scaturigo* (rare). (2) = origin, in gen., *fons*, *origo*, *principium*, *causa*. (3) the season, *ver*, *tempus vernum*: at the beginning of —, *primo* or *ineunte vere*; of —, adj. *vernus*; the — of life, *iniens aetas*.

spring, v. LIT. = to leap, *salire*; to — forth, *exsilire*; to — down, *desilire*; to — forward, *prosilire*. TRANSF., to — up, — from (*ex* or *ab re*, etc.), *nasci*, (*ex*)oriri, *proficisci*; to — up, of plants, *crecere*; of winds, *surgere* (Verg.); to — a leak, *rimas agere* (Ov.).

spring-tide, *aestus* (-ūs) *maximus*.

sprinkle, *spargere*, *aspergere*, *conspargere*: to — on, *inspergere*.

sprite, *faunus* (= faun) or *nympha* (= nymph).

sprout, subst. *surculus*.

sprout, v. *pullulare* (Verg.), *germinare* (Plin.).

spruce, adj. *comptus*, *bellus*, *concinus*, *nitidus*, *elegans*.

sprucely, *belle*, *ornate*, *nitide*, *eleganter*.

sprung from (*a gente*, etc.) *ortus* or (more remotely) *oriundus*.

spur, subst. *calcar* (lit. and fig.).

spur, v.: to — a horse, *equo calcaria subdere*, *equum calcaribus concitare* or *stimulare*; fig., to — on; see *INCITE*.

spurious, *adulterinus*, *falsus*.

spurn, *fastidire*, *aspernari*, *repudiare*: to — with the foot; see *KICK*.

spurt, subst. *nisus* (-ūs); see also *EFFORT*.

spy, subst. *explorator*, *speculator*, *emissarius*.

spy, v. *explorare*, *speculari*.

squabble, subst. *rixa*, *altercatio*, *iurgium*.

squabble, v. *rixari*.

squadron, of cavalry, (*equitum*) *turma* or *ala*: of ships, *classis*.

squalid, *sordidus*, *spurcus*.

squalidly, *sordide*.

squall, subst. (1) of wind, *procella*. (2) by an infant, *vagitus* (-ūs).
squall, v. *vagire*.
squalor, *sordes* (often plur.).
squander, *profundere, effundere, perdere, dissipare*.
squanderer, *nepos*.
square, subst. *quadratum* (= a — figure), *quadra* (= a — piece: poet.), *forum* (= a market —).
square, adj. *quadratus*.
square, v. = to make square, *quadrare*: intransit., to — with, *quadrare (in rem)*; of accounts, transit. *subducere*, intransit. *quadrare*.
squash, v. *conterere, contundere*.
squat, adj. *habitu corporis brevis atque obesus* (Suet.).
squat, v. *subsistere, considerare*.
squatter, *inquilinus*: —'s rights, render by *usu capere* (= to obtain a prescriptive right to).
squeak, subst. *stridor*.
squeak, v. *stridere* (poet.).
squeamish, *fastidiosus, delicatus*.
squeamishness, *fastidium*.
squeeze, subst. *compressio*.
squeeze, v. *premere, comprimere*: to — out, *exprimere*.
squint, v. *limis* or *perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse*: a person who —s, *strabo*.
squire, *armiger* (late Latin).
squirrel, *sciurus* (Plin.).
squirt, v. (1) transit. *eiicere*. (2) intransit. *emicare, exsilire*.
stab, subst. *ictus* (-ūs = a blow), *vulnus* (-eris, n. = a wound).
stab, v. *confodere, (sicā, pugione, etc.) ferire*.
stability, *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia*.
stable, subst. *stabulum*: prov., to lock the — door after the horse is stolen, *clipeum post vulnera sumere* (Ov.).
stable, adj. *stabilis, firmus, constans*.
stable, v. *stabulare* (Varro).
stack, subst. *cumulus, acervus, strues*.
stack, v. *cumulare*.
staff. (1) = a stick, *baculum, bacillum, scipio* (carried before officials): an augur's —, *lituus, baculum*; a herald's —, *caduceus*. (2) = a body of assistants: military, *legati* (-orum, plur.); a — appointment, *legatio*; civil, *adiutores* (-um, plur.), *ministri* (-orum, plur.).
stag, *cervus*.
stage. (1) of a theatre, *proscenium, scaena, pulpitu* (Hor.): of the —, *scaenicus*; to go on the —, *in scaenam prodire*. (2) = degree, *gradus* (-ūs).
stagger, v. (1) transit. = to shock, *commovere, percellere, obstupefacere*. (2) intransit. *titubare, vacillare*.
stagnant, *stagnans* (Plin.), *piger, lentus*.
stagnate. LIT., *stagnare* (Verg.). TRANSF., perhaps *hebescere, languere*.
staid; see SOBER.
stain, subst. (lit. and fig.), *macula, labes, nota*.
stain, v. LIT., see DYE, DIRTY. TRANSF., *maculare, foedare, polluere, inquinare*.
stainless, *purus, integer, intemeratus* (Verg., Ov., Tac.).
stair, *gradus* (-ūs): a — case, *scalae* (-arum, plur.); I live up three flights of —s, *scalis habito tribus* (Mart.).
stake, subst. (1) = a post, *palus, stipes, sudes*.

(2) = pledge, *pignus* (-oris, n.): fig., to be at —, *agi, in discrimen adduci, in discrimine esse*; my honour is at —, *fama agitur mea*.
stake, v. (*de*)*ponere* (Verg.).
stale, adj. *vetus, obsoletus*.
stalk, subst. *culmus, caulis* (Cato, Verg.), *calamus* (Verg.).
stalk, v. (1) = to strut, *incedere*. (2) = to follow carefully, render by phrase.
stall, subst. (1) for cattle, *stabulum* (Verg.). (2) = a little shop, *taberna*.
stall, v. *stabulare* (Varro).
stallion, (*equus*) *admissarius* (Plin.).
stamen, *stamen* (Plin.).
stammer, subst. *haesitantia, haesitatio linguae*.
stammer, v. *balbutire, linguā haesitare*.
stammering, adj. *balbus*.
stamp, subst. (1) = impression, *nota, signum, imago (impressa)*: fig., persons of that —, *eiusmodi homines*. (2) of the foot, *pedis suppositio*.
stamp, v. (1) = to mark, *signare, notare, signum* or *notam imprimere*: to — money, *nummos signare* or *cudere* (Ter.). (2) with the foot, *pedem supplodere*: to — underfoot, *conculcare*.
stanch; see STAUNCH.
stand, subst. (1) = a place for standing, *locus, statio*. (2) = a place for standing things on, *abacus* (= sideboard, etc.). (3) = the act of standing, *mora*: to come to a —, *consistere, subsistere*; to make a — against, *resistere* (with dat.).
stand, v. (1) = to be upright, *stare, consistere*: to — aloof, *abstare* (Hor.); to — aside, *recedere*; to — by a person, *homini adesse*; to — by one's word, *in fide stare, fidem servare*; to — fast, *consistere, subsistere, restare, perstare*; to — for an office, *petere*; not to — on ceremony, render by phrase, such as *cum homine amicissime agere*; to — in need of, *egere, indigere* (with abl. or genit.); to stand in a person's way, *homini obstare*; to — on end, of hair, *stare* (Verg., Ov.); to — out, *eminere, exstare*; to — out to sea, *vela dare*; to — round, *circumstare*; to — up, *surgere*; to — up for a person = to rise at his approach, *homini adsurgere*; = to defend, *defendere*. (2) = to set upright, place, *statuere, constituere, sistere* (mainly poet.). (3) = to tolerate, *tolerare, perferre, pati, perpeti, sustinere*.
standard. (1) = flag, *vexillum, signum, aquila* (= the eagle of the legion). (2) = measure, *regula, norma*.
standard-bearer, *vexillarius, signifer, aquilifer*.
standing, subst. *condicio, gradus* (-ūs), *locus, ordo*: of long —, *vetus*.
standstill: to be at a —, *haerere*.
stanza, render by phrase, such as *versuum series*.
staple, subst. (1) = market, *emporium* (Plin.). (2) see HOOK.
staple, adj.; see REGULAR, PECULIAR.
star. LIT., *stella, astrum, sidus* (-eris, n.; strictly = a constellation): the — under which one is born, *sidus natalicium*. TRANSF., = a distinguished person, *lumen*.
starboard, render by phrase, such as *latus navis dextrum*.
starch, *amylum* (Plin.).
stare, subst. *obtutus* (-ūs).

stare, v.: to — at, *spectare, intueri*; to stand —ing, in astonishment, *stupēre*.
stark, *rigidus*: — naked, render by phrase such as *omni veste exutus*.
starlight, **starry**, adj. *sideribus inlustris* (Tac.), *stellans* (poet.), *stellifer* (rare), *astris distinctus et ornatus*.
starling, *sturnus* (Plin.).
start, subst. (1) = a sudden movement, *saltus* (-ūs: = jump): by fits and —s, *haud uno tenore*. (2) = a beginning, *initium, principium, exordium*. (3) = a setting out, *profectio*: to get (or have) the — of a person, *hominem antecedere, occupare* (Ov.).
start, v. (1) transit. *instituere, adgredi, incipere, initium (rei, genit.) facere*; of game, *excire, excitare*. (2) intransit.: a = to jump, move suddenly, *expavescere*; to — up, *exsilire*: b = to begin, *incipere, (ex)ordiri, initium facere*: c = to set out, *proficisci*.
starting-place, *carceres* (-um, plur.; originally of races).
startle; see FRIGHTEN.
startling, *terribilis, formidolosus* = strange, wonderful, *mirus*.
starve, v. (1) transit. *fame* or *inediā necare*: to — oneself to death, *inediā vitam finire*. (2) intransit. *fame* (or *inediā*) *confici, consumi, perire, interire*.
state, subst. (1) = condition, *status* (-ūs), *condicio, locus, fortuna*. (2) = polity, *respublica* (= commonwealth), *civitas* (= body of citizens), *regnum* (= kingdom): of —, adj., *publicus, civilis*; affairs of —, *respublica, negotia* (-orum, plur.), *publica*. (3) = grandeur, *apparatus* (-ūs), *magnificentia*.
state, adj. *publicus*.
state, v. *narrare, praedicare, profiteri, adfirmare, confirmare, adseverare, dicere*.
stateliness, render by adj.
stately, *lautus, magnificus*.
statesman, *vir reipublicae peritus* (or *peritissimus*, for a good, clever or consummate —).
statesmanship, *ars reipublicae regendae, ratio* or *scientia civilis*.
station, subst.; see POSITION, RANK.
station, v.; see PLACE, SET.
stationary, *immobilis, immotus*: a — camp, (*castra*) *stativa* (-orum, plur.).
stationery; see PAPER.
statistics, render by *census* (-ūs) or *numerus* (= number).
statuary; see SCULPTOR, SCULPTURE.
statue, *signum, statua* (of a man), *simulacrum, effigies*.
stature, *statura*.
statutable, *legitimus*.
statute, *lex*.
staunch, adj. *firmus, certus, fidus*.
staunch, v. (*sanguinem*) *sistere* or *cohibere* (Cels.).
stay, subst. (1) = a prop, support, *adminiculum* (lit. and fig.). (2) = a sojourn, abiding, *mansio, commoratio*.
stay, v. (1) transit.: a = to prop, *fulcire*: b = to stop, arrest, (*de*)*morari, detinere, cohibere*; see also CHECK. (2) intransit. = to abide, tarry, (*com*)*morari, manēre*: to — with a person, *apud hominem manēre, commorari*, or *in hospitio esse*.
stays, render by *strophium*.

stead: in — of, *pro*, with abl.; *loco* or *in vicem*, with genit; see also INSTEAD.
steadfast, **steady**, *stabilis, firmus, constans, fidus*.
steadily, *firme, firmiter, constanter*.
steadiness, **steadfastness**, *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia*: want of —, *inconstantia*.
steak: see MEAT.
steal, v. (1) transit., to — property, *furari, surripere, subducere, avertēre, intercipere*. (2) intransit. = to go quietly or stealthily, *subrepere*: to — in, *inrepere*; to — away, *se subducere* or, of a number, *dilabi*.
stealing, subst. *furtum*.
stealth: by —, *furtim, clam*.
stealthily; see STEALTH.
stealthy, *furtivus, clandestinus, occultus, tectus*.
steam, subst. (*aquae*) *vapor, nidor* (from anything cooked), *fumus* (= smoke).
steam, v. *vaporare* (Plin.).
steam-engine, render by phrase, such as *machina vi vaporis impulsa*.
steed, *equus*.
steel, subst. *chalybs* (Verg.); = sword, *ferrum*.
steel, v.: to — oneself, fig., *obdurescere*.
steep, subst. *locus praeceps*.
steep, adj. *praeruptus, praeceps, arduus*.
steep, v. *maefacere, imbuere* (lit. and fig.): to — oneself in crime, *in flagitia se ingurgitare*.
steepness, render by adj.
steeple, *turris* (= tower).
steeplechase; see RACE.
steer, subst. *iuvencus* (Verg.).
steer, v. *gubernare, regere*: fig., to — clear of a thing, *rem vitare, re abstinere*.
steerage, *puppis*: — passengers, *qui in puppi vehuntur*.
steering, subst. *gubernatio*.
steersman, *gubernator, rector*.
stem, subst. (1) of a tree, *stirps, truncus*. (2) of a plant, *caulis, calamus*. (3) = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus* (-ēris, n.).
stem, v. = to check, *cohibere, sistere, coercere, reprimere*; see also RESIST.
stench, *foetor, putor* (Lucr.).
step, subst. (1) = a stair, *gradus* (-ūs). (2) = a pace, *gradus* (-ūs), *passus* (-ūs), *gressus* (-ūs: poet.): to take a —, *gradum facere*; at a quick —, *pleno gradu*; with measured —, *presso gradu*; to quicken one's —, *gradum addere*; — by —, *gradatim, pedetentim*. (3) = a plan, measure, *ratio, consilium*.
step, v. *gradi*: to — across, *transgredi*; to — in, *ingredi*; to — forwards, *progredi*.
step-brother, *filius vitrici* (on the father's side), *filius novercae* (on the mother's).
step-daughter, *privigna*.
step-father, *vitricus*.
step-mother, *noverca*.
step-sister, *filia vitrici* or *novercae*.
step-son, *privignus*.
Stephen, *Stephanus* (late Latin).
stereotyped, *tritus, translativus*.
sterile, *sterilis* (lit. and fig.).
sterility, *sterilitas*.
sterling, *verus, bonus*.
stern, subst. *puppis*.
stern, adj. *durus, severus, austerus*.
sternly, *severe, dure* (Ter., Hor.), *duriter* (Ter., Lucr.).
sternness, *severitas*.
stew, v. (*igne lento*) *coquere*.

steward, *procurator, dispensator* (Juv., Suet.), *administrator*; of a farm or estate, *vilicus*.
stewardship, *cura, procuratio, administratio*.
stick, subst. *baculum, bacillum* (smaller), *virga* (= rod), *clava* or *fustis* (= cudgel).
stick, v. (1) transit. *figere, adfigere*: to — in, *infigere*. (2) intransit. LIT., *haerere, adhaerere, adhaerescere*. TRANSF., a = to adhere (to a thing), (*in re*) *manere*, (*rei*, dat.) *adhaerescere*: b = to get stuck, *haerere, haesitare, dubitare*.
sticking-plaster, *emplastrum* (Cato, Plin.).
stickler, render by adj. *diligens* (= careful), with genit.
sticky, *tenax, lentus* (poet.).
stiff. LIT., *rigidus, durus*: to be — (esp. with cold), *rigere*. TRANSF., = unbending, awkward, *rigidus, difficilis*.
stiffen, v. (1) transit. *rigidum facere*. (2) intransit. *rigescere* (Verg.).
stiffly, *rigide, dure, duriter*.
stiff-necked, *obstinatus*; see also OBSTINATE.
stiffness, *rigor* (poet.).
stifle. LIT., *suffocare, spiritum intercludere*. TRANSF., *reprimere, opprimere, exstinguere*.
stigma, *nota*.
stigmatize, *notare, notam inurere* (with dat.).
still, adj. *tranquillus, quietus, placidus, immotus*.
still, adv. (1) of time, *adhuc, etiam, etiamnunc* (or *etiamnum*, or either as two separate words; = even now), *etiamtum* (= even then). (2) with compar., *etiam, adhuc* (rare). (3) see NEVERTHELESS.
still, v. *sedare, placare*.
stilling, subst. *sedatio*.
stillness, *silentium, tranquillitas, quies*.
stilts, *grallae* (-arum, plur.: Varro): one who walks on —, *grallator* (Pl., Varro).
stimulate, *vinum* (= wine).
stimulate, *stimulare, excitare, incitare, irritare*.
stimulus, *stimulus, incitamentum, irritamentum* (mostly in plur.), *calcar* (= spur).
sting, subst. *acumen, aculeus* (lit. and fig.).
sting, v. *pungere* (lit. and fig.), *aculeos infigere*.
stingily, *parce, sordide, maligne*.
stinginess, *parsimonia, tenacitas, malignitas, sordes* (usually plur.).
stinging, *mordax* (Hor., Ov.), *acerbus, aculeatus*.
stingy, *parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus* (Pl., Hor.).
stink, *foetor, putor* (Lucr.), *taeter odor*.
stint, subst. *inopia*; see also NEED.
stint, v. *parce dare, parcere* (with dat.).
stipend; see SALARY.
stipendiary, *mercenarius, stipendiarius*.
stipulate, *stipulari, (de)pacisci*.
stipulation, *stipulatio, pactum, condicio*: a small —, *stipulatiuncula*.
stir, subst. *motus* (-ūs), *tumultus* (-ūs), *turba*.
stir, v. (1) transit., (*com*)*movere, exagitare*. (2) intransit., *se movere, moveri, progredi*; see also GO, ADVANCE.
stitch, subst. (1) of a needle, render by verb. (2) in the side, *lateris dolor*.
stitch, v. (*com*)*suere*.
stock, subst. (1) of a tree, *truncus, stirps*. (2) = origin, family, *genus, stirps*. (3) = store, quantity, *copia, vis*. (4) — in trade, equipment, *instrumenta* (-orum, plur.).
stock, adj.; see COMMON, TRITE.
stock, v. = to furnish, equip, *instruere, ornare, replere* (fully).

stockade, *vallum*.
stocking, *tibiale* (Suet.).
stock-still, *immotus*.
stoic, subst. and adj. *stoicus*.
stoical, *ferreus, durus, rigidus, austerus*.
stoically, *austere, stoice*.
stoicism, *stoicorum ratio* or *doctrina*.
stomach, subst. LIT., *stomachus*. TRANSF., = appetite, liking, *stomachus*; a high —; see ARROGANCE, PRIDE.
stomach, v. *concoquere*.
stomacher, *strophium*.
stone, subst. (1) in gen., *lapis, saxum* (large): a — quarry, *lapidicina* (usually plur.); a —'s throw, *lapidis iactus* (-ūs); adj. —, of —, *lapideus*; prov., to run into a — wall, *incurrere amentem in columnas*; to squeeze blood from a —, *aquam a pumice postulare* (Pl.); to kill two birds with one —, *de eadem fidelia duo parietes dealbare* (ap. Cic. L.). (2) in the human body, *calculus* (Cels.). (3) in fruit, *nucleus* (Plin.); see also KERNEL. (4) precious —, *gemma*.
stone, v. *lapides in hominem conicere*: to — to death, *lapidibus cooperire*.
stony, = of stone, *lapideus, saxeus* = full of stones, *lapidosus* (Ov.), *saxosus* (Verg.).
stony-hearted, *durus, ferreus*.
stool, *scabellum* (Varro).
stoop, v. LIT., *caput* (or *se*) *inclinare, demittere, submittere*. TRANSF., *descendere*; see also CONDESCEND.
stooping, adj. *pronus, inclinatus*.
stop, subst. (1) = sojourn, stay, *mansio*. (2) = pause, *intermissio, pausa* (Lucr.). (3) as punctuation, *interpunctum*. (4) to put a — to; see STOP, v.
stop, v. (1) transit. *sistere, prohibere, inhibere, coercere, comprimere*: to — up, *obturare, occludere*. (2) intransit.: a = to halt, (*con*)*sistere, subsistere*: b = to stay, *manere, (com)morari*: c = to cease, refrain, *desinere, omittere*.
stoppage, *mora, obstructio, impedimentum*.
stopper, *obturamentum* (Plin.).
store, subst. *copia, vis, abundantia* (= plenty): to have a — of a thing, *re abundare*.
store, v. *coacervare, reponere, condere*.
store-house, *horreum* (esp. for grain), *thesaurus, apotheca*.
storeman, *cellarius* (Pl.).
store-room, *cella*; see also STORE-HOUSE.
storey, *tabulatio, tabulatum*.
stork, *ciconia*.
storm, subst. *tempestas, procella*: prov., a — in a teacup, (*excitare*) *fluctus in simpulo*.
storm, v. (1) transit. = to take by assault, *expugnare, vi capere*; to try to —, *oppugnare*. (2) intransit. *furere, saevire*: to — at a person, *hominem insectari*.
storm-cloud, *nimbus*.
stormily, *turbide, turbulente, tumultuose*.
storming, subst. *expugnatio*.
stormy, *turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus*.
story. (1) = a tale, *fabula, res, narratio, narratiuncula*: to tell a —, *narrare*; there is a —, the — goes, *ferunt*. (2) = a falsehood, *mendacium*: to tell stories = to lie, *mentiri*. (3) see STOREY.
story-teller, *narrator*; = liar, render by adj. *mendax*.

stout. (1) = fat, *obesus* (Verg., Hor.), *pinguis*.
 (2) = thick, *crassus, densus*. (3) = strong, *validus, robustus*. (4) = brave, *fortis*.
stoutly, fortiter, acriter, valide, robuste.
stoutness; see CORPULENCE.
stove, focus, caminus.
stow; see STORE.
straddle, varicare (Quint.).
straddling, adj. varicus (Ov.).
straggle, vagari, deerrare, palari.
straight, adj. (di)rectus; = upright, *erectus*.
straight, adv. rectā, recto itinere.
straighten, corrigere.
straightforward, simplex, apertus.
straightway; see IMMEDIATELY.
strain, subst. (1) = exertion, *intentio, contentio*.
 (2) of music, etc., *modus*; see also TUNE, SONG. (3) = manner, *modus*: in this —, *ita, sic* (= thus).
strain, v. (1) transit., (*in*)*tendere, contendere*; = to sprain; see SPRAIN; = to filter; see FILTER. (2) intransit., *niti, contendere*.
strained, of language; see FAR-FETCHED.
strait, subst. (1) = narrow sea, *fretum*: the —s of Messina, *fretum Siciliense*; the —s of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum* (Plin.). (2) = any narrow passage, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.). (3) fig., sing. or plur. = difficulty, *angustiae* (-arum, plur.), *res angusta, inopia* (= want).
strait, artus, angustus (= bound up).
straiten, in angustias adducere.
strand, subst. litus (-oris, n.), *ripa, acta*.
strand, v. navem vadis (or *litoribus*) *inlidere* or *impingere*.
strange, adj. (1) = foreign, *peregrinus, externus, exterus, extraneus, adventicius* (= coming from abroad). (2) — to something, = unversed in it, *in* (or *ab*) *re alienus, in re* (or *rei*, genit.) *rudis, rei* (genit.) *ignarus*. (3) = unusual, *insolitus, inusitatus, novus, mirus, mirabilis*: — to relate, *mirabile dictu*. (4) = not belonging to one, *alienus*.
strangely, mirum in modum, mirabiliter, inusitate.
strangeness, novitas, insolentia; or render by *adj.*
stranger, hospes, advena, peregrinus, externus (in plur. only); see also STRANGE.
strangle, strangulare, laqueo interimere, gulam laqueo frangere.
strap, subst. lorum.
strap, v. loris (*con*)*stringere* or *vincire*.
stratagem, ars, dolus, consilium, astus (-ūs: Pl., Verg., Tac.), *insidiae* (-arum, plur.).
strategist, dux prudens or peritus.
strategy, ars belli gerendi.
stratum; see LAYER.
straw, stramentum: of —, *adj. stramineus* (Prop., Ov.).
strawberry, fragum (used in plur. only: Verg., Ov.).
stray, adj. errabundus.
stray, v. (ab)errare, vagari, palari.
streak, subst. linea, nota (= mark).
streak, v. lineis, or variis coloribus, distinguere.
stream, subst. flumen, rivus: up —, *adverso flumine;* down —, *secundo flumine*.
stream, v. fluere, effundi.
streamer, vexillum.
street, via, vicus, platea, angiportus (-ūs; = a narrow street or alley): in the —s, *in publico*.

strength, vires (-ium, plur.), *robur, nervi* (-orum), *opes* (= resources), *firmitas* or *firmitudo* (= stability, firmness): — of mind, *robur animi*.
strengthen. (1) transit., (*con*)*firmare, (con)roborare, stabilire*. (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs.
strengthening, subst. confirmatio.
strenuous, strenuus, impiger, acer, (g)navus.
strenuously, strenue, impigre, acriter.
strenuousness, (g)navitas, studium.
stress, momentum, vis, pondus (-ēris, n.): — of weather, *tempestas, vis tempestatis*; see also EMPHASIS and PRESSURE.
stretch, subst. (1) = effort, *contentio, intentio, nisus* (-ūs): at a —, *uno tenore*. (2) = expanse, *tractus* (-us), *spatium*.
stretch, v. (1) transit., (*ex*)*tendere, contendere, intendere*: to — forth, or out, *porrigere, protendere* (Verg., Tac.); to — out in front, *obtendere* (Verg.). (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs; see also EXTEND.
stretcher; see LITTER.
strew, sternere, spargere.
strict. (1) = careful, exact, *diligens, religiosus, accuratus* (of things only): the — letter of the law, *summum ius (iuris, n.)*. (2) = severe, rigorous, *severus, rigidus, austerus*.
strictly. (1) = carefully, *accurate*. (2) = severely, *severe, rigide, austere*.
strictness. (1) = carefulness, *accuratio, diligentia*. (2) = severity, *severitas, rigor* (Ov., Tac.).
stricture, animadversio, reprehensio, vituperatio.
stride, subst. ingens gradus (-ūs).
strife, certatio, certamen, contentio, controversia (= dispute), *rixa* (= quarrel).
strike, v. (1) transit. *ferire, percutere, pulsare, caedere*: to — a flag or sail, *demittere*; to — a coin, *cutere* (Pl., Ter.); to — a bargain, *pacisci*; to be struck by lightning, *fulmine* or *de caelo, tangi*; to — a person mentally, *percutere, percellere*; to — one thing against another, *rem rei* (dat.) *infigere* or *inlidere* (Verg., Hor.); to — down, *adfigere*; to — out, *elidere, delere* (= to erase); to — together, *confidere*. (2) intransit.: to — against, *offendere, incurrere, inlidi* (Verg.); to — in; see INTERVENE.
striking; see REMARKABLE.
string, subst. linum, linea, filum, funiculus, resticula: a shoe- —, *corrigia*; a bow- —, *nervus* (Verg.); the — of a musical instrument, *chorda, nervus, fides* (usually plur.).
string, v.: to — an instrument, *nervos aptare*, with dat.; to — together; see BIND.
stringent; see SEVERE.
strip, subst.; of paper, *scidula chartae*; of cloth, *lacinia*.
strip, v. (1) transit. *spoliare, (de)nudare, exuere* (all with acc. of person, abl. of clothes, etc.); *vestem detrahere* (with dat.). (2) intransit. *vestem exuere* or *deponere*.
stripe; see STREAK and STROKE.
stripling, adulescens, adolescentulus.
strive. (1) in gen. = to make an effort, (*e*)*niti, coniti, contendere, operam dare, conari, studere*. (2) to — after a thing, *ad* (or *in*) *rem* (*co*)*niti* or *contendere, rem adfectare, rei* (dat.), *studere*. (3) to — against, *obniti, resistere* (with dat.). (4) to — with others, in competition, *contendere, (de)certare*.

striving, subst. *nisus* (-ūs), *certatio*, *contentio*: — after, *appetitio*, *contentio* (with genit.).
stroke. (1) = blow, *ictus* (-ūs), *verber*, *plaga*. (2) in writing, etc., *linea* (Plin.). (3) a — of lightning, *fulmen*. (4) a — of fortune, *eventus* (-ūs). (5) a — of policy = stratagem, *ars*, *artificium*.
stroke, v. (per)mulcēre, demulcēre.
stroll, subst. *ambulatio*: a short —, *ambulatiuncula*.
stroll, v. *ambulare*, *spatiari*, *reptare* (Pl., Lucr., Hor.).
strong, adj. *valens*, *validus*, *firmus*, *robustus*, *fortis*, *lacetosus* (= muscular): of flavours, etc., *acer*; of winds or currents, *vehemens*; of arguments, *gravis*, *firmus*; a — memory, *memoria tenax*; a — position, *locus munitus*; to be —, in gen. *valēre*; in resources, influence, etc., *pollēre*.
strongly, *valide*, *valde*, *firmiter*, *fortiter*, *vehementer*.
stronghold, *arx*.
structure. (1) abstract, *ratio*, *forma*, *conformatio*, *structura*. (2) material, *aedificium*, *opus* (-ēris, n.), *moles*, *compages*.
struggle, subst. *certamen*, *luctatio*.
struggle, v. *luctari*, *niti*, *contendēre*: to — out, *eniti*; see also STRIVE.
strumpet, *scortum*, *meretrix*.
strut, (*superbe*) *incedēre*.
stubble, *stipulae* (-arum, plur.: poet.).
stubborn, *pertinax*, *pervicax*, *obstinatus*, *contumax*.
stubbornly, *pertinaciter*, *pervicaciter*, *obstinate*, *contumaciter*, *obstinato animo*.
stubbornness, *pertinacia*, *pervicacia*, *contumacia*, *obstinatio*, *obstinatus animus*.
stucco; see PLASTER.
stud, *bullā*, *fibula* (= clasp): of horses, *equi* (-orum, plur.), *equaria* (Varro).
studded, *distinctus*.
student, render by phrase, such as *homo doctrinae studiosus*; see also SCHOLAR.
studied, *meditatus*, *commentatus*, *exquisitus*.
studious, *litterarum studiosus*, *in studiis litterarum versatus*.
studiously, *summo studio*, *studiose*.
study, subst. (1) = application, *studium*, *meditatio*, *commentatio*: the — of something, *cognitio* (with genit.). (2) = learned —, *studium* (esp. in plur.), *litterae* (-arum, plur.). (3) see ROOM.
study, v. (1) in gen. = to pay attention to a thing, *rei* (dat.), *studēre*, *incumbēre* or *operam dare*. (2) = to inquire systematically into a subject, *rem cognoscēre*, *in rem inquirere*. (3) of literary studies, *litteris studēre*, *in litteris versari*: to — late at night, *lucubrare*.
stuff, subst. (1) in gen. = matter, *materia*, *materies*. (2) = gear, *impedimenta* (-orum), *supellex*. (3) = fabric, *textile*, *tela*: a piece of —, *pannus*. (4) — and nonsense, *nugae* (-arum, plur.), *gerrae* (-arum, plur.: Pl.).
stuff, v. *farcire*, *refercire*, *saginare*, *replēre*; see also FILL.
stuffing, *fartum* (in food: Plin.), *tomentum* (for cushions: Varro, Tac.).
stultify, render by phrase, such as *ad vanum* or *ad inritum* or *ad ineptias redigēre*.
stumble, *offendēre*: to — upon, *incidēre in*, with acc.
stumbling, subst. *offensio*, *offensatio* (Sen.).

stumbling-block, *offensio* (eccl.); or render by phrase such as *offensionem habēre* (= to cause stumbling).
stump, *stipes* (-itis), *truncus*.
stun. LIT., *sopire* or render by phrase, such as *sensu privare*. TRANSF., (*ob*)*stupefacēre*, *perturbare*, *percellēre*: to be —ed, *stupēre*, *torpēre*.
stunt, v., render by phrase, such as *incrementum impedire*.
stupefaction, *stupor*, *torpor* (Sen., Tac.).
stupefy; see STUN.
stupendous, *ingens*, *immanis*; see also WONDERFUL.
stupid, *stupidus*, *stolidus*, *hebes*, *obtusus*, *stultus*.
stupidity, *stupiditas*, *stupor*, *stultitia*.
stupidly, *stolide*, *stulte*.
stupor, *stupor*, *torpor*.
sturdy; see STRONG, FIRM, CONFIDENT.
surgeon, *acipenser*.
stutter, v. *balbutire*; see also STAMMER.
sty, *hara*, *suile* (Col.).
style, subst. (1) in gen. *genus* (-ēris, n.), *ratio*, *modus*, *mos* (= custom): — of dress, *habitus* (-ūs). (2) of language, *dicendi* or *scribendi genus*, *orationis* or *sermonis genus*, *oratio*, *sermo*, *elocutio*.
style, v. *appellare*; see also NAME.
stylish, *speciosus*, *elegans*, *nitidus*, *lautus*, *magnificus*.
stylishly, *speciose*, *eleganter*, *magnifice*.
suave, *suavis*, *urbanus*, *blandus*.
suavity, *suavitas*, *urbanitas*.
subaltern, perhaps *subcenturio* or *optio* (Tac.).
subdivide, render by phrase, such as *iterum dividēre*; see also DIVIDE.
subdivision, *pars*.
subdue, in *imperium* or *dicionem redigēre*, *subiungēre*, *subigēre*, *domare*.
subject, subst. (1) of a person, *civis*; or render by the verb *parēre* (= to obey). (2) = a matter, *res*, *quaestio*, *argumentum*. (3) as grammar, t. t., *subiectum* (Gram.).
subject, adj. *subiectus*, *obnoxius* (with dat.): to be — to a person, *in dicione hominis esse*.
subject, v. *subicēre*, *obnoxium reddēre* (with dat.).
subject-matter, *materia*, *res*.
subjection, *servitus* (-ūtis), *officium*, *patientia* (Tac.).
subjective, render by personal pronouns or by *opinio* (= — view, as opp. to *res* = objective fact).
subjectivity, render by phrase, such as *quod in opinione constat*.
subjoin, *subiungēre*, *subicēre*, *supponēre*.
subjugate, (per)domare, *subigēre*, *subiungēre*, in *dicionem suam redigēre*.
subjunctive, adj.: the — mood, *modus subiunctivus* (Gram.).
sublime, *elatus*, *excelsus*, *grandis*, *sublimis* (Quint.).
sublimely, *elate*, *excelse*.
sublimity, *elatio*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (Quint.).
sublunary, *infra lunam positus*; see also EARTHLY.
submarine, render by phrase, such as *quod sub mari (positum) est*.
submerge, *submergēre*.
submersion, render by verb.
submission, *obsequium*, *officium*; see also SUBJECTION.

submissive, *oboediens, obnoxius, submissus*.
submit, v. (1) transit. = to lay a thing before an authority, *referre* (*ad senatum*, etc.). (2) intransit. *se* or *animum submittēre*, (*concedēre, obtemperare, parere* (all with dat.): to — to, = to endure, *perferre*.
subordinate, subst. *minister*.
subordinate, adj. *inferior, subiectus* (with dat.).
subordinate, v. *subicēre, posthabēre*.
subordination, = obedience, *obsequium, disciplina*.
suborn, *subornare, subicēre*.
subpœna, *denuntiatio testimonii*.
subscribe. (1) = to write underneath, *subscribere*. (2) to — to, = to agree to, *adsentiri, subscribere*, with dat. (3) = to contribute, *conferre*.
scribe, = one who writes under, *subscriptor*; otherwise render by verb.
subscription, = that which is written under, *scriptio*; = contribution, *conlatio, conlecta*.
subsequent, (*in*)*sequens, posterior*.
subsequently, *postea*.
subserve, (*in*)*servire, obtemperare, obsequi*; see also *SERVE, ASSIST*.
subsistence, *obtemperatio, obsequium*.
subsistent, *obsequens*; see also *SUBMISSIVE*.
subside, *residēre, considēre, remittēre, cadēre*.
subsidiary, *subsidiarius*.
subsidy, *subsidiū, vectigal, tributum* (= tax).
subsist, *esse, constare*: to — on a thing, *re vivere* or *vesci*.
subsistence, *victus* (-ūs), *alimenta* (-orum, plur.).
substance, *natura, corpus* (-ōris, n.), *res*; = property, *res, bona* (-orum, plur.).
substantial, *verus* (= real), *firmus, solidus* (= firm, solid), *gravis* (= considerable, important), *amplus* (= large, grand).
substantially, *firmiter* (= solidly), *magna ex parte* (= to a great extent).
substantiate; see *PROVE, ESTABLISH*.
substantive, as grammat. t. t., *nomen* (Gram.).
substitute, subst. *vicarius*: as a — for, *pro* (with abl.).
substitute, v. *supponēre, subdēre, substituēre, sufficēre* (esp. of the replacing of magistrates).
substitution, render by verb.
substructure, *substructio*.
subterfuge, *deverticulum, latebra, tergiversatio*.
subterranean, *subterraneus*.
subtle. LIT., = thin, fine, *temuis, subtilis* (Lucr., Plin.). TRANSF., *subtilis, argutus, acutus*; see also *CLEVER, CUNNING*.
subtlety. LIT., = fineness, *tenuitas*. TRANSF., *ingenii acies* or *acumen, subtilitas, argutiae* (-arum, plur.).
subtly, *subtiliter, argute, acute*.
subtract, *deducēre*.
subtraction, render by *deducēre*.
suburb, *suburbium* (rare).
suburban, *suburbanus*.
subversion, *eversio*; see also *OVERTHROW*.
subvert, *subvertēre, evertēre*.
succeed, v. (1) transit. = to come after, (*sub*)*sequi, excipēre* (with acc.), *succedēre* (with dat. or *in locum* with genit.): to — to the throne, *regnum excipēre*. (2) intransit. = to do well, have success; of persons, *rem bene* or *prosperare gerēre, florēre* (= to prosper, in gen.); or render by the impersonal *succedit* (*homini*);

of things, *succedēre, bene* (or *prosperare*) *procedēre* or *evenire*.
success, *res* (*rerum*, plur.) *prosperae* or *secundae, felicitas, prosperitas, successus* (-ūs): without —, *frustra, re infectā*.
successful; of persons, *felix, fortunatus*; of things, *prosper, secundus, felix*.
successfully, *felicitate, prospere, bene*.
succession; of one individual following another, *successio*; of a continuous series, *continuatio, series*: in —, *ex ordine*.
successive, *continuus*.
successively, (*ex*) *ordine, in ordinem, deinceps*.
successor, *successor*.
succinct, *brevis*.
succinctly, *brevi, breviter*.
succour, subst. *auxilium, subsidium*.
succour, v. *subvenire, auxiliari, succurrēre*, with dat.
succulent, *sucosus* (Plin.), *suci* (or *succi*) *plenus*.
succumb, *succumbere*.
such, adj. *talis*; often also rendered by *huius modi* (= of this kind) or *eius modi* (= of that kind): *such . . . as, talis . . . qualis*; *such that, such as to, talis ut*, with subj., sometimes *is qui*, with subj.; *such a, foll. by adj., tam* (so also where Eng. noun is represented by Latin adj.; e.g. — a fool, *tam stultus*); — a large, *tantus*; — a small, *tantulus*; — is your courtesy (as a parenthetical clause), *quae tua est humanitas*; to — a degree, *adeo*; in — a way, *tali modo, ita, sic*.
suck, subst. *suctus* (-ūs: Varro, Plin.): to give —, *mammam praebere, ad ubera admittēre* (of animals).
suck, v. *sugēre, bibere* (= to drink): to — up, — out, *exsorbere*.
sucker, *surculus, planta*.
suckle, v.; see *SUCK*.
suckling, (*infans*) *lactens*.
suction, *suctus* (-ūs: Varro, Plin.).
sudatory, adj. *sudatorius* (Pl.).
sudden, *subitus, repens, repentinus, inopinatus, necopinatus*.
suddenly, *subito, repente, (ex) inopinato, (de) improvise, repentino*.
suddenness, render by adj.
sue. (1) to — for, = to entreat, *rogare, orare, postulare, (ex)poscere, (ef)flagitare*. (2) to — a person at law, *hominem in ius vocare, hominem iudicio persequi, litem homini intendere* or *inferre*.
suet, *sebum* (Pl.).
suffer. (1) with object = to endure, *pati, perpeti, (per)ferre, tolerare, sustinere, accipere, subire*: to — loss, *damno adfici, detrimentum (or damnum) accipere* or *facere*; to — shipwreck, *naufragium facere*; to — a disgrace, *dedecus (in se) admittēre*. (2) without object, = to be in pain, *dolorem*, etc. *ferre; dolore*, etc. *adfici; aegrotare* (= to be ill); of abstract things, = to be impaired, *minui*: to — from, *laborare* (with abl.); to — for, = be punished for, *poenas dare* (with genit.). (3) = to permit, allow, *pati, sinere, permittēre* (with dat.).
sufferance, *patientia, toleratio, perpessio*: on —, *precarius*, adj.
sufferer, *aeger, aegrotus*; otherwise render by verb.
suffering, *dolor* (= pain), *miseria* (= misery); see also *PAIN*.
suffice, *sufficere, suppetere, suppetitare, satis esse*.

sufficiency, *quod satis est*.

sufficient, render by the adv. *satis*.

suffocate, *suffocare*; see also STRANGLE, STIFLE.

suffrage, *suffragium*.

suffuse, *suffundere*.

sugar, *saccharum* or *saccharon* (Plin.).

suggest, (*rem homini*) *subicere*: to — that a thing be done, *auctorem esse* or *suadere ut*, with subjunc.

suggestion, *admonitio*, *monitum*, *consilium*: at my —, *me auctore*, *meo admonitu*.

suggestive, render by verb.

suicide, *mors voluntaria*: to commit —, *vim* or *manus sibi inferre*, *sibi mortem consciscere*.

suit, subst. (1) at law, *actio*, *lis*, *causa*. (2) of clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus* (-ūs). (3) see PETITION. (4) see COURTSHIP.

suit, v. (1) = to adapt, *accommodare*, *componere*. (2) = to fit, be suitable, *convenire*, *congruere*, *cadere* (with *in* and acc.): it —s, = it becomes, *decet*; = it is expedient, *expedit*. (3) see PLEASE.

suitable, *idoneus*, *aptus*, *accommodatus*, *opportunus*, *consentaneus*, *conveniens*, *congruens*, *dignus* (= worthy), *decens* or *decorus* (= becoming).

suitableness, *opportunitas*; or render by adj. suitably, *idonee*, *apte*, *accommodate*, *digne*, *opportune*.

suite. (1) = retinue, *comitatus* (-ūs), *comites* (-um, plur.). (2) a — of rooms, *conclavia* (-ium, plur.); see also ROOM.

suitor, = wooer, *procus* (poet.); see also CANDIDATE and PETITIONER.

sulkily, *sullenly*, *morose*.

sulkiness, *sullenness*, *morositas*.

sulky, *sullen*, *morosus*, *tristis*, *tetricus*.

sully, *maculare*, *inquinare*, *contaminare*.

sulphur, *sulfur* (or *sulpur*): dipped in —, *sulfuratus* (Plin., Mart.).

sulphurous, *sulpureus* (Verg., Plin.).

sultan; see KING.

sultriness, *aestus* (-ūs).

sultry, *aestuusus*.

sum, subst. *summa*: a — of money, *pecunia*; for a large —, *magni* or *magno*.

sum up, v. *computare*, *subducere*, *rationem inire*: to — up in words, *breviter repetere*.

summarily, = briefly, *breviter*, *summatim*; = quickly, *sine mora*, *statim*, *confestim*.

summary, subst. *epitoma* or *epitome*, *summarium* (Sen.).

summary, adj. (1) = brief, *brevis*. (2) = quick, sudden, *subitus*, *repentinus*; see also IMMEDIATE and HASTY.

summer, *aestas*: of —, adj. *aestivus*; at the beginning of —, *ineunte aestate*; at the height of —, *summā aestate*; at the end of —, *extremā aestate*.

summer-house; see ARBOUR.

summit. LIT. (1) *cacumen*, *culmen*, *vertex*: often rendered by the adj. *summus* (e.g. the — of the mountain, *summus mons*). TRANSF., *culmen*, *fastigium*; or render by *summus*.

summon, in gen. (*ad*)*vocare*, *arcessere*, *accire*, *citare*: to — a number of people, *convocare*; to — before a court, (*hominem*) *appellare*, *in ius vocare*, (*homini*) *diem dicere*; to — to surrender, *invitare ad deditionem*; to — up one's courage, *animum conligere*.

summoner, *viator*.

summons: at the — of a person, *hominis*

arcessitu or *accitu*; otherwise render by verb.

sumptuary, adj. *sumptuarius*.

sumptuous, *sumptuosus*, *lautus*; see also COSTLY, MAGNIFICENT.

sumptuously, *sumptuose*, *opipare*.

sumptuousness, *apparatus* (-ūs), *lautitia*, *luxus* (-ūs); or render by adj.

sun, subst. *sol*: the rising —, *sol oriens*; the setting —, *sol occidens*.

sun, v.: to — oneself, *apricari*.

sunbeam, *radius solis*.

sunburnt, *adustus*.

Sunday, *dies dominica* (eccl.).

sunder, *separare*, *disiungere*; see also SEPARATE.

sundial, *solarium*.

sundry, *diversus*, *varius*.

sunlight, (*solis*) *lux*.

sunny, *apricus*.

sunrise, *solis ortus* (-ūs): from — to sunset, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*.

sunset, *solis occasus* (-ūs).

sunshine, *sol*.

sup, *cenare*.

superabound, *superare*, *superesse*.

superabundance, *abundantia*.

superannuate, v. *rude donare* (Hor.; originally of gladiators).

superannuated, *emeritus* (poet.), *rude donatus* (Hor.; originally of gladiators).

superb, *magnificus*, *lautus*, *splendidus*.

superbly, *magnifice*, *laute*, *splendide*.

supercilious, *superbus*, *fastidiosus*, *insolens*.

superciliousness, *fastus* (-ūs), *superbia*, *inso-lentia*.

supererogation, render by the adv. *sponte* (= of one's own accord).

superficial. LIT., *exterior*, *externus*. TRANSF., = shallow, *levis*.

superficially, *strictim*, *lëviter*: — educated, *litterulis imbutus* (Hor.).

superficies, *superficies* (Plin.); see also SURFACE.

superfine, (= of very fine texture) *tenuissimus*, *persubtilis*.

superfluity, *quod supervacaneum est*, *quod superest*.

superfluous, adj. *supervacaneus*, *supervacuus*: to be —, *superesse*.

superfluously, *ex supervacuo*.

superhuman, *divinus*, *maior quam pro homine*: a — task, *opus quod ultra hominis vires est*; of — size, *humanā specie amplior*.

superintend, (*pro*)*cūrare*, *administrare*, *praeesse* (with dat.).

superintendence, *cura*, (*pro*)*curatio*, *administratio*.

superintendent, *praefectus*, (*pro*)*curator*.

superior, *superior*, *praestantior*, *melior* (= better): to be —, *praestare*, *superare*; relying on — numbers, *multitudine fretus*.

superiority, *prior locus*; or render by the adj. *superior*.

superlative: in gen. *optimus*, *eximius*, *egregius*, *singularis*, *excellens*; as grammat. t. t., *superlativus* (gram.).

supernal, *superus*, *caelestis*.

supernatural, *divinus*, *caelestis*; or render by phrase, such as *ultra quod rerum natura patitur*: by — agency, *divinitus*.

supernumerary, adj. in gen., render by phrase such as *praeter iustam numerum*; of

soldiers, as adj., *ascriptivus* (Pl.); as subst. in plur., supernumeraries, *accensi* (-orum).

superscription, *inscriptio*.

supersede, in locum (with genit.) *substitui*, *succedere* (with dat.).

superstition, *superstitio*.

superstitious, *superstitiosus*, *superstitione imbutus* (of persons only).

superstitiously, *superstitiose*.

superstructure; see BUILDING.

supervene, *supervenire*; see also FOLLOW, SUCCEED.

supervise, (*pro*)*curare*; see also SUPERINTEND.

supervision, (*pro*)*curatio*; see also SUPERINTENDENCE.

supine, subst. *supinum* (gram.).

supine, adj. LIT., = on the back, *supinus*. TRANSF., *lentus*, *iners*, *neglegens*, *supinus* (Quint., Juv.).

supinely, *lente*, *neglegenter*.

supineness, *scordia*, *neglegentia*, *inertia*.

supper, *cena*.

supplant, render by phrase, such as *in alterius locum inrepere*.

supple, *mollis*, *flexibilis*, *lentus*.

supplement, *supplementum* (esp. milit.), *incrementum*.

suppliant, subst. and adj. *supplex*.

supplicate, *supplicare*, *obsecrare*, *obtestari*.

supplication, *obsecratio*, *obtestatio*.

supply, subst., and plur. *supplies*, in gen. *copia* (sing. and plur.), *facultas* (sing. and plur.): milit. —, *commeatus* (-ūs); — of corn, *frumentum*, *res frumentaria*; a sufficient —, *satis*.

supply, v. (1) = to fill a gap, make good a loss, *supplere*. (2) = to provide, (*rem homini*) *suppeditare*, *ministrare*.

support, subst. (1) = prop, stay (lit. and fig.), *firmamentum*; see also PROP. (2) = maintenance, *alimentum*, *victus* (-ūs). (3) = help, *subsidium*, *adiumentum*, *auxilium*, *favor*.

support, v. (1) = to hold up, *sustinere*, *ferre*, *fulcire*; see also PROP. (2) = to bear, endure, (*per*)*ferre*, *tolerare*. (3) = to maintain, keep, *alere*, *sustinere*, *sustentare*. (4) = to help, *adesse*, *suffragari*, with dat.; *adiuvare*, with acc.

supporter, *adiutor*, *suffragator*, *fautor*; see also HELPER, PARTISAN.

suppose. (1) = to lay down, assume, *ponere*, *sumere*, *facere* (esp. imperat.). (2) = to believe, think, *credere*, *existimare*, *putare*, *opinari*; see also BELIEVE, IMAGINE, THINK.

supposing that, *fac* with acc. and infin., or *ut* with subunc.

supposition, *opinio*, *coniectura*.

supposititious, *subditus*, *subditivus*, *subditicius* (Pl.).

suppress, *supprimere*, *reprimere*, *comprimere*, *extinguere* (= to put down, destroy).

suppression, render by verb.

suppurate, *suppurare* (Plin.).

suppuration, *suppuratio* (Plin.).

supremacy, *principatus* (-ūs), *dominatus* (-ūs), *dominatio*, *regnum* (= kingship), *imperium* (= supreme power).

supreme, *supremus*, *summus*: the — power, *imperium*.

supremely, *unice*, *praecipue*, *maxime*.

sure, *certus* (= certain), *tutus* (= safe), *securus* (= free from apprehension), *firmus* (= trust-

worthy), *fidelis* (= faithful): I am —, *pro certo habeo*, *certo scio*; I have made — of this (as being a fact), *hoc compertum* or *cognitum* or *exploratum habeo*; make — that something is done, *fac* or *cura*, with *ut* and subunc.; to be —, *certe*, *profecto*, *scilicet* (often ironical).

surely. (1) in statements, *certe*, *nimirum*, *profecto*, *scilicet* (often ironical), *saltem* (= at least). (2) in questions: —, introducing a question to which a positive answer is expected, *nonne*; — not, *num*.

surety, *vas*, *praes*, *sponsor* (of a person), *vadimonium* (= money given as bail).

surf; see FOAM, WAVE.

surface, *superficies* (Plin.), or render by adj. *summus* (e.g. the — of the water, *summa aqua*): to come to the —, *emergere*.

surfeit, subst. *satietas*.

surfeit, v. LIT., to — oneself, *se ingurgitare*. TRANSF., = to fill up, to give enough and more to, *satiare*, *saturare*, *explere*.

surge, subst. *fluctus* (-ūs).

surge, *fluctuare* (= to toss about): to — forward, *proruere*.

surgeon, *medicus*, *chirurgus* (Cels.).

surgery, *chirurgia* (Cels.).

surliness, *morositas*, *difficultas*, *asperitas*.

surly, *morosus*, *difficilis*, *asper*.

surmise, subst. *conjectura*.

surmise, v. *suspiciari*, *augurari*, *coniecturam facere* or *capere*.

surmount, *transcendere*, (*ex*)*superare*.

surmountable, (*ex*)*superabilis*.

surname, *cognomen*, *cognomentum* (Pl., Tac.).

surpass, *vincere* or (*ex*)*superare* (with acc.), *antecellere*, *excellere*, *praestare* (with dat.).

surplice, *vestis* (*sacerdotalis*).

surplus, subst. *residuum*, *reliquum*, *quod superest*.

surplus, adj.; see EXTRA.

surprise, subst. (1) as a feeling, (*ad*)*miratio*. (2) = anything unexpected, render by adj.; see SURPRISING, UNEXPECTED. (3) in particular = a sudden attack, *subita incursio*, *adventus* (-ūs) *hostium repentinus*.

surprise, v. (1) = to astonish, *admirationem* (*homini*) *movere*: to be —d, (*ad*)*mirari*. (2) = to take by —, attack suddenly, *opprimere*, *imprudentem* or *necopinantem* or *ex improviso adoriri*.

surprising, *mirus*, *mirabilis*; see also WONDERFUL.

surrender, subst. *deditio*, *traditio*, *cessio* (legal t. t.).

surrender, v. (1) transit. *dedere*, *tradere*, (*con*)*cedere*. (2) intransit. *se dedere*.

surreptitious, *furtivus*, *clandestinus*.

surreptitiously, *furtive*, *furtim*, *clam*.

surrogate, *vicarius*.

surround, *cingere*, *circumdare*, *circumvenire*, *circumcludere*, *circumfundere*, *circumvallare* (milit. t. t. = to invest).

surrounding, adj., of places, *circumiectus*.

survey, subst. *contemplatio*, *observatio*, *conspetus* (-ūs); of land, *mensura* (Plin. L.).

survey, v. (1) = to look at, inspect, *spectare*, *contemplari*, *considerare*, *intueri*, *contueri*, *perlustrare*. (2) = to measure land, *agrum metiri*, *mensuram agere* (Plin. L.).

surveyor, (of land) *decempedator*, *metator*.

survival, render by verb.

survive, *superesse*, *superare*, *superstitem esse*.

surviving, *superstes*.
survivor, *superstes*.
susceptibility, *mollitia* or *mollities*.
susceptible. (1) = impressionable, *mollis*.
 (2) see CAPABLE, LIABLE, PRONE.
suspect, adj. *suspectus*.
suspect, v. *suspicari*, *suspicionem habere*; = to think, fancy, *putare*; to be —ed; see SUSPICION.
suspend. (1) = to hang up, *suspendere*.
 (2) = to break off, defer, *intermittere*, *differre*.
 (3) to — from office, *loco (hominem) movere*, *magistratum (hominem) abrogare*.
suspense, *dubitatio*: in —, adj. *suspensus*; to be in —, *suspensio animo expectare*, *dubitare*, in *dubio esse*.
suspension, *dilatatio* (= delay): — of hostilities, *indutiae* (-arum, plur.).
suspicion, *suspicio*: to incur —, in *suspicionem cadere* or *venire*.
suspicious, (= either causing suspicion or ready to suspect), *suspiciosus*, *suspica*.
suspiciously. (1) = so as to excite suspicion, *suspiciose*. (2) = with suspicion, render by subst. or adj.
sustain, (= to uphold or to endure) *sustinere*, *sustentare*; more passively = to have happen to one, *accipere*.
sustenance, *alimentum*, *victus* (-ūs).
sutler, *lixa* (Sall.).
swaddling-bands, *fasciae* (-arum, plur.: Pl.), *incunabula* (-orum, plur.: Pl.).
swagger, *gloriari*, *se iactare*.
swain, *agrestis*, *rusticus*, *colonus*.
swallow, subst. *hirundo*.
swallow, v. (*ab*)*sorbere*, (*de*)*vorare*.
swamp, subst. *palus* (-ūdis).
swamp, v. (*de*)*mergere*, *immergere*, *opprimere* (= to overwhelm).
swampy, *paluster*, *paludosus* (poet.).
swan, *cygnus*, *olor* (poet.); of a —, adj. *cygneus*: a — song, *vox cygnea*.
sward; see GRASS.
swarm, subst. (1) of bees, *examen*. (2) of people, etc.; see CROWD.
swarm, v. *congregari*: to — out, *effundi*; to — up; see CLIMB.
swarthy, *fuscus*, *adustus*, *furvus* (poet.).
sway, subst. *imperium*, *dominatio*, *dominium*, *dictio*.
sway, v. (1) transit.: a = to move from side to side, *agitare*, *motare* (poet.): b, see GOVERN and INFLUENCE. (2) intransit. *vacillare*, *nutare*.
swear, (*iusiurandum*) *iurare*, *iureiurando adfirmare*: to — falsely, *falsum iurare*, *pererare* or *periurare*; to — by Jupiter, (*per*) *loven iurare*; to — allegiance to a person, in *nomen hominis iurare* (Suet.).
sweat, subst. *sudor*.
sweat, v. *sudare*.
sweep, subst. (1) = a sweeper, render by verb. (2) = a wide expanse, *ambitus* (-ūs), *spatium*, *circuitus* (ūs = circuit or circumference).
sweep, v. *verrere*: to — along, *verrere* (poet.).
sweepings, *quisquiliae* (-arum, plur.).
sweet, *dulcis*, *suavis*, *iucundus* (= pleasant).
sweeten, *dulcem reddere* or *facere*.
sweetheart, *deliciae* (-arum, plur.), *amores* (-um, plur.).
sweetly, *dulciter*, *suaviter*, *iucunde*.

sweetness, *dulcedo*, *dulcitus*, *suavitas*, *iucunditas* (= pleasantness).
swell, subst., at sea; see WAVE.
swell, v. (1) transit. *tumefacere* (poet.), *inflare*, *augere* (= to increase). (2) intransit. *tumere*, *tumescere*, *turgere* (poet.), *turgescere*, *crescere* (= to grow).
swelling, subst. *tumor*, *struma* (= scrofulous —), *tuber* (Ter., Hor., Plin.).
swerve, subst. *declinatio*.
swerve, v. *declinare*.
swift, subst. *apūs* (*apodis*: Plin.).
swift, adj. *citus*, *velox*, *celer*, *pernix*.
swiftly, *cito*, *celeriter*, *perniciter*.
swiftness, *celeritas*, *velocitas*, *pernicitas*.
swill, subst. *conluvis* or *conluvio*.
swill, v. *potare*, *ingurgitare*: to — oneself, *ingurgitare se*.
swim, v. *nare*, *natare*: to — across, *tranare*; to — down, *denatare* (Hor.); to — to, *adnare*.
swimmer, *natator* (Ov.).
swimming, subst. *natatio*.
swindle, subst. *fraus*.
swindle, v. *fraudare*, *circumvenire*; see also CHEAT.
swindler, *fraudator*.
swine, *sus*, *porcus*; adj., of —, *suillus*: a herd of —, *grex suillus*.
swineherd, *subulcus* (Varro), *suarius* (Plin.).
swing, v. (1) transit. *agitare*, *vibrare*, *iactare*.
 (2) intransit. render by pass. of above verbs.
switch, subst. *virga*, *virgula*.
switch, v.; see ALTER, CHANGE.
Switzerland, *Helvetia*.
swoon, subst., render by verb.
swoon, v. *animo linqui* (Sen.): to fall in a —, *conlabi*.
swoop, subst. *impetus* (-ūs).
swoop, v. *impetum facere*, *incurrere*.
sword, *gladius*, *ensis* (poet.), *ferrum* (esp. in general or abstract sense): with fire and —, *ferro et igni*; to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse*; to draw the —, *gladium (de)stringere* or (*e vaginā*) *educere*; to sheathe the —, *gladium in vaginam recondere*; to put to the —, *interficere*.
swordfish, *xiphias* (Ov.).
sycophancy, *sycophantia* (Pl.), *adsentatio*, *adulatio*.
sycophant, *sycophanta* (Pl., Ter.), *adsentator*, *adulator*.
syllable, *syllaba*.
syllogism, *ratiocinatio*, *syllogismus* (Sen., Quint.).
syllogistic, *ratiocinativus*, *syllogisticus* (Quint.).
sylvan, *silvestris*.
symbol, *symbolum* or *symbolus* (Pl.), *signum*, *imago*; see also SIGN.
symbolic, render by subst. or verb.
symbolize; see REPRESENT.
symmetrical, *concinnus*, *par*, *aequalis*, *congruens*.
symmetrically, *pariter*, *aequaliter*.
symmetry, *convenientia*, *congruentia* (Plin. L., Suet.), *aequalitas*, *symmetria* (Plin.); in style, *concininitas*.
sympathetic, *concors* (= agreeable, harmonious), *humanus* (= kind), *misericors* (= compassionate).
sympathize, *congruere*, *consentire*, *eadem sentire*, *misereri* (with genit. = to pity).

sympathy. (1) in gen. = harmony, agreement, *consensus* (-ūs), *concordia*. (2) = understanding and fellow-feeling, *humanitas* or render by phrase, such as *societas doloris* (*laetitiae*, etc.), *animus dolore* (*laetitiae*, etc.) *alterius adfectus*.

symphony, *symphonia*, *concentus* (-ūs).

symptom, (*morbi*) *nota* or *indiciū* or *signum*.

synagogue, *synagoga* (eccl.).

synchronism, *aequalitas temporum*.

syncope; see FAINT.

syndicate, *societas*; see also COMPANY.

synod, *synodus* (eccl.).

synonym, *vocabulum idem significans* or *declarans*.

synonymous, *idem significans* or *declarans*.

synopsis, *epitome* or *epitoma*, *breviarium* (Suet., Tac.), *summarius* (Sen.), *synopsis* (legal writers).

syntax, *syntaxis* (gram.) or render by phrase, such as *verborum constructio*.

syntactical, render by subst.

Syracuse, *Syracusae* (-arum, plur.).

syringe, *sipho* (Suet.).

syrup, render by phrase, such as *potio dulcis*.

system, *formula*, *ratio*, *disciplina*, *artificium*, *instituta* or *praecepta* (-orum, plur. = rules).

systematic, *accuratus*, *artificiosus*, *compositus*, *perpetuis praeceptis ordinatus* (Liv.).

systematically, *ordine*, *accurate*, *artificiose*, *composite*.

systematize, *ad rationem* or *ad artem redigere* or *revocare*.

T

tabernacle, *tabernaculum*.

table. (1) = a board, flat surface, *tabula*, *mensa*; see also TABLET. (2) = an article of furniture, *mensa*, *monopodium* (= *μονοπόδιον*, a — with only one foot), *orbis* (= a round —: Mart., Juv.), *quadra* (= a square —: Juv.): to set or lay the —, *mensam* (*ap*)*ponere*; to sit down at —, *accubare*; to rise or get up from —, *surgere a mensā* or *cenā*; at —, *inter cenam*, *inter epulas*; to wait at —, *ad mensam consistere*. (3) = meal, fare, *cena*, *victus* (-ūs), *epulae* (-arum, plur.). (4) = list, *index*.

table-cloth, render by *linteum*, or phrase.

table-napkin, *mappa* (Hor., Juv.).

tablet, *tabula*, *tabella*, *album*, *cera* (covered with wax), *aes* (of bronze), *pugillares* (-ium, plur.: Plin.), *codicilli* (-orum, plur.: Plin.).

table-talk, *sermo (familiaris)*.

tabular, render by phrase, such as *per indices expositus*.

tacit, *tacitus*.

tacitly, *tacite*.

taciturn, *taciturnus*.

taciturnity, *taciturnitas*.

tack, subst. = a small nail, *clavulus* (Varro): in sailing, to try a different —, *mutare velificationem*.

tack, v. in sailing, *reciprocare*; see also NAIL and SEW.

tackle, subst. *instrumenta* (-orum, plur.), *armamenta* (-orum, plur.), *arma* (-orum, plur.).

tackle, v. *tractare*; with hostile intent, *congregi*, *obviam ire*.

tact, *dexteritas*, *communis sensus* (-ūs).

tactful, *dexter*.

tactfully, *dextere* or *dextre*.

tactician, (*vir*) *rei militaris peritus*.

tactics, *res militaris*, *belli ratio*.

tactless, *ineptus*, *insulsus*, *infacetus*, *molestus*.

tactlessness, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur.).

Tadcaster, *Calcaria*.

tadpole, *ranunculus*.

taffeta, render by phrase, such as *pannus sericus*.

tail, *cauda*: to wag the —, *caudam movere*.

tailor, *textor*.

taint, subst. *contagio*, *contagium* (poet.), *vitium* (= fault, blemish).

taint, v. *imbuere*, *inficere*, *contaminare*, *inquinare*, *corrumpere*.

take. (1) in gen. = to get hold of a person or thing, *capere*, *sumere*, *tollere* (= to lift, pick up), *accipere* (= to accept, receive), *rapere* (= to seize), *adripere* (= to snatch up), *occupare* (= to take before somebody else does), (*com*)*prehendere* (= to grasp): to — by storm, *expugnare*; to — fire, *ignem comprehendere*; prov.: devil—the hindmost, *occupet extremum scabies* (Hor.). (2) to — away, *auferre*, *demere*, *adimere*, *surripere*, *eripere*. (3) to — down, *demere*, *detrahere* (= to drag down); in writing, *litteris mandare*; see also WRITE. (4) to — in, *recipere*, *accipere*; mentally, *concipere*, *percipere*, *comprehendere*; see also DECEIVE. (5) to — on, *suscipere*; see also UNDERTAKE, TACKLE. (6) to — out, *eximere*, *promere*. (7) to — up, *sumere*, *tollere*, *suscipere*: to — up arms, *arma capere* or *sumere*; = to occupy, in space, *occupare*; = to occupy, of time, *consumere*. (8) with various abstract nouns: to — advantage of a thing, *re uti*; to — care, *cavere*; to — offence, *offendi*; to — pains, *operam dare*; to — part, *interesse*; to — a person's part, *homini favere*, *cum homine facere*; to — place, *fieri*; see also under the nouns concerned. (9) = to move from one place to another: by carrying, *ferre*; by leading, *ducere*. (10) = to endure, put up with, *accipere*, esp. with *in bonam* (or *malam*) *partem*; *ferre*, esp. with adv. (11) = to — for, — it that, etc.; see CONSIDER, SUPPOSE. (12) intransit., to — to a thing or place, *se conferre ad*, with acc. (13) intransit., to — after; see RESEMBLE.

taking, subst. *acceptio*, *occupatio*, *expugnatio* (of a city); or render by verb.

tale, *narratio*, *fabula*, *historia*: a short —, *fabella*, *narratiuncula* (Quint., Plin. L.).

tale-bearer, *delator* (= informer: Juv., Tac.), *sycophanta* (Pl., Ter.).

talent. (1) = a weight or coin, *talentum*. (2) = faculty, ability, *ingenium*, *indoles*, (*ingenii*) *facultas*.

talented, *ingeniosus*, *eximii ingenii*: to be —, *ingenio abundare* or *valere*.

talisman, *amuletum* (Plin.).

talk, subst. *sermo*, *conloquium*: common —, *fama*; petty —, *sermunculus*.

talk, (*con*)*loqui*, *sermocinari*, (*con*)*fabulari* (Pl.), *sermonem conferre*: to — nonsense, *garrere*, *blaterare* (Hor.); to — to a person, *hominem adloqui*, *adfari*, *admonere*.

talkative, *loquax*, *garrulus* (poet.).

talkatively, *loquaciter*.

talkativeness, *loquacitas*.

tall, *longus*, *procerus*, (*ex*)*celsus*.

tallness, *proceritas*, *statura procera*.

tallow, *sebum* (Pl.).
tally, v. *convenire*; see also FIT, SUIT.
Talmud, *Talmudum* (late Latin).
talon, *unguis*, *ungula*.
tamarisk, *tamarix* (Lucr.).
tambourine, *tympanum*.
tame, adj. LIT., *cicur* (by nature, of animals), *mansuetus*, *placidus*, *mitis*: to grow —, *mansueferi*, *mitescere*, *mansuescere* (poet.). TRANSF., *demissus*, *abiectus*, *ignavus lentus*, *languidus*, *ieiunus*; of language, *frigidus*.
tame, v. *mansuefacere*, *mansuetum facere* or *reddere*, *domare*, *frangere*, *frenare* (= to bridle), *coercere* (= to restrain, repress).
tamely, *demisse*, *abiecte*, *ignave*, *ieiune*, *frigide*.
tameness, render by adj. or verb.
tamer, *domitor*, with f. *domitrix* (Verg., Ov.).
taming, *domitus* (-ūs).
tamper; see MEDDLE; to — with = to tempt, *temptare*, *sollicitare*.
tan, v.: to — skins, *conficere*; of the sun, *colorare*.
tangent, render by phrase, such as *linea circulum contingens*.
tangible, *tractabilis*, or render by phrase with *tangi* and *posse*.
Tangier, *Tinge* or *Tingi*.
tangle, subst. *implicatio*, *nodus*.
tangle, *implicare*; see also ENTANGLE.
tank, *lacus* (-ūs).
tanner, *coriarius* (Plin.).
tantalize; see TEASE.
tantamount; see EQUIVALENT, SAME.
tap, subst. (1) = a light blow, *plaga levis*. (2) of a cask, *obturatorium* (Plin.).
tap, v. *leviter ferire*: to — a cask, *relinere* (Ter.).
tape; see RIBBON.
taper, subst., *cereus*, *funalis*.
taper, v., render by *fastigium* (= slope) or *fastigatus* (= sloping).
tapestry, *pictura acu facta*, *stragulum pictum*, *velum* (= curtain).
taphouse, *taberna*.
tapis: to bring on the —, *in medium proferre*.
tar, *pix liquida* (Plin.).
Taranto, *Tarentum*.
tardily, *tarde*, *lente*.
tardiness, *tarditas*.
tardy, *tardus*, *lentus*.
tare; see WEED.
target: a — to shoot at, *scopos* (Suet.); see also SHIELD.
tariff, *formula*.
tarnish, *inquinare*; intransit., of metals, *inquinari*: to — one's honour, *nomini* or *decori officere*.
tarpaulin, render by phrase, such as *lintheum pice munitum*.
Tarragona, *Tarraco*.
tarry, (*com*)*morari*, *cunctari*, *cessare*, *dubitare* (= to hesitate): without —ing, *sine morā*, *propere*, *festinanter*.
tart, subst. *scriblita* (Pl.), *crustulum* (Hor.).
tart, adj. *acerbus*, *amarus*, *acidus* (Verg., Hor., Sen.); see also SOUR.
tartly, *acerbe*.
tartness, *acerbitas*.
task, subst. *pensum* (lit. of women spinning wool), *opus* (-ēris, n. = work), *negotium* (= business): to take to —; see REBUKE, CENSURE.

task, v. *pensum* (*homini*) *dare* or *imponere*.
task-master, *operis exactor*.
tassel, *fimbriae* (-arum, plur.; = fringe).
taste, subst. LIT., (1) = the sense of —, *gustatus* (-ūs), *palatum*. (2) = flavour of things tasted, *sapor*, *gustatus* (-ūs): a sweet —, *dulcedo*. (3) = a small quantity that is tasted, *gustus* (-ūs: Tac., Mart., Juv.). TRANSF., (1) = discernment, critical — in any field, *iudicium*, *intellegentia*, *palatum*; good —, *elegantia*, *iudicium elegans* or *subtile*; lack of —, *insulitas*. (2) = a liking, preference, *gustatus* (-ūs), *studium*.
taste, v. (1) transit. (*de*)*gustare*, (*de*)*libare*, *gustu explorare* (Tac.): to — again, *regustare*; to — beforehand, *praegustare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *sapere*: to — like —, of, (*rem*) *sapere*; to — pleasant, *iucunde sapere*.
tasteful, = showing good taste or judgment, *elegans*, *politus*, *scitus*, *concinuus*.
tastefully, *polite*, *eleganter*, *scite*.
tasteless. LIT., *insulsus*, *sine sapore*. TRANSF., *inelegans*, *insulsus*, *infacetus*.
tastelessly, *ineleganter*, *insulse*, *infacete*.
tastelessness, *insulitas*.
tatter, *pannus*; see also RAG.
tattered, *pannosus*.
tattle, v. *garrere*.
tattler, *homo garrulus*.
tattoo, v. *notis compungere*.
taunt, subst. *probrum*, *contumelia*, *convicium*, *opprobrium* (Hor., Ov.).
taunt, v. (*rem homini*) *obicere*.
taunting, *contumeliosus*.
tauntingly, *contumeliose*.
tautology, render by phrase such as *idem bis dicere*.
tavern, *caupona*, *taberna*.
tavern-keeper, *caupo*.
tawdry, *fucosus*; see also VULGAR.
tawny, *fulvus* (poet.).
tax, subst., and **taxation**, *vectigal*, *tributum*, *stipendium*, *exactio*: to collect a —, *vectigal* (etc.) *exercere* or *exigere*; to pay a —, *vectigal* (etc.) *pendere*; exempt from taxation, *immunis* (*tributorum*).
tax, v. (1) = to impose a tax, *vectigal*, *tributum*, etc., (*homini*) *imponere*. (2) to — a person with a thing (= to accuse), *hominem rei* (genit.) *incusare*, *insimulare*, *accusare* (more formally).
taxable, *vectigalis*, *stipendiarius*.
tax-collector, **tax-gatherer**, (*vectigalium*) *exactor*.
teach, (*hominem rem* or *facere*) (*e*)*docere*; (*hominem re*) *instituere*, *instruere*, *imbuere*, *erudire*; (*homini rem* or *facere*) *praecipere*: to — thoroughly, *perdocere*; to — as an assistant, *subdocere*; to — the opposite of a thing, — not to do it, *dedocere*.
teachable, *docilis*, *qui* (*quae*) *doceri potest*.
teachableness, *docilitas*.
teacher, *doctor*, *magister* (with f. *magistra*), *praeceptor* (with f. *praeceprix*), *professor* (esp. of rhetoric: Quint.).
teaching, subst. *doctrina*, *disciplina*, *eruditio*, *institutio*, *praecepta* (-orum, plur.).
teacup, prov.: to make a storm in a —, *excitare fluctus in simpulo*.
team, *iugum* (= a pair of horses or oxen), *protelum* (of oxen: Cato); of athletes, *manus* (-ūs).

tear, subst. *lacrima, fletus* (-ūs = weeping): a crocodile —, *lacrimula*; a flood of —s, *vis lacrimarum*; with —s in one's eyes, *lacrimis obortis*; to shed —s, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere*, *lacrimare*, *flere* (= to weep); to move a person to —s, *fletum homini movere*.

tear, v. (1) transit. (*di*)scindere, (*di*)laniare, (*di*)lacerare, (*di*)vellere, *distrahere* (= to pull apart): to — away, *abscindere*, *avellere*; to — down, *rescindere*, *revellere*; to — out, *evellere*, *convellere*; fig., to be torn by conflicting emotions, etc., *distrahi*; to — a person to pieces (by malicious talk), *differre* (Prop., Tac.). (2) intransit.; see HURRY, RUSH.

tearful, *lacrimans, lacrimosus* (poet.), *flebilis, lacrimabundus*.

tearfully, *multis cum lacrimis, magno cum fletu*.

tearing, subst., or **tear**, subst. *scissura* (Sen., Plin.); see also RENT.

tearless, *sine lacrimis*; of eyes, *siccus*.

tease, *fatigare, vexare, obtundere*.

teasel, *dipsacus* or *dipsacos* (Plin.).

teat, *mamma, mamilla* (Juv.).

technical: a — term, *verbum artis proprium, vocabulum opificibus usitatum*.

technicality; see TECHNICAL.

technology, *ars, artificium*.

tedious, *lentus, longus, longinquus* (= long-lasting), *molestus* (= tiresome).

tediously, *moleste, lente, cum taedio*.

tediousness, *molestia*.

teem, *scatere*; see also ABOUND.

teeming; see FRUITFUL.

teethe, v. *dentire* (Plin.).

tell. (1) = to relate, give information, (*rem*) *homini* (*e*)*narrare, referre, (com)memorare, dicere, enumerare* (= to recount); (*hominem*) *docere* (= to teach, inform). (2) = to command, (*hominem*) *tubere, (homini)imperare*. (3) = to count, *numerare*. (4) intransit. = to have effect, *valere*.

temerity, *temeritas*.

temper, subst. (1) = proportion, tempering of physical ingredients, *temperatio*. (2) = disposition of mind, *ingenium, animus*: to be in a good —, *iucunde esse*; bad —, *ira, iracundia, stomachus*; to be in a bad —, *sibi displicere, stomachari*.

temper, v. *temperare, miscere, lenire* (= to soften).

temperament; see TEMPER, DISPOSITION.

temperance, *temperantia, continentia, moderatio, modestia*.

temperate, *temperans, temperatus, continens, moderatus, modestus, sobrius, frugi*.

temperately, *temperate, continenter, moderate, modeste, sobrie, frugaliter*.

temperateness, *temperantia*: of climate, *temperies* (Hor.).

temperature, with reference to heat and cold, render by *calor* and *frigus*: moderate —, *temperies* (Hor.).

tempest, *tempestas, procella*: a — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*), (*co*)*oritur*.

tempestuous, *procellosus, turbidus, turbulentus, violentus, vehemens*.

tempestuously, *turbide, turbulente, violenter, vehementer*.

tempestuousness, *violentia*.

temple. (1) of a god, *aedes (sacra), templum, fanum, delubrum*: a small —, *aedicula*; in poetry sometimes the name of a god stands

for his —. (2) of the head, *tempus* (-oris, n.: poet.).

temporal, = pertaining to this life, *humanus*: — welfare, *huius vitae felicitas*; as opposed to 'spiritual' or 'sacred', *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); as grammat. t. t., the — augment, *augmentum temporale*.

temporarily, **temporary**, render by the phrase *ad* or *in tempus* (= for the time being).

temporize, *temporibus servire*; see also DELAY.

tempt, (*at*)*temptare, sollicitare, inducere, invitare, incitare*.

temptation. (1) as an act done, *sollicitatio*. (2) as a danger encountered, *inlecebra, temptatio* (eccl.).

tempter, *sollicitator* (Sen.), *temptator* (eccl.).

ten, *decem*: — each, — at a time, *deni*; — times, *decie(n)s*; containing —, *denarius*; the number —, *decussis* (Vitr.); a board of —, *decemviri* (plur.).

tenable, render by phrase, such as *quod tenere potest*.

tenacious, *tenax, pertinax, retinens* (with genit.).

tenaciously, *tenaciter*.

tenacity, *tenacitas, pertinacia*.

tenancy, render by phrase with *condicio* (= terms).

tenant, *conductor, inquilinus, incola, habitator*.

tenantry, use plur. of TENANT, or sometimes *clientes* (-um, plur.).

tend. (1) transit. *colere, curare*. (2) intransit. *pertinere, spectare, tendere*.

tendency, *inclinatio, proclivitas*; often rendered by adj., such as *pronus* or *propensus* (= inclined).

tender, adj. *tener, mollis, delicatus, amans* (= affectionate), *indulgens* (= kind, fond).

tender, v. *deferre*; see also OFFER.

tenderly, *molliter, indulgenter*.

tenderness. (1) = softness, *mollitia* or *mollities*. (2) = kindness, affection, *indulgentia, amor*.

tendon, *nervus*.

tendril, *clavicula, pampinus*.

tenement; see HOUSE.

tenet, *praeceptum, decretum, institutum, placitum* (Tac., Sen.).

tennis, render by *pila* (= a game of ball).

tenor, **tenour**. (1) = unbroken course, *tenor*. (2) = drift, purport, *exemplum, sententia*; see also MEANING.

tense, subst. *tempus* (-oris, n.: gram.).

tense, adj. *intentus, attentus*.

tension, *intentio*.

tent, *tabernaculum, contubernium, tentorium* (poet.): a general's —, *praetorium*.

tentacle, *corniculum* (Plin.), *bracchium* (Plin.), *flagellum* (Ov.).

tentative, render by phrase with *experiri* or *temptare*.

tenterhooks; see SUSPENSE.

tenth, *decimus*.

tenuity, *raritas*; see also THINNESS.

tenure, render by *possessio* or *possidere*.

tepid, *tepidus* (poet.), *tepens* (poet.): to become —, *tepscere*; to be —, *tepere* (poet.); to make —, *tepefacere*.

tepidity, *tepor*.

tergiversation, *tergiversatio*.

term, subst. (1) see LIMIT, BOUNDARY. (2) = a limited time, *spatium* (*temporis*), *dies*.

(3) = word, *verbum, vocabulum*. (4) = condition, *condicio, lex*: to be on good —s with a person, *homine familiariter uti*.
term, v.; see CALL, NAME.
termagant, render by phrase, such as *mulier iurgis addicta*.
terminal, adj., render by phrase, such as *quod certis diebus fit*.
terminate. (1) transit.; see END. (2) intransit. *finiri, terminari*; see also END.
termination, *finis, exitus* (-ūs), *clausula*.
terminology, (*propria*) *artis vocabula* (-orum, plur.).
terrace, render by *solarium* (Pl., Suet.) or *ambulatio* (= a place for walking).
terrestrial, *terrestris, terrenus, humanus* (= human).
terrible, *terribilis, terrificus* (poet.), *horribilis, horrendus* (poet.), *atrox, immanis, dirus*.
terribly, *terribilem in modum, atrociter*.
terrific; see DREADFUL, TERRIBLE.
terrify, (*per*) *terrere*; see also FRIGHTEN.
territorial, render by subst.; see TERRITORY.
territory, *fines* (lit. = boundaries), *ager, regio, terra, tractus* (-ūs): the — round a town, *territorium*; the — of a people is often represented by the name of the people, e.g. the — of the Sabines, *Sabini* (-orum, plur.).
terror, *terror, formido, metus* (-ūs), *pavor, timor*.
terse, *pressus, brevis, angustus, densus* (Quint.), *strictus* (Quint.).
tersely, *presse, breviter, anguste, paucis verbis*.
terseness, *brevitas*, or render by phrase, such as *oratio pressa*.
tertian, (*febris*) *tertiana*.
tessellated, *tessellatus* (Suet.).
test, subst.; see TRIAL, EXAMINATION.
test, v. *temptare, experiri, periclitari, explorare, spectare*.
testaceous, *testaceus* (Plin.).
testament. (1) (= will), *testamentum*. (2) in the Bible: the New —, *Testamentum Novum* (eccl.), the Old —, *Testamentum Vetus* (eccl.).
testamentary, *testamento institutus, testamentarius*.
testator, *testator* (leg.), or *is qui testamentum facit*.
testatrix, *testatrix* (leg.).
testify, *testari, testificari, testimonio confirmare, declarare* (= to show, in gen.).
testifying, subst. *testificatio*.
testimonial, perhaps render by *litterae commendaticiae* (= letters of recommendation).
testimony, *testimonium*.
testy, *morosus*.
tether; see TIE.
tetrameter, *tetrametrus* (very late).
tetrarch, *tetrarcha*.
tetrarchy, *tetrarchia*.
text, *oratio, verba* (-orum, plur.), *locus* (= passage).
textile, subst. *textile, textum* (Ov.).
textile, adj. *textilis*.
textual, render by phrase, such as *quod ad verba scriptoris pertinet*.
texture, *textura* (poet.), *textus* (-ūs: poet.).
Thames, *Tamesis* or *Tamesa*.
than, after a comparative is usually rendered by the conjunction *quam* (rarely *ac, atque*), or by the abl. case (e.g. *virtue is more*

excellent than gold, *virtus est praestantior quam aurum* or *praestantior auro*). But before a numeral *amplius, plus, minus* and *longius* are often used alone, with the force of *amplius quam, plus quam*, etc. (e.g. *more than two hundred soldiers, amplius ducenti milites*).

thane, *dominus*.

thank, v. = to express thanks, *gratias* or *grates* (*homini pro re* or *ob rem*) *agere*, also *gratias* or *grates persolvere, reddere, tribuere*; = to feel gratitude, *gratiam* (*homini*) *habere*; = to show gratitude (by acts, etc.), *gratiam referre*: — you! (in accepting), and No, — you! (in declining) are both rendered by *benigne* (*dicis*); to have to — (i.e. to be indebted to) a person for a thing, *rem homini acceptam referre*; — heaven, *est dis gratia* (Ter.).

thankful, *gratus*.

thankfully, *grate, grato animo*.

thankfulness, *animus gratus*.

thankless, adj. *ingratus* (= both ungrateful and bringing no thanks).

thanklessly, *ingrate*.

thanks, as subst. *gratia* or plur. *gratiae* (esp. with *agere*), *grates*: to return or express —; see THANK, v.; — to you, *propter te, tuā operā, beneficio tuo*.

thanksgiving, *gratiarum actio*: a public —, *supplicatio, supplicium*.

thankworthy, *laudabilis, gratiā* or *laude dignus, gratus*.

that, demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud*, or *is, ea, id*, or *iste, ista, istud*: and — (too), amplifying a previous statement, is rendered by *et is* or *isque* or *atque is* (*is* agreeing with the subst. that is to be further described, e.g. in a house, and — a small one, *in domo, et ea parva*, or being made neuter if no particular subst. is concerned, e.g. he replied, and — at length, *respondit idque multis verbis*); — famous, — great, *ille, illa, illud*; — of yours, — near you, *iste, ista, istud* (often also used contemptuously); those, followed by a relative clause or a participle, is rendered by *ii* (or *ei*) *qui*, or *illi qui* (e.g. those who die, or those dying, *ii qui moriuntur*); where the English avoids repetition of a substantive by means of the phrase — of (or those of), the Latin either repeats the subst. or understands it, e.g. does the moon shine by its own light or by — of the sun? *utrum luna suo lumine an solis* (*lumine*) *utiitur?* The neuter of *is* is used in the internal acc. in some phrases, e.g. of — age, *id aetatis*; at — time, *id temporis*.

that, relat. pron. *qui, quae, quod*; see also WHICH, WHO.

that, conj. (1) in 'indirect statement'; clauses beginning with —, when dependent on verbs of learning, thinking, knowing, saying, etc., are rendered by the acc. and infin. (e.g. I say — you are wrong, *dico te errare*); to say — not, *negare*, with acc. and infin.; but in negative or interrogative sentences 'to doubt —' is *dubitare quin*, with subj. (2) in 'indirect command'; clauses beginning with —, when dependent on verbs of commanding, asking, advising, etc., are rendered by *ut* (negative *ne*) with subj.; but *iubere* (= to command —) and *vetare* (= to forbid, or command — not) are followed by acc. and infin., and so are other such verbs occasionally, esp. in poetry.

(3) after verbs of fearing, — (= lest) is rendered by *ne* followed by subj.; — not, by *ne non* or *ut*; e.g. I fear — you may (or will) make a mistake, *timeo ne erres*. (4) in final clauses, —, or in order —, or so —, followed by English subjunctive, is rendered by *ut* (negative *ne*, sometimes *ut ne*) followed by subj.; sometimes also by a relative clause with subj.; — the more . . . (with compar. adj. or adv. in final clause), *quo magis, quo maior*, etc.; and — not, *neve* or *neu*. (5) in consecutive clauses, —, or so —, followed by English indicative is rendered by *ut* (negative *ut non*) followed by subj. (6) other restrictive or explanatory clauses, beginning with —, are rendered by various constructions; e.g. to wish —, *velle, optare*, etc., followed by acc. and infin., or *ut* and subj., or plain subj.; to wonder —, *mirari*, followed by acc. and infin. or *quod* or (more hypothetically) *si* (so also to rejoice —, *gaudere* or *laetari*); it is necessary —, *necesse est*, with acc. and infin. or subj.; it is possible —, *feri potest ut*; it is inevitable —, *non potest fieri quin*; on condition —, *ea condicione ut* or *ita ut*; granted —, *ut* or *licet*, with subj.; the fact —, *quod*, with indic.; not —, *non quod* or *non quo*, with subj. (7) in main clauses, *O* —, expressing a wish, is rendered by *o si* or *utinam*, with subj. (8) exclamations, beginning with —, are rendered by the acc. and infin. (sometimes with *-ne* attached to the first word); e.g. alas! — you should have got into so much trouble on my account! *me miserum! te in tantas aerumnas propter me incidisse!*

thatch, stramentum.

thatched: a — cottage, *casa stramento tecta* or *casa straminea* (Ov.).

thaw, subst., render by verb.

thaw, v. (1) transit. (*dis*)*solvēre, liquefacēre*. (2) intransit. (*dis*)*solvi, liquefiēri, liquescēre, tabescēre*.

the, no regular equivalent in Latin; sometimes rendered by the demonstr. pron. *is, ea, id*, esp. as part of the antecedent of a relative clause; — famous, *ille, illa, illud*; —, preceding a comparative (e.g. more, better, more happily) is rendered by *eo* (or *tanto*) if demonstrative, by *quo* (or *quanto*) if relative, e.g. — more people have, — more they want, *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt*; but sometimes in such sentences superlatives are used, with *ut* and *ita*, e.g. — better a man is, — harder he finds it to suspect wickedness in others, *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur*.

theatre, theatrum, scaena (= stage), *spectaculum* (= show).

theatrical, scaenicus, theatralis; or render by the genit. *histrionum* (= of actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestūs*.

theatrically, more histrionum.

theft, furtum.

their, theirs, suus, if reflexive (= — own); otherwise *eorum* or *illorum* (if the owners are female, *earam* or *illarum*).

them, render by the oblique cases of the plur. of *is, ea, id* or of *ille, illa, illud*; but — is often not rendered, when the context makes it clear who is intended.

theme, res, propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est, quaestio, id quod quaerimus, institutum, argumentum.

themselves, se or *sese*; see also **SELF**.

then. (1) as adv. of time: at that time, *tum, tunc, eo tempore, id temporis*; thereupon, *tum, deinde, inde*; — and there, *ilico*. (2) of logical connexion = therefore, *ergo, igitur*.

thence, inde, illinc, istinc (= from where you are).

thenceforth, inde, ex eo tempore.

theocracy, render by phrase such as *regnum deorum*.

theogony, render by phrase such as *origines* (-um, plur.) *deorum*.

theologian, theologus.

theological, theologicus (eccl.); see also **THEOLOGY**.

theology, theologia (eccl.); otherwise render by phrase, such as *sententiae* (-arum, plur.) *de deorum natura habitae*.

theorem, theorema (Gell.).

theoretical, render by phrase, such as *quod in cognitione versatur*: — knowledge, *ratio* or *doctrina*; to possess — knowledge of a thing, *rem ratione cognitam habere*.

theoretically, render by subst.; see **THEORY**.

theorist, render by phrase, such as *qui res ratione (non usu) cognitatas habet*.

theory, ratio, doctrina, ars, scientia: to combine — and practice, *doctrinam ad usum adiungere*.

therapeutic, therapeutics; see **HEALING**.

there, = at that place, *ibi, illic, istic* (= where you are): to be —, *adesse*; to stand —, *adstare*; — is, *est*; — are, *sunt*; = to that place, *eo, illuc*; see also **THITHER**.

thereabouts, prope (= near), *ferme* or *fere* (= nearly).

thereafter, thereupon, inde, deinde, subinde, exinde, postea (= afterwards, more generally).

therefore, igitur, ergo, itaque (= and so), *ideo* or *idcirco* or *propterea* (= for that reason), *proinde* (esp. introducing a command), *eo* (esp. with comparatives), *quare* or *quomobrem* or *quapropter* (= wherefore).

therein, in eo, in ea re.

thesis; see **THEME**.

they, often not rendered in Latin, when the subject of the verb is easily supplied; when emphatic, it is rendered by the nom. plur. of *is, ea, id* or of *ille, illa, illud*.

thick. (1) = stout, having thickness, of solid objects, *crassus, pinguis* (= fat), *callosus* (Hor.). (2) = closely packed, dense, *densus, artus, spissus* (poet.), *confertus, concretus, creber, frequens* (= numerous). (3) of the voice, *obtus* (Quint.). (4) in the — of, render by *medius*, e.g. in the — of the fight, *in media pugna*.

thicken, v. (1) transit. *densare, spissare* (Ov., Plin.). (2) intransit. render by pass. of transit. verbs or by *concretere* (= to curdle) or *spissescere* (Lucr.).

thicket, dumetum, fruticetum (Hor.), *locus sentibus obsitus*.

thickly, confertim, crebro, frequenter, spisse (Plin.).

thickness, crassitudo, crebritas, frequentia.

thick-set, robustus, compactus (Plin., Suet.); see also **STOUT**.

thick-skinned, *durus*: to become —, *obdurescere*, *occallescere*.

thief, *fur*; in a candle, *fungus* (Verg.).

thieve, *furari*; see also STEAL.

thievish, *furax*, *tagax*.

thievishly, *furaciter*.

thigh, *femur*.

thin, adj. (1) = slim, *tenuis*, *gracilis*, *exilis*, *macer*, *subtilis* (Lucr.). (2) = rare, not dense, *tenuis*, *rarus*.

thin, v. *attenuare*, *extenuare*; of trees, *conlucare* (Cato, Col.), *interlucare* (Plin.).

thine, *tuus*.

thing. (1) in gen., *res*, *negotium* (= business, affair); very often rendered simply by the neuter of an adj. or pron. (e.g. all —s, every—, *omnia*). (2) —s, plur., in the particular sense of clothes, *vestis*, *vestitus* (-ūs); of personal effects, property, luggage, *res* (plur.), *supellex*, *vasa* (-orum, plur.).

think. (1) in gen. = to have ideas, to reflect, *cogitare*. (2) to think a particular thought, to believe, suppose, *opinari*, *credere*, *putare*, *arbitrari* (= to hold a well-considered opinion), *veri* (= to reckon, calculate), *iudicare* (= to judge), *censere* (= to hold and express an opinion), *sentire* (= to hold views, more generally, esp. with adv. or neuter adj.). (3) to — over, — about, (*rem*) *reputare*, *versare* (poet.), *agitare*, (*rem* or *de re*) *cogitare*. (4) to — to do, — of doing, *cogitare*, *meditari*; see also INTEND.

thinker, in gen., render by verb; a speculative or philosophical —, *philosophus*.

thinly, *tenuiter*, *graciliter*, *rare*.

thinness, *temutitas*, *gracilitas*, *raritas* (= looseness of texture), *macies* (= leanness); — of voice or style, *exilitas*.

third, *tertius*: for the — time, *tertium*, or *tertio*; a —, *tertia pars*, *triens*.

thirdly, *tertio*.

thirst, subst. *sitis* (lit. and fig.): to slake one's —, *sitim explere* or *sedare*.

thirst, v. *sitire*.

thirstily, *sitienter*.

thirsty, *sitiens*, *siccus* (= dry): to become —, *sitim conligere*.

thirteen, *tredecim*, *decem et tres*: — each, or — at a time, *terni deni*; — times, *terdecie(n)s*.

thirteenth, *tertius decimus*.

thirtieth, *trigesimus* or *trice(n)simus*.

thirty, *triginta*: — each, or — at a time, *triceni*; — times, *tricie(n)s*.

this, demonstr. pron. *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, sometimes *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*: — way and that, *huc* (*et*) *illuc*; on — side, adv., *citra*; on — side of, prep., *cis*, *citra*; of — year, *hornus* (Hor.); of — kind, *huiusmodi*.

thistle, *carduus* (Verg.).

thither, *eo*, *illuc*, *istuc* (= to where you are): hither and —, *huc* (*et*) *illuc*, *huc atque illuc*.

thole-pin, *scalmus*.

thong, *lorum*; see also STRAP.

thorn, *sentis*, *spina* (Lucr., Verg., Tac.): fig., a — in one's side, *stimulus*.

thorn-brake, **thorn-hedge**, *vepres* (-um, plur.), *dumetum*, *spinetum* (Verg.), *senticetum* (Pl.).

thorn-bush, *vepres*, *dumus*, *sentis*.

thorny. LIT., *spinosus*, *spineus* (poet.), *sentus* (poet.). TRANSF., *arduus*, *difficilis*, *impeditus*.

thorough; see COMPLETE.

thoroughbred, *generosus*.

thoroughfare, abstr. = a going through, *transitus* (-ūs); concr. = a road through, *iter* (*pervium*), *via* (*pervia*).

thoroughly, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*, *plane*, *funditus*; see also COMPLETELY.

thou, pron., often not rendered in Latin, when the context makes the personal reference clear; otherwise represented by *tu* or (more emphatic) *tute* or *tutemet*.

though; see ALTHOUGH.

thought, *cogitatio* (= — as faculty, process or particular idea), *mens* (= —s, general or particular), *cogitatum* (= a reflection, idea), *memoria* (= memory), *sententia* (= opinion), *mens*, *animus* (= mind), *opinio* (= supposition or conjecture), *consilium* (= view, plan), *coniectura* (= conjecture); often also —s may be rendered by a phrase, such as *quae mente concipimus*, *quae (animo) cogitamus*, *sentimus*, *versamus*: to be deep in —, *in cogitatione defixum esse*.

thoughtful, in *cogitatione defixus* (= lost in thought), *prudens* (= wise, sensible), *providus* (= farsighted).

thoughtfully, *prudenter*.

thoughtfulness; see THOUGHT.

thoughtless, *inconsultus*, *neglegens*, *imprudens*, *temerarius* (= rash).

thoughtlessly, *inconsulte*, *neglegenter*, *imprudenter*, *temere*.

thoughtlessness, *neglegentia*, *temeritas* (= rashness).

thousand. LIT., as an exact number, one — is usually rendered by means of *mille* as an indeclinable adj. (or subst.), two or more —(s) by *milia* (or *millia*) as a declinable subst.; a — times, *millie(n)s*. TRANSF., as an indefinitely large number, a — is represented by *mille* or by *sescenti* (lit. = 600), a — times by *millie(n)s*.

thousandth, *mille(n)simus*.

Thrace, *Thracia*.

thrall, *servitūs* (-ūtis); see also SLAVERY, SERVITUDE.

thrash: to — (or thresh) corn, *terere* (Varro), *deterere* (Col.), *excutere* (Varro); in gen.; see BEAT, FLOG.

thrashing, **threshing**, *tritura* (Verg.).

thrashing-floor, **threshing-floor**, *area*.

thrashing-machine, *tribulum* (Verg.).

thread, subst. LIT., *filum* (poet.), *linea*, *linum*, *licium* (poet.), *subtemen* (poet.), *stamen* (poet.); prov.: to hang by a —, *filum pendere* (Ov.).

TRANSF., of a speech, etc., *filum*, *argumentum*. **thread**, v. *inserere*: to — a needle, *filum per acum conicere* (Cels.); to — one's way, *se insinuare*.

threadbare, *obsoletus*, *tritus* (lit. and fig.).

threat, *minae* (-arum, plur.), (*com*)*minatio*, *denuntiatio*.

threaten. LIT., to — a person with a thing, *rem homini minitari*, (*com*)*minari*, *denuntiare*, *intentare*; to — to do a thing, — that one will, *minari*, etc., *se facturum esse*. TRANSF., (1) of wars, etc. = to impend, (*im*)*minere*, *impendere*, *instare*, *ingruere* (poet. and Tac.). (2) to —, i.e. to seem likely to do a thing, render by *videri* with fut. infin. or by fut. partic. with *esse*.

threatening, *minax*, *minitabundus*; = impending, near at hand, *instans*, *impinens*.

threateningly, *minaciter*.

three, *tres*: — times, *ter*; — each, or — at a time, *trini* or *terni* (also used for —, with subst. of plural form, e.g. — camps, *trina castra*); in — parts, adj. *tripertitus* or *tripartitus*; into — parts, *trifarum*, *tripertito* or *tripartito*; in — forms or shapes, adj. *triformis* (poet.); a period of — days, *triduum*; a period of — years, *triennium*; — years old, *trimus* (Pl., Hor.).

threefold, *triplex*, *triplex*.

three-footed, *tripes* (Hor.).

three-headed, *triceps*.

three hundred, *trecenti*: — each, or — at a time, *treceni*; — times, *trecentie(n)s* (Cat.).

three hundredth, *trecente(n)simus*.

three-pronged, *tridens* (poet.), *tricuspis* (Ov.).

three-tongued, *trilinguis* (Hor.).

thresh; see **THRASH**.

threshold, *limen* (lit. and fig.).

thrice, *ter*: twice or —, *bis terque*.

thrift, *frugalitas*, *parsimonia*.

thrifty, *frugaliter*, *parce*.

thrifty, *frugi*, *parcus*.

thrill, subst. of pleasure, *voluptas*, *gaudium*, *laetitia*; of fear, *horror*.

thrill, v. (1) transit. *commovēre*: to be —ed, i.e. overjoyed, *laetitiā efferri*, *exsultare*. (2) intransit., of sounds, *resonare*.

thrilling, = exciting, *mirificus*, *mirus*; or render by verb.

thrive, *vigēre*, *virēre*, *florēre*.

throat, *fauces* (-ium, plur.), *iugulum*, *guttur*: to cut the — of, *iugulare*.

throb, subst. *palpitatio* (Plin.); or render by verb.

throb, v. *salire*, *palpitare*, *micare*.

throe, *dolor*.

throne. LIT., as a seat, (*regale*) *solium*, *sedes* (or *sella*) *regia*. TRANSF., = royal power, *regnum*, *imperium*: to be on the —, *regem esse*, *regnare*; to seize the —, *regnum occupare*; to succeed to the —, *regnum excipere*; to succeed one's father on the —, *patri in regnum succedere*; to call to the —, *ad regnum accire*; to drive from the —, *regno expellere* or *spoliare*; to restore to the —, *in regnum restituere*.

throng, subst. *multitudo*, *celebritas*, *frequentia*; see also **CROWD**.

throng, v. *celebrare*, *stipare*, *frequentare*; see also **CROWD**.

throstle, *turdus* (Hor.).

throttle, subst. *gurgulio*.

throttle, v. *suffocare*, *animam* or *spiritum* *intercludere*.

through, prep. (1) of place or time, *per*, with acc. (2) as denoting instrument or means, *per* with acc. or simple abl. (3) = on account of, *propter*, or *ob*, with acc.

through, adv., render by compound verb with *trans-* or *per-* (e.g. to go —, *transire*; to read —, *perlegere*): — and —, *penitus*, *prorsus*, *omnino*.

throughout; see **THROUGH**.

throw, **throwing**, subst. *iactus* (-ūs), *coniectus* (-ūs): a —, at dice, *alea*.

throw, v. *iacere*, *conicere*, *mittere* (esp. of weapons): to — a thing at a person, *re hominem petere*; to — a javelin, *iaculari*; to — about, *iactare*, *spargere* (= to sprinkle); to — across, *traicere*; to — away, *abicere*; to — back, *reicere*; to — down, *deicere*, *praecipitare*, *deturbare*, *proruere*, *adfligere*;

to — forward, *proicere*; to — in, *inicere*, *immittere*; to — in the way, *obicere*; to — on, *inicare*; to — oneself at a person's feet, *homini ad pedes se proicere*; to — oneself into, (*rei*, dat.) *se dedere*, *studere*, *incumbere*; to — off, *excutere*; to — open, *patefacere*; to — out, *EICERE*; to — up, *subicere*.

thrower, *iaculator* (Hor.).

thrum, in weaving, *licium* (Verg.).

thrust, subst. *petitio*, *ictus* (-ūs = blow); see also **ATTACK**, **PUSH**.

thrust, v. *trudere*; see also **PUSH**, **DRIVE**.

thumb, (*digitus*) *pollex*.

thump, subst. *colaphus* (Pl., Quint.).

thump, v. (*con*)*tundere*.

thunder, subst. *tonitrus* (-ūs), *fragor* (= a crashing noise); in gen. = any noise, *clamour*, *sonitus* (-ūs).

thunder, v. (*in*)*tonare* (impers. and also of persons, transit. and intransit.).

thunder-bolt, *fulmen*: struck by a —, *de caelo tactus*.

thunder-storm, *tonitrua et fulmina*, *tempestas cum tonitribus*.

thunder-struck, *attonitus*, *obstupefactus*.

thus, *ita*, *sic*; see also **SO**.

thwart, subst. *transtrum*.

thwart, v.; see **HINDER**, **PREVENT**.

thy, *tuus*.

thyme, *thymum* (poet.).

tiara, *tiara* (poet.).

Tiber, river, *Tiberis*.

ticket, *tessera* (Suet.).

tickle, *titillare*.

tickling, subst. *titillatio*.

ticklish. LIT., render by phrase, such as *titillationis minime patiens*. TRANSF., = hard to handle, awkward, *lubricus*, *difficilis*.

tidal, render by phrase, such as *quod ad aestum pertinet*: — wave, *unda* (*aestu facta*).

tide, (*marinus* or *maritimus*) *aestus* (-ūs): the ebb and flow of the —s, *marinorum aestuum accessus et recessus* (both -ūs); to come in, of the —, *accedere*, *se incitare* (*ex alto*); to go out, *recedere*, *minuere*; the turn of the —, *commutatio aestus*.

tidily, *munde* (Pl.).

tidiness, *munditia*.

tidings, *nuntius*; see also **NEWS**.

tidy, *mundus*; see also **NEAT**.

tie, subst. LIT., *vinculum*, *nodus*. TRANSF., of friendship, etc., *vinculum*, *nodus*, *coniunctio*, *necessitudo*.

tie, v.; see **BIND**: to — a knot, *nodum facere*.

tier, *ordo*; see also **ROW**.

tiger, *tigris* (poet.).

tight, *strictus*, *a(d)strictus*, *angustus*, *artus*: a — rope, *funis contentus* (Hor.).

tighten, v. *stringere*, *a(d)stringere*, *intendere*, *contendere*, *adducere*.

tightly, **tightness**, render by adj. or verb.

tile, *tegula*, *testa*: a pan —, *imbrex*.

till, subst., for money, *arca*.

till, prep. (*usque*) *ad*, with acc.: — now, *hactenus*; — when? *quo usque? quem ad finem?* then and not — then, *tum demum*; — late at night, *ad multam noctem*; — daylight, *ad lucem*. **till**, conj. *dum*, *donec*, *quoad* (all with indic., unless purpose or expectation is implied, when the subj. is used); not... —, is sometimes rendered by *non prius* (or *ante*) *quam*.

till, v. *colère, arare* (= to plough).

tillage, *cultus* (-ūs), *cultura*.

tiller. (1) the person, *agricola*, (*agri*)*cultor*. (2) the thing, (*gubernaculi*) *clavus* (Verg.).

tilt, v. (1) transit. (*in*)*vertère*. (2) intransit. (*hastis*) *ex equis pugnare*.

timber, *materia* or *materies*: to get —, *materiali*.

time, subst. (1) in gen. *tempus* (-ōris, n.), *dies* (= day, appointed —; sometimes more generally, *aevum* (poet.), *tempestas* (archaic), *spatium* (= space of —), *intervallum* (= interval), *saeculum* (= generation, age, the —s), *otium* (= leisure), *occasio* (= opportunity): — of life, *aetas*; to spend —, *tempus ducere, degere*; to waste —, *tempus terere, perdere*; for a —, *ad* or *in tempus*; for all —, *in omne tempus*; at the right —, on —, *ad tempus*, (*in*) *tempore, tempori, temperi, tempestive, mature, opportune*; in our —, *nostrā memoriā*; in ancient —s, *antiquis temporibus, antiquitus*; from the — when, *ex quo (tempore)*; at —s, from — to —, *interdum, nonnunquam*; in the mean—, *interea, interim*; at the same —, *simul, eodem tempore*; at another —, *alias*; once upon a —, *olim*; it is (high) — to go, *tempus (maximum) est ut eamus*. (2) — of day, *hora*. (3) — in music, *tempus, numerus*; to beat —, *manu intervalla signare*; in —, *numero, ad numerum*; out of —, *extra numerum*. (4) in multiplication or repetition, three, four —s, etc., render by the numeral adverbs, *ter, quater*, etc.

time, v., render by phrase, such as *tempus observare*.

timely, adj. *maturus, tempestivus, opportunus*.

timely, adv. *ad tempus, mature, tempestive, opportune*.

timepiece; see **CLOCK**.

time-server, *adulator, adsentator* (= flatterer); or render by adj. such as *levis, inconstans* (= fickle).

timid, *timidus, pavidus, trepidus, verecundus* (= bashful), *ignavus* (= cowardly).

timidity, *timiditas, verecundia* (= shyness); see also **FEAR**.

timidly, *timide, pavide*.

timorous; see **TIMID**.

tin, *plumbum album, stannum* (Plin.).

tincture, *color*.

tinder, *fomes* (Verg., Luc.).

tinge, *color*.

tinge, v. *imbuere, colorare, inficere, tingere*.

tingle; see **ITCH**.

tinker, render by phrase, such as *a(h)enorum refector*.

tinkle, v. *tinnire*.

tinkling, subst. *tinnitus* (-ūs: poet.).

tinkling, adj. *tinnulus* (poet.).

tinsel, = metal leaf, *bractea* (poet.).

tip, subst. *cacumen, apex* (poet.); often rendered by the adj. *extremus* (e.g. the —s of the fingers, *extremi digiti*).

tip, v. (1) of weapons = to head, point, *praefigere*. (2) to — up, — over, (*in*)*vertère, inclinare*.

tipple, (*per*)*potare*.

tippler, *potator* (Pl.), *potor* (Hor., Prop.).

tippling, subst. (*per*)*potatio*.

tipsily, render by adj.

tipsy, *temulentus, ebrius*.

tiptoe, on, *suspensio gradu*: to rise on —, in

digitos erigi (Quint.); see also **EXPECTATION**, **SUSPENSE**.

tire, v. (1) transit. (*de*)*fatigare*. (2) intransit. (*de*)*fatigari*.

tired, (*de*)*fessus, fatigatus, lassus* (poet.): to be — of, render by the impers. *taedet*, e.g. I am — of saying, *taedet me dicere*; I am — of words, *taedet me verborum*.

tiresome, **tiring**, *importunus, molestus, laboriosus* (of things only).

tiro, *tiro, rudis et tiro*.

tissue. LIT., see **TEXTURE**. TRANSF., the thing is a — of falsehoods, *tota res e mendaciis constat*.

tit-bits, *cuppedia* (-orum, plur.), *scitamenta* (-orum, plur.).

tit for tat, render by the phrase *paria paribus respondere* (= to return like for like).

tithe, *decuma, decima pars*.

title, *titulus, inscriptio* or *index* (= — of a book), *nomen* or *appellatio* (= name), *praescriptio* (= heading, preamble), *vindiciae* (-arum, plur.; = right): to give a book a —, *inscribere librum*; to give any person a —, *hominem appellare* with acc. of the title (e.g. *regem*).

title, *minima pars*.

titled, *nobilis*.

titter, v.; see **LAUGH**.

title-tattle, *sermunculus*; see **CHATTER**, **GOSSIP**.

titular, render by *nomine*, opp. to *re*.

Tivoli, *Tibur*.

to. (1) — is most commonly rendered by the Latin dative case, in one of its various uses; e.g. with verbs, such as to give, say, show, recommend — a person, *homini dare, dicere, ostendere, suadere*; or with adjectives, such as equal, similar, agreeable, useful — a person, *homini aequus, similis, gratus, utilis*. (2) motion —, is rendered by *ad* with acc. (except that the acc. of *domus* and *rus* and of the names of towns or small islands is generally used without *ad* in this sense). *Ad* is also used of several relations analogous to motion towards, such as reference — or tendency —; e.g. death is nothing — us, *nil mors est ad nos*; — the purpose, *ad rem*; — extreme old age, *ad summam senectutem*; — a man, *ad unum*; to be beaten — death, *ad necem caedi*. (3) *in*, with acc., is used of motion —, as well as of motion into; also of analogous relations; e.g. — a late hour, *in multum diei*; — that effect, *in eam sententiam*. (4) —, = towards, of personal relationships, is rendered by *dat.*, or by *erga* with acc., or by *in* with acc. (sometimes *abl.*). (5) —, = in comparison with, is rendered by *prae*, with *abl.* (6) —, before a verb, forming the English infinitive, is rendered in various ways; as subject or object of a verb, by the Latin infin. (e.g. — err is human, *humanum est errare*; I want — go, *volo ire*); often by oblique cases of the gerund (e.g. a desire — live, *studium vivendi*); expressing a purpose, by a final clause (usually with *ut* and subj.); in indirect command, usually by *ut* and subj. (except with *iubere* and *vetare*); worthy —, *dignus qui*, with subj.; about —, followed by verb, is rendered by a future partic. (7) — and fro, *huc (et) illuc, huc atque illuc*.

toad, *bufo* (Verg.).

toadstool, *fungus* (Pl., Hor.).

toady; see **FLATTER**.

toast, v. = to scorch, *torrere*, *frigere* (Pl., Hor.); = to drink to a person's health, *homini propinare*.
today, subst. *hodiernus dies*: of —, adj., *hodiernus*.
today, adv. *hodie*.
toe, (*pedis*) *digitus*.
together, *unā, simul, coniunctim* or *communitur* (= jointly): all —, *omnes ad unum, cuncti, universi* (opp. *singuli*).
toil, subst. *labor, opera*; for —s = nets, see NET.
toil, v. (*e*) *laborare, sudare*.
toilet, *cultus* (-ūs), *ornatus* (-ūs).
toilsome, *laboriosus, operosus*.
token, *signum*; see also SIGN.
Toledo, *Toletum*.
tolerable. LIT., of what can be tolerated, *tolerabilis, tolerandus, patibilis*. TRANSF., = middling, *tolerabilis, mediocris, modicus*.
tolerably, *tolerabiliter, mediocriter, modice, satis* (= sufficiently).
tolerance, toleration, *tolerantia* or *toleratio* (= bearing of anything), *indulgentia, lenitas, facilitas* (= kindness, indulgence); see also TOLERATE.
tolerate, *tolerare, (aequo animo) ferre*; in religious matters, render by phrase, such as *aliena sacra permittere*: to — a thing being done, *rem fieri pati, sinere, permittere*.
toll, subst. *vectigal, portorium*.
toll, v., render by *sonare*.
toll-collector, *exactor (portorii), portitor*.
tomb, *sepulcrum, tumulus* (lit. = mound).
tomb-stone, *lapis* (Tib.), *cippus* (Hor.), *monumentum*.
tome, *liber*; see also BOOK.
tomorrow, subst. *crastinus dies*: of —, adj. *crastinus*.
tomorrow, adv. *cras*: on the day after —, *perendie*.
ton, tun, as a vessel, *seria, dolium*; as a measure of liquids, perhaps render by *culleus* (= 115 gallons), the largest Roman liquid measure.
tone, *sonus, sonitus* (-ūs), *vox*; fig., see CHARACTER, MANNER.
tongs, *forceps* (Verg., Ov.).
tongue, *lingua* (in all senses of the English word), *ligula* (= neck of land), *examen* (of a balance: Verg.), *sermo* (= language).
tonic, *medicina*.
tonnage, expressed by numbers of *amphorae*, e.g. *navis plus quam trecentarum amphorarum* (1 *amphora* = about $\frac{1}{16}$ of a ton).
tonsils, *tonsillae* (-arum, plur.).
too. (1) = also, *etiam, quoque, praeterea*. (2) = excessively; with adj. or adv., render by *nimis* or *nimum* or by the comparative of the adj. or adv. concerned: — stupid to know, *stultior quam qui sciat*; — small for the number of people, *minor quam pro numero hominum*; — much, *nimis* or *nimum*; — little, *parum*; — late, adj. *serus*, adv. *sero* or *serius*.
tool: an iron —, *ferramentum*; —s, plur., *instrumentum*; = a person, used as a —, *minister*.
tooth, *dens*: false teeth, *dentes empti* (Mart.).
toothache, *dolor dentium* (Cels.): to have —, *laborare (ex) dentibus*.
toothed, *dentatus* (Plin.).
toothless, *edentulus* (Pl.).

toothpick, *dentiscalpium* (Mart.).
toothpowder, *dentifricium* (Plin.).
toothsome, *dulcis*.
top, subst. (1) = summit, *cacumen, culmen*; or render by adj. *summus* (e.g. the — of the mountain, *summus mons*). (2) a child's —, *turbo* (Verg.).
top, adj. *summus*.
top, v. (*ex*) *superare*.
topaz, topazos (Plin.), *chrysolithos* (Ov., Plin.).
topee, potator (Pl.), *potor* (Hor.).
topic, *res*.
topical, perhaps *hodiernus* (= of today) or *hic* (= this present).
topography, *locorum descriptio*.
topsy-turvy: to turn everything —, *omnia turbare et miscere*.
torch, *fax, taeda*.
torment, subst. *cruciatus* (-ūs), *tormentum* (usually plur.); see also TORTURE.
torment, v. (*ex*) *cruciare, torquere, angere, vexare, sollicitare, agitare*.
tormentor, vexator; or render by verb.
tornado, *turbo, tempestas*.
torpid, *torpens* (= numb), *lentus* or *iners* (= sluggish, inactive).
torpor, torpor.
torrent, *torrens*.
torrid, torridus.
tortoise, testudo.
tortoise-shell, *testudinis putamen* (Plin.), *testudinis testa* (Varro).
torture, subst. LIT., of pain deliberately inflicted, *tormentum* (usually plur.), *cruciatus* (-ūs), *carnificina*. TRANSF., *cruciatus* (-ūs), *tormentum, dolor, angor*; see also PAIN.
torture, v. (*ex*) *cruciare, (ex) torquere*: to have a person —d, *homini tormenta admovere, de homine tormentis quaerere*.
torturer, tortor, carnifex (= executioner).
toss, tossing, subst. *iactus* (-ūs), *iactatio*.
toss, v. *iactare*.
total, subst. *summa, universitas*.
total, adj. *totus, cunctus, universus, omnis*.
totality; see TOTAL, subst.
totally, *omnino, plane, prorsus, funditus, penitus*; or render by adj. *totus*.
totter, v. *labare, vacillare, titubare, nutare*.
touch, subst. (*contactus* (-ūs), *tactio*: the finishing —, *manus ultima* or *extrema*.
touch, v. LIT., of physical contact, *tangere, attingere, contingere* (all three also = to border upon, of countries, etc.): to — at, *navem appellere ad*, with acc. TRANSF., = to influence, affect, *tangere, attingere, (com)-movere*; = to relate to, *pertinere ad*, with acc.: to — (briefly) (up)on a subject, *rem (leviter, breviter or strictim) tangere, attingere, perstringere*.
touching, render by phrase with *animum movere* or *tangere*.
touching, prep. *de*, with abl.; see also CONCERNING.
touchstone, *cotricula* (Plin.); fig. *obrussa* (= test).
touchy, *mollis ad accipiendam offensionem* (Cic.), *inritabilis, iracundus*.
tough, *lentus, durus*.
toughness, *duritia*.
tour, *iter, peregrinatio, lustratio*: to make a — of, *peragere, circumire, lustrare*.
tourist; see TRAVELLER.

tournament, render by phrase, such as *certainen equitum*.
tow, subst. *stuppa*: of —, adj. *stuppeus* (Verg., Ov.).
tow, v. *trahere*.
toward, towards, prep. (1) of physical movement, *adversus* with acc.; *versus* (adv., used after plain acc. of place-name, or after phrase with *in* or *ad* and acc.); *in* or *ad* alone with acc. (rare); *obviā*, with dat. (= so as to meet a person). (2) of time = near to, *ad* or *sub*, with acc. (3) of personal relations, *adversus*, *erga*, *in*, all with acc.; *contra* (= against); sometimes rendered simply by objective genit.
towel, *mantele* (Verg.).
tower, subst. *turris*: a — of strength, fig., *arx* or *praesidium*.
tower, v. *eminere*, *exstare*: to — over, *imminere*, with dat.
towering, *arduus*: fig., in a — rage, *iracundiā elatus*, *iracundissimus*.
town, *urbs*, *oppidum*, *municipium* (esp. = a free — in Italy); of a —, adj., *urbanus*.
town-hall, *curia*.
townsman, *civis*, *oppidanus*.
towrope, *remulcum*.
toy; see PLAYTHING, PLAY.
trace, subst. (1) = track, indication, *vestigium*, *indiciū*, *significatio*. (2) see STRAP.
trace, v. (1) = to draw, mark out, *designare*, *describere*, *adumbrare*. (2) = to follow up, track, find by indications, (*in*) *vestigare*, *odorari*, *indagare*.
tracing, subst. *investigatio*, *indagatio*.
track, subst.; see PATH and TRACE: to die in one's —s, *in suo vestigio mori*.
track, v.; see TRACE.
tracker, *investigator*, *indagator* (with f. *indagatrix*).
trackless, *avius*, *inviūs*.
tract. (1) = region, *tractus* (-ūs), *regio*. (2) = treatise, *libellus*.
tractable, *tractabilis*, *docilis*, *facilis*, *flexibilis*.
tractableness, *docilitas*, *facilitas*; or render by adj.
trade, subst. (1) = commerce in gen. *mercatura commercium*, *mercatus* (-ūs; often disparaging). (2) = a person's chosen occupation, *ars*, *artificium*.
trade, v. *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere*, (*com*) *mercari*, *negotiarī*.
trader, *mercator*; see also MERCHANT.
tradesman, *caupo*.
tradition, *memoria*, *litterae* (-arum, plur.; documentary), *fama* (oral): there is a —, — tells us, *tradunt*, *memoriae traditum* (or *proditum*) *est*.
traditional, render by phrase, such as (*a maioribus*) *posteris traditus* or *proditus*.
traduce; see SLANDER.
traducer, *obrectator*.
traffic. (1) see COMMERCE and TRADE. (2) of people and vehicles, render by verb, such as *commearē* (= to pass to and fro).
tragedian. (1) = writer of tragedies, *tragicus*. (2) = tragic actor, *tragoedus*, *tragicus actor*.
tragedy, *tragoedia*: to perform a —, *tragoediam agere*; fig. *casus* (-ūs).
tragic, *tragicus*, *tristis* (= sad), *luctuosus* (= mournful), *miserabilis* (= wretched), *atrox* (= frightful).

tragically, *tragice*, *miserabiliter*, *atrociter*.
tragicomedy, *tragicomoedia* (Pl.).
train, subst. (1) a robe with a —, *syрма* (Juv.). (2) = procession, *pompa*. (3) in gen. = series, *ordo*, *series*.
train, v. (1) = to educate, (*e*) *docere*, *instituere*. (2) = to exercise, drill, *exercere*: thoroughly —ed, *exercitatus*.
trainer: in gen. *exercitor* (Pl.), *magister*; of horses, *equorum domitor*; of gladiators, *lanista*.
training, *disciplina*, *exercitatio*.
trait, *nota*, *proprietas*, *proprium*; sometimes render by genit. and *est* (e.g. = it is the — of a wise man, *sapientis est*).
traitor, *proditor* or perhaps *civis impius* (= disloyal citizen).
traitorous; see TREACHEROUS.
trammel; see HINDER and HINDRANCE.
tramp; see WALK, MARCH.
trample, v., or — upon, lit. and fig. *calcare*, *conculcare*, *proculcare*, *proterere*, *obterere*.
trance, render by phrase, such as *animus a corpore abstractus* (Cic.).
tranquil, *tranquillus*, *placidus*, *quietus*.
tranquillity, *tranquillitas*, *otium*, *quies*.
tranquillize, *tranquillare*, *placare*, *pacare*, *sedare*.
transact, *gerere*, *agere*, *transigere*, *conficere*.
transaction, *res*, *negotium*.
transcend, (*ex*) *superare*, *excellere* (with dat.); see also SURPASS.
transcendent, *praestans*, *singularis*, *eximius*, *egregius*.
transcendental, render by phrase, such as *quod sensu percipi non potest*.
transcribe, *transcribere*; see also COPY.
transcript, *exemplum*, *exemplar*.
transfer, subst. *translatio* (= the act of —ing), *mancipium* (of property).
transfer, v. *transferre*, *traducere*, *transmittere*, *traicere*, *transfundere* (freely, wholesale).
transferable, render by verb.
transference, *translatio*.
transfiguration, *transfiguratio* (eccl.).
transfigure, (*com*) *mutare*, *transfigurare* (eccl.).
transfix, *transfigere*, *traicere*, *confodere*.
transform, (*con*) *vertere*, (*com*) *mutare*.
transformation, render by verb.
transfuse, *transfundere*.
transfusion, render by verb.
transgress. (1) transit. *transcendere*, *violare*. (2) intransit. *ab officio discedere*, *delinquere*, *peccare*.
transgression, *delictum*, *peccatum*; see also CRIME, FAULT.
transgressor, render by verb; see also CRIMINAL, OFFENDER.
transient, adj. *brevis*, *fugax*, *caducus*, *instabilis*, *fluxus*, *incertus*.
transit, *transitus* (-ūs); see also PASSAGE.
transition, *transitio*, *transitus* (-ūs), *transgressio*.
transitive, *transitivus* (gram.).
transitory; see TRANSIENT.
translate. (1) to render into another language, (*con*) *vertere*, *transferre* (Quint.), *reddere*, *interpretari*: to — from Greek into Latin, *e Graeco in Latinum* (*con*) *vertere*, *Latine reddere*; to — literally, or word for word, *verbum e verbo exprimere*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*. (2) = to remove to another sphere; see PROMOTE, TRANSFER.

translation. (1) as an action, *translatio*, *interpretatio*. (2) = a work translated, *liber conversus* or *translatus*.

translator, *interpres*.

translucent, *perlucidus*; see also TRANSPARENT.

transmarine, *transmarinus*.

transmigration: — of souls, render by phrase, such as *animarum in nova corpora quasi migratio*.

transmission, render by verb.

transmit, *transmittère*, *tradere* (= to hand over, hand down).

transmute; see CHANGE.

transom, *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*.

transparency, *perspicuitas*; or render by adj.

transparent. LIT., *perlucidus* (*pellucidus*), *perspicuus* (OV.): to be —, *perlucere*, *lucem transmittère*. TRANSF., *perlucidus*, *evidens*, *manifestus*; see also CLEAR.

transparently, *manifesto*.

transpire. LIT., *exhalari*, *emanare*. TRANSF., (1) of secrets, etc., (*di*)*vulgari*, *pervulgari*, *effferri* (*foras* or *in vulgas*), *percrebrescere*. (2) of events; see HAPPEN.

transplant, (lit. and fig.) *transferre*, *traducere* (of peoples).

transplantation, *translatio*.

transport, subst. (1) as an action, render by verb. (2) as a ship, *navigium vectorium*, *navis oneraria*. (3) as a state of mind, of rage, (*nimiam*) *iracundia*; of delight, *laetitia effusa* or *gestiens*.

transport, v. LIT., *transportare*, *transferre*, *transmittère*, *traicere*, *transvehere*; for banishment, *relegare*. TRANSF., to be —ed: with rage, *iracundiā exardescere*; with delight, *gaudio* or *laetitiā effferri* or *exsultare* or *gestire*.

transportation; see BANISHMENT.

transpose, *traicere*.

transposition, *traiectio*.

transubstantiation, *transubstantiatio* (eccl.).

transverse, *transversus*, *transversarius* (= lying across, of beams, etc.).

transversely, *ex transverso* (Pl.); or render by adj.

trap, subst. (1) for catching creatures, *laqueus*; see also SNARE, NET: a mouse —, *muscipulum* or *muscipula* (Phaedr.). (2) colloq. —s = belongings: pack your —, *conlige sarcinulas* (Juv.).

trap, v. *inretire*; see also ENSNARE.

Trapani, *Drepanum* or *Drepana* (-orum, plur.).

trappings, *ornamentum*, *ornatus* (-ūs), *insignia* (-ium, plur.); of horses, *phalerae* (-arum, plur.).

trash. (1) = rubbish, *quisquiliae* (-arum, plur.), *scruta* (-orum, plur.: Hor.). (2) = nonsense, *nugae* (-arum, plur.), *gerrae* (-arum, plur.: Pl.).

trashy, *vilis*.

travail, subst.; see CHILDBIRTH, LABOUR.

travail, v. *parturire*.

travel, subst. *iter*, *peregrinatio* (abroad).

travel, v. *iter facere*, *peregrinari* (abroad), *proficisci* (= to set out): to — through, *obire*, *circumire*, *peragrarè*, (*per*)*lustrare*.

traveller, *viator*, *vector* (= passenger), *peregrinator* (= one who travels or resides abroad).

traverse, *obire*, *peragrarè*, (*per*)*lustrare*.

travesty; see PARODY.

tray, *ferculum*.

treacherous, *perfidus*, *perfidiosus*, *infidelis*, *infidus*, *fallax*.

treacherously, *perfidiose*.

treachery, *perfidia*, *fraus*, *infidelitas* (= faithlessness), *proditio* (= betrayal).

tread, subst. (*in*)*gressus* (-ūs), *gradus* (-ūs), *vestigium*.

tread, v. *ingredi*, *incedere*, *insistere*; see also WALK: fig., to — in one's father's footsteps, *vestigis* (or *vestigia*) *patris ingredi*; to — upon; see TRAMPLE.

treason. (1) in gen. *perfidia*, *proditio*. (2) as a crime, high —, *maiestas*, *perduellio*: to commit —, *maiestatem minuere* or *laedere*.

reasonable, render by subst.

treasure, subst. *thesaurus*, *gaza*, *opes* (-um, plur.), *divitiae* (-arum, plur. = riches), *copia* (= quantity, store); fig., of persons, *deliciae* (-arum, plur.), *amores* (-um, plur.).

treasure, v.; see VALUE: to — up, (*re*)*condere*, *reponere*.

treasure-house, *thesaurus*.

treasurer, *praefectus aerarii* (Plin.).

treasury, *aerarium*, *fiscus*.

treat, subst. *delectatio* (= delight); or render by verb.

treat, v. (1) = to discuss a subject, *rem tractare*, *persequi*; *de re disputare* or *disserere*. (2) to — a patient or complaint, *curare*. (3) to —, = to entertain, *invitare*. (4) = to behave towards a person (or thing), with adv. or adverbial phrase, *habere*, *tractare*. (5) to — with, = to negotiate, *agere* (*cum homine*).

treatise, *liber* (= book), *libellus*.

treatment, *tractatio*, *curatio*: kind —, *comitas*, *humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *saevitia*; often to be rendered by verb.

treaty, *pactio*, *pactum*, *foedus* (-eris, n.), *conventio*, *conventum*: according to the —, *ex pacto*, *ex convento*, *ex conventu*; to conclude a —, *foedus*, etc., *facere*, *icere*, *ferire*, *pangere*; to break a —, *foedus violare*, *rumpere*.

Trebizond, *Trapezūs* (-ūntis).

treble, adj. (1) see THREE, TRIPLE. (2) of voices, *acutus*.

treble, v. (*rem*) *triplicem facere*.

tree, *arbor*: a genealogical —, *stemma* (-ātis, n.: Sen., Juv.).

trefoil, *trifolium* (Plin.).

trellis; see LATTICE.

tremble, *tremere*, *contremiscere*, *micare* (= to flicker, quiver): to — at, (*rem*, *hominem*) *tremere*, *contremiscere*, *extimescere*; to cause to —, *tremefacere* (poet.).

trembling, subst. *tremor*.

trembling, adj. *tremebundus*, *tremulus* (poet.).

tremendous, = frightening, *terribilis*; = huge, *ingens*, *immanis*.

tremendously, *valde*, *vehementer*, *magnopere*, *maxime*.

tremulous; see TREMBLING, adj.

trench, subst. *fossa*; see also DITCH.

trench, v. *fossam fodere* or *facere*: to — upon; see ENCROACH.

trencher; see PLATE.

trepan, subst. *modiolus* (Cels.).

trepidation, *trepidatio*.

Trent, *Tridentum*.

trespass, subst. *delictum*, *peccatum*; otherwise render by verb.

trespass, v. *in alienum fundum ingredi*; fig., see TRANSGRESS.

trespasser, *qui in alienum fundum ingreditur*.
tress; see **HAIR**.

trial. (1) = the act of trying or proving, *temptatio, experimentum, experientia, periculum*: to make —, *periculum facere, experiri*. (2) = attempt, *conatus* (-ūs). (3) in court, *iudicium, quaestio*: to bring to —, in *iudicium adducere* or *vocare*.

triangle, *triangulum*.

triangular, *triangulus, triquetrus*.

tribal, render by genit. of subst.; see **TRIBE**.

tribe, at Rome, *tribus* (-ūs): by —s, *tributim*; of a —, *tributarius*; a fellow —sman, *tribulis*; in gen., of uncivilized peoples, *natio, gens*.

tribulation, *miseria, incommodum, aerumna*.

tribunal. (1) = judgement-seat, *tribunal*.

(2) = law court, *iudicium*; fig., of critics, etc., *arbitrium*.

tribune. (1) at Rome: a military —, *tribunus militum* or *militaris*; of the people, *tribunus plebis*. (2) = platform, *suggestum*.

tribuneship, *tribunatus* (-ūs).

tributary, subst., render by the verb *inflūere* (= to flow in).

tributary, adj. *vectigalis, stipendiarius*.

tribute, *tributum, vectigal, stipendium*.

trick, subst. *dolus, fraus, machina, techna* (Pl., Ter.).

trick, v.; see **DECEIVE**.

trickery, *fallacia, astutia* (both also in plur.); see also **TRICK**.

tricky, adj. *versutus, argutus* (Hor.).

trickle, v. *manare, rorare, stillare*.

trident, *tridens* (Verg., Ov.).

tried, *spectatus, cognitus, probatus, expertus*.

triennial, *trietericus* (Ov.).

Trier, *Augusta Trevirorum*.

Trieste, *Tergeste*.

trifle, subst. *res parvula*, or *minuta*, or *parvi momenti, titivillitium* (Pl.); —s, *nugae* (-arum, plur.): to buy for a —, *parvo* or *vili emere*.

trifle, v. *nugari, ludere, ineptire* (Ter., Cat.).

trifler, *nugator*.

trifling, subst. *ludus, iocus, ineptiae* (-arum, plur.).

trifling, adj. *lëvis, minutus, nugatorius*.

trill, *fritinnire* (of birds: Varro).

trim, adj.; see **NEAT**.

trim, v. (1) = to put in order, *concinmare* (Pl.);

of the hair, *comere*. (2) = to prune, (*am*)*putare*.

(3) in politics, *temporibus* (*in*)*servire*.

trimeter, *trimetrus* (Hor., Quint.).

trimmer, render by verb; see **TRIM**, v. (3).

trimming, subst. *fimbriae* (-arum, plur.; = border, fringe).

Trinity, *trinitas* (eccl.).

trinket: a woman's —s, *mundus*; an infant's —s (= amulets), *crepundia* (-orum, plur.).

trio, = three together, *tres, tria*; in music, *concentus* (-ūs) *trium vocum*.

trip, subst. (1) see **STUMBLE**, **ERROR**. (2) see **JOURNEY**, **EXCURSION**.

trip, v. (1) transit.: to — up, *supplantare*.

(2) intransit. = to stumble, *offendere*: to — along, *leviter ire*.

tripartite, *tripertitus* or *tripartitus*.

tripe, *omasum* (bullock's: Hor.).

triple, *triplex*.

tripod, *tripūs* (-podis).

trireme, (*navis*) *triremis*.

trisyllable, *trisyllabum verbum* (Varro).

trite, **tritus**, **pervulgatus**: — topics, *loci communes*.

triumph, subst. (1) a Roman —al procession, *triumphus*: to celebrate a — over a people, *triumphare* or *triumphum agere de* (with abl.).

(2) in gen. = a success, *victoria*, rarely *triumphus*. (3) = great rejoicing, *exsultatio*: shouts of —, *exsultantium clamores*.

triumph, v. (1) = to celebrate a —, *triumphare, triumphum agere*. (2) = to exult, *exsultare*, sometimes *triumphare*. (3) to — over, = to conquer, *superare, vincere*.

triumphal, *triumphalis*: a — procession, *triumphus*.

triumphant. (1) = victorious, *victor*. (2) = in high spirits, *elatus, exsultans*.

triumvirate, *triumviratus* (-ūs).

trivial, *lëvis*; see also **TRIFLING**.

triviality, render by adj.

trochaic, *trochaicus* (Quint.).

trochee, *trochaeus*.

Trojan, subst. *Tros*; adj. *Troianus*.

troop, subst. *caterva, grex, manus* (-ūs), *globus, turma* (of horsemen): —s, *copiae, milites*; many —s, *magnae copiae, multi milites*.

troop, v. *confluere*.

trooper, *eques*.

trope, *verbum translatum, translatio, tropus* (Quint.).

trophy, *tropaeum*; see also **MEMORIAL**.

tropic, in astronomy, render by *circulus* or *orbis*: the —s, = very hot countries, *regiones torridae*.

tropical, = very hot, *aestuosus*; see also **TROPIC**.

trot, subst. *gradus* (-ūs) *citatus* or *tolutilis* (Varro): at a —, *tolutum* (Pl., Varro).

trot, v.; see **TROT**, subst.

troth, *fides*: to plight —, *fidem dare*.

troubadour; see **SINGER**, **MUSICIAN**.

trouble, subst. (1) = disturbance, adversity, mishap, *molestia, incommodum, calamitas, labor, aerumna, malum, fortuna adversa, res* (plur.) *adversae*. (2) — of mind, *sollicitudo, anxietas*; see also **GRIEF**, **SORROW**. (3) — taken, pains, tiresome effort, *opera, negotium, labor, sudor*. (4) = political commotion, *tumultus* (-ūs).

trouble, v. (1) transit. *vexare, agitare, sollicitare, fatigare, (con)turbare* (= to confuse), *perturbare, (hominem) sollicitum habere, sollicitudine* or *aegritudine adficere, (homini) molestiam exhibere*: may I — you to hand me that book? *da mihi, quaeso, istunc librum*.

(2) intransit. or reflex: to — (oneself), *laborare*; to — about a thing, *rem curare, rei* (dat.) *operam dare*; not to — about a thing, *rem neglegere*.

troubler, *turbator*; or render by verb.

troublesome, *molestus, gravis, incommodus, iniquus, laboriosus* (= laborious).

trough, *alveus*.

troupe, of actors, *histrionum familia, grex, caterva*.

trousers, *brac(c)ae* (-arum, plur.).

truant, subst.; render by phrase.

truant, adj. *fugitivus*.

truce, *indutiae* (-arum, plur.).

truck; see **BARROW**.

truckle, (*homini*) *morem gerere, obtemperare*.

trudge; see **WALK**.

true. (1) = in accordance with fact, *verus*,

verax (= truthful): it is —, in parenthesis, as an admission, *quidem*; as — as I live, supporting a statement, *ita vivam ut*, with indic.; as an answer; see **YES**. (2) = genuine, real, *verus, sincerus, germanus*. (3) = loyal, *fidus, fidelis*.

true-hearted, *fidelis, simplex*.

truffle, *tuber* (Plin., Juv.).

truly, *vere, profecto* (= certainly), *sane, certe*; see also **REALLY**.

trumpery; see **TRASH**, **TRIFLE**.

trumpet, subst. *tuba* (usually straight); *bucina, lituus, cornu* (curved): a — call, *classicum* (also used of the — itself); to sound the — for retreat, (*signum*) *receptui canere*.

trumpet, v., of an elephant, perhaps *stridere*; transit.: to — abroad, *celebrare, praedicare*.

trumpeter, *tubicen, bucinator*.

trumpeting, subst., of an elephant, *stridor*.

trump up, *figere*; see also **INVENT**.

truncheon, *scipio, fustis* (= cudgel).

trundle, *volvère*.

trunk. (1) of a tree, *truncus, stirps*. (2) of the body, *truncus* (often *corpus* can be used). (3) = box, chest, *arca, vidulus* (Pl.). (4) of an elephant, *manus* (-ūs), *proboscis*.

truss, = bandage, *fascia*: a — of hay, *fascis*.

trust, subst. (1) = confidence, *fiducia, fides*. (2) anything entrusted, *mandatum, creditum, depositum*.

trust, v. (1) = to feel, or place, confidence, (*homini*, etc.) (*con*)*fidere, credere, fidem habere*: not to —, *diffidere*. (2) transit. = to entrust, (*con*)*credere, committere, mandare, commendare*.

trustee, *custos, administrator, procurator*.

trustworthiness, *constantia, fides*.

trustworthy, *certus, firmus, constans, fidus, fidelis, locuples*.

truth, as a quality, *veritas*: the —, in a particular case, = the fact(s), *verum, vera* (= n. sing. or plur. of *verus*), sometimes *veritas*; in accordance with —, *ex veritate* (Sall.); in —, *enimvero*; see also **TRULY**.

truthful, *verus, verax, veridicus*.

truthfulness, *veritas, veritatis studium* or *amor*.

try, subst. *conatus* (-ūs).

try, v. (1) = to make trial of, *temptare, experiri, periclitari, explorare, spectare* (= to examine critically), *periculum rei* (genit.) *facere*. (2) = to attempt, *conari, temptare, eniti*. (3) in court, to — a case, *iudicare, cognoscere, quaerere, iudicium exercere*.

trying, adj. *molestus, gravis, incommodus*.

tryst, render by phrase with *constituere* (= to arrange, 'make a date').

tub, *dolium, labrum*.

tube, *tubus* (Plin.).

tuber, *tuber* (Plin.).

tubercle, *tuberculum* (Cels.).

tuberous, *tuberosus* (Varro).

tuck, v.: to — up, *succingere* (poet.); see also **FOLD**.

tuff-stone, *tophus* or *tofus* (Verg., Ov., Plin.).

tuft, of hair, *crinis*; of wool, *floccus* (Varro); of feathers, *crista*.

tufted, *cristatus*.

tug, subst., render by verb.

tug, v. *trahere*.

tuition; see **INSTRUCTION**.

tumble, subst. *casus* (-us), *ruina*.

tumble, v. (1) transit. = to disarrange, (*per*)*turbare, miscere*. (2) intransit.; see **FALL**.

tumbledown, adj. *obsoletus* (Hor.).

tumbler. (1) = acrobat, *petaurista* (Varro). (2) = glass, *poculum*.

tumid, *tumidus, inflatus, turgidus*.

tumour, *tumor, tuber* (Ter., Plin.), *struma* (= scrofulous —).

tumult, *tumultus* (-ūs), *seditio, motus* (-ūs), *concitatio, turba*.

tumultuous, *tumultuosus, turbulentus, turbidus, concitatus*.

tumultuously, *tumultuose, turbulente*.

tumulus, *tumulus*.

tun; see **TON**.

tune, subst. = air, *cantus* (-ūs), *carmen, modi* (-orum, plur.), *numeri* (-orum, plur.): to keep in —, *concentum servare*; out of —, *absonus*; to be out of —, *discrepare*.

tune, v.: to — a stringed instrument, *fides ita contendere nervis ut concentum servare possint* (Cic.).

tuneful, *canorus*.

tunic, *tunica*.

tunnel, subst. *cuniculus*.

tunnel, v. *cuniculum facere*.

tunny, *thynnus* or *thunnus* (Plin.).

turban, *mitra*.

turbid, *turbidus*.

turbot, *rhombus* (Hor.).

turbulence, = disturbance, *tumultus* (-ūs); of character, render by adj.

turbulent, *turbulentus, seditiosus, turbidus*.

tureen, *patina*.

turf, *caespes, herba* (= grass).

turgid, *tumidus*; see also **TUMID**.

Turin, *Augusta Taurinorum*.

turmoil, *turba*; see also **TUMULT**.

turn, **turning**, subst. (1) = a turning movement, *conversio*. (2) = a change of direction, physically, *flexus* (-ūs), *anfractus* (-ūs). (3) = a change in the course of events, *vicissitudo, commutatio*: to take a different —, *aliter cadere*; to take a — for the better (worse), *in melius (peius) mutari*. (4) see **CAST**, **FORM**, **MANNER**, **DISPOSITION**. (5) of alternation or succession, sometimes *sors* (= lot): by —s, = alternately, *alternis, invicem*. (6) a good —, *officium*. (7) a — of speech, *conformatio verborum, genus dicendi*.

turn, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*vertère* (in most senses of the English word), *advertère* (= to turn towards), *versare, torquere* (= to twist), *flectere* (= to bend), *inclinare*: to — aside, *deflectere*; to — away, *avertere*; to — back, *reflectere* (poet.); to — one's back, *tergum vertere*; to — over, in a book, *librum evolvere*; to — round, *circumagere, rotare, volvère* (= to roll), *contorquere*; to — upside down, *evertere, subvertere* (Tac., Sall. and poet.); to — on the lathe, *tornare*; fig., to — one's attention to, *animum advertere, animadvertere*; to — one person against another, *hominis animum ab homine alienare*; to — away, = to dismiss, *dimittere*; to — down, = to reject, *repudiare*; to — out, = to eject, *exigere, expellere, evertere*; to — over a new leaf, *mores emendare*; to —, = to change, *convertere, (com)mutare*; see also **CHANGE**. (2) intransit., render by transit. verbs in passive, or with reflexive object, e.g. (*con*)*verti, se (con)vertere*: fig., to — against a

person, *ab homine desciscere* or *alienari*; to — aside, *deverti*; to — back, *reverti*; to — in, = to go to bed, *cubitum ire*; to — out, = to issue, end up, *evenire, evadere, cadere*; see also *BECOME*; to — up, *incidere*; to —, = to alter, be changed, (*com*)*mutari, converti*; see also *CHANGE*; to — king's evidence, *indiciū profiteri* (Sall.).

turncoat, render by phrase, such as *qui sententiam* or *consilium mutat*.

turnip, *rapum* (Plin.).

turnkey, *ianitor* or *custos carceris*.

turpentine, *resina terebinthina* (Cels.).

turpitude, *turpitudō, dedecus* (-oris, n.).

turret, *turris, turricula* (Vitr.).

turtle, *turtledove, turtur* (Verg.).

Tuscany, *Etruria*.

tush, *phy* (Ter.).

tusk, *dens*.

tutelage, *tutela*; see also *PROTECTION*.

tutelary: the — god of a place, *deus praeses loci, deus qui loco praesidet, deus cuius tutelae* or *cuius in tutelā locus est*.

tutor, *magister, praeceptor, nutricius*.

twang, subst. *crepitus* (-ūs), *sonus, sonitus* (-ūs).

twang, v. *crepare, crepitare, sonare*.

tweak, *vellere, vellicare*.

tweezers, *volsella* (Pl.).

twelfth, *duodecimus*.

twelve, *duodecim*: — each, or — at a time, *duodeni*; — times, *duodecie(n)s*.

twelve hundred, *mille et ducenti*: — each, — at a time, *milleni et ducenti*.

twelvemonth, *annus*.

twentieth, *vicesimus*.

twenty, *viginti*: — each, or — at a time, *viceni*; — times, *vicie(n)s*.

twice, *bis*: — as much, *bis tantum*; — as great, *altero tanto maior*.

twig, *sarculus, ramulus, virgula*.

twilight; in the evening, *crepusculum* (Pl., Ov.); in the morning, *diluculum*.

twin, subst. and adj. *geminus*.

twine, subst.; see *STRING*.

twine, v. (1) transit. *circumplicare, implicare, intorquere*. (2) intransit.: to — round a thing, *rem complecti, circumplecti*; or render by pass. of transit. verbs.

twinge, *dolor, cruciatus* (-ūs), *stringor* (Lucr.).

twinkle, *micare, fulgere, coruscare* (Verg.), *scintillare* (poet.).

twinkling, subst. *fulgor* (= brightness, glitter): in the — of an eye, *temporis puncto*.

twirl, *versare*; see also *SPIN*.

twist, v. (1) transit. *(in)torquere, (in)flectere, nectere, texere* (= to weave). (2) intransit., render by transit. verb in pass., or with reflexive object; see also *TWINE*.

twit: to — a person with a thing, *rem homini obicere*.

twitch, v. *vellere, vellicare*.

two, *duo*: — each, or — at a time, *bini* (also used for — with a subst. that is plural in form; e.g. — camps, *bina castra*); a period of — days, *biduum*; a period of — years, *biennium*; — years old, lasting — years, *bimus*; — months old, lasting — months, *bimestris*; — feet long (or broad), *bipedalis*; in — parts, adj. *bipartitus*, adv. *bipartito*.

two-coloured, *bicolor* (poet.).

two-edged, *bipennis* (poet.).

twofold, *duplex*.

two-footed, *bipes* (Verg.).

two-headed, *biceps, aniceps* (Ov.).

two hundred, *ducenti*: — each, — at a time, *ducenti*; — times, *ducentie(n)s*.

type. (1) = model, *exemplar, exemplum*.

(2) = form, character, class, *forma, figura, genus* (-eris, n.). (3) = symbol, *significatio* (eccl.), *imago* (eccl.). (4) = letters, *litterarum formae*.

typical, *typicus* (eccl.): that was thoroughly — of Caesar, *habebat hoc omnino Caesar*.

typify; see *REPRESENT*.

typographical, *typography*; see *PRINT*.

tyrannical, adj. *tyrannicus, superbus, saevus, crudelis*.

tyrannically, *tyrannice, superbe, regie*.

tyrannicide. (1) the act, *tyrannicidium* (Sen., Quint.); or render by phrase. (2) the person, *tyrannoctonus, tyrannicida* (Sen., Tac.), *tyranni intersector*.

tyrannize, *dominari*.

tyranny, *dominatio, dominatus* (-ūs), *tyrannis* (-idis = usurped power), sometimes *regnum*; or render by phrase, such as *saevitia regnantium*.

tyrant, *tyrannus* (= a usurper or despot, but not necessarily unjust or harsh), *dominus* (= despot); to cover all the implications of the English word, add adj., such as *superbus, saevus, crudelis*.

tyro; see *TIRO*.

U

ubiquity, *ubiquitous*, render by phrase, such as *as omnibus locis praesens*.

udder, *uber*.

uglily, *turpiter*.

ugliness, *deformitas, foeditas*.

ugly, *deformis, turpis, foedus*.

ulcer, *vomica, ulcus* (-eris, n.).

ulcerate, *suppurare* (Plin.): to cause to —, *ulcerare*.

ulcerous, *ulcerosus* (Tac.).

ulterior, *ulterior*; see also *FURTHER*.

ultimate, *extremus, ultimus*; see also *FURTHER, LAST*.

ultimately, *ad extremum, ad ultimum, postremo*; see also *LAST, END*.

ultimatum, perhaps *extrema condicio*.

ultra, render by a superlative adj. or by phrase such as *praeter* or *ultra modum*.

ultramarine, subst. *color caeruleus*.

umbrage. (1) see *SHADE*. (2) see *OFFENCE*.

umbrageous; see *SHADY*.

umbrella, *umbella* (= parasol: Mart., Juv.), *umbraculum* (= parasol: Tib., Ov.).

umpire, *arbitrator, disceptator* (with f. *disceptatrix*).

un-, as a negative prefix, has its nearest Latin equivalent in the prefix *in-*, but this is not found attached to all Latin adjectives and adverbs. Some English words in *un-* are best rendered by the single Latin words suggested below, others by a phrase consisting of a negative (such as *non, haud, parum, minime*) and some Latin equivalent for the corresponding positive word in English (e.g. *unsown* = not sown, *non satus*).

unabashed, = *undaunted, constans, firmus, intrepidus*; = *shameless, impudens*.
unabated, *integer* (= whole).
unable, render by phrase, with *non posse* or *nequire*.
unaccented, render by phrase, such as (*syllaba*) *sine accentu enuntiata* (Quint.).
unacceptable, *ingratus, iniucundus*.
unaccompanied, *solus, incomitatus* (Ov.), *sine comitatu*; see also **ALONE**; of the voice, *sine symphonia* (Plin.).
unaccomplished, *imperfectus, infectus*.
unaccountable, *inexplicabilis, inenodabilis*.
unaccustomed. (1) largely of persons, = unused to, *insuetus* (with genit. or dat.), *insolitus* (*ad rem*), *insolens* (with genit. or in and abl.), *inexpertus* (*ad rem*). (2) largely of things = not in ordinary use, unusual, *insuetus, insolitus, insolens, inusitatus*.
unacquainted, *ignarus, imperitus, inscius* (all with genit.).
unadorned, *inornatus, incompus, simplex*.
unadulterated, *sincerus, merus, integer, incorruptus*.
unadvisable, *inutilis* (= useless), *temerarius* or *inconsultus* (= rash).
unadvised, *inconsiderate, imprudens, temerarius, inconsultus*.
unadvisedly, *inconsiderate, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte, sine consilio*.
unaffected. (1) = simple, *simplex, candidus, inadfectatus* (of speech: Quint.). (2) = not moved, *immotus, constans*: to remain —, *non adfici*.
unaffectedly, *simpliciter, sine fuco ac fallaciis*.
unafrighted, *unafraid, impavidus, intrepidus, interritus* (Verg., Ov., Tac.).
unaided, *sine ope, sine auxilio, nullius auxilio fretus*.
unalleviated, *non mitigatus*; see also **ALLEVIATE**.
unallotted, *non sorte datus*.
unallowable, *illicitus*.
unalloyed, *purus, sincerus, merus*.
unalterable, *immutabilis*.
unaltered, *immutatus* (rare in this sense), *integer*.
unambiguous, *certus, clarus*.
unambitious, *modestus* or render by phrase, such as *nullos honores adfectare*.
unamiable, *morosus, difficilis*.
unanimity, *unanimitas, consensio, consensus* (-ūs), *concordia*.
unanimous, *unanimus, concors*.
unanimously, *omnium iudicio* or *sententiis* or *consensu, uno consensu, una voce, uno ore*: they decide —, *ad unum omnes decernunt*; to be elected —, *omnium suffragiis creari*.
unanswerable, render by phrase, such as *non posse revinci* or *refutari*.
unanswered: to leave —, *non respondere*, or (of a letter) *non rescribere* (with dat.).
unappalled; see **UNAFRAID**.
unappeased, *non satiat, implacatus* (poet.).
unapproachable; of places, *inviu* or *aviu*; of persons, *rari aditus*.
unarmed, *inermis, nudus*.
unasked, (*suā*) *sponte, ultro*.
unassailed, *integer, tutus*.
unassuming, *modestus, modicus*.
unattainable, render by phrase, such as *quod attingi non potest*.
unattempted: to leave nothing —, *nihil inexpertum omittere, omnia experiri*.

unattended, *incomitatus* (poet.), *sine comitibus*.
unauthenticated, *sine auctore editus*.
unauthorized, *illicitus* (Tac.), *inconcessus* (Verg., Ov., Quint.).
unavailable, render by phrase, such as *haud in medium prolatus*.
unavailing, *inritus, inutilis, vanus*.
unavenged, *inultus*.
unavoidable, *inevitabilis* (Ov., Tac.); or render by phrase, such as *quod evitari non potest*.
unavowed; see **SECRET**.
unaware, *inscius, nescius, ignarus*; see also **UNAWARE**, adv.
unaware, *unawares*, adv. (*de*) *improviso*, (*ex*) *insperato*, (*ex*) *inopinato*, (*ex*) *necopinato*; often rendered by adj. agreeing with the person taken by surprise, e.g. *imprudens, inopinans, inopinatus, necopinans*.
unawed; see **UNAFRAID**.
unbar, *reserare*.
unbearable, adj.; see **INTOLERABLE**.
unbeaten, *invictus*.
unbecoming, *indecorus, indignus, turpis*.
unbecomingly, *indecore, turpiter*.
unbefriended, adj. *auxilio* or *amicis carens*.
unbelief, render by phrase, with *non credere*; in a religious context, perhaps *impietas*.
unbeliever, *qui non credit*.
unbelieving, *incredulus* (Hor.).
unbeloved, *nemini carus*.
unbend, *remittere, (re)laxare*.
unbending, *rigidus, durus*.
unbewailed, *infletus, indefletus, indeploratus* (all poet.).
unbiassed, *integer*; or render by phrase, such as *neutro inclinatus*.
unbidden, *invocatus, iniussus* (Hor.); or render by the adv. *ultro* or (*suā*) *sponte*.
unbind, (*dis*)*solvere, laxare*.
unblamable; see **BLAMELESS**.
unblemished, adj. *purus, integer, in(con)-taminatus, innocens* (= innocent), *castus* (= chaste, pure).
unbloody, *incruentus*.
unblushing, *impudens*: — *effrontery, os durissimum*.
unborn, *nondum natus*.
unborrowed; see **ORIGINAL**, **GENUINE**.
unbosom: to — oneself, *se patefacere, (rem) confiteri*.
unbought, *non emptus, inemptus* (Verg., Hor., Tac.).
unbound, of hair, *passus, solutus*; see also **LOOSE**.
unbounded, *infinitus, immensus*; see also **IMMODERATE**.
unbribed, *incorruptus, integer*.
unbridled. **LIT.**, *infrenatus, effrenatus, infrenis* or *infrenus* (both Verg.). **TRANSF.**, *effrenatus, effusus*.
unbroken: in gen. *integer, sincerus*; of duration in time, *perpetuus*; of horses, *intractatus, indomitus*.
unbrotherly, *parum fraternus*.
unbuckle, *diffibulare* (Stat.), *refibulare* (Mart.); see also **UNFASTEN**, **UNTIE**.
unburden, (*re*) *exonerare, liberare, levare,olvere*.
unburied, *inhumatus, insepultus*.
unburnt, *inconsumptus* (Ov.).
unbutton, *diloricare, discingere* (= ungirdle).

uncalled, *invocatus*: — for; see UNNECESSARY.
 uncanny, *inscitus* (Pl.).
 uncared for, *neglectus*.
 unceasing, *perpetuus, continuus, adsiduus*; see also INCESSANT.
 unceremonious, *simplex* (= natural), *inurbanus* (= rude).
 unceremoniously, *simpliciter, inurbane*.
 uncertain, *incertus, ambiguus, dubius* (= doubtful), *anceps* (= undecided): to be —, *incertum* or *dubium* or in *incerto* or in *dubio* esse, *dubitare, haerere, haesitare, animi* or *animo pendere*.
 uncertainly, render by adj.
 uncertainty, *dubitatio, dubium*; or render by adj.
 unchain, *e vinculis eximere, vincula solvere*; see also LOOSE.
 unchangeable, *immutabilis, certus, stabilis, constans*.
 unchangeableness, *immutabilitas, constantia*.
 unchangeably, *constanter*.
 unchanged, *immutatus* (rare in this sense), *integer*; sometimes *idem* (= same).
 uncharitable, *durus, inhumanus, iniquus, malignus* (poet.).
 uncharitableness, *inhumanitas*.
 uncharitably, *inhumaniter, maligne*.
 unchaste, *incestus, impudicus, libidinosus* (= lustful), *obscenus* (= obscene, foul).
 unchastity, *incestum, impudicitia* (Pl., Tac.), *libido*.
 unchecked, *liber*; see also UNRESTRAINED.
 uncivil; see RUDE.
 uncivilized, *ferus, immansuetus, immanis, barbarus, incultus*; or render by phrase, such as *omnis cultus et humanitatis expers*.
 unclasp, *refibulare* (Mart.); see also LOOSE.
 uncle, *patruus* (= a father's brother), *avunculus* (= a mother's brother): great —, *patruus* or *avunculus magnus*.
 unclean, *impurus, inquinatus*; see also DIRTY, FOUL.
 unclouded, *serenus, tranquillus*.
 uncoil, *evolvere, explicare*.
 uncoiling, subst. *explicatio*.
 uncoined, *infectus*.
 uncombed, *impexus* (poet.), *horridus, incomptus*.
 uncomfortable. (1) = causing discomfort, *molestus, incommodus, gravis*. (2) = feeling discomfort: I am —, *male me habeo, male est mihi*.
 uncomfortableness, *molestia*.
 uncomfortably, *incommode*.
 uncommanded; see UNBIDDEN.
 uncommon, *rarus, insolitus, inusitatus, egregius, singularis*.
 uncommonly, *plus* or *magis solito, praeter solitum* (poet.), *eximie* (= exceptionally): — well, *egregie*.
 uncommunicative; see RESERVED, SILENT.
 uncomplaining, *patiens*.
 uncompleted, *imperfectus*.
 uncompounded, *simplex*.
 uncompromising: to give an — refusal, *praecise negare*; see also UNCONDITIONAL.
 unconcerned, *securus, negligens, incuriosus* (Tac.).
 unconditional, *simplex, purus*.
 unconditionally, *simpliciter, sine ulla pactione* (Sall.).

unconfined, *liber*.
 uncongenial; see UNPLEASANT.
 unconnected: of style, *disiunctus, dissolutus, inconditus*.
 unconquerable; see INVINCIBLE.
 unconquered, *invictus*.
 unconscionable; see UNREASONABLE.
 unconscious. (1) = insensible, (*omni*) *sensu carens*. (2) = ignorant, *inscius, ignarus*: I am not —, *non sum inscius, non me fugit, non me praeterit, non ignoro*.
 unconsciousness, render by adj. or verb; see UNCONSCIOUS.
 unconsecrated, *profanus*.
 unconsidered, *neglectus*.
 unconstitutional, *non legitimus*.
 unconstitutionally, *contra legem, contra rem-publicam*.
 unconstrained, *liber*.
 unconsumed, *inconsumptus* (Ov.).
 uncontaminated, *in(con)aminatus*.
 uncontested, render by phrase, such as *sine certamine*.
 uncontrollable, *impotens*.
 uncontrolled, *liber, effrenatus*: — sovereignty, *dominatus* (-ūs).
 unconvinced, *ad credendum non adductus*.
 uncooked, *crudus, incoctus* (Pl.).
 uncork, *relinere* (= to remove the pitch with which a jar was sealed: Ter.); or perhaps *obtumentum extrahere*.
 uncorrupt, *incorruptus, purus*.
 uncourteous; see RUDE.
 uncouth, *rudis, incultus, agrestis, rusticus, inconditus, inhumanus*.
 uncouthness, *inhumanitas*.
 uncover, *detegere, retegere, recludere, aperire, nudare*.
 unction, *unctio*: extreme —, *unctio extrema* (eccl.); to speak with —, perhaps *speciosius dicere*.
 unctuous, *pinguis* (Verg.), *nitidus* (poet.); of speech, perhaps *speciosus*.
 uncultivated, of soil, *incultus, vastus* (= waste); of manners, etc., *inhumanus, rudis, agrestis, indoctus* (Pl., Hor.).
 uncurbed; see UNBRIDLED.
 uncut, *intonsus* (of hair or of trees: poet.); *incaedus* (of trees: Ov.); *integer* (= whole).
 undamaged, *inviolatus, integer* (= whole).
 undaunted, *impavidus, intrepidus, interritus* (poet. and Tac.).
 undecayed, *incorruptus*.
 undeceive, *errorem (homini) eripere*.
 undecided. (1) of persons, *incertus, dubius, ambiguus* (Tac.). (2) of things, *incertus, dubius, integer, ambiguus, anceps* (esp. of the issue of a conflict): the case is still —, *adhuc sub iudice lis est* (Hor.).
 undecked, of a ship, *apertus*: an — ship, *aperta navis* or *aphractus*; in gen., see UNADORNED.
 undefended, *indensus, nudus* (= exposed to attack).
 undefiled, *incorruptus, purus*.
 undefined, *infinitus*.
 undeniable, *evidens, haud dubius*.
 undeniably, *certe, sine dubio, procul dubio*.
 under, prep. (1) in space: *sub* (to be —, *sub* with abl.; to go —, or go along —, *sub* with acc.); *subter* (used like *sub*); *infra* (with acc.); close —, = at the foot of, near, *sub*, with abl.

(2) in rank or merit: *sub* (e.g. *sub rege esse, sub regem cadere*), *infra* (with acc.); under Teucer's leadership, *Teucro duce*; often rendered by the adj. *inferior*. (3) in size or number: *infra* or *intra* (with acc.); otherwise render by *minor* or *minus* (= less), with abl. of comparison or *quam* or in the sense 'less than' (see under *THAN*); to be — age, *impubem esse, haud sui iuris esse*. (4) of conditions, circumstances, etc., — which things are done: — this condition, *hac condicione*; — these circumstances, *quae cum ita sint*; — a pretence of, *specie, per speciem, sub specie, per simulationem*, with genit.; — sail, *passis velis*.

under-butler, *suppromus* (Pl.).

under-current. *LIT.*, of water, *flumen*, etc., *subterfluens* (Plin.) or *subterlabens* (Verg.). *TRANSF.*, render by the adj. *intimus* (= innermost, of thoughts, etc.) or by the verb *latere* (= to lie hidden).

underdone, *semicoctus* (Plin.).

underestimate, *minoris facere* or *aestimare*.

under-garment, *subucula* (Varro, Hor.).

undergo, *subire, sustinere, pati, perpeti, (per)ferre, tolerare*: to — punishment, *poenas dare* or *(de)pendere*.

underground, adj. *subterraneus*: an — passage, *cuniculus*.

underground, adv.: to be —, *sub terris* or *terrâ esse*; to go —, *sub terras* or *terram ire*.

undergrowth, *virgulta* (-orum, plur.).

underhand, *clandestinus, insidiosus*; see also *SECRET*: by — means, *insidiose*.

underlie. *LIT.*, (*sub re*) *iacere*. *TRANSF.*, of hidden meanings, etc., render by *latere, celari* or *tacite significari*.

underline, perhaps *notare*.

underling, (*ad*)*minister, satelles, adsecula*.

undermaster, *hypodidascalus*.

undermine. *LIT.*, *suffodere*, (*cuniculo* or *cuniculis*) *subruere*. *TRANSF.*, *subruere, evertere* (= to overthrow), *labefactare* (= to cause to fall).

undermost, *infimus, imus*; see also *LOW*.

underneath, prep.; see *UNDER*.

underneath, adv. *infra, subter, subtus*.

under-officer, perhaps *optio* (Tac.) or *succenturio*.

underpin, *substruere, (suf)fulcire* (Pl., Lucr.); see also *SUPPORT*.

underrate, *minoris facere* or *aestimare*.

undersell, *minoris (quam ceteri) vendere*.

understand. (1) = to comprehend, grasp with the intellect, *intellegere*; (*animo* or *mente*) *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complecti* or *percipere*: to — a thing thoroughly, *rem cognitam habere*; I don't — you, *nescio quid velis*. (2) to — one thing as meaning another = to interpret it, take it in a certain sense, *intellegere* (with acc. of thing and acc. of accepted meaning), *interpretari*; see also *MEAN*. (3) = to be informed, get information (not necessarily true), *intellegere, accipere, audire, certiorum fieri*: to give to —, (*homini*) *dicere, (hominem) certiorum facere*.

understanding. (1) as a faculty, *mens, ingenium*; see also *INTELLECT*. (2) see *AGREEMENT*.

undertake, *suscipere, (in se) recipere* (= to become responsible for), *adgredi, incipere* (= to begin), *moliri* (of laborious under-

takings), *conari* (= to try), *audere* (= to dare), *promittere* (= to promise); as a business proposition, *rem faciendam conducere*.

undertaker, (of funerals) *libitinarius* (Sen.), *pollinctor* (Pl.), *vespillo* (Mart., Suet.).

undertaking, subst. (1) as an action, *inceptio*. (2) = work undertaken, *inceptum, coeptum, res suscepta*.

undervalue, *minoris facere* or *aestimare, contemnere* (= to despise).

underwood; see *UNDERGROWTH*.

underwriter, perhaps *consponsor* (= a joint surety).

undeserved, *immeritus, indignus* (poet. in this sense), *iniustus* (= unjust).

undeservedly, *immerito, indigne*.

undeserving, *indignus, immerens* (poet.), *immeritus* (poet.).

undesigned, *fortuitus*.

undesigning, *simplex, candidus*.

undesirable; see *BAD, WORTHLESS*.

undetected, *secretus*; see also *SECRET*.

undeveloped, *immaturus, nondum adultus*.

undigested, *crudus* (Juv.), *imperfectus* (Juv.).

undiminished, *inlibatus, indelibatus* (Ov.), *integer* (= whole).

undiscerning, *hebes*; see also *STUPID*.

undisciplined, *inexercitatus, inconditus*.

undiscovered, *inreperitus* (Hor.).

undisguised, *apertus*.

undisguisedly, *palam*.

undistinguished, *mediocris, inglorius, ignobilis*.

undisturbed, *otiosus* (= at leisure), *tutus* (= safe); or render by verb.

undivided, *indivisus* (Varro), *totus, integer*.

undo, of knots, etc., (*dis*)*solvère, resolvère, expedire*. (2) see *RUIN*.

undone. (1) = not done, *infectus*: what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*; to leave —, *omittere*. (2) = ruined, *perditus*: we are —, *perimus, actum est de nobis*.

undoubted, *certus, haud dubius, haud ambiguus*.

undoubtedly, *haud dubie, sine dubio, scilicet*.

undress, subst. and adj., render by *discinctus* (= ungirt, partly dressed: poet.).

undress, v. (1) transit.: to — a person, *hominem veste exuere* or *spoliare* or *nudare, homini vestem detrahere*. (2) intransit. *vestem exuere* or *(de)ponere*: a room for —ing, *apodyterium*.

undressed. (1) = naked, *nudus*. (2) = not worked at, unprocessed, *crudus* (Varro, Plin., Col.), *rudis* (poet.).

undue, *nimius, immodicus*.

undulate, *fluctuare, vacillare, aestuare, undare* (poet.).

undulating, *sinuosus* (= winding: poet.).

unduly, *nimis, nimium*.

undutiful, *impius, officii immemor*.

undying; see *IMMORTAL*.

unearth, *detegere, effodere*.

unearthly, render by phrase, such as *non* (or *plus quam*) *humanus* or *mortalis*.

uneasily, render by adj.

uneasiness, *sollicitudo, (animi) perturbatio*; see also *ANXIETY*.

uneasy, in mind, *anxius, sollicitus, trepidus*: to be —, *aestuate*.

unedifying, *frigidus, insulsus*.

uneducated, *indoctus, ineruditus, rudis*.

unembarrassed, *expeditus, liber*; see also FREE.
unemployed, *otiosus, vacuus*; or render by phrase such as *expers laborum, nullis occupationibus implicatus* (Cic.).
unencumbered, *liber, expeditus*.
unendowed, *indotatus*.
unenlightened, *indoctus, rudis, humanitatis expers*.
unenterprising, *iners, socors, piger*.
unenviable, *miser, tristis*; see also PITIFUL.
unequal. (1) = not equal, simply, *impar, dispar, inaequalis* (Hor., Tac.), *dissimilis* (= dissimilar). (2) = inferior, *impar, inferior*.
unequaled, *summus, singularis*; or render by phrase, such as *tantus quantus nemo antea*.
unequally, *inaequaliter, impariter* (Hor.).
unerring, *certus*.
unessential, *adventicius*.
uneven, *iniquus, inaequalis, inaequalis, impar, asper* (= rough).
unevenly, *inaequaliter*.
unevenness, *iniquitas, asperitas* (= roughness).
unexamined, *inexploratus*.
unexampled, *unicus, singularis, novus, inauditus* (= unheard of); or render by phrase, such as *talis qualis nemo antea*.
unexceptionable, *locuples* (of witnesses, etc.), *probus, bonus*; see also GOOD.
unexecuted, *infectus, imperfectus*: to leave —, *omittere*.
unexercised, *inexercitatus*.
unexhausted, *indefessus* (= unwearied: Verg., Ov., Tac.), *inexhaustus* (Verg., Tac.), *integer* (= not used up, whole), *recens* (= fresh).
unexpected, *inexpectatus, insperatus, necopinatus, improvisus*.
unexpectedly, (ex) *insperato*, (ex) *improviso, praeter spem, praeter opinionem*; often rendered by adj. agreeing with the person surprised, e.g. *imprudens* or *necopinans*; see also UNAWARE, UNAWARES.
unexplored, *inexploratus*.
unextinguishable, *inextinctus* (poet.).
unfading, *immortalis* (= immortal); or render by phrase, such as *semper florens*.
unfailing, *perennis* or *perpetuus* (= perpetual), *certus* (= sure).
unfair, *iniquus, iniustus, immeritus* (= not deserved).
unfairly, *inique, iniuste, iniuriā*.
unfairness, *iniquitas, iniuria*.
unfaithful, *infidelis, infidus, perfidus, perfidiosus*: to be —, *fidem fallere*.
unfaithfully, *infideliter*.
unfaithfulness, *infidelitas, perfidia, mala fides*.
unfamiliar; see UNACUSTOMED.
unfashionable, render by phrase, such as *quod contra consuetudinem fit*.
unfasten, (re) *solvère, (re) laxare, refigere* (of what is nailed fast).
unfathomable, *immensus, infinitus*.
unfavourable, *iniquus, adversus, aversus, alienus*; of omens, *malus, tristis, funestus, infaustus* (poet. and Tac.), *sinister* (Verg., Tac.).
unfavourableness, *iniquitas*; or render by adj.
unfavourably, *male*; or render by adj.
unfeathered, *implumis* (Verg.).
unfed, *impastus* (Verg.).
unfeeling, *durus, lentus, ferreus, inhumanus*: to become —, *obdurescere*.

unfeelingly, *inhumane, inhumaniter*.
unfeigned, *verus, sincerus, simplex*.
unfeignedly, *vere, sincere, ex animo*.
unfeminine; see UNWOMANLY.
unfilial, *impius (erga parentes)*.
unfinished, *imperfectus*; = rough, rude, *rudis, impolitus*.
unfit, adj. *inutilis, incommodus, indignus* (= unworthy).
unfit, v. *inutilem reddere*.
unfitness, *inutilitas*.
unfitting; see IMPROPER.
unfix, *refigere*.
unfixed, *mobilis*.
unfledged, *implumis* (Verg.).
unfold, v. (1) transit. *explicare, aperire, expandere* (Lucr.), *explanare* (in words only). (2) intransit., render by pass. of transit. verbs.
unforced, render by adv. *ultro* or *sponte (sua)*.
unforeseen, *improvisus*.
unforgiving, *implacabilis, inexorabilis*.
unforgotten, render by negative phrase with *oblivisci* (= to forget) or *oblivio* (= oblivion) or by positive phrase with *memoria* (= memory).
unformed, *informis* (= shapeless), *imperfectus* or *nondum perfectus* (= not finished); of language, *inconditus*.
unfortified, *immunitus*.
unfortunate; see UNLUCKY.
unfounded, *vanus, fictus, falsus*.
unfrequented, *avius, devius, desertus*.
unfriendliness, *inimicitia, simultas*.
unfriendly, *inimicus, iniquus, alienus*.
unfruitful, *sterilis, infecundus* (Sali., Verg.); see also BARREN.
unfruitfulness, *sterilitas, infecunditas* (Tac.).
unfulfilled, *inritus, vanus*: to remain —, *exitum (or eventum) nullum habere*.
unfurl, of sails, *pandere, explicare* (Pl.).
unfurnished, *imparatus*: an — house, *domus nuda atque inanis*.
ungainly, *inhabilis*; see also AWKWARD.
ungenerous, *inliberalis, sordidus*: — conduct, *inliberalitas*.
ungenerously, *inliberaliter*.
ungentle, *ignobilis, inhonestus*.
ungentle; see UNKIND, ROUGH.
ungentlemanly, *inliberalis, indecorus*.
ungirt, *discinctus* (Hor.).
ungodly; see IMPIOUS.
ungovernable, *indomitus* (= untamed), *effrenatus* (= unbridled), *impotens* (= without self-control).
ungraceful, *invenustus, inelegans*.
ungracious, *iniquus, morosus, asper*.
ungraciously, *iniquo animo, morose, aspere*.
ungrateful, *ingratus, beneficii (or beneficiorum) immemor*.
ungrudging; see LIBERAL.
unguarded. (1) = not guarded, *incustoditus* (Ov., Tac.), *indefensus*. (2) = imprudent, *incautus, imprudens*.
unguardedly, *incaute, temere*.
unguent, *unguentum*.
unhallowed, *profanus*.
unhappily, *misere, infelicitate* (Ter.); see also SADLY.
unhappiness, *miseria, aerumna, aegrimonia*; see also SORROW.

unhappy, *infelix, infortunatus, miser, aerum-nosus, adflictus*; see also **SAD**.
unharm, *salvus, incolumis, inviolatus*.
unharness, *disiungere, solvere*.
unhatched, *nondum (ex ovo) exclusus*.
unhealthiness. (1) = poor health, (*mala*) *valetudo, imbecillitas corporis*. (2) = unwholesomeness, *gravitas*.
unhealthy. (1) = liable to ill-health, *valetudine adfectus, ad aegrotandum proclivis, infirmae valetudinis, infirmus, imbecillus*. (2) = unwholesome, *pestilens, gravis*.
unheard, *inauditus*: to punish a person —, *hominem indictā causā or inauditum or absentem condemnare*; — of, *inauditus, novus*.
unheeded, *neglectus*.
unheroic, *ignavus*; see also **COWARDLY**.
unhesitating, *strenuus, confidens*.
unhesitatingly, *strenue, confidenter*.
unhewn, *rudis*.
unhindered, *liber, expeditus*.
unhinged, in mind, *mente captus*.
unhistorical, *commenticius, fictus*.
unholy, *profanus*; see also **IMPIOUS**.
unhonoured, *inhonoratus*.
unhook, *refigere, refibulare* (= to unbuckle: Mart.).
unhoped for, *insperatus*.
unhurt, *integer, incolumis, salvus, intactus, inviolatus*.
unicorn, *monoceros (-ōtis: Plin.)*.
uniform, subst., render by *arma* (-orum, plur.) or by phrase, such as *vestitus (-ūs) militaris*.
uniform, adj. *constans, aequabilis, aequalis*; or render by phrase such as *unius generis* or if movement is involved by *tenor* (= uninterrupted course).
uniformity, *aequalitas, aequalitas, constantia*.
uniformly, *constanter, aequabiliter, aequaliter, uno tenore*.
unimaginable, render by phrase, such as *supra quam quod cogitari potest*.
unimpaired, *integer, intactus, inviolatus*.
unimpassioned, *lentus, integer*; or render by phrase, such as *omni cupiditate carens, sine ira et studio*.
unimpeachable, *locuples* (of witnesses, etc.), *sanctus* (morally).
unimportant, *levis, nullius momenti*.
uninformed, *indoctus*.
uninhabitable, *inhabitabilis*.
uninhabited, *desertus*; or render by phrase, such as *cultoribus vacuus*.
uninitiated **LIT.**, *profanus* (Hor.). **TRANSF.**, *ignarus, imperitus*.
uninjured, *incolumis, integer, salvus, inviolatus*.
uninspired, render by phrase, such as *divino spiritu* (or *adflatu*) *haud instinctus*.
uninstructed, *indoctus, rudis*.
unintelligible, *obscurus*.
unintelligibly, *obscura* (Quint.).
unintentional, **unintentionally**, render by adv., such as *forte, non sponte* or by adj. agreeing with the agent, such as *imprudens, insciens*.
uninteresting, *ieiunus, frigidus*.
unintermitting, *continuus, adsiduus*.
uninterred, *inhumatus, insepultus*.
uninterrupted, *continens, continuus, adsiduus, perpetuus, perennis*: an — course, *tenor*.
uninterruptedly, *continenter, uno tenore, perpetuo*.

uninured; see **UNACCUSTOMED**.

uninvestigated, *inexploratus*.

uninvited, *invocatus*.

uninviting, *iniucundus*.

union. (1) = the act of uniting, (*con*)*iunctio, consociatio, congregatio*. (2) = agreement, *consensio, consensus (-ūs), concordia*; see also **AGREEMENT**. (3) = united body, *societas, sodalitas, concilium*; see also **SOCIETY**. (4) see **MARRIAGE**.

unique, *unicus, singularis*.

unison, (in music) *concordia vocum*.

unit, *monas (-ādis: late Latin)*; otherwise render by adj. *singuli* (= one at a time).

unite, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*iungere, copulare, congregare* (= to collect into a flock), (*con*)*sociare* (as partners), *miscere* (= to mix, lit. and fig.); see also **JOIN**. (2) intransit. *coire, consentire* (= to agree); or render by pass. of transit. verbs: to — in partnership, *societatum (cum homine) ire*; see also **JOIN**, **AGREE**.

united, *coniunctus, consociatus, socius*.

unity, render by *unus* (= one): e.g. there was — of opinion among them all, *sententia inter omnes una erat*; see also **UNION**.

universal, *universus, communis* (= belonging to all), *omnium* (= of all); see also **GENERAL**.

universality, *communitas* (= fellowship); or render by adj.

universally, *universe, in universum*: — beloved, *ab omnibus dilectus*.

universe, *mundus, mundi* or *rerum universitas, rerum natura*.

university, *academia* (late Latin).

unjust, *iniustus, iniquus, iniurius, iniuriosus*.

unjustifiable, render by phrase, with *excusare* (= to excuse); see also **UNJUST**.

unjustly, *iniuste, inique, iniuriose, contra ius, iniuriā*.

unkempt, *neglectus, incompertus*.

unkind, *inhumanus, severus*.

unkindly, *inhumane, severe*.

unkindness, *inhumanitas, severitas*.

unknowing, *inscius, insciens, ignarus*.

unknown, *ignotus, incognitus, incompertus* (rare), *inexploratus* (= unexplored), *obscurus* (= obscure): a person — to me, *nescio quis*.

unlace; see **UNTIE**, **LOOSEN**.

unlamented, *inletus* (Verg.), *indefletus* (Ov.), *indeploratus* (Ov.).

unlatch, *reserare*; see also **OPEN**.

unlawful, adj. *non legitimus, vetitus, illicitus* (Sen., Tac.): it is —, *nefas est, non licet*.

unlawfully, *contra legem or leges*.

unlearn, *dediscere*.

unlearned, *indoctus, inlitteratus, ineruditus* (rare), *litterarum expert or imperitus*.

unlearnedly, *indocte*.

unleavened, *sine fermento* (Cels., Vulgate).

unless, *nisi* (contracted *ni*): — by any chance, *nisi forte*.

unlettered; see **UNLEARNED**.

unlike, *dissimilis, dispar, diversus*.

unlikely; see **IMPROBABLE**.

unlimited, *infinitus, immensus*.

unload. (1) = to free from a burden (lit. or fig.), *exonerare, onere liberare or levare*. (2) = to put down or empty out a burden, *deponere, exponere*.

unlock, *recludere, reserare*.

unlooked-for, *inexpectatus, insperatus*; see also UNEXPECTED.
unloose, *solvère*.
unlovely, *inamabilis* (poet.), *inamoenus* (Ov.).
unluckily, *infelicitèr, secus*.
unlucky, *infelix*; see also UNFAVOURABLE, UNHAPPY.
unman, *enervare, debilitare, percellère*.
unmanageable; see UNGOVERNABLE.
unmanly, *viro indignus, effeminatus* (= effeminate), *mollis* (= soft).
unmannerly, *male moratus, inurbanus*; see also RUDE.
unmarried, *caelebs*.
unmask. LIT., *personam (homini) detrahère* or *eripère*. TRANSF., *detegère, aperire, patefacère*.
unmatched, *unicus, singularis*.
unmeaning, *inanis*.
unmelodious, *raucus, parum canorus*.
unmentioned: to remain —, *omitti, praetermitti*; to leave —, *omittere, praetermittere*.
unmerciful, *immisericors, inclemens, inexorable, bilis, immitis*.
unmercifully, *immisericorditer* (Ter.), *inclementer*.
unmindful, *immemor, incuriosus* (Tac.).
unmingled; see UNMIXED.
unmistakable; see CLEAR, CERTAIN.
unmitigated, often to be rendered by the superl. of an adj., e.g. a war of — cruelty, *bellum atrocissimum*; see also COMPLETE, ABSOLUTE.
unmixed, *merus, simplex*.
unmolested, *incolumis, inviolatus*.
unmoor, *solvère*.
unmoved, *immutus*: to be or remain —, *non (com)moveri*.
unmutilated, *integer, salvus*.
unnatural. (1) = outside the ordinary course of nature, *monstruosus, portentosus*; of character, *immanis*; of persons ignoring the natural rights of parents, etc., *impius*; of crimes, *nefarius*. (2) see AFFECTED.
unnaturally, *contra naturam, praeter naturam*.
unnavigable, *innavigabilis*.
unnecessarily, *cum non opus est, ex supervacuo, praeter necessitatem*; sometimes rendered by compar. of adj. or adv. (e.g. — long, *longior*) or by *nimis* or *nimum* (= too).
unnecessary, *non necessarius, quod non opus est, supervacaneus, supervacuuus, vanus* (= idle, e.g. *metus*): it is — to mention them, *eos non est necesse* (or *non opus est* or *nihil attinet*) *nominare*.
unnerve; see UNMAN.
unnoticed: to leave —, *praetermittere, praeterire* (*silentio*), *neglegère*; to go —, *fallère, latère*.
unnumbered, *innumerabilis, innumerus* (poet. and Tac.).
unobserved; see UNNOTICED.
unoccupied. (1) of persons, *otiosus, vacuus*; see also UNEMPLOYED. (2) of ground, *apertus, purus*.
unoffending, *innocens, immerens* (poet.).
unopened; see OPEN, v.
unorganized, *inconditus*.
unorthodox, render by phrase, such as *a ceteris (de rebus divinis) dissentire*.
unostentatious; see MODEST.
unpack; see UNLOAD.
unpaid, (of money or debts) *non solutus*,

residuus; of the creditor, *cui non satisfactum est*.
unpalatable, *amarus* (= bitter).
unparalleled, *unicus, singularis*; see also UNEQUALLED.
unpardonable, render by phrase, such as *quod excusari non potest*.
unpatriotic, *patriae immemor*: an — citizen, *malus civis*.
unperceived; see UNNOTICED.
unphilosophical, *philosophiae expers*.
unpitied, *immiserabilis*; otherwise render by verb.
unpitying, *immisericors, immitis, inexorabilis*.
unpleasant, *molestus, ingratus, iniucundus, odiosus, incommodus*; see also DISAGREEABLE.
unpleasantly, *iniucunde, odiose, incommode*.
unpleasantness, *incommodum, molestia*.
unploughed, *inaratus* (Verg., Hor.).
unpoetic, render by phrase, such as *a poetarum ratione alienus*.
unpolished, *impolitus* (lit. and fig.), *rudis*.
unpolluted, *impollutus* (Tac.), *intemeratus* (poet. and Tac.), *integer*.
unpopular, *invidiosus, ingratus, offensus, invisus*: to be (very) —, in (*magnā*) *invidiā esse*; to become —, in *invidiam venire*; to make —, in *invidiam adducere*.
unpopularity, *invidia, offensio*.
unpractised, *inexercitatus, rudis*.
unprecedented, *novus, inauditus*.
unprejudiced, *integer*; see also UNBIASED.
unpremeditated, *subitus*; or render by the phrase *ex tempore* (= on the spur of the moment).
unprepared, *imparatus*.
unrepossessing; see UNPLEASANT, UNLOVELY.
unpretending; see MODEST.
unprincipled, *improbis, nequam*.
unproductive, *infecundus* (Sall., Verg.), *sterilis*.
unprofitable: to be —, *nullum fructum adferre, nil prodesse*.
unprofitably, *inutiliter, frustra, incassum, nequiquam*.
unpromising; see PROMISE.
unpronounceable, *ineffabilis* (Plin.); or render by phrase with *enuntiare* (= to pronounce).
unpropitious; see UNFAVOURABLE.
unprotected, *indefensus, non custoditus*.
unproved, *argumentis non (con)firmatus*.
unprovided, *imparatus*; see also PROVIDE.
unprovoked, *inlaccessitus* (Tac.), *non laccessitus*; or render by *ultro* (= of one's own accord).
unpublished, *nondum editus*.
unpunished, *impunitus, inultus*; or render by adv. *impune*, e.g. to go — for a thing, *rem impune ferre*.
unpurchased, *inemptus* (poet. and Tac.), *non emptus*.
unqualified. (1) see UNSUITABLE. (2) see UNCONDITIONAL. (3) = very great (of approval, success, etc.), *summus, maximus*.
unquenchable, *inextinctus* (Ov.).
unquestionable, *certus, haud dubius*: it is — that, *dubitari non potest quin*, with subj.
unquestionably, *sine dubio, procul dubio, scilicet*.
unravel. LIT., *retexère*. TRANSF., *explicare, enodare, evolvère, dissolvère*.
unread, *non lectus*: an — man, *homo litterarum expers*.
unreasonable, *absurdus* (= irrational), *iniquus*

(= unfair): it is — that, *non* (or *nulla*) *ratio est*, with acc. and infin.
unreasonably, *absurde, inique* (= unfairly).
unrefined, *crudus, rudis*; of manners; see RUDE.
unregarded, *neglectus*.
unrelenting, *immitis, inexorabilis*; see also UNMERCIFUL.
unremitting, *continuus, adsiduus*.
unrepentant, render by phrase, such as *quem non paenitet*.
unreproved, *incastigatus* (Hor.), *non reprehensus*.
unrequested, *ultra oblatus* (= freely offered).
unrequited, *inultus* (= unavenged).
unresented, adj. *inultus, impunitus*.
unreserved. (1) = open, frank, *liber, apertus, simplex*; see also FRANK. (2) see UNCONDITIONAL.
unreservedly, *absolute, sine ulla exceptione*.
unrest; see RESTLESSNESS.
unrestrained, *effrenatus, effusus, indomitus, impotens*.
unrevenged, *inultus*.
unrewarded, *sine praemio, inhonoratus*.
unrighteous, *improbus, iniustus, iniquus, impius* (= undutiful).
unrighteously, *improbe, inuste, inique, impie*.
unrighteousness, *improbitas, impietas*.
unripe, *immaturus, crudus*.
unripeness, *immaturitas* (Suet.).
unrivalled, *eximius, unicus, singularis, praestantissimus*; or render by relative clause, e.g. *tantus quantus nemo antea fuit*.
unroll, *evolvere, explicare*.
unroof; see UNCOVER.
unruffled, *tranquillus, immotus*.
unruliness, *effrenatio, impotentia, ferocitas*.
unruly, *effrenatus, impotens, ferox, turbidus, turbulentus*.
unsafe, *infestus, intutus* (Tac.), *periculosus* (= dangerous), *lubricus* (lit. = slippery), *incertus* (= uncertain).
unsaid, *indictus*.
unsaleable, *invendibilis* (Pl.).
unsalted, *sale non conditus*.
unsaluted, *insalutatus* (Verg.).
unsatisfactorily, *male, minus bene, secus* (esp. of results).
unsatisfactory, *non idoneus* (= unsuitable), *paenitendus* (usually with a neg.), sometimes *malus*.
unsatisfied, render by phrase, such as *cui non satisfactum est*.
unsavoury; see UNPALATABLE.
unsay; see RECANT.
unscrew, render by *solvere*.
unseal, *resignare*.
unsearchable, *inexplicabilis, inexploratus*; or render by verb.
unseasonable, *intempestivus, incommodus, importunus, immaturus* (lit. = unripe).
unseasonably, *intempestive, incommode*.
unseasoned, of food, *non conditus*; of wood, *viridis, humidus*.
unseemly; see INDECOROUS.
unseen, *invisus*.
unselfish, *suae utilitatis immemor, omni carens cupiditate, gratuitus* (= done without hope of reward), *liberalis* (= generous).
unselfishly, *gratuito, liberaliter*.
unselfishness, *abstinentia, continentia*; or render by adj.

unserviceable, *inutilis*.
unsettle, *labefacere, (com)movere, (per)turbare, (hominem etc.) dubium facere*.
unsettled. (1) in gen., *inconstans, varius, mobilis, mutabilis, incertus, vagus*. (2) see UNPAID.
unshackled, *liber, solutus*.
unshaken, *immotus, inlabefactus* (Ov.), *inconcussus* (Luc.).
unshaved, *intonsus*.
unsheathe, *(de)stringere, e vaginā educere*.
unship, *exponere*.
unshod, *pedibus nudis*.
unshorn, *intonsus*.
unsightly; see UGLY.
unsisterly, *quod sororis non est*.
unskilful, *unskilled, inscitus, imperitus, rudis, ignarus* (= ignorant), *inexercitatus* (= unpractised).
unskilfully, *inscite, imperite*.
unskilfulness, *imperitia, inscitia* (Tac.).
unslaked: of lime, *vivus* (Vitr.); of thirst, *non expletus*.
unsociable, *insociabilis, difficilis*.
unsoiled; see UNBLEMISHED.
unsolicited; see UNASKED.
unsophisticated, *simplex*.
unsorted, *incompositus, inordinatus*.
unsound. (1) of material things, *puter, putris* (= rotten), *vitiosus* (Pl.). (2) abstract, *vitiosus, infirmus, vanus, pravus*: of — mind, *insanus*.
unsoundness, of mind, *insanitas*; in gen., *infirmitas, pravitās*.
unsown, *non satus*.
unsparing. (1) = cruel, *inclemens*; see also CRUEL, UNMERCIFUL. (2) see LIBERAL.
unsparingly. (1) = cruelly, *inclementer, crudeliter*. (2) = liberally, *large, profuse*.
unspeakable, *infandus, inenarrabilis*.
unspoiled, *incorruptus, integer*.
unstable, *unsteady, mobilis, levis, inconstans, instabilis, incertus*.
unstained, *purus, in(con)taminatus, integer, intemeratus* (poet. and Tac.).
unsteadily, render by adj.
unsteadiness, *mobilitas, levitas, inconstantia*.
unstring: to — a bow, *arcum retendere* (Ov.).
unstrung: of the nerves, etc., *fractus, debilitatus*.
unstudied, (of style) *simplex*.
unsubdued, *indomitus*.
unsuccessful, *infelix, infaustus* (Tac.), *improsper* (Tac.): to be —, *rem* (or *negotium*) *male gerere*.
unsuccessfully, *infelicitate, improspere* (Tac.).
unsuitable, *unsuited, incommodus, alienus*.
unsuitableness, *incommoditas*.
unsuitably, *incommode*.
unsuspected, *non suspectus, in quem nulla suspicio cadit*.
unsuspecting, *unsuspicious, incautus, minime suspicax*.
untainted, *incorruptus, non infectus, integer*.
untamed, *indomitus, ferus*.
untasted, *ingustatus* (Hor.).
untaught, *indoctus*.
unteachable, *indocilis*.
untenable, render by verb, e.g. *tenere* (= to hold), *defendere* (= to defend).
unterrified, *interritus* (poet. and Tac.), *impavidus*.

unthankful; see UNGRATEFUL.
unthinking; see THOUGHTLESS.
untie, (*dis*)*solvère*, *laxare*.
until, prep. *ad* or *in* with acc.
until, conj. *dum*, *donec*, *quoad*; see also TILL.
untilled, *incultus*, *inaratus* (= unploughed: Verg., Hor.).
untimely, *immaturus*, *intempestivus*, *incommodus*: an — death, *mors immatura* or *acerba* (Verg.).
untiring, *adsiduus*, *indefessus* (poet. and Tac.).
unto; see TO.
untold. (1) *nulli* or *non dictus*. (2) see COUNTLESS, INNUMERABLE.
untouched, *intactus*, *integer*; = uninfluenced, *immutus*.
untoward, *adversus*; see also UNFAVOURABLE.
untranslatable, *quod verbis reddi non potest*.
untried, *inexpertus*, *intemptatus* (poet. and Tac.).
untrodden, of paths, etc., *non tritus*.
untroubled, *tranquillus*, *placidus*, *quietus*; = carefree, *securus*.
untrue, *falsus*.
untruly, *falso*.
untruth, *falsum*, *mendacium*.
unturmed: to leave no stone —, render by general phrase, such as *nihil non adhibere*.
untwine, *untwist*, (*re*)*solvère*, *retexère*.
unused. (1) see UNACUSTOMED. (2) = not yet used, *recens*, *novus*, *integer*; see also FRESH.
unusual, *inusualis*, *insuetus*, *insolitus*, *insolens*: in an — manner, *inusualitate*.
unutterable, *infandus*, *inenarrabilis*.
unutterably, *supra quam quod enuntiari potest*.
unvanquished, *invictus*.
unvarnished. LIT., *fuco non inlitus*. TRANSF., *simplex*, *nudus*, *sine fuco* (*ac fallaciis*); see also PLAIN.
unvarying; see UNCHANGED, IMMUTABLE.
unveil, (lit. and fig.) *detegere*, *aperire*, *patefacere*, (*de*)*nudare*.
unversed, *rudis*, *imperitus*.
unviolated, *inviolatus*.
unwalled, *muris non circumdatus*, *sine muris*, *immunitus* (= unfortified).
unwarily, *incaute*, *imprudenter*.
unwariness, *imprudencia*.
unwarlike, adj. *imbellis*.
unwarrantable, *iniquus*, *iniustus*; see also UNJUST.
unwary, *incautus*, *imprudens*.
unwashed, *inlotus* (Pl., Verg.).
unwatched, *incustoditus* (Ov., Tac.).
unwavering; see FIRM.
unwearied, *indefessus* (poet. and Tac.), *integer* (= still fresh), *adsiduus*, *sedulus*.
unweave, *retexere*.
unwelcome, *ingratus*, *iniucundus*.
unwell, *aeger*, *invalidus*, *infirmus*.
unwholesome, *pestilens*, *gravis*, *insalubris* (Plin.).
unwieldy, *inhabilis*; see also CLUMSY.
unwilling, *invitus*: to be —, *nolle*.
unwillingly, render by adj. *invitus* (= unwilling).
unwillingness, render by adj., or verb *nolle*.
unwind, *retexere*, *explicare*.
unwise, *insipiens*, *stultus*.
unwisely, *insipienter*, *stulte*.
unwitting, *inscius*, *insciens*.

unwomanly, *quod non mulieris est*.
unwonted; see UNUSUAL.
unworthily, *indigne*.
unworthiness, *indignitas*.
unworthy, *indignus*.
unwounded, *invulneratus*, *sine vulnere*, *integer*.
unwrap, *evolvère*, *explicare*.
unwritten, *non scriptus*.
unwrought, *rudis*, *infectus*.
unyielding; see INFLEXIBLE.
unyoke, *disiungere*.
up, prep.: — the river, *adverso flumine*; — the mountain, *in adversum montem*.
up, adv. *sursum*; as an exclamation, *age!*: — to, *usque ad* (with acc.), *tenus* (with abl. or genit. plur. and placed after its subst. or pronoun); from one's youth —, *a puero*; to burn —, *comburere*; to dig —, *effodere*, *eruere*; to dry —, *exrescere*; to give —, *tradere*; to go —, *ascendere*; to stay — (at night), *vigilare*.
upbraid, *reprehendere*, *obiurgare*, *increpare*, *exprobrare*.
upbraiding, *obiurgatio*, *exprobratio*, *convicium*.
uphill, adj. *adclivis*, *arduus*.
uphill, adv. *adverso colle*, *adversus collem*.
uphold, *sustinere*, *sustentare*, *fulcire* (= to prop).
upholsterer, render by phrase, such as *qui (domum, etc.) instruit* or (*ex*)*ornat*.
upland, adj. *editus*; see MOUNTAINOUS.
upon, prep. (1) in space: *super* (with acc., more rarely abl.); *in* (to go —, *in* with acc.; to be —, *in* with abl.); — a side, or — a person's side, *a* or *ab*, with abl. (2) in time = directly after: *e* or *ex* (with abl.), *sub* (with acc.); or render by abl. absol. or temporal clause. (3) in other relations: — this condition, *hac condicione*; — this subject, *de hac re*, more rarely *super hac re*; see also ON.
upper, *superus*, *superior*: to get the — hand, *superare*, *vincere*; the — storeys of a house, *pars superior aedium*.
uppermost, *summus*, *supremus*, or *princeps* (in rank or dignity).
uppish, *advogans*, *superbus*.
upright. LIT., = vertical, (*e*)*rectus*. TRANSF., morally, *probus*, *honestus*, *integer*, *iustus*, *gravis*.
uprightly, *recte*, *probe*, *honeste*, *integre*.
uprightness, *probitas*, *integritas*, *honestas*.
uproar, *tumultus* (-ūs); see also NOISE.
uproarious, *tumultuosus*.
uproot, *radicitus tollere*, *extrahere*, *evellere*.
upset, adj. *adfectus*, *perculsus*.
upset, v. *evertere*, *subvertere*.
upshot, *exitus* (-ūs), *eventus* (-ūs).
upside-down: to turn —, *omnia turbare et miscere*.
upstart, *novus homo*.
upwards, *sursum* (*versus*); see also MORE.
urbane, *urbanus*.
urbanity, *urbanitas*; see also POLITENESS.
urchin. (1) see HEDGEHOG. (2) human, *pusio*, *puer*.
urge, v. LIT., physically, *impellere*, *incitare*, *urgere*. TRANSF., by words, moral pressure, etc., *impellere*, *urgere*, *incitare*, *stimulare*, (*homini*) *stimulos admovere*, (*homini*) *instare*: to — a course upon a person, *rem* (or *ut clause*) *homini suadere*.

urgency, *gravitas, necessitas*.

urgent; of matters, *necessarius, gravis, magni momenti*; of persons, *vehemens*, or render by verb: at my — request, *orante me atque obsecrante*.

urgently, *vehementer, magnopere*.

urine, *urina, lotium* (Suet.).

urn, *urna*.

usage, *mos, consuetudo*: it is an accepted —, more or *usu receptum est*; see also CUSTOM.

use, subst. (1) = the act of using, *usus* (-ūs), *usurpatio, usura*: to make — of, (re) *uti*; to come into —, *in usum venire*; to go out of —, *exolescere*. (2) = usefulness, *utilitas, usus* (-ūs): to be of great —, *maxime prodesse, utilissimum* or *magno usui esse*.

use, v. (1) = to make use of, *uti* (with abl.), *abuti* (with abl.; = to use fully), *usurpare* (with acc.), *adhibere* (= to apply, bring to bear): to — wrongly, *abuti*. (2) = to treat, *tractare*. (3) to — up, *consumere*.

used; see ACCUSTOMED.

useful, *utilis, aptus, idoneus, accommodatus, commodus*: to be —, *utilem esse, usui esse, prodesse*.

usefully, *utiliter, apte, commode*.

usefulness, *utilitas, usus* (-ūs), *commoditas*.

useless, *inutilis, vanus, inanis, inritus*: to be —, *nihil prodesse*.

uselessly, *inutiliter* (only after negative), *frustra, incassum, nequiquam*.

usher, subst. (1) = under-teacher, *hypodidascalus*. (2) = any subordinate official, perhaps *apparitor*.

usher, v.: to — in. LIT., *introducere*. TRANSF., see BEGIN.

usual, *usitatus, solitus, consuetus, tritus* (of language = commonplace), more or *usu receptus* (= customary): as is —, *ut fit*; more than —, *plus* (or *magis*) *solito*.

usually, *ferme, fere, plerumque*: as — happens, *ut fit, ut fieri solet*.

usucaption, *usucapio*.

usufruct, *usus* (-ūs) *et fructus* (-ūs), or *usus fructus*.

usurer, *faenerator, toculio*.

usurp, in gen. (rem) *sibi adsumere*, (rem or in rem) *inadere*: to — the throne, *regnum occupare*.

usurpation, render by verb.

usurper, render by verb.

usury, *faeneratio, usura*: to practise —, *faenerari*.

utensils, *vasa* (-orum), *utensilia* (-ium), *supellex, instrumentum*.

uterine, *uterinus* (leg.).

utilitarian, render by phrase, such as *qui ex utilitate omnia aestimat*.

utility; see USEFULNESS.

utmost, *extremus, ultimus, summus*: to do one's —, *summis viribus contendere, omni ope atque operā eniti*.

utter, adj., render by *totus* (= whole); see also UTMOST.

utter, v. *dicere, pronuntiare, effari, emittere*: not to — a word, *verbum nullum facere*.

utterance, *dictum* (= a saying), *pronuntiatio* (= delivery).

utterly, *omnino, penitus, funditus*.

uxorious, *uxorius* (Verg., Tac.); or render by phrase.

V

vacancy. (1) = empty space, *vacuum, inane, inanitas* (= emptiness). (2) = an unoccupied post or place in a community, render by *vacuus*: chosen to fill a —, *suffectus*. (3) — of mind, *stupiditas*.

vacant, in gen. *vacuus*: to be —, *vacuum esse, vacare*; of persons = without intelligence, *stupidus*.

vacate, in gen. *vacuefacere*: to — an office, *se magistratu abdicare, magistratum eiurare* (Tac.).

vacation, *feriae* (-arum, plur.).

vacillate, *vacillare*.

vacillating, *dubius, incertus, ambiguus*.

vacillation, *dubitatio*; see also DOUBT, HESITATION.

vacuity; see VACANCY or EMPTINESS.

vagabond, *vagrant*, subst. *erro* (Hor., Ov.), *grassator*.

vagabond, *vagrant*, adj. *vagus*.

vagary, *ineptiae* (-arum, plur. = silliness); see also WHIM.

vague, *incertus, dubius, ambiguus, anceps, vagus*.

vaguely, *incerte, dubie, ambigue*.

vagueness, render by adj.

vain. (1) = empty, worthless, *inanis, vanus, levis*. (2) = fruitless, *vanus, inritus*; see also VAINLY. (3) = self-satisfied, vainglorious, *vanus, gloriosus* (= boastful): to be —, *sibi placere*.

vainglorious, *vaniloquus, gloriosus*.

vainglory, *ostentatio, gloria*.

vainly, in *vain*, *frustra* (with special reference to the disappointed agent), *nequiquam* (with special reference to the end not achieved), *incassum* (or *in cassum*), *inaniter* (= idly): to labour in vain, *oleum et operam perdere*.

vale; see VALLEY.

valediction, *valedictory*; see FAREWELL.

Valencia, *Valentia*.

valentine, render by phrase, such as *epistula amatoria*.

valet, *cubicularius*.

valetudinarian, subst. and adj. *valetudinarius* (Varro, Sen.); or render by phrase, such as *suae valetudinis (nimis) studiosus*.

valiant, *valorous, fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer*; see also BRAVE.

valiantly, *fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter*.

valid. (1) of arguments, reasons, etc., *firmus, gravis, iustus, certus, legitimus*. (2) of laws, *ratus*: to be —, *ratum esse, valere*; to make —, *ratum facere, ratum esse iubere*.

validity, (of reasons, etc.) *gravitas, pondus* (-ēris, n.); otherwise render by adj.

valise, *vidulus* (Pl.), *mantica* (Cat., Hor.).

valley, (con)vallis.

valorous; see VALIANT.

valour, *virtus* (-ūtis, f.), *fortitudo*; see also BRAVERY.

valuable, *pretiosus, magni pretii*; see also USEFUL, GOOD.

valuation, *aestimatio*.

value, subst. *aestimatio* (= estimated worth), *pretium* (lit. = price): to be of great —, *magni esse, multum prodesse*; see also VALUE, v. and VALUABLE.

value, *v.* (1) = to set a certain value on a person or thing, *aestimare*, *facere*, *ducere*, *pendere*, *putare* (all with genit. or abl. of the assessment): to be highly —d, *magni fieri*; to — one thing above another; see **PREFER**. (2) = to set a high value on, *magni facere*, *diligere*, *multum tribuere* (with dat.).
valueless; see **WORTHLESS**.
valuer, *aestimator*.
valve, *epistomium* (Sen.).
vampire. (1) as a mythical blood-sucking creature, render by *lamia* (Hor.) or *larva* (Pl.) = ghost, or perhaps by *Harpyiae* (-arum; = the Harpies). (2) as a species of bat, *vespertilio*.
van. (1) of an army, *primum agmen* (on the march), *prima acies* (in battle). (2) as a vehicle; see **CARRIAGE**, **CART**.
vane; see **WEATHERCOCK**.
vanish, *v.intr.* (e) *vanescere*, *dilabi* (= to glide away in different directions).
vanity. (1) = emptiness, *inanitas*, *vanitas*. (2) = empty pride, self-satisfaction, *vanitas*, *gloria*, *ostentatio*.
vanquish, (de) *vincere*, *superare*, *domare* (= to subdue).
vanquisher, *victor* (with *f. victrix*), *domitor* (= subduer).
vapid, *vapidus* (Pers.), *ieiunus*, *insulsus*.
vapour, *vapor*, *halitus* (-ūs: poet.), *nebula*, *exhalatio*.
variable, *varius*, *mobilis*, *mutabilis*, *inconstans*; see also **CHANGEABLE**.
variableness, *mobilitas*, *mutabilitas*; see also **CHANGE**, **VARIATION**.
variance, = disagreement, *discordia*, *dissensio*, *discrepantia*: to be at — with, (ab homine) *dissidere*, *discordare*, *discrepare*; of several, to be at — among themselves, use the verbs given above, with *inter se*.
variation, *varietas*, *variatio*, *vicissitudo*, *commutatio*; see also **CHANGE**.
varicose, *varicosus* (Pers., Juv.): a — vein, *varix*.
varied; see **VARIOUS**.
variegated, *varius*, *versicolor*.
variety, *varietas*, *diversitas*, *vicissitudo*: a — of things, *res multae* or *variae*.
various, *varius*, *diversus*, *multiplex* (= manifold); or render by *alius* (e.g. — opinions are held, *alii alia censent*).
variously, *varie*, *diverse*.
varlet; see **SERVANT** or **RASCAL**.
varnish, subst. **LIT.**, *atramentum* (Plin.). **TRANSF.**, = disguise, specious appearance, *color*, *fucus*, *species*.
varnish, *v.* **LIT.**, *atramento inlinere*. **TRANSF.**, see **CONCEAL**, **DISGUISE**.
vary, *v.* (1) transit. *variare*, *mutare*; see also **CHANGE**. (2) intransit., use pass. of transit. verbs; see also **CHANGE**.
vase, *vas*, *urceus* (Pl., Hor.), *urceolus* (Juv.).
vassal, *cliens*.
vassalage, *clientela*.
vast, *vastus*, *amplus*, *magnus*, *ingens*, *immanis*, *immensus*; see also **GREAT**.
vastly, *magnopere*, *maxime*, *incredibiliter*, *valde*.
vastness, *amplitudo*, *magnitudo*, *immensitas*.
vat, *cupa*, *dolium*.
vaticinate; see **FORETELL**.
vault, subst. (1) = arched roof, *fornix*, *camera*, *concameratio* (Vitr.). (2) = a —ed chamber,

fornix, *camera*: a — underground, *hypogaeum*; see also **TOMB**.
vault, *v.* (1) in building, *conformicare* (Vitr.), *concamerare* (Plin.). (2) = to leap, *salire*; see also **LEAP**.
vaulted, *fornicatus*.
vaunt; see **BOAST**.
veal, (*caro*) *vitulina* (Pl.): roast —, *assum vitulinum*.
veer, *se vertere*, *verti*; see also **TURN**.
vegetable, subst., in gen. *planta*: an edible —, *holus* (-eris, n.); — garden, *hortus holitorius*; — gardener, *holitor*; — market, *forum holitorium*.
vegetable, adj., render by phrase, such as *qui (quae, quod) ad plantas pertinet*: the — kingdom, *ea quae terra gignit, arbores stirpesque*.
vegetate, *v.* **LIT.**, see **GROW**. **TRANSF.**, *hebescere*.
vegetation, *herbae*, *plantae* (-arum, plur.).
vehemence, *vis*, *incitatio*, *contentio*, *impetus* (-ūs), *violentia* (= violence), *aestus* (-ūs) or *fervor* or *ardor* (= heat of passion, etc.), *studium* (= eagerness).
vehement, *vehemens*, *incitatus*, *acer*, *violentus* (= violent), *fervens* or *fervidus* or *ardens* (= passionate).
vehemently, *vehementer*, *incitate*, *acriter*, *contente*, *animose*, *ardenter*.
vehicle. (1) = a means of transport, *vehiculum*; see also **CARRIAGE**, **WAGGON**. (2) in gen.; see **MEANS**.
veil, subst. **LIT.**, *rica* (Pl.): a bridal —, *flammeum* (Plin.), *flammeolum* (Juv.). **TRANSF.**, = cover, disguise, *involucrum*, *integumentum*.
veil, *v.* *velare*, *tegere* (lit. and fig.).
vein, *vena*, *arteria* (= artery).
vellum, *membrana* (Hor.).
velocity, *velocitas*; see also **SWIFTNESS**.
velvet; see **SILK**.
velvety; see **SMOOTH**.
venal, *venalis*, *nummarius*.
venality, *animus venalis*.
vend, *vendere*.
vender, *venditor*.
vendible, *vendibilis*.
veneer, *v.*, render by phrase, such as *sectilibus laminis operire*.
venerable, *venerabilis*; see also **REVEREND**.
venerate, *colere*, *observare*, *admirari*, *venerari*.
veneration, *cultus* (-ūs), *veneratio*.
venereal, *venereus*.
vengeance, *ultio*, *vindicta*: the taking of —, *vindicatio*; to take —, *ulcisci*, *vindicare*; see also **REVENGE**.
venial, *veniā dignus*.
venison, (*caro*) *ferina* (Sall., Verg.).
venom, subst. *venenum*, *virus*; see also **POISON**.
venomous, *venenifer* (Ov.), *venenatus* (lit. and fig.: Ov.); see also **POISONOUS**.
venous, *venosus* (Plin.).
vent, subst. **LIT.**, *foramen*, *spiramentum* (Verg.), *spiramen* (Luc.), *spiraculum* (Lucr., Verg.), *emissarium*. **TRANSF.**, to find —, *erumpere*; to give —, see **VENT**, *v.*
vent, *v.*: to — one's anger, etc. on a person, *stomachum*, etc., in *hominem erumpere*, *effundere*, *evomere*.
vent-hole; see **VENT**, subst.

ventilate. LIT., *ventilare* (= to fan): to — a room, *ventum* (in *cubiculum*, etc.), *immittere*.
TRANSF., in *medium proferre*.

ventilation, render by verb.

ventilator; see *VENT*, subst.

ventricle, *ventriculus*.

ventriloquist, *ventriloquus* (eccl.); otherwise render by phrase, such as *qui sonos alienos suā voce imitatur*.

venture, subst. *periculum* (= risk), *alea* (= hazard), *facinus* (-ōris, n.; = bold act): at a —, *temere*.

venture, v. (I) = to dare, *audere*, *periclitari*; prov., nothing —, nothing win, *fortes fortuna adiuvat*. (2) = to endanger, expose to risk, *periclitari*.

venturesome, *venturous*, *audax*, *temerarius* (= rash).

venturesomely, *venturously*, *audacter*, *temere*.

venturousness, *audacia*, *temeritas*.

veracious, *verus*, *verax*, *veridicus*, *veritatis amans*.

veracity, *veritas*.

veranda, *subdialia* (-ium; plur. = open galleries: Plin.), *podium* (= balcony: Plin.), *porticus* (-ūs, f. = colonnade).

verb, *verbum* (grammat. t. t.).

verbal, render by *verbum* or *vox*: to give a — translation, *verbum pro verbo reddere*.

verbally, = in direct conversation, render by *conloquium* (= conversation) or *praesens* (= present) or *coram* (= face to face); see also *VERBATIM*.

verbatim, *ad verbum*, *totidem verbis*.

verbiage, *verba* (-orum, plur.).

verbose, *verbosus*.

verbosely, *verbosely*.

verboseness, *verbosity*, *copia* or *ubertas verborum*, *profluentia loquendi*.

verdant, *viridis*, *viridans* (Lucr., Verg.).

verdict, *sententia*, *iudicium*: to pronounce a —, *iudicare*, *sententiam dicere* or *pronuntiare*.

verdigris, *aerugo* (Plin.).

verdure, *viriditas*.

verge, subst. LIT. = brink, *margo*, *ora*.
TRANSF., render by fut. partic. (e.g. on the — of falling, *casurus*) or by *instare* (= to impend) or by *prope* (= nearly).

verge, v. *vergere*, *inclinare*, *appropinquare* (= to — on, to approach).

verger, *apparitor*, *lictor*.

verification, *confirmatio*; see also *PROOF*.

verify, *confirmare*, *probare*.

verily, *profecto*, *sane*, *certe*.

verisimilitude, *verisimilitudo* (also as two words, *veri similitudo*).

veritable, *verus*; see also *TRUE*, *GENUINE*.

verity; see *TRUTH*.

vermilion, subst. *minium* (Prop.).

vermilion, adj. *minianus*, *miniaceus* (Vitr.); see also *RED*.

vermin, render by phrase, such as *bestiolae molestae* (-arum, plur.); more generally, *pestis*.

vernacular: — tongue, *sermo patrius*, *sermo noster*, *lingua nostra*, *verba* (-orum, plur.) *nostratia*.

versatile, *versatilis*, *agilis*, *varius et multiplex*.
versatility, *facilitas*, *ingenium facile*, *agilitas*.

verse. (I) = a single line of poetry, *versus* (-ūs), *versiculus*. (2) = poetry, *versus* (plur.), *poësis*: a piece of —, poem, *poema*, *carmen*.

versed, (in re) *versatus* or *exercitatus*, (*rei*, genit.) *peritus*: thoroughly —, (in re) *perfectus*.

versification, *versificatio* (Quint.), *versuum ratio*.

versify, *versus* (or *carmina*) *facere*, *scribere*, *condere*, *pangere*.

version, *liber* (*scriptoris*) *conversus*.

vertebra, *vertebra* (Plin.).

vertex, *vertex* or render by *summus*; see also *SUMMIT*.

vertical, (*di*)*rectus*: a — line, *linea*, *perpendicularum*.

vertically, *recte*, *directo*, *ad lineam*, *ad perpendicularum*.

vertiginous, *vertiginosus* (Plin.).

vertigo, *vertigo*.

very, adj. *ipse*; see also *TRUE*, *REAL*.

very, adv., with adj. or adv. is most often rendered by a superlative (e.g. — good, *optimus*; — well, *optime*); sometimes by special forms with the prefix *per-* (e.g. — few, *perpauci*). Other words and phrases used in this sense are: *maxime*, *summe*, *admodum*, *perquam*, *valde*. Not (so) —, before adj. or adv., *non ita*, *haud ita* (e.g. not so — many, *non ita multi*; not — long after, *haud ita multo post*); — much, with verbs, is rendered by *magno opere*, *maxime*, *summe*, *admodum*, *valde*, *impense*.

vesicle, *vesica* (Plin.).

vesper, = the evening star, *Hesperus*, *Vesper* (Verg., Hor.).

vessel. (I) in gen. = any receptacle, *vas*: a blood —, *arteria*, *vena*. (2) = ship, *navis*.

vest, subst. *subucula* (Hor.).

vest, v.; see *CLOTHE* or *INVEST*.

vestal: a — virgin, *virgo vestalis*; in gen., see *PURE*, *CHASTE*.

vested, render by *ius* (*iuris*, n. = right).

vestibule, *vestibulum*.

vestige, *vestigium*, *indiciu*m (= indication).

vestry, *sacrarium*.

vesture; see *GARMENT*.

vetch, *vicia* (Verg.).

veteran, subst. and adj. *veteranus*; in gen. = old, *vetus*; = an old hand, in any sphere, *veterator*.

veterinary, *veterinarius* (Col.).

veto, subst. *intercessio* (of the tribunes).

veto, v. *intercedere* (with dat.; of the tribunes); see also *FORBID*.

vex, *vexare*, *sollicitare*, *offendere*, *pungere*, *mordere*: to be —ed at, *aegre* or *moleste ferre*, or render by the impers. *piget*; see also *ANNOY*.

vexation, (*animi*) *aegritudo*, *indignatio*, *stomachus*, *molestia*, *offensio*.

vexatious, *molestus*, *gravis*, *odiosus*.

vexatiously, *graviter*.

viaduct, *pons*.

vial; see *BOTTLE*.

viands, *cibus*.

viaticum, *viaticum*.

vibrate, v., transit. and intransit., *vibrare*; see also *SHAKE*.

vibration, *motus* (-ūs); or render by verb.

vicar, *vicarius* (eccl.).

vicarious, *vicarius*.

vicariously, render by *loco*, with genit. (= in place of), or *pro*, with abl.

vice, *vitiositas*, *vitium*, *turpitudine*, *flagitium* (= a vicious act), *libido*.

vice; render by *vicarius* (= substitute, deputy).
Vicenza, *Vicentia*.

vicious, *vitiosus*, *turpis*, *flagitiosus*, *pravus*, *perditus*, *vitii* *contaminatus* or *inquinatus*: a — disposition, *animus libidini deditus*; fig., a — circle, can sometimes be rendered by the phrase *versurā solvere* (lit. = to pay debts by means of further borrowing).

viciously, *turpiter*, *flagitiose*, *perdite*.

viciousness, *vitiositas*; see also **VICE**.

vicissitude, *vicissitudo*, *varietas*, *vices* (plur.): the —s of fortune, *fortunae vicissitudo*, *varia fortuna*, *varia vitae ratio*.

victim, *victima*, *hostia*, *piaculum* (Verg.): fig., to be the — of, (*rē* or *ab homine*) *adfligi* or *vexari*; see also **VICTIMIZE**.

victimize; see **CHEAT**, **OPPRESS**.

victor, *victor* (with f. *victrix*); see also **CONQUEROR**.

victorious, *victor*, m., with f. *victrix*; *superior*; or render by verb *vincere* or *superare*.

victoriously, render by adj. or v.; see **VICTORIOUS**.

victory, *victoria*, *triumphus* (lit. = a triumphal procession), *tropaeum* (poet.: lit. = a trophy): to gain a —, *vincere*, *superare*, *victoriam consequi* or *adipisci*, *victoriā potiri*.

victual, (*exercitui*, etc.) *rem frumentarium providere*, *frumentum (com)parare*.

victualler, *caupo*.

victuals, *cibus*, *cibaria* (-orum, plur.).

vie: to — with, (*cum homine*) *certare* or *contendere*; (*hominem* or *homini*) *aemulari*.

Vienna, *Vindobona*.

Vienna, *Vienna*.

view, subst. (1) = vision or field of vision, *aspectus* (-ūs), *conspetus* (-ūs), *prospectus* (-ūs), *acies*: a — down, *despectus* (-ūs); to be in —, *in conspectu esse*; to come into —, *in conspectum venire* or *cadere*. (2) mental —, point of —, = judgment, opinion, *sententia*, *iudicium*: in my —, *meo iudicio*, *me iudice*, *ut mihi (quidem) videtur*; to hold —s, *sentire* (esp. with adv. or n. acc. of adj.).

view, v. *adspicere*, *intueri*, *contemplari*; see also **INSPECT**, **SEE**.

vigil, in gen. = watch, wakefulness, *vigilia*, *pervigilatio*, *vigilantia*; in connexion with religion, *vigiliae* (-arum, plur.), *pervigilium*.

vigilance, *vigilantia*, *custodia*, *cura*, *diligentia*.

vigilant, *vigil* (poet.), *vigilans*, *intentus*, *providus*, *diligens*.

vigilantly, *vigilanter*, *intente*, *diligenter*.

vigorous, *strenuus*, *impiger*, *acer*, *vegetus*, *virilis*, *vividus*, *fortis*.

vigorously, *fortiter*, *acriter*, *strenue*, *impigre*.

vigour, (physical and mental) *vis*, *nervi* (-orum, plur.), *lacerti* (-orum, plur.), *vigor* (poet. and late prose).

vile, *vilis*, *abiectus*, *nequam*, *turpis*, *detestabilis*, *sordidus*, *foedus*.

vilely, *abiecte*, *nequiter*, *turpiter*, *sordide*, *foede*.

vileness, *turpitude*, *nequitia*, *foeditas*.

vilify; see **SLANDER**.

villa, *villa* (properly = a country-house).

village, *pagus*, *vicus*; adj., of a —, *paganus*, *vicanus*.

villager, *paganus*, *vicanus*, *rusticus*, *agrestis*.

villain. (1) see **VILLEIN**. (2) = scoundrel, *homo scelestus*, *sceleratus*, etc.; see also **VILLAINOUS**; colloq., *verbero*, or use words

denoting 'villainy', such as *scelus* (-ēris, n.) or *flagitium*.

villainous, *scelestus*, *sceleratus*, *nefarius*, *nequam*, *flagitiosus*, *facinorosus*.

villainy. (1) as a disposition, *improbitas*, *pravitas*, *nequitia*; see also **WICKEDNESS**. (2) as act, *scelus* (-ēris, n.), *facinus* (-ōris, n.), *flagitium*.

villein, *villanus* (late Latin).

vindicate. (1) = to maintain, *tenere*, *obtinerē*, *defendere*, *propugnare* (*pro re*, *pro homine*; = to fight for): to — one's liberty, *se in libertatem vindicare*. (2) = to justify, *probare*, *purgare*.

vindication, *vindicta*, *defensio*, *propugnatio*.

vindicator, *vindex*, *defensor*, *propugnator*.

vindictive, *ulciscendi cupidus*: a — spirit, *ulciscendi* or *ultionis cupiditas*.

vindictively, render by adj.

vine, *vitis*: a small —, *viticula*; a wild —, (*vitis*) *labrusca* (Verg.); the tendril of a —, *clavicula*; the leaf of a —, *pampinus*.

vine-dresser, *vinitor*, *vitis cultor*.

vinegar, *acetum*.

vineyard, *vinea*, *vinetum*: a — planted with trees, *arbustum* (Verg., Hor.).

vinous, *vinosus* (Plin.).

vintage, *vindemia* (Pl., Varro).

vintager, *vindemiator* (Hor.).

vintner, *vinarius* (Pl., Sall.).

violable, *violabilis* (Ov.); or render by verb.

violate, *violare*, *rumpere*.

violation, *violatio*; often rendered by verb: in — of the law, *contra leges*; without — of the law, *salvis legibus*; see also **RAPE**.

violator, *violator*, *ruptor*.

violence, *violentia*, *vis*, *saevitia*, *manus* (-ūs; sing. or plur.; = physical force), *ardor* or *fervor* (of heat or passion), *impotentia* (= lack of restraint), *gravitas* (of weather, etc.): to do — to, *violare*, *vim adferre* (with dat.).

violent, *violentus*, *saevus*, *vehemens*, *impotens* (= lacking self-restraint), *gravis* (of illness, weather, etc.): — death, *nex*.

violently, *vi*, *per vim*, *violenter*, *vehementer*, *graviter*.

violet, subst. *viola*, *ion* (Plin.): a bed of —s, *violarium* (poet.); the colour, *viola* (Hor.).

violet, adj. *ianthinus* (Plin.).

violin, render by *fides* (-ium, plur.; = strings).

viper, *vipera*, *aspis*; of a —, adj. *vipereus* (poet.), *viperinus* (Hor.); fig., as a term of reproach, *vipera*, *excetra*.

virago. **LIT.**, = female warrior, *virago* (poet.) or *mulier* or *virgo bellicosa*. **TRANSF.**, of any aggressive female, *mulier importuna*.

virgin, subst. *virgo*.

virgin, adj. **LIT.**, *virginalis*, *virgineus* (poet.). **TRANSF.**, *intactus*.

virginity, *virginitas*.

virile, *virilis*; see also **MANLY**.

virility, *virilitas* (Plin., Tac.); see also **MANHOOD**.

virtual, *virtually*, render by phrase, such as *re non verbo*.

virtue. (1) moral —, goodness, *virtūs* (-ūtis, f.), *probitas*, *honestas*, *honestum*, *rectum*; of chastity in particular, *pudicitia*, *sanctimonia*, *sanctitas*. (2) = the goodness of anything in its kind, *virtūs*, *bonitas*. (3) = efficacy, *virtūs*, *vis*; often render by verb, e.g. *posse*, *valere*, *prodesse*.

(4) by (or in) — of, *per* (with acc.), *ex* (with abl.), *pro* (with abl.).
virtuoso, render by the adj. *peritus* (= skilled).
virtuous, *virtute praeditus* or *ornatus, frugi, integer* (= blameless); of chastity in particular, *honestus, probus, pudicus, castus*.
virtuously, *cum virtute, honeste*.
virulence, in gen. *vis*; of diseases, etc., *gravitas*; of hostility, etc., *acerbitas, virus*, n.
virulent, *gravis, acerbus*; see also BITTER.
virulently, *graviter, acerbē*.
visage; see FACE.
viscera, *viscera* (-um), *exta* (-orum).
viscous, *lentus* (Verg.), *tenax* (Verg.).
visible, *aspectabilis, conspicuus* (= clear to be seen), *manifestus* (= plain): to be —, *apparēre, in conspectu esse*; our whole — world, *haec omnia quae videmus*.
visibly, *manifesto*, or render by phrase, such as *quodcernere possis*; see also CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY.
vision. (1) = the faculty of sight, *visus* (-ūs), *aspectus* (-ūs), *sensus* (-ūs) *oculorum* or *videndi*. (2) = a thing seen, *visus* (-ūs), *visum, visio, species*. (3) = an apparition, phantom, *simulacrum* (poet.), *imago*.
visionary. (1) of things, opp. to real, *inanis, fictus, vanus*. (2) of character, *fanaticus* (= enthusiastic, frenzied), or render by phrase, such as *cogitationi deditus*.
visit, subst. *salutatio* (= a ceremonial call), *mansio* or *commoratio* (= a stay): to pay a —, *visere*.
visit, v. (1) = to go to see, (*in*)*visere, visitare, adire, salutare* (= to call upon), *intervisere* (= to drop in on occasionally), *frequentare* (= to — regularly, e.g. as a pupil at a school), *obire* or *circumire* (= to go round). (2) = to punish, *animadvertere, punire*.
visitation; see PUNISHMENT.
visitor, *salutator* (Juv., Suet.), *hospes* (= guest), *advena* (= newcomer, foreigner).
visor, *buccula* (= cheek-piece).
vista, *prospectus* (-ūs); see also VIEW.
visual, render by the genit. *oculorum* (= of the eyes).
vital, *vitalis* (= belonging to life): the — principle, *anima*; see also IMPORTANT, ESSENTIAL.
vitality, *vis* (*vitalis*); see also LIFE.
vitally, *vitaliter* (Lucr.); see also ESSENTIALLY.
vitiate. (1) = to pervert, *depravare, vitare, corrumpere*. (2) = to invalidate, *inritum reddere*.
violation. (1) *corruptio, depravatio*. (2) see INVALIDATION.
vitreous, *vitreus* (poet.).
vituperate, *vituperare, reprehendere*; see also ABUSE, SCOLD.
vituperation, *vituperatio, reprehensio*.
vituperative; see ABUSIVE.
vivacious, *vividus, vegetus, alacer, acer*.
vivaciously, *acriter*.
vivacity, *alacritas, vigor* (poet.).
vivid; see LIVELY.
vixen, *vulpes*; used of women, perhaps *canis* (Pl., Hor.).
vizier, *surena* (Tac.).
vocabulary, *index verborum* (= list of words), *copia verborum* (= stock or flow of words).
vocal, *vocalis*: — and instrumental music, *vacum nervorumque cantus*.

vocation, *officium, partes* (-ium, plur.), *munus* (-eris, n.).
vocative, *casus* (-ūs) *vocativus* (grammat. t. t.).
vociferate, *vociferari, clamare*.
vociferation, *vociferatio, clamor*.
vociferous, *vociferously, magno* (cum) *clamore*.
vogue, *mos*.
voice, subst. LIT., *vox, vocis sonus*; sometimes *cantus* (-ūs; = song): a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); in a loud —, at the top of one's —, *clarā* or *magnā voce*; to raise the —, *attollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*. TRANSF., = expressed opinion, 'say', *vox, sententia*; of a number of people, *consensus* (-ūs).
voice, v.; see UTTER, EXPRESS.
void, subst. *inanitas, inane, vacuum*.
void, adj. (1) = empty, *inanis, vacuus*: — of, *vacuus* (with abl.), *expers* or *inops* (with genit.); to be — of, (*re*) *carere*; see also EMPTY. (2) = invalid, *inritus, vanus*.
void, v.; see VACATE.
volatile, *volaticus, lēvis, mobilis*.
volatility, *lēvitas, mobilitas* (*ingenii* or *animi*), or render by adj. with *animus* or *ingenium*.
volcanic, *volcano*, render by phrase, such as *mons e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt* or *mons flammās eructans*; or by reference to some specific volcano, such as Mt. Etna.
volition, *voluntas*.
volley. LIT., of missiles, *tela* (-orum, plur.) *coniecta*. TRANSF., of words, etc., *tempestas, flumen*.
volubility, *linguae solutio, volubilitas*.
voluble, *volubilis*; see also FLUENT.
volume. (1) = book or division of book, *liber, volumen*. (2) = size, *magnitudo, amplitudo*. (3) = abundance, quantity, *copia*.
voluminous, *copiosus, magnus, amplus*.
voluntarily, *ultro*, (*meā, suā*, etc.) *voluntate* or *sponte*.
voluntary, *voluntarius, volens, non coactus, non invitus*; or render by adv. (*mea*, etc.).
volunteer, subst. *voluntarius* (miles).
volunteer, v. *operam suam profiteri, rem ultro suscipere*.
voluptuary, *homo voluptarius* or *luxoriosus*.
voluptuous, *voluptarius, luxoriosus, libidinosus, mollis, delicatus*.
voluptuousness, *voluptas, libido, luxuria*.
vomit, subst. *vomitio, vomitus* (-ūs: Plin.).
vomit, v. (*e*)*vomere*: to — often, *vomitare* (Sen., Suet.).
voracious, *edax, (cibi) avidus, vorax*.
voraciously, *avide*.
voracity, *edacitas, (cibi) aviditas*.
vortex, *vertex, turbo*.
votary, *cultor* (poet.); or render by verb, such as *consecrare, dedere, tradere* (= to devote).
vote, subst. *suffragium, punctum, sententia* (= deliberative —, motion, free expression of opinion): to obtain a —, *punctum ferre*; the right to a —, *suffragium, ius suffragii*.
vote, v. *suffragium ferre* or *inire, sententiam ferre, censere*: to — in favour of a motion, *in sententiam pedibus ire*; to — for a law, *legem sciscere*; to support by —ing, *suffragari* (with dat.; also = to support, in gen.); the right to —, *suffragium, ius suffragii*.
voter, *suffragator* (= one who votes in favour of anyone), *qui suffragium fert* (= one

who gives a vote), *qui suffragium habet* (= one who has the right of voting).

voting-tablet, *tabella, suffragium*.

votive, *votivus*.

vouch, *v.*: to — for, = to take responsibility for a thing, *rem praestare* or *in se recipere*; more generally, = to assert, warrant, *ad-severare, testari, testificari, adfirmare, confirmare, adiurare*.

voucher; see WITNESS or WARRANT.

vouchsafe, *concedere*.

vow, subst. *votum, devotio, sponsio, promissum* or *fides* (= promise).

vow, *v.*: to — a thing to a deity, *rem deo (de)vovere*; in gen. = to undertake, promise, *(de)spondere, promittere*.

vowel, *littera vocalis*.

voyage, subst. *navigatio, cursus* (-ūs).

voyage, *v.* *navigare*; see also SAIL, TRAVEL.

voyager, *peregrinator* (= a traveller), *vector* (= a passenger).

vulgar, *vulgaris, usitatus, plebeius* (= peculiar to the *plebs*, plebeian), *inliberalis* or *sordidus* (= mean, low).

vulgarism, *sermo vulgaris*.

vulgarity, render by adj.

vulgarly, *vulgo*; see also VULGAR.

vulnerable, *qui (quae, quod) vulnerari potest*.

vulpine, *vulpinus* (Plin.).

vulture, *vultur, vulturius*.

W

wabble, *vacillare*.

wabbling, *vacillatio* (Quint., Suet.).

wad; see STUFF.

wade; to — through a river, *vado flumen transire*.

waft, *ferre*, perhaps with acc. of *sublimis* (= aloft) agreeing with object.

wag, subst. *ioculator, homo festivus* or *iocosus*.

wag, *v.* *movēre, quassare*.

wage; to — war, *bellum gerere* (*cum hostibus* or *contra hostes*).

wager, subst. *sponsio, pignus* (-oris: poet.).

wager, *v.* *sponsionem facere, pignore certare* (Verg.).

wages, *merces, stipendium*.

waggery, *festivitas, ioca* (-orum, plur.).

waggish, *facetis, iocosus*.

waggle; see WAG.

waggon, *plastrum, vehiculum, carrus*.

waggoner, render by phrase, such as *plastrum agitator*.

wagtail, *motacilla* (Plin.).

waif, render by phrase, such as *infans destitutus*.

wail, *plorare, plangere* (poet.).

wailing, subst. *ploratus* (-ūs).

wain, *plastrum* (also used of Charles's —, the constellation, by Ovid).

wainscot, *paries* (= party-wall).

waist, render by *corpus* (-ōris, n.) *medium*, or by *medius* agreeing with the person concerned (e.g. he seized Servius round the —, *Servium corripuit medium*).

waistcoat, render by *subucula* (Hor.).

wait, subst. *mora* (= delay) or render by verb: to lie in — for, *aucupari* (with acc.), *insidiari*

or *insidias* (com) *parare* or *conlocare* (with dat.).

wait, *v.* *manēre*: to — for, *opperiri, expectare, praestolari*; to — to see how things will turn out, *expectare quo res evasura sit*; to — on, at table, *ministrare* (*homini*); to — on, = to visit formally, *salutare*.

waiter, *famulus, minister, puer*.

waiting, subst. (1) = delay, etc., *mora, expectatio, mansio, commoratio*. (2) at table, *ministerium*. (3) = the paying of a call, *salutatio*.

waive, (*rem*) *concedere, (de re) decedere*.

wake, subst.; see WATCH: in the — of, *post* or *pone* (with acc.).

wake, *v.* (1) transit. (*e somno*), *expergefacerē, excitare, (ex)suscitare*. (2) intransit. *expergisci*, or use pass. of transit. verbs.

wakeful, *vigil, exsomnia* (Verg.), *insomnia* (poet.).

wakefulness, *insomnia, vigilantia, vigilia*.

walk, subst. (1) a — as taken, *ambulatio*; a short —, *ambulatuncula*; to go for a —, *ire ambulatum*. (2) = manner of —ing, gait, *incessus* (-ūs), *ingressus* (-ūs). (3) = a place for —ing, *ambulatio, ambulatuncula, ambulacrum* (Pl.). (4) fig., a — of life; see CAREER, PURSUIT.

walk, *v.* *pedibus ire, ambulare, gradi* or *ingredi* (= to step), *incēdere* (esp. majestically): to — about, — up and down, *obambulare, in-ambulare, spatiari*.

walker, *pedes* (adj.); = on foot, *ambulator* (with f. *ambulatorix*; = a stroller: Cato, Mart.); or render by verb.

walking, subst.; see WALK, subst.

wall, subst.; in gen., *murus, moenia* (-ium, plur. = the —s of a town), *maceria* (round gardens, etc.), *paries* (= party —, partition): the ruins of the old —s, *parietinae* (-arum, plur.); to build a —, *murum aedificare, exstruere, (per)ducere* (emphasizing length); prov., backs to the —, *res ad triarios rediit* (i.e. we are down on our last reserves).

wall, *v.* *muro cingere* or *circumdare, munire* (= to fortify).

wallet, *saccus, pera* (Mart.), *crumena* (Pl., Hor.).

wallow, *volutari*.

walnut, *iuigans* (= the fruit or the tree).

wan, *pallidus* (poet.), *exsanguis* (poet.).

wand, *virga, virgula*.

wander, *vagari, palari, errare*: to — away, *deerrare, aberrare*; to — through, *pererrare* (poet.), *pervagari*; to — in mind, *delirare*.

wanderer, *erro* (poet.), *peregrinator* (= one who travels abroad).

wandering, subst. *error, erratio*.

wandering, adj. *errabundus, vagus*.

wane, *v.* *decrescere, senescere* (of the moon, and fig. of life), *minui*.

want, subst. *penuria, inopia, egestas* (= destitution), *desiderium* (= — as felt, esp. of what is lost), *defectio, angustiae* (-arum, plur.); sometimes rendered by a negative word, e.g. — of self control, *intemperantia*, — of energy, *inertia*: to be in —; see WANT, *v.*; in —, adj. *inops, egenus, egeus*.

want, *v.* (1) = to be in — of, *egere* (with genit. or abl.), *indigere* (with genit. or abl.), *requirere* (with acc.), *desiderare* (with acc.); esp. = to feel the — of what is lost; or render by *opus est*, with dat. of person and

abl. (or nom.) of what is —ed; without obj., = to live in —, be needy, *egēre, inopiā adfici or laborare*. (2) = to wish for, wish to have or do, *velle, avēre*; see also WISH.

wanting, = defective, *vitiosus*; sometimes rendered by a negative word, e.g. — in foresight, *improvidus*: to be, or be found —, *desse, deficere*.

wanton, subst. *meretrix, scortum*.

wanton, adj. *lascivus* (poet.), *petulans, protervus, impudicus, libidinosus*: — injuries, *iniuriæ ultro factæ*.

wanton, v. *lascivire*.

wantonly, *petulanter, proterve*; = without provocation, *ultro*.

wantonness, *lascivia, petulantia, protervitas*.

war, subst. *bellum*; sometimes *arma* (-orum, plur.); = arms) or *militia* (= warfare): — on land, *bellum terrestre*; — at sea, *bellum navale*; foreign —, *bellum externum*; civil —, *bellum intestinum, domesticum, civile*; a — of extermination, *bellum internecinum*; in war, *bello, belli tempore*; in — and in peace, *pace belloque, domi bellicque or belloque, domi militiaeque*; to cause —, *bellum movēre* or *excitare* or *ciere*; to declare —, *bellum indicere* (*hostibus*, dat.); to make — upon, *bellum inferre* (*hostibus*, dat.); to wage, or carry on, a —, *bellum gerere* (*cum hostibus or contra hostes*).

war, v. *bellare, bellum gerere, belligerare*.

warble, *canere*; see also SING.

war-cry, *clamor* (*bellicus*), *ululatus* (-ūs; of Gauls), *baritus* (-ūs; of Germans: Tac.): to raise the —, *clamorem tollere*.

ward, subst. (1) = a quarter of a town, *regio, vicus*. (2) = custody, *custodia*; see also CUSTODY. (3) = a minor, *pupillus* (f. *pupilla*).

ward, v.: to — off, *arcere, propulsare, defendere, avertēre*; to — off by prayers, *deprecari*.

warden, *warder, custos*.

wardrobe, *vestiarium* (Plin.); sometimes rendered by *vestis* or *vestimenta* (-orum, plur.) = clothing: mistress of the —, *vestispica* (Pl.).

ware, *wares*. (1) *merx*; see also GOODS, MERCHANDISE. (2) see POTTERY.

warehouse, *horreum, apotheca, receptaculum mercium*.

warfare, *militia*, sometimes *Mars*; see also WAR, subst.

war-horse, *equus militaris* or *bellator* (Tac.); or simply *equus*.

wariness, *prudentia, cautio, circumspectio*.

warlike, *militaris, bellicus, bellicosus, ferox, belliger* (Ov.).

warm, *calidus* (lit. and fig.): very —, *fervens* (lit. and fig.); luke—, *tepidus* (poet.); — water, *cal(i)da* (Cato, Tac.); to be —, *calere*; to become —, *calescere, calefieri*.

warm, v. *calefacere, tepefacere* (= to make slightly warm).

warmly, *ferenter*; see also VEHEMENTLY.

warmth, *calor* (lit. and fig.): great —, *fervor* (lit. and fig.); slight —, *tepor*.

warn, (ad) *monere* (when pointing out a fact, with acc. and infin.; when suggesting a course of action, with *ut* clause): to — in advance, *præmonere*.

warning, subst. (ad) *monitio, monitus* (-ūs), (ad) *monitum, exemplum* or *documentum* (= an object-lesson): to serve as a —, *exemplo* or *documento* (dat.) *esse*.

warp, subst., in weaving, *stamen* (Varro, Ov.).

warp, v. LIT., of timber, intransit. *pandari* (Vitr.). TRANSF., *depravare, torquere*; see also DISTORT.

warrant, subst. (1) abstract = authority, *auctoritas, potestas*; or render by *auctor* (e.g. under the — of Caesar, *Caesare auctore*). (2) = written authorization, *mandatum, diploma* (-ātis, n.: Tac.).

warrant, v. (con) *firmare, praestare* (= to make oneself responsible for), *promittere* (= to promise): I (or I'll) — you, *meherc(u)le, medius fidius*; see also PROMISE, UNDERTAKE.

warrantable, render by verb; see ALLOW.

warranty, *satisfactio*; see also GUARANTEE.

warren, *leporarium* (Varro).

warrior, *miles* (= soldier), *homo* or *vir militaris, bellator*.

wart, *verruca* (Plin.): covered with —s, *verrucosus* (Pers.).

wary, *providus, prudens, circumspectus* (Quint.), *cautus*.

wash, subst. (1) = the act of washing, *lavatio*; or render by verb. (2) = a colour—, *fucus* (esp. of red colour).

wash, v. (1) transit. *lavare*: to — out, — away, *abluere* (Tac.), *eluere* (poet.). (2) intransit. *lavari*.

wash-basin, *aqualis* (Pl.).

wash-tub, *labrum*.

wasp, *vespa* (Varro).

waspish, *acerbus*; see also IRRITABLE.

waste, subst. (1) = unprofitable expenditure, *effusio, sumptus* (-ūs) *effusus, dispendium* (poet.), *iactura* (lit. = throwing away), *damnum* (= loss). (2) = waste land, *vastitas, solitudo, loca* (-orum) *vasta*. (3) = discarded material, *ramenta* (-orum: Lucr., Plin.), *scobis* (= sawdust, etc.: Hor., Juv.).

waste, adj. *vastus, incultus, desertus*: to lay —, *vastare, (de)populari, perpopulari*.

waste, v. (1) transit. = to use or spend unprofitably, *consumere, conficere, dissipare, perdere, profundere, dispendi facere* (Lucr.): to — time, *tempus perdere* or *terere*. (2) intransit.: to — away, (con) *tabescere, consumi, confici*.

wasteful, *profusus, effusus, prodigus*.

wastefully, *profuse, effuse, prodige*.

wastefulness, *profusio, effusio*; see also WASTE, subst.

watch, subst. (1) = the act of keeping awake and watching, *excubiae* (-arum, plur.), *vigilia*: to keep —, *vigilare, vigiliās agere*, (2) concrete, the —, = those keeping —, *vigilia, statio, excubiae* (Tac.); see also WATCHMAN. (3) = a quarter of a night, *vigilia*. (4) = a timepiece, *horologium*.

watch, v. (1) transit. = to observe, (ob) *servare, spectare, tueri* (poet.): to — for, *ex(s)pectare, opperiri, insidiari* (with dat.); to — over, *custodire, tueri, observare*. (2) intransit. = to stay awake, *vigilare, excubare*.

watchful, *vigil* (poet.), *vigilans*.

watchfully, *vigilanter*.

watchfulness, *vigilantia, vigilia*; see also CARE.

watchman, *vigil, excubitor, custos*.

watchtower, *specula*.

watchword, *tessera, signum*.

water, subst. *aqua* (the plur is used of a large quantity, also of medicinal springs); *liquor*

latex, lymp̄ha, unda (all poetic): running —, *aqua viva, flumen vivum*; fresh —, *aqua dulcis*; salt- —, *aqua salsa*; sea- —, *aqua marina*; rain- —, (*aqua*) *pluvia, aqua caelestis*; to go for, fetch —, *ire, aquari* (esp. as milit. t. t.); of the —, = aquatic, *aquatilis, aquaticus* (Ov.); concerned with —, *aquarius*; by land and —, *terrā marique*; to travel by —, *navigare*; prov., still —s run deep, *altissima quaeque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); —, = urine, *urina*; —, of a diamond, *splendor*.

water, v. (*in*) *rigare, conspergere* (= to sprinkle): to make a person's mouth —, *salivam homini movēre*.

water-carrier, *aquator, aquarius* (Juv.; also, as a sign of the Zodiac, in Hor.).

water-clock, *clepsydra*.

water-closet, *latrina* (Pl., Suet.).

water-fall, render by phrase, such as *aqua ex edito desiliens* (Plin.).

water-fowl, *avis aquatica* (Plin.).

watering, subst. = fetching of water, *aquatio*.

watering-place. (1) for getting ordinary water, *aquatio*. (2) for bathing, etc., *aquae* (-arum, plur.) or render by adj. *maritimus* (= of or at the seaside).

water-jug, *hydria, urceus* (Hor.).

waterman; see SAILOR, BOATMAN.

waterproof, render by phrase, such as *aquae vi resistens*.

watersnake, *hydrus* (Verg.).

waterspout, *prester* (Lucr., Plin.), *typhon* (Plin.).

waterworks, *aquae, or aquarum, ductus* (-ūs).

watery, *aquatilis* (Plin.), *aquosus* (= abounding in water).

wattle, subst. (1) = hurdle, *cratis*. (2) of a cock, *palea* (Varro).

wattle, v. *contexere*; see also WEAVE.

wave, subst. *fluctus* (-ūs), *unda* (poet.).

wave, v. (1) transit. *agitare, iactare, vibrare, rotare* (poet.). (2) intransit. *fluctuare, undare* (poet.).

waver, *fluctuare, dubitare, vacillare, labare*.

wavering, subst. *animus incertus* or *dubius, dubitatio, fluctuatio*.

wavering, adj. *incertus, dubius*.

wax, subst. *cera*: a — candle, — light, *cereus*.

wax, v. (1) transit. = to cover with wax, (*in*) *cerare* (poet.). (2) intransit. = to grow, *crescere*; see also GROW.

waxen, *cereus*.

way. (1) abstract: a = journey, *via, cursus* (-ūs), *iter*: — up to, access, *aditus* (-ūs); on the —, *in itinere, obiter* (Plin., Juv.); to get under — (of a ship), *ancoram solvere*; b, in gen. = manner, *modus, ratio, via*; in this —, *sic, ita, hoc modo*: c = custom, *mos, institutum*: d, —s and means; see RESOURCES: e, to get one's own —, *pervincere*. (2) concrete = road, track, *via*: — up to, approach, *aditus* (-ūs); a quick —, short cut, *via compendiaria*; a bye- —, narrow —, *trames, deverticulum, semita, callis* (esp. through hills or woods), *angiportus* (-ūs) or *angiportum* (= a narrow street); a place where two —s meet, *bivium*; where three, *trivium*; in the —, adj. *obvius*; out of the —, *devius, avius, remotus, reconditus* or *exquisitus* (fig.); to get out of the —, *de via decedere*; the milky —, *orbis lacteus*.

wayfarer, *viator*.

waylay, (*homini*) *insidiari* or *insidias facere*.

wayside, render by phrase, such as *ad viam*.

wayward; see WILFUL.

we, is often sufficiently indicated by the form of the Latin verb (e.g. *amamus* = we love); when emphatic, render by *nos*: — ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet ipsi*.

weak, *infirmus, debilis, imbecillus, invalidus, languidus* (= faint), *confectus* (= worn out), *hebes* (= dull, faint), *tenuis* (of health or character), *exiguus* (= scanty), *exilis* (= meagre), *lēvis* (of character, arguments, etc.).

weaken, v. transit. *debilitare, enervare, infirmare, attenuare, extenuare, (com)minuere* (= to lessen), *frangere* (lit. = to break), *obtundere* (= to make dull), *labefactare* (= to shake).

weakening, subst. *debilitatio, infractio, diminutio*; or render by verb.

weakly, adj. *invalidus*; see also WEAK.

weakly, adv. *infirmē*; or render by adj.

weakness, *imbecillitas, infirmitas, debilitas, virium defectio, languor, lēvitas* (of arguments, etc.), *vitium* (= fault).

weal. (1) see WELFARE: the public —, *res publica*. (2) = a mark on the body, *vibex* (Pl.).

wealth, *divitiae* (-arum, plur.), *opes* (-um, plur.), *copia* (esp. with genit., = — of), *opulentia*.

wealthy, *dives, locuples, pecuniosus, opulentus, opulens*.

wean. LIT., (*infantem*) *lacte depellere* (Hor.), *a matre prohibere*. TRANSF., *dedocere* (= to teach not to do).

weapon, *arma* (-orum, plur.; defensive), *telum* (offensive).

wear, subst. *usus* (-ūs).

wear, v. (1) transit.: a, to — away, — out, (*con*)*terere, atterere* (Sall.), *exedere*: b = to have on the body, *gerere, gestare, (re) indutum esse*; —ing the toga, *togatus*; —ing shoes, *calceatus*. (2) intransit. = to last, *durare*: to — out, (*usu*) (*con*)*teri*, etc.; to — off, *evanescere*.

weariness, (*de*)*fatigatio, lassitudo, taedium* (= disgust).

wearisome, *laboriosus, molestus, operosus*.

weary, adj. (*de*)*fatigatus, (de)fessus, languidus, lassus* (poet.).

weary, v. (1) transit. (*de*)*fatigare, lassare* (poet.), *obtundere* (= to bore). (2) intransit. *defetisci*; or render by pass. of transit. verbs or by the impersonal *taedet*.

weasel, *mustela* (Pl., Hor.).

weather, subst. *caelum, caeli status* (-ūs), *tempestas*: fine —, *tempestas serena* or *serenum* alone as n. subst.; dry —, *siccitas*.

weather, v.: to — a cape, *promontorium circumvehi*; to — a storm, *vim tempestatis perferre*.

weather-wise, render by phrase, such as *caeli mutationum peritus*.

weave, (*con*)*texere*: to — one thing into another, *intexere*.

weaver, *textor* (poet.).

web, *tela, textum* (poet.), *textura* (poet.).

web-footed, render by phrase, such as *aves quibus pedes ad nandum accommodati sunt*.

wed; see MARRY.

wedding; see MARRIAGE: — day, *dies nuptiarum*; to fix the — day, *diem nuptiis dicere*.

wedge, subst. *cuneus*: — shaped, *cuneatus*; in — formation, *cuneatim*.

wedge, v.: to — together; see CROWD.
wedlock, *matrimonium*; see also MARRIAGE.
weed, subst. (1) = a useless plant, *herba inutilis*. (2) see CLOTHES, DRESS; in widows' —s, *viduarum more vestita*.
weed, v. (*e*)*runcare* (poet.).
week, *septem dierum spatium, septem dies*.
week-days, render by *dies profesti* (opp. *dies fasti*).
weekly, render by phrase; see WEEK.
ween; see THINK.
weep, *lacrimare, lacrimas fundere, flere, (de)plorare, lamentari*: to — for, — over, *inlacrimare, (de)plorare, (de) flere, lamentari*.
weeping, subst. *fletus* (-ūs), *lacrimae* (-arum, plur. = tears), *ploratus* (-ūs), *lamentatio, lamenta* (-orum, plur.).
weevil, *curculio* (Pl., Verg.).
weigh, v. (1) transit. = to find the weight of, (*ex*)*pendere, perpendere, pensare, pensitare, examinare, ponderare*; fig., of mentally —ing ideas, use the above verbs or *considerare, reputare*; see also CONSIDER. (2) to — down, *opprimere, gravare* (lit. and fig.). (3) intransit. = to have a certain weight, render by phrases, e.g. to — much, *magni ponderis esse*; see also WEIGHT.
weight. LIT., *pondus* (-eris, n.), *gravitas, momentum*; = a heavy object used in a machine, *libramentum*: in —, *pondo*. TRANSF., of moral worth, etc., render by words given above or *auctoritas*: to attach great — to a thing, *rem magni aestimare*; to have great — (with a person), *multum valere (apud hominem)*; to have no —, *nilil valere*.
weighty, *gravis* (lit. and fig.).
weir, *moles, agger*.
welcome, subst. *salutatio*; or render by adj. or verb.
welcome, adj. *acceptus, gratus, commodus, exoptatus*.
welcome! interj. *salve*.
welcome, v. *salutare, salvēre iubere*: to — to one's home, (*hospitio*) *accipere* or *excipere*.
weld, (*con*)*ferruminare* (Plin.).
welfare, *salūs* (-ūtis, f.), *commodum, utilitas*: to try to promote a person's —, *hominis commodis* (or simply *hominī*) *consulere*.
welkin; see SKY.
well, subst. *puteus*.
well, adj. *salvus, sanus, integer, valens*: to be —, (*bene*) *valere, bene (se) habere*; to get —, *convalescere*; not to be —, *male se habere*.
well, adv. *bene, recte* (= rightly), *belle* (colloq.), *probe* (colloq.): very —, *optime, praeclare*; it is —, *bene est, bene habet*; to do oneself —, *bene sibi facere* (Pl.); to take a thing —, *rem in bonam partem accipere*; prov., to let — alone, *quieta non movēre, quod bene cessit relinquere* (Sen.).
well, v.: to — up, *scatere* (poet.); see also SPRING.
well-affected; see WELL DISPOSED.
well-being, *salūs* (-ūtis, f.).
well-born, *nobilis*; see also NOBLE.
well-bred, *comis, urbanus*; see also POLITE.
well-disposed, *benevolus* (in or *erga hominem*).
well-earned, *meritus*.
well-fed, *corpore amplo, pinquis, opimus, obesus* (poet.).
well-informed, *doctus, eruditus*; see also LEARNED.

well-known, (*omnibus*) *notus, celebratus, pervulgatus*.
well-meaning, *benevolus, amicus*.
well-spent: a — life, *vita bene acta*.
well-trained, *exercitatus*.
well-versed, (*in re*) *versatus, (rei, genit.) peritus*.
well-wisher, *homo (hominis) studiosus* or *qui (hominem) saluum vult*.
welter, subst. *congeries*.
welter, v. *volutari*.
Weser, river, *Visurgis*.
west, subst. *regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens, solis occasus* (-ūs): to face the —, *ad occidentem (solem) spectare*.
west, adj. *occidentalis* (Plin.), *occiduus* (Ov.); or render by phrase, such as *ad occidentem*; the — wind, *Zephyrus* (poet.), *Favonius*.
westerly, = from the west, *ab occidente*; see also WEST, adj.
western; see WEST, adj.
westward, *westwards*, *ad occasum, ad occidentem*.
wet, subst.; see RAIN.
wet, adj. *umidus, madidus, udus* (poet.), *uvidus* (poet.): to be —, *madere, umere* (poet.).
wet, v. *madefacere, umectare* (poet.), (*in*)*rigare*.
wether, *vervex*.
wetness, *umor*.
wet-nurse, *nutrix*.
wettish, *umidulus* (Ov.).
whale, *balaena* (Pl., Ov.), *cetus* or *cetos* (Pl., Verg., Plin.).
wharf, *navale, crepido*.
what. (1) interrog.: as pronoun, *quid? quidnam?*; as adj. *qui, quae, quod*, sometimes *quis*, esp. of male persons: of — sort? *qualis?* of — size? *quantus?* (2) relative = that which, (*id*) *quod, (ea) quae*. (3) exclamatory, as adj. *qui, quae, quod*; sometimes *qualis*.
whatever, **whatsoever**. (1) as universal relative: pronoun *quidquid* or *quodcunque*, adj. *quisquis* or *quicunque*; in — way, *quocunque modo*; in — place, *ubicunque, quacunque*; to — place, *quocunque*. (2) any —, as an indefinite adj. or pronoun, *quisquis, quicunque, quivis*; in a negative (or virtually negative) sentence, *quisquam*.
wheat, *tritium*: winter —, *siligo* (Cato, Varro); of —, *triticeus* (Verg., Ov.); a — field, *ager tritico consitus*.
wheaten, *triticeus* (Verg., Ov.).
wheel, (*e*)*blandiri*.
wheel, subst. *rota, tympanum* (in water-mills, etc.: Lucr., Verg.), *orbis* (poet.).
wheel, v. (1) = to turn round: transit., *convertere, circumagere*; intransit., as milit. t. t., *signa convertere*. (2) = to push forward on wheels, *propulsare*.
wheel-rut, *orbita*.
wheelwright, render by phrase, such as *qui rotas facit*.
wheeze, *anhelare*; see also PANT.
whelm; see OVERWHELM.
whelp, *catulus, scymnus* (Lucr.).
when. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *quando*. (2) relative; *cum* (usually with indic. when referring to present or future action, subj. when referring to past); *ut* or *ubi* (with indic.); *quando* (with indic., often with causal force); —, = after, can be rendered by *postquam* (with indic.); — is

often also rendered by abl. absol. or other participial clause.

whence, interrog. and relat. *unde*.

whencesoever, *undecumque* (Quint., Plin. L.).

whenever, **whensoever**, *quandocumque*, *utcumque*, *quoties*, *quotiescumque*; also rendered by *cum*, with indic. (usually perf. or pluperf.).

where. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *ubi*: — from, *unde*; — to, *quo*; — in the world? *ubi(nam) gentium?* (2) relat. *ubi*, *qua*.

whereas, *quoniam*, *quod*, *quando*, *cum*; see also BECAUSE, SINCE.

whereby, render by the relative, *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.

wherefore. (1) interrog. *cur?* see also WHY. (2) relat. *quare*, *quamobrem*, *quapropter*, *quocirca*, *proinde* (esp. introducing a command).

wherein, *in quo*, *in quibus*, *ubi*.

whereof, render by genit. of relat., or prep. (such as *de* or *ex*) and relat.

whereupon, render by relat. phrase or clause, such as *quo facto*.

wherever, *ubicumque*, *quacumque*.

wherry; see BOAT.

whet, (*ex*)*acuere* (lit. and fig.).

whether, pron. (archaic), = which of the two, *uter*.

whether, conj. (1) interrog., in single indirect questions, e.g. I asked — this was true; *num*, *-ne* (attached to first word of clause), *utrum* (rare), *an* (esp. after *dubito* and *haud scio*). The mood in the interrog. clause is subj. Occasionally *si*, with subj. is used elliptically in the sense 'to see —', 'to find out —'; e.g. they made an attempt to see — *Ardea* could be taken at the first rush, *tentata res est*, *si primo impetu capi Ardea posset*. (2) interrog., in disjunctive indirect questions, e.g. I asked — this report was true or false; — ... or, is here represented by *utrum ... an*, *-ne ... an*, ... *an*; — ... or not, is *utrum ... necne*, *-ne ... necne*, ... *necne*. The mood in the interrog. clauses is subj. (3) in disjunctive conditional sentences, when a thing is so in either of two conditions, e.g. — this is true or false, I shall go; — ... or, is here represented by *sive* (or *seu*) ... *sive* (or *seu*). The mood in the alternative clauses is indic. or subj. according to the ordinary rules for conditional sentences.

whetstone, *cos*.

wey, *serum* (Verg., Ov.).

which. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *quis*: — of the two, *uter*; — in the series or order, *quotus*. (2) relat. *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.

whiff, *halitus* (-ūs; = breath).

while, subst. *tempus* (-ōris, n.), *spatium*, *mora*: a little —, *breve spatium*; in a little —, *brevi*, *mox*; for a little —, *parumper*, *paulisper*; a little — after, *paulo post*.

while or **whilst**, *dum* (with pres. indic. in the sense 'within the time when', but in the sense 'throughout the time when' with various tenses of indic. according to context); *donec* (less common); *quoad* (rare in this sense); sometimes *cum* (= when; see WHEN); often rendered by present partic. (e.g. — weeping, *lacrimans*) or by *inter* with acc. of gerund.

while, v.: to — away the time, *tempus fallere* (Ov.); see also PASS.

whim, *libido*.

whimper; see WHINE.

whimsical, *lēvis* (= fickle).

whine, v. *vagire* (esp. of children).

whining, subst. *vagitus* (-ūs; poet.).

whinny, *hinnire* (Lucr., Quint.).

whip, subst. *lora* (-orum, plur.), *flagrum*, *flagellum*, *scutica* (poet.).

whip, v. *verberare*.

whirl, v. (1) transit. (*con*)*torquēre*, *rotare* (poet.). (2) intransit.; render by pass. of transit. verbs.

whirling, subst. *vertigo* (Ov., Sen.); or render by verb.

whirlpool, *vertex*, *vorago*, *gurgēs*.

whirlwind, *turbo*, *vertex*.

whirr, subst. *stridor*.

whirr, v. *stridēre* or *stridēre* (poet.).

whisk; see SWEEP, SNATCH.

whiskers, render by phrase, such as *genae pilosae* or *hirsutae*.

whisper, subst. *susurrus* (Ov.).

whisper, v. *susurrare* (poet.), *insusurrare*: to — a thing into a person's ear, *rem homini in aurem insusurrare*.

whisperer, *susurrator* (ap. Cic. L.).

whist, subst.; render by *alea* (= dice).

whist, or **whisht**, interj. *st! tace*, *tacete*.

whistle, subst. (1) as a sound, *sibilus*. (2) as an instrument; see PIPE.

whistle, v. *sibilare*.

whit: not a —, *ne minimum quidem*, *minime*; with a comparative, *nihilo*, *ne pilo quidem*.

white, subst., of an egg or of the eye, *album* (Cels.); see also WHITENESS.

white, adj. *albus* (= dead —, opp. *ater*), *candidus* (= shining —, opp. *niger*), *canus* (= hoary), *niveus* (= white as snow): to be —, *albēre*, *albicare* (poet.), *canēre* (poet); to be — hot, *candēre*.

white-lead, *cerussa* (Plin.).

whiten, v. (1) transit. *dealbare*, *candefacere* (Pl.). (2) intransit. *albescere*, *candescere* (poet.).

whiteness, *albitudo* (Pl.), *candor*.

whitewash, subst. *albarium* (Vitr.).

whitewash, v. *dealbare*.

whither. (1) interrog. *quo?* *quonam?* *quorsum?* (2) relat. *quo*.

whithersoever, *quoquo*, *quocumque*.

whitlow, *paronychium* (Plin.), *reduvia*.

Whitsuntide, *Pentecoste* (eccl.).

whiz, subst., *stridor*.

whiz, v. *stridēre* or *stridēre* (poet.).

whizzing, *stridulus* (poet.).

who. (1) interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *quis*, *quid*: —, out of two, *uter*, *utra*, *utrum*. (2) relat., *qui*, *quae*, *quod*.

whoever, *quicumque* (with indic.), *quisquis* (with indic.); see also WHATEVER.

whole, subst.: the — of a thing, *tota res*; absol., the —, *summa*, *universitas totum*, *solidum*; on the —, *in toto*, *plerumque*, *ferme*, *fere*.

whole, adj. (1) opp. to part, *totus*, *omnis*, *cunctus*, *universus*, *solidus*. (2) = unimpaired, unhurt, *integer*, *sanus*, *sincerus*.

wholesale, render by phrase, such as *mercatura magna*: a — dealer, — merchant, *negotiator*, *mercator*.

wholesome, *saluber, salutaris, utilis*.
wholesomeness, *salubritas, utilitas*.
wholly, *omnino, prorsus*; often also rendered by *totus*, adj., agreeing with the subject of the sentence; see also **ALTOGETHER**.
whoop, subst. *clamor, ululatus* (-ūs).
whore, *scortum, meretrix*.
whose, *cuius*, plur. *quorum, quarum, quorum*.
why, interrog., in direct and indirect questions, *cur, quid, quare, quam ob rem* (*quamobrem*), *quapropter* (Pl., Ter.): — should . . . , *cur* or *quid est quod*, both with subj.; —, as a rhetorical question, *quid enim?*; — not, *cur non, quin* (with indic., esp. in calls for action), *quidni* (with subj.).
why, interj. *immo, enimvero*.
wick, *ellychnium* (Plin.), *filum* (Juv.).
wicked, *improbis, malus, nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus, scelerosus, pravus, perditus* (= abandoned), *nequam* (= worthless).
wickedly, *improbe, male, nefarie, sceleste, scelerate, prave, nequiter*.
wickedness, *improbitas, scelus* (-ēris, n.), *malitia, pravitas, nequitia*.
wicker, *vimineus, craticus* (Vitr.): — work, *crates* (usually plur.).
wide, *latus, laxis, amplus, patens, spatiosus* (poet.).
widely, *late*.
widen, v. (1) transit. *amplificare, dilatare, laxare*. (2) intransit. *patescere*; or use pass. of transit. verbs.
widespread, *longe lateque diffusus*.
widow, *vidua*.
widowed, *viduus, orbus*.
widower, *vir viduus*.
widowhood, *viduitas, orbitas*.
width, *latitudo, amplitudo, laxitas*.
wield, *tractare, uti* (with abl.).
wife, *uxor, coniunx, marita* (poet.): to take a —, *uxorem ducere*.
wig, *capillamentum* (Suet.), *galerum* (Juv., Suet.).
Wight, Isle of, *Vectis*.
wild, adj. *ferus, agrestis* (lit. = of the field), *indomitus* (= untamed), *incultus* or *rudis* (= unworked or uncivilized), *vastus* (= desolate), *ferox* (= daring, untameable), *saevus* (= cruel, brutal), *insanus* or *amens* (= mad), *lascivus* (= playful): a — beast, *fera*.
wilderness, *wilds, loca* (-orum, plur.) *deserta, solitudo, vastitas*.
wildly, *ferociter, saeve, insane*.
wildness, *feritas, ferocia*; or render by adj.
wile, *ars, dolus*; see also **TRICK**.
wilful, *contumax, pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, libidinosus*.
wilfully. (1) = obstinately, stubbornly, *contumaciter, perversaciter*. (2) = deliberately, *consulto, consilio, de industriā, deditā operā*; or render by adj. *sciens* or *prudens*.
wilfulness, *contumacia, pertinacia, perversitas, libido*.
will, subst. (1) = volition or purpose, *voluntas, animus, consilium, propositum* (= chosen purpose), *arbitrium* (= decision), *libido* (= fancy, caprice), *studium* (= keenness): against one's —, *invitus*, adj. (2) = testament, *testamentum*: to make a —, *testamentum facere*; to make a — in favour of a person, *hominem heredem suum testamentum facere*; without making a —, *intestato* (abl. n. sing.: Cic.), *intestatus* (agreeing with subject: Juv.).

will, v. (1) as a sign of the future tense, render by the Latin future. (2) = to be willing, wish, *velle, avēre, cupere*. (3) = to leave property by one's will, *legare, relinquere*.
William, *Gulielmus* (late Latin).
willing, adj. *libens, volens, paratus, promptus*.
willingly, *libenter*; often rendered by adj. *libens*, agreeing with the subject.
willingness, *voluntas, studium, animus libens* or *promptus*.
willow, *salix* (Lucr., Verg.).
wily, *vafer, astutus, versutus*; see also **CUNNING**, adj.
win, v. (1) transit.; see **GET, GAIN**. (2) intransit. *vincere, superare, victoriam adipisci* or *parere*.
Winchester, *Ventia Belgarum*.
wind, subst. (1) in gen. *ventus, aura, flatus* (-ūs: mostly poet.), *flamen* (poet.): a favourable, unfavourable —, *ventus secundus, adversus*; the — rises, *ventus increbrescit* or *cooritur*; the — sinks, *ventus cessat, cadit*; to run before the —, *vento se dare*. (2) = flatulence, *inflatio*.
wind, v. (1) = to blow into a wind instrument, *inflare*; see also **BLOW, PLAY**. (2) = to turn, twist, *volvère, torquere, sinuare* (poet.): to — one's way in, (se) *insinuare*.
windfall, render by phrase, such as *lucrum insperatum* or *quod imprudenti contingit*.
winding, subst. *sinus* (-ūs), *flexus* (-ūs).
winding, adj. *flexuosus, tortuosus*.
windlass, *sucula, tormentum*.
windmill, *mola venti* (leg.).
window, *fenestra*.
window-shutters, *luminaria* (-ium, plur.).
windpipe, *aspera arteria*.
windward, *ad ventum conversus*.
windy, *ventosus*.
wine, *vinum*: sour —, *vappa* (Hor.); — not diluted with water, *merum*; the — god, *Bacchus* (poet. = wine).
wine-bibber, *homo vinosus*.
wine-cellar, *apotheca*.
wine-merchant, *vinarius* (Pl., Sall.).
wing, subst. LIT., *ala, pennae* (-arum, plur.; lit. = feathers). TRANSF., — of an army, *cornu, ala*; on the —, adj., *alarius*.
wing, v.: to — one's way, *volare*; see also **FLY**.
winged, *alatus, aliger, pennatus* (all poet.), *pinniger* (Cic.).
wink, subst. *nictatio* (Plin.).
wink, v. *convivere, nictare* (Pl., Lucr.): to — at a thing, *in re convivere*.
winner, *victor*.
winning, adj. *venustus* (= lovely), *suavis* (= sweet), *blandus* (= persuasive), *comis* (= courteous).
winnow, *ventilare* (Varro), *evannere* (Varro).
winnowing-fan, *ventilabrum* (Col.), *vannus* (Verg.).
winter, subst. *hiems, tempus hibernum* or *hiemale, bruma* (lit. = the shortest day): a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *acris*; a mild —, *hiems mitis*.
winter, adj. *hiemalis, hibernus, brumalis* (poet.).
winter, v. *hiemare, hibernare, hiberna agere* (of troops).
winter-quarters, (*castra, -orum, plur.*) *hiberna*.
wintry; see **WINTER**, adj., and **COLD**.
wipe, (*abs*) *tergere, detergere, extergere* (Pl.): to — out (fig.), *abolere, delere*.
wire, render by *filum* or *filum ferreum*.

wisdom, *sapientia* (esp. theoretical), *prudentia* (practical), *consilium*, *ratio*.

wise, subst.; see MANNER, WAY.

wise, adj. *sapiens*, *prudens* (= sensible, prudent), *peritus* (= experienced): to be —, *sapere*.

wiseacre, render by phrase, such as *qui se sapientem esse iactat*.

wisely, *sapienter*, *prudenter*.

wish, subst. *optatio* (= the act of —ing), *optatum* (= the thing —ed for), *desiderium* (= desire, longing), *voluntas* (= will), *votum* (= prayer): according to one's —, *ex sententiā*; against my —es, *me invito*.

wish, v. *velle*, *cupere*, (ex)optare: not to —, *nolle*; to — more, prefer, *malle*; to — for something had and lost, *desiderare*; to — a person joy, *homini gratulari*.

wisp: a — of a girl, *iuncea puella* (Ter.).

wistful, *wistfully*, *wistfulness*, render by phrase with *desiderium* (= yearning, longing, esp. for what is lost).

wit. (1) as a quality, *ingenium*, (*ingenii*) *acumen*, *dicacitas* (= power of repartee), *facetiae* (-arum, plur.; = witticisms), *sal* (= pungency), *lepos* (= charm): with one's —s about one, *sanus*; out of one's —s, *insanus*. (2) as a person, (*homo*) *ridiculus* (Pl.) or *facetus*; see also WITTY.

wit, v.: to —, = namely, *videlicet*, *scilicet*, *dico* (= I mean).

witch, *venefica*, *saga*.

witchcraft, *veneficium*, *ars magica* (poet.), *magice* (Plin.); see also MAGIC.

with, prep. (1) of accompaniment, co-operation, agreement, etc. (esp. in relation to persons), *cum*, with abl.: e.g. he went — her (— me, — you), *cum eā iit* (*mecum, tecum*); — a person (= at his house), *apud hominem*; colloq. I'm — you (= I follow, I understand), *istic sum*. (2) of action done — a certain instrument, abl. alone: e.g. he killed them — a sword, *gladio eos necavit*. (3) of the manner in which an action is done, or of the circumstances or results attending it, *cum*, with abl.; but the abl. alone is often used when the subst. concerned is qualified by an adj. or demonstrative: e.g. he did it — care, *cum curā fecit*; he did it — the greatest care, *summā curā fecit*. (4) = in consequence of, plain abl., or *ex* with abl., or *propter* with acc.; see also CONSEQUENCE, ACCOUNT. (5) in other miscellaneous phrases: to become angry — a person, *homini irasci*; to carry weight — a person (i.e. in his judgment), *apud hominem multum valere*; to begin — a subject, *a re exordiri*; — pleasure, *libenter*; — all one's heart, *ex animo*.

withal, *simul*.

withdraw, v. (1) transit. *avertere*, *avocare*, *revocare*, *removere*, *detrahere*, *abstrahere*, *abducere*, *deducere*, *subducere*. (2) intransit. (re)cedere, discedere, se recipere, se removere: to — from office, *magistratu se abdicare*.

wither, v. (1) transit. *urere* (= to scorch, parch), *corrumpere*; see also DESTROY. (2) intransit. *marcescere*, *marcere*, (ex)arescere (Suet.).

withered, *marcidus*.

withhold, *retinere*, *supprimere*, *comprimere*, *recusare* (= to refuse).

within, prep. (1) of space, *intra* or *inter* (with acc.); *in* (with abl.; = in); *cis* or *citra* (with acc.; = on the near side of). (2) of time, render by plain abl. (Cic., Caes.) or by *intra* with acc. (Liv.): — human memory, *post hominum memoriam*. (3) of other relations, *intra*, with acc. (e.g. — the law, *intra legem*): to be (or come) — a little of, render by the phrase *haud multum abest quin*, with subj.

within, adv. *intus*, *intro* (with verbs of motion = to the inside).

without, prep. (1) in gen., *sine*, with abl.; *extra*, with acc. (mainly of place; = outside): to be (or go) — a thing, *re carere*; being — a thing, *re carens*, *rei* (genit.) *expers*. Very often the idea is expressed by a negative word or phrase, e.g. — any trouble, *nullo negotio*; — resistance, *nullo repugnante*; — result, *re infecta*, *nequicquam*; — the orders of, *iniussu* (*hominis*); or by a specific positive word, such as *nudus* (= — clothes), *integer* (= — harm). (2) followed by verbal noun in -ing (e.g. — coming); render in one of the following ways: a, by a partic. or adj. with a negative or in a negative form (e.g. — knowing, *inscius* or *imprudens*; — hearing the case, *causā incognitā*; — sending out scouts, *inexplorato*; — making a will, *intestato*): b, by *neque* (= and not); c, by *ita . . . ut non* (= in such a way that . . . not), e.g. playful — being naughty, *ita lascivus ut nihil peccet*; d, after a previous negative, by *quin* and subj. (e.g. I never see — wondering, *numquam video quin mirer*).

without, adv. *extra*, *extrinsecus*, *foris* (= out of doors).

withstand, *resistere*, *obsistere*, *obstare* (with dat.).

withy, *vimen*.

witless; see FOOLISH, SENSELESS.

witness, subst. (1) = a person who gives evidence, *testis*: to call or appeal to a person as a —, *testari*, *antestari*; to be a —, appear as a —, *testari*, *testimonium dicere*, *testem exsistere*; a reliable —, *testis locuples*. (2) = evidence; q.v. (3) = a party present, *arbitrator*, *spectator* (= onlooker): in the presence of (before) many —es, *multis audientibus*, *coram multis*. **witness**, v. (1) = to give evidence, *testari*, *testimonium dicere*, *testificari*. (2) = to see, *videre*, *spectare*; see also SEE.

witticism, *dictum*, *facetiae* (-arum, plur. only); see also WIT.

wittily, *facete*, *lepide*.

witty, *dicax*, *facetis*, *lepidus*, *salsus*.

wizard, *veneficus*, *magus* (Hor.).

wizened, *retorridus* (Phaedr.), *rugosus* (= wrinkled: poet.).

woad, *vitrum*.

wobble; see WABBLE.

woe, *dolor*, *mala* (-orum, plur.), *res* (plur.) *adversae*, *luctus* (-ūs); see also SORROW; as interj. *vae* (*mihi!*), *pro dolor!*

woeful; see SAD, SORROWFUL.

wolf, *lupus*, *lupa*; of a —, adj. *lupinus*.

wolfish, *saevus*.

woman, *femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (esp. a grown —): a young —, *puella*, *virgo*; an old —, *anus* (-ūs); a little —, *muliercula*; a little old —, *vetula*; in gen. = the female sex, —kind, *sexus* (-ūs) *muliebris*, *mulieres* (-um, plur.).

womanish, *muliebris, mollis, effeminatus*; see also EFFEMINATE.

womanly, *muliebris*.

womb, *alvus, uterus*.

wonder, subst. (1) as a feeling, (*ad*)*miratio*, *stupor* (stronger); see also ASTONISHMENT. (2) = a wonderful thing, *miraculum, res mira, mirum*; and no —, *nec mirum, neque id mirum*.

wonder, v. (*ad*)*mirari*: to — at, (*ad*)*mirari*, with acc.; I — that, *miror* with acc. and infin.; I — whether, why, what, etc., *scire velim* (*miror* and *demiror* are so used only when an element of actual surprise is present, e.g. I — why on earth he did that).

wonderful, *mirus, mirificus, (ad)mirabilis, (ad)mirandus*: very —, *permirus*.

wonderfully, *mire, mirifice, (ad)mirabiliter*.

wont, subst. *mos, consuetudo*; see also CUSTOM.

wont, adj. (*ad*)*suetus*: to be —, *solère, consuevisse*.

woo, *ambire, (in matrimonium) petère*.

wood. (1) as a substance, *lignum, materia (materies)*: a piece of —, *lignum*; of —, adj., *ligneus*; to get — (esp. for an army), *lignari*; the getting of —, *lignatio*. (2) = a collection of trees, *silva, nemus* (-ōris, n.), *lucus* (= grove), *saltus* (-ūs; = wooded upland pasture).

wooden, *ligneus*.

woodland, *silvae* (-arum, plur.) *nemora* (-um, plur.), *saltus* (-ūs).

wood-louse, *oniscus* (Plin.).

woodman, *lignator* (esp. for an army).

wood-nymph, (*hama*)*dryas* (poet.).

wood-pecker, *picus* (Plin.).

wood-pigeon, *palumbes* (poet.).

woody, **wooded**, *silvestris, silvosus, nemorosus* (poet.).

wooper, *procus* (poet.).

woof, *subtemen* (poet.), *trama* (Varro, Sen.).

wool, *lana*.

woollen, **woolly**, *laneus*.

word, subst. (1) = a part of speech, *verbum, vocabulum* (= name; as grammat. t. t., = noun), *nomen* (= name), *dictum* (= saying), *vox* (= utterance): — for —, *verbum pro verbo, ad verbum*; in a — (i.e. briefly), *breviter, ut paucis dicam, paucis, quid multa?* *ne multa*. (2) = information, in such phrases as to send —, bring —; see TELL, REPORT, WRITE. (3) = of honour, promise, *fides*: to keep one's —, *fidem servare*; to break one's —, *fidem fallere* or *violare*.

word, v.; see EXPRESS.

wordy, *verbosus*.

work, subst. *opus* (-ēris, n.; = a particular piece of —, sometimes a finished —), *factum* (= deed), *pensum* (= allotted task), *liber, libellus* (= a literary —), *opera* or *labor* (= effort made over —): a small —, *opusculum*; a — of art, *artificium, ars* (poet.); — done by candlelight, *lucubratio*; — done in leisure hours, *operae* (-arum, plur.) *subsicivae*; the —s (in machinery), *machina, machinatio*.

work, v. (1) intransit. *laborare* (= to exert oneself), (*in re*) *elaborare* (strenuously), *operari* (= to be busy): to — at night, *lucubrare*; to — for wages, *operam suam locare* (Pl.); to — upon a person's feelings, *hominem (com)movere*; see also SUCCEED. (2) transit. = to exercise, ply, *exercere*,

exercitare; = to till, *colère, subigère*; = to effect, do, *facère, efficere, perficere, fabricari* (= to fashion).

work-basket, *quasillum* or *quasillus*.

working, subst. *tractatio* (= handling), *cultus* (-ūs) or *cultio* (of the soil), *effectus* (-ūs; = effect).

working, adj.: a — day, *dies profestus*.

workman, *opifex, operarius, artifex* (esp. of craftsmen, artists, etc.), *faber* (esp. of smiths, carpenters, etc), *sellularius* (= a mechanic), *operae* (-arum, plur. = labourers, hands).

workmanship, *ars, artificium, opus* (-ēris, n.).

workshop, *officina*.

world. (1) in gen. *rerum natura* or *mundus* (= the visible universe), *orbis terrarum* or *terrae* (= the globe so far as it was known to the Romans), *orbis* alone (poet.), *terra* (= the earth as a planet), *terrae* (-arum, plur.; = all countries): our —, *haec omnia quae videmus*; where in the —? *ubi gentium?* what in the —? *quid tandem?* (2) = mankind, *gentes, homines, omnes* (all plur.): the ancient —, *antiquitas, aetas vetus, veteres* (-um, plur.); the learned —, *docti or litterati homines*; all the — knows, *nemo est quin sciat*. (3) = this present life and its affairs, *vita*: to come into the —, *nasci*; to leave the — (= die), *e vita excedere*; a man of the —, *homo urbanus* or *rerum peritus*; a citizen of the —, *mundanus*. (4) the lower —, *inferi* (-orum, plur.).

worldliness, **worldly**, render by phrase, such as *rebus quotidianis nimium deditus*.

worm, subst. *vermis, vermiculus* (= little: Lucr., Plin.), *lumbricus* (Pl., Plin.), *teredo* (= boring —: Ov., Plin.), *tinea* (in wood, books, etc.: Verg., Hor.).

worm, v.: to — out, *extorquere*; to — one's way in, (*se*) *insinuare*.

wormwood, *absinthium* (Pl., Lucr.).

worn; see WEAR.

worry, subst., see ANXIETY.

worry, v. (1) = to tear, maul, (*di*)*lacerare, (di)laniare*. (2) = to harass, *vexare, sollicitare, cruciare, exercere*.

worse, adj. *peior, deterior* (= less good than before): to grow —, *degenerare* (in character), *ingravescere* (of troubles).

worse, adv. *peius, deterius*.

worship, subst. *veneratio, cultus* (-ūs): divine —, *cultus deorum, res* (plur.) *divinae, sacra* (-orum, plur.); to attend —, *sacris adesse*; your — (as title), *vir optime*.

worship, v. *venerari, colère, adorare* (poet. and Tac.).

worshipful, *optimus*.

worshipper, *cultor*.

worst, adj. *pessimus, deterrimus*; of a range of bad things, often *extremus* or *ultimus* (= last, extreme); my — enemy, *homo mihi omnium inimicissimus*.

worst, adv. *pessime*.

worst, v. *vincere*; see also CONQUER, DEFEAT.

worsted; see WOOL.

worth, subst. (1) = value (real or estimated), *aestimatio, pretium*. (2) = goodness, merit, *virtus* (-ūtis, f.), *dignitas*.

worth, adj. *dignus* (with abl.; = worthy of); more often rendered by genit. of value (e.g. he is — nothing, *nihili est*) or by *valere* (= to be —): it is — while, *operae pretium est*.

worthily, *digne*.

worthiness, *dignitas*.

worthless, *vilis* (= cheap), *inutilis* (= useless), *inanis* (= empty): morally —, *nequam*, *levis*, *inhonestus*.

worthlessness, render by adj.

worthy, *dignus*: — of a thing, *rē dignus*; — to, with infin., *dignus qui* with subj. (prose), *dignus* with infin. (poet.); — is also often rendered by a gerundive or a verbal adj. in *-bilis*, so that '— of praise' may be translated in any of the following ways: *laude dignus*, *dignus qui laudetur*, *laudandus*, *laudabilis*.

would; as past tense of will; see WILL, WISH; as auxiliary verb, usually rendered by Latin subjunctive; but in the description of actions, '— be' sometimes should be rendered 'is' (e.g. it — be difficult, it — be tedious, to say, *difficile est*, *longum est*, *dicere*); — that, in wishes, is rendered by *utinam* and subj. (e.g. — that he were here, *utinam adesset*; — that he had been here, *utinam adfuisset*).

wound, subst. *vulnus* (*-ēris*, n.), *plaga* (= a blow, etc.), *cicatrix* (= scar): to die of a —, *ex vulnere mori*.

wound, v. *vulnerare*, *sauciare* (severely), *vulnus* (*homini*) *infigere*: to be mortally —ed, *vulnus mortiferum accipere*.

wounded, *vulneratus*, *saucius*.

wrangle; see QUARREL.

wrap, *involvere*, *velare*, *amicire*.

wrapper, = cover, *involutum*, *tegumentum*; = cloak, wrap; see CLOAK.

wrath, *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis*, *stomachus*, *indignatio*.

wrathful, *iratus*, *irā incensus*; see also ANGRY.

wrathfully, *iracunde*, *per iram*.

wreak; see REVENGE.

wreath. (1) = garland, *corona*, *serta* (*-orum*, plur.). (2) of smoke, etc., *volumen* (poet.), *vertex*.

wreathe, *nectere*, (*con*)*torquere* (= twist): to — with garlands, *coronare*, *sertis redimire*.

wreck, **wreckage**, subst. = the wrecking of a ship, of fortunes, etc., *naufragium*; = the remains of a wrecked ship, *navis fracta*, *navis* or *navigii reliquiae* (*-arum*, plur.), rarely *naufragium*.

wreck, v. *frangere* (= break): to be —ed, *naufragium facere*.

wrecked, *naufragus* (lit. and fig.).

wren, *regulus* (late Latin).

wrench, **wrest**: to — a thing from a person, *rem homini extorquere* or *eripere*; fig., to — words, etc., out of their proper sense, *detorquere*, *perverse interpretari*.

wrestle, *luctari*.

wrestler, *luctator* (Ov., Sen.), *athleta* (= athlete, in gen.).

wrestling, subst. *luctatio*, *luctatus* (*-ūs*: Plin.).

wretch, *homo miser*, *nequam*, etc.; see also WRETCHED.

wretched. (1) as a term of pity = unfortunate, *miser*, *miserabilis*, *maestus*, *tristis*. (2) as a term of reproach = bad, *malus*, *nequam*, *perditus*.

wretchedly, *misere*, *miserabiliter*, *male* (= badly).

wretchedness, *miseria*, *aerumna*; see also MISERY.

wriggle, *se torquere*, *torquēri*.

wring: to — one's hands, *manus tollere* (strictly = to raise the hands in astonishment); to —

the neck, *gulum frangere*; to — the soul, *hominem* or *animum cruciare*; to — out clothes, *aquam exprimere linteis*.

wrinkle, subst. *ruga*: full of —s, *rugosus* (poet.).

wrinkle, v.: to — the face or forehead, *frontem contrahere* or *adducere*.

wrinkled, *rugosus* (poet.).

wrist, render by *manus* (*-ūs*; = hand).

writ. (1) Holy —, *Litterae* (*-arum*, plur.) *Sanctae*, *Sacrae* or *Divinae* (eccl.). (2) as legal t. t., *mandatum*, *praescriptum*.

write, *scribere*: to — out, *describere*; to — out in full, *perscribere*, *exscribere*; to — on a thing, (*in*) *re inscribere*; to — a book, *librum* (*con*)*scribere*; to — out, *describere*; to — (a letter) to a person about a thing, (*litteras*, *epistulam*) *scribere ad hominem de re*; to — back, *rescribere*, sometimes *respondere*; to — often, *scriptitare*; to — a good hand, *lepidis litteris conscribere* (Pl.).

writer, *scriptor*, *auctor*, *scriba* (professional); or render by relat. clause, with *scribere*.

writhe, *torquēri*.

writing, subst. (1) as an act, *scriptio*, *scriptura*: the art of —, *ars scribendi*. (2) = a thing written, *scriptum*, *scriptura* (Ter.), *litterae* (*-arum*, plur.): to put a thing in —, *rem litteris mandare*.

writing-case, *scrinium* (Sall. and poet.).

writing-desk, render by *scrinium*, or by the verb *scribere*.

writing-paper, *charta*.

writing-tablet, *tabula*, *cera* (covered with wax).

wrong, subst., = an injury, *iniuria*; = wickedness, in gen., *nefas*: to do —, *peccare*, *delinquere*.

wrong, adj. *falsus* (= false), *perversus*, or *pravus* (= perverse, distorted), *iniquus* (= unfair), *iniustus* (= unjust): to be — (i.e. mistaken), *se fallere*, *falli*, *errare*.

wrong, **wrongly**, adv. *male*, *perperam*, *prave*, *falso* (= falsely), *vitiose* (= faultily), *inique* or *iniuria* (= unjustly), *immerito* (= undeservedly), *nequiter* (= worthlessly).

wrong, v. *iniuriam* (*homini*) *inferre*, *iniuriā* (*hominem*) *adficere*.

wrongdoer, *malefactor* (Pl.); *homo maleficus*, *scelerosus*, etc.; or render by the verb *peccare* or *delinquere*.

wrongful, *iniustus*, *iniuriosus*; see also WRONG.

wrongfully, *iniuste*, *iniuriose*; see also WRONG, WRONGLY.

wrongheaded, *perversus*, *praeposterus*.

wroth, *iratus*; see also ANGRY.

wrought, *factus*, *confectus*.

wry, *distortus*, *perversus*, *pravus*.

wryneck, *iynx* (Plin.).

Y

yacht, *celox*.

yard. (1) the measure, *tres pedes* (*-um*, plur.): a — long or wide, *tripedalis*. (2) = court, court—, *area*, *cohors* (esp. for cattle or poultry: Cato, Ov.), (*aedium*) *propatulum*. (3) on a ship, a sail—, *antenna*.

yardstick; see STANDARD.

yarn, subst. (1) the thread, render by *filum lanae* (= wool thread). (2) = story, *fabula*.

yarn, v. = to chat, exchange stories, (*con*)*fabulari* (Pl.), *sermocinari*.

yawl, *navis*, *scapha*.

yawn, subst. *oscitatio* (Mart.).

yawn, v. *oscitare*; in gen. = to open wide, *scindi, hiare*.

ye; see **YOU**.

yea; see **YES**.

year, *annus, annum tempus, anni spatium*: lasting a —, or recurring every —, adj. *annuus*; lasting half a —, *semestris*; a full —, *annus solidus*; for a — (i.e. to last for a —, for the — to come), *in annum*; a — after, *post annum, anno post*; after the lapse of a —, *anno peracto* or *intermisso*; last —, *superiore* or *priore* or *proximo anno*; next —, *proximo anno*; at the beginning of the —, *initio anni, incipiente* or *ineunte anno*; at the end of the —, *extremo* or *exeunte anno*; every —, each —, *singulis annis, quotannis*; every other —, *alternis annis*; every three —s, *tertio quodque anno*; a period of two —s, *biennium*; of three —s, *triennium*; of four —s, *quadrennium*; of five —s, *quinquennium, lustrum*; getting on in —s, *aetate proventus*.

yearly, adj. *annuus, anniversarius*.

yearly, adv. *quotannis, singulis annis, in singulos annos* (= for every year).

yearn: to — for, *desiderare*.

yearning, *desiderium*.

yeast, *fermentum* (Cels.).

yell, subst. *ululatus* (-ūs), *eiulatio*.

yell, v. *ululare, eiulare*.

yellow, *flavus* (poet.), *flavens* (poet.), *luteus* (poet.), *fulvus* (= brownish —; poet.), *luridus* (= pale —, wan), *aureus* (= golden; poet.), *croceus* (= saffron coloured; poet.), *gilvus* (= pale —; Verg.): to turn —, *flavescere* (poet.).

yellowish, *sufflavus* (Suet.).

yelp, *yelping*, subst. *gannitus* (-ūs; Lucr.).

yelp, v. *gannire* (poet.).

yeoman, perhaps *colonus*.

yes, *ita, ita est, sic, certe, vero, etiam, sane* (= of course, to be sure); *immo* (= — indeed); more often rendered by repetition of some word in the question (suitably inflected), e.g. will you come? —I, *veniesne? veniam!*; I say —, *aio*; to answer — or no, *aut etiam aut non respondere*.

yesterday; as adv. *heri, hesterno die*; as subst. *hesternus dies*: of —, adj. *hesternus*; — evening, *heri vespere*; — morning, *heri mane*.

yet. (1) as an adversative particle = nevertheless, *tamen, attamen, verum tamen, sed, at*; see also **HOWEVER**, **NEVERTHELESS**. (2) of time = even now, *etiamnunc, adhuc*: not —, *nondum, adhuc non*. (3) with comparatives = even, *etiam*.

yew, *taxus*.

yield, subst. *fructus* (-ūs); in money, *reditus* (-ūs).

yield, v. (1) transit., of soil, trees, etc. = to produce, (*ef*)*ferre*, (*ef*)*fundere* (freely); = to give, offer, *dare, praebere*; = to surrender, *dedere, (con)cedere*. (2) intransit. (*con*)*cedere* or *obsequi* (with dat.).

yielding, subst. (*con*)*cessio*; or render by verb.

yielding, adj., of temper, etc., *facilis, obsequens, indulgens*.

yoke, subst. *iugum*: the — of slavery, *iugum servitutis, iugum servile*.

yoke, v. (*con*)*iungere*.

yokefellow, *socius* (= companion, in gen.), *coniunx* (= husband or wife).

yolk, (of an egg) *vitellus*.

yon, yonder, adj. *ille, iste, illic* (Pl., Ter.).

yonder, adv. *illic, istic* (= there where you are).

yore: of —, *olim, quondam, antea* (= before); days of —, *tempora* (-um, plur.) *antiqua*; men of —, *antiqui, veteres, viri prisci*.

York, *Eboracum*.

you, often not expressed in Latin, so long as the form of the verb or the general context makes it clear what person is referred to; otherwise *tu, te*, etc. (sing.), *vos*, etc. (plur.); one of you, in commands, *aliquis* (used with plur. imperat. by Pl.).

young, subst. *partus* (-ūs; = the offspring of any creature), *fetus* (-ūs; = brood), *proles* (= brood; mainly poet.), *pullus* (= any individual — animal), *catulus* (= an individual puppy, cub, etc.).

young, adj. *parvus* or *parvulus* (= little), *infans* (= unable to speak), *adolescens* (= growing up), *iuvēnis* (rare as adj.), *novus* (= fresh, new), *novellus* (esp. of trees): a — child, *infans*; a — lad, *puer*; a — lass, *puella*; a — man, *adolescens, adolescentulus, iuvenis*; — people; see **YOUTH**.

younger, *iunior, (natu) minor*.

youngest, *(natu) minimus*.

your, yours, *tuus* (of a sing. owner; = thy), *vester* (of a plur. owner): that of —, *iste*.

yourself, *tu ipse, tute, tutemet*.

yourselves, *vos ipsi, vosmet (ipsi)*.

youth. (1) as a time of life, *pueritia* or *aetas puerilis* (= boyhood), *adulescentia* (from about fifteen to thirty); *iuventūs* (-ūtis, f.) or *iuvēnta* (mainly poet.) or (poet.) *iuvēntas* (from about twenty to forty-five); more generally, *prima* or *bona aetas* or *flos aetatis*: — personified, *Iuventus*; from one's — up, *ab ineunte aetate, a puero, ab adulescentia*. (2) collective, the —, = young people, *iuventūs* (-ūtis, f.), *iuvēnes* (-um, plur.), *pubes* (-is; = grown males). (3) a —, = a young man, *puer, adolescentulus, adolescens, iuvenis*; for the ages covered by these, see above.

youthful, *iuvenilis, iuvenalis, puerilis* (= boyish); see also **YOUNG**.

youthfully, *iuveniliter, iuvenum more*.

Z

zany, = buffoon, *sannio*.

zeal, *studium, ardor, fervor, industria* (= diligence), *alacritas* (= readiness).

zealot, render by adj.; see **ZEALOUS**.

zealous, *studiosus* (with genit.), *acer, ardens*; see also **EAGER**.

zealously, *studiose, summo studio, acriter, ardentē, enixe, intente, industrie*.

zenith, *vertex*.

zephyr, *Zephyrus* (poet.), *Favonius*.

zero, render by *nihil*.

zest, *studium*.

zigzag; see **WINDING**.

zodiac, *orbis* or *circulus signifer*.

zone. (1) = girdle, *cingulum, zona* (poet.); see also **GIRDLE**. (2) = a region, a belt of earth or sky, *orbis, regio, plaga* (poet.), *zona* (poet.): the torrid —, *zona torrida* (Plin.); the temperate —, *orbis medius, temperatae (caeli) regiones* (-um, plur.).

zoology, render by phrase, such as *animantium descriptio*.

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Cassell's Colloquial Italian

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A World-famous Dictionary from Cassell, publishers of dictionaries since 1854

Long/short
vowels marked

Parts of
speech

Greek
cognates

Egēria -ae, f. an Italian nymph, ~~the instructress~~
of Numa Pompilius.

ēgēro -gērere -gessi -gestum, to bear out,
carry out. LIT., tantum nivis, Liv.; esp. to
carry off as plunder: praedam ex hostium
tectis, Liv. TRANSF., expletur lacrimis
egeriturque dolor, is expelled, Ov.

ēgestās -ātis, f. (egeō) poverty, indigence, need.
LIT., ista paupertas vel potius egestas ac
mendicitas, Cic.; with genit., want of,
deficiency in: frumenti, Sall.; Tac. TRANSF.,
animi, Cic.; patrii sermonis, Lucr.

ēgestis -onis, f. (egero) ~~wasting~~: Plin. L.

ēgō (dyō) personal pronoun, I. Forms: sing.
acc. me, genit. mei (usually objective), dat.
mihi, abl. mē; plur., nom. nōs, acc. nos,
genit. nostri (usually objective) and nostrum
(usually partitive), dat. nobis, abl. nobis;
-met or -pte added to several of these forms
to give emphasis, -cum to abl. me and
nobis for *with me, with us*.

Special senses and uses: alter ego, my
second self, Cic.; nos for ego: nobis consuli-
bus, Cic.; ad me, to my house, Cic. L.;
apud me, at my house, also in my senses,
Ter.; a me, from my property, Cic.; dat. mihi
and nobis often 'ethic' in senses please, tell
me, etc.

Mythology

Quotations from
classical authors

Figurative
expressions

Latin
cognates

Idiomatic
usage

Grammatical
information

persevering, perseverans, constans, pertinax,
pervicax, tenax (with genit.: Hor.).

perseveringly, perseveranter, constanter, per-
tinaciter (Suet.).

persist; see PERSEVERE.

persistence, permansio (in re); see also
PERSEVERANCE.

person. (1) = a human being, homo, caput,
mortalis (esp. plur.); in person, ipse, praesens,
coram. (2) of physical as opposed to mental
and other qualities, corpus (= body), species
(= outward appearance), forma (= shape,
esp. beautiful). (3) as grammat. t. t. persona
(e.g. tertia, Quint.).

personage, personality, persona (= character
borne, part played in the world); hominis
natura, ingenium (= disposition).

personal. (1) in gen., privatus, proprius; more
often render by pronouns, such as ipse, ego,
tu, se; to make a — appearance, ipse or
praesens or coram adesse; — appearance
(= looks), corporis habitus (-iūs). (2) as
grammat. t. t., a — verb, verbum personale
(Gram.).

Classical
authors cited

Paraphrases to
render English
into idiomatic
Latin

- * Incorporates modern English idiom and current Latin spelling.
- * Includes general classical information where appropriate.
- * Shows long and short vowels where not immediately apparent.
- * Indicates irregular plural forms.
- * Cites and quotes ancient classical authors.
- * Suggests paraphrases to express modern English in classical Latin form.

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